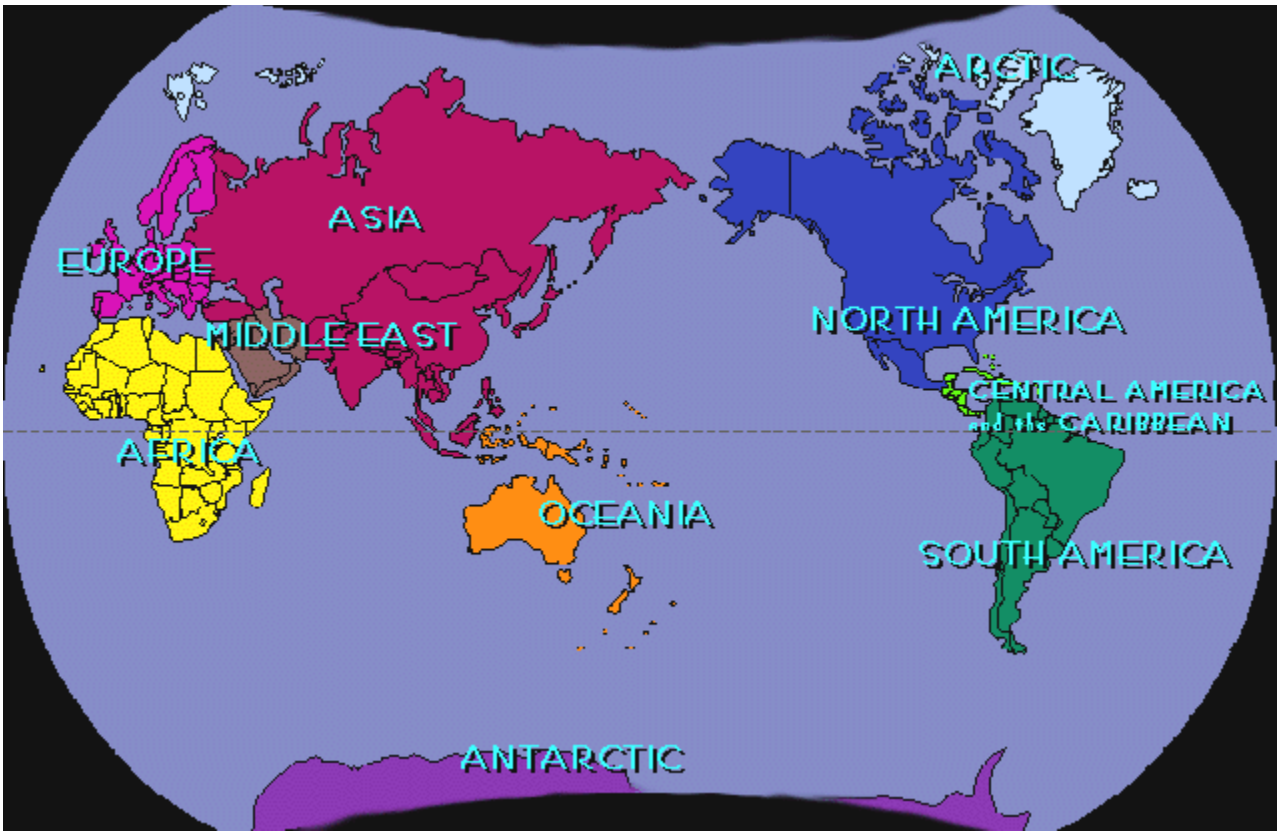
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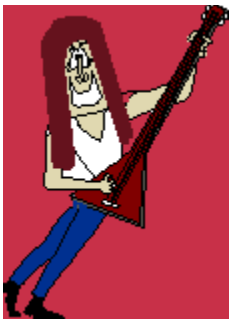

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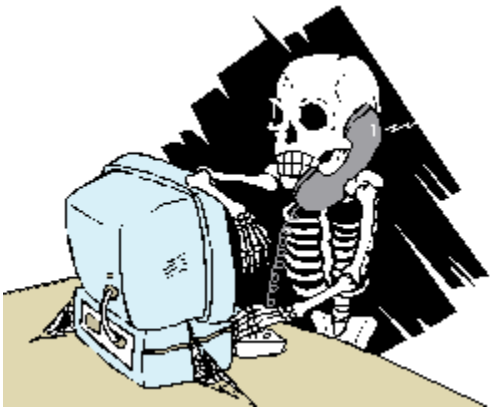

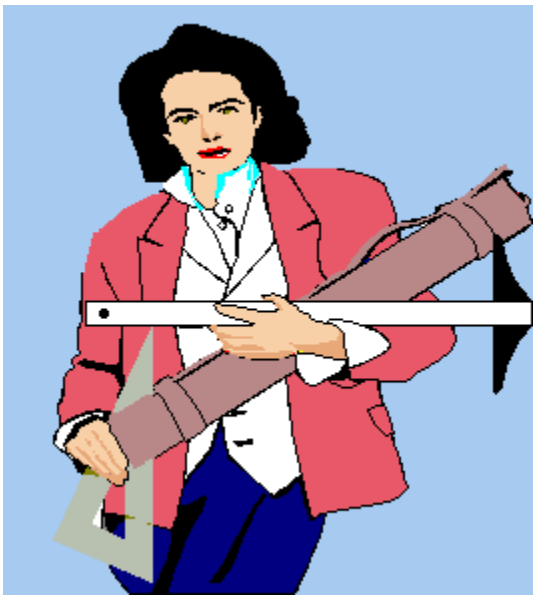

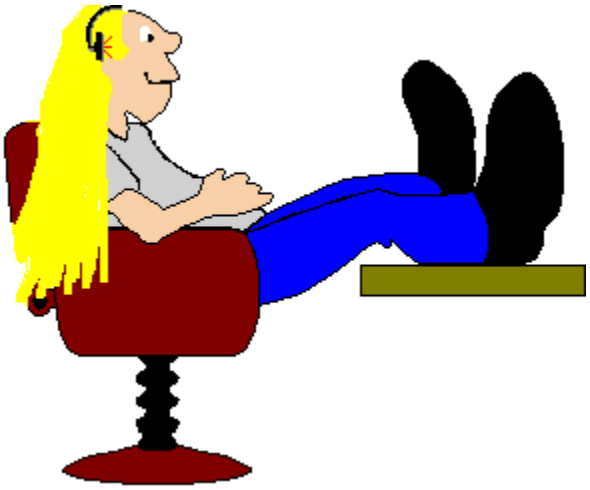

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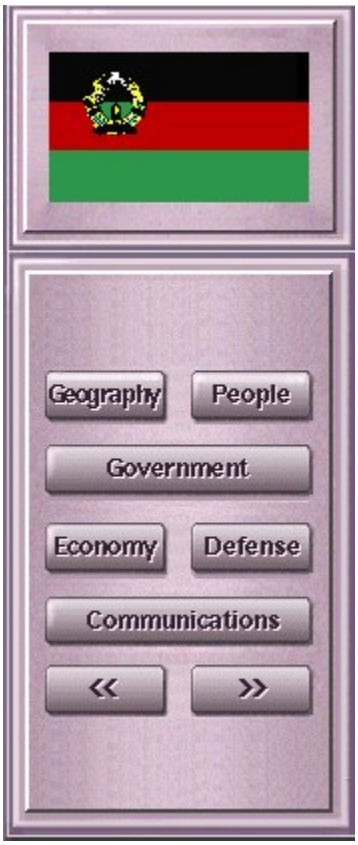
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AFGHANISTAN

Geography

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Location: South Asia, between Iran and Pakistan

Area:

total area:	647,500 km2
land area:	647,500 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than Texas

Land Boundaries:

total:	5,529 km
China:	76 km
Iran:	936 km
Pakistan:	2,430 km
Tajikistan:	1,206 km
Turkmenistan:	744 km
Uzbekistan:	137 km

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

Maritime Claims: none; landlocked

International Disputes: periodic disputes with Iran over Helmand water rights; Iran supports clients in country, private Pakistani and Saudi sources may also be active; power struggles among various groups for control of Kabul, regional rivalries among emerging warlords, traditional tribal disputes continue; support to Islamic fighters in Tajikistan's civil war; border dispute with Pakistan (Durand Line)

Climate: arid to semiarid; cold winters and hot summers

Terrain: mostly rugged mountains; plains in north and southwest

Natural Resources: natural gas, petroleum, coal, copper, talc, barites, sulphur, lead, zinc, iron ore, salt, precious and semiprecious stones

Land Use:

arable land:	12%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	46%
forest and woodland:	3%
other:	39%

Irrigated Land: 26,600 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: damaging earthquakes occur in Hindu Kush mountains; soil degradation, desertification, overgrazing, deforestation, pollution, flooding

Note: landlocked

AFGHANISTAN

People

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Population: 16,494,145 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.45% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 43.83 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 19.33 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 158.9 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	44.41 years
male:	45.09 years
female:	43.71 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.34 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Afghan(s)
adjective:	Afghan

Ethnic divisions:

Pashtun:	38%
Tajik:	25%
Uzbek:	6%
Hazara:	19%

Note: minor ethnic groups (Chahar Aimaks Turkmen Baloch and others)

Religions:

Sunni Muslim:	84%
Shi'a Muslim:	15%
other:	1%

Languages:

Pashtu:	35%
Afghan Persian (Dari):	50%
Turkic languages (primarily Uzbek and Turkmen):	11%
30 minor languages (primarily Balochi and Pashai):	4%

Note: much bilingualism
Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	29%
male:	44%
female:	14%

Labor force: 4.98 million

by occupation:

agriculture and animal husbandry:	67.8%
industry:	10.2%
construction:	6.3%,
commerce:	5.0%
services and other:	10.7% (1980 est.)

AFGHANISTAN

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Islamic State of Afghanistan
conventional short form:	Afghanistan
former:	Republic of Afghanistan

Digraph: AF

Type: transitional government

Capital: Kabul

Administrative divisions: 30 provinces (velayat, singular - velayat); Badakhshan, Badghis, Baghlan, Balkh, Bamian, Farah, Faryab, Ghazni, Ghowr, Helmand, Herat, Jowzjan, Kabol, Kandahar, Kapisa, Konar, Kondoz, Laghman, Lowgar, Nangarhar, Nimruz, Oruzgan, Paktia, Paktika, Parvan, Samangan, Sar-e Pol, Takhar, Vardak, Zabol note: there may be a new province of Nurestan (Nuristan)
Independence: 19 August 1919 (from UK) Constitution: the old Communist-era constitution has been suspended; a new Islamic constitution has yet to be ratified

Legal system: a new legal system has not been adopted but the transitional government has declared it will follow Islamic law (Shari'a)

National holiday: Victory of the Muslim Nation, 28 April; Remembrance Day for Martyrs and Disabled, 4 May; Independence Day, 19 August

Political parties and leaders: current political organizations include Jamiat-i-Islami (Islamic Society), Burhanuddin RABBANI, Ahmad Shah MASOOD; Hizbi Islami-Gulbuddin (Islamic Party), Gulbuddin HIKMATYAR faction; Hizbi Islami-Khalis (Islamic Party) Yunis KHALIS faction; Ittihad-i-Islami Barai Azadi Afghanistan (Islamic Union for the Liberation of Afghanistan), Abdul Rasul SAYYAF; Harakat-Inqilab-i-Islami (Islamic Revolutionary Movement), Mohammad Nabi MOHAMMADI; Jabha-i-Najat-i-Milli Afghanistan (Afghanistan National Liberation Front), Sibghatullah MOJADDEDI; Mahaz-i-Milli-Islami (National Islamic Front), Sayed Ahamad GAILANI; Hizbi Wahdat (Islamic Unity Party), Abdul Ali MAZARI; Harakat-i-Islami (Islamic Movement), Mohammed Asif MOHSENI; a new northern organization consisting of resistance and former regional figures is Jonbesh-i-Milli Islami (National Islamic Movement), Rashid DOSTUM note: the former ruling Watan Party has been disbanded

Other political or pressure groups: the former resistance commanders are the major power brokers in the countryside; shuras (councils) of commanders are now administering most cities outside Kabul; ulema (religious scholars); tribal elders

Suffrage: undetermined; previously universal, male ages 15-50

Elections: President: last held NA December 1992 (next to be held NA December 1994); results - Burhanuddin RABBANI was elected to a two-year term by a national shura

Executive branch: president, prime minister; Afghan leaders are still in the process of choosing a cabinet (May 1993)

Legislative branch: a unicameral parliament consisting of 205 members was chosen by the shura in January 1993; non-functioning as of June 1993

Judicial branch: an interim Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has been appointed, but a new court system has not yet been organized
Leaders: Chief of State: President Burhanuddin RABBANI (since 2 January 1993); First Vice President Mohammad NABI Mohammadi (since NA); First Vice President Mohammad SHAH Fazli (since NA) Head of Government: Prime Minister-designate Gulbaddin HIKMATYAR (since NA); Deputy Prime Minister Sulayman GAILANI (since NA); Deputy Prime Minister Din MOHAMMAD (since NA); Deputy Prime Minister Ahmad SHAH Ahmadzai (since NA)
Member of: AsDB (has previously been a member of), CP, ECO, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OIC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: (vacant); Charge d'Affaires Abdul RAHIM chancery: 2341 Wyoming Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 234-3770 or 3771
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: (vacant) embassy: Ansari Wat, Wazir Akbar Khan Mina, Kabul mailing address: use embassy street address telephone: 62230 through 62235 or 62436 note: US Embassy in Kabul was closed in January 1989
Flag: a new flag of unknown description reportedly has been adopted; previous flag consisted of three equal horizontal bands of black (top), red, and green, with the national coat of arms superimposed on the hoist side of the black and red bands; similar to the flag of Malawi, which is shorter and bears a radiant, rising red sun centered in the black band

AFGHANISTAN

Economy

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Overview: Fundamentally, Afghanistan is an extremely poor, landlocked country, highly dependent on farming (wheat especially) and livestock raising (sheep and goats). Economic considerations have played second fiddle to political and military upheavals during more than 13 years of war, including the nearly 10-year Soviet military occupation (which ended 15 February 1989). Over the past decade, one-third of the population fled the country, with Pakistan sheltering more than 3 million refugees and Iran about 1.3 million. Another 1 million probably moved into and around urban areas within Afghanistan. Although reliable data are unavailable, gross domestic product is lower than 12 years ago because of the loss of labor and capital and the disruption of trade and transport.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $3 billion (1989 est.) National product real growth rate: NA%

National product per capita: $200 (1989 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): over 90% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $NA; expenditures $NA, including capital expenditures of $NA

Exports: $236 million (f.o.b., FY91 est.)

commodities:

natural gas:	55%
fruits and nuts:	24%
handwoven carpets:	NA%
wool:	NA%
cotton:	NA%
hides:	NA%
and pelts:	NA%

partners:

former USSR:	NA%
Pakistan:	NA%

Imports: $874 million (c.i.f., FY91 est.)

commodities:	food and petroleum products
partners:	former USSR, Pakistan

External debt: $2.3 billion (March 1991 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 2.3% (FY91 est.); accounts for about 25% of GDP

Electricity: 480,000 kW capacity; 1,000 million kWh produced, 60 kWh per capita (1992)

Industries: small-scale production of textiles, soap, furniture, shoes, fertilizer, and cement; handwoven carpets; natural gas, oil, coal, copper

Agriculture: largely subsistence farming and nomadic animal husbandry; cash products - wheat, fruits, nuts, karakul pelts, wool, mutton

Illicit drugs: an illicit producer of opium poppy and cannabis for the international drug trade; world's second-largest opium producer (after Burma) and a major source of hashish

Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $380 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $510 million; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $57 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $4.1 billion; net official Western disbursements (1985-89), $270 million
Currency: 1 afghani (AF) = 100 puls
Exchange rates: afghanis (Af) per US$1 - 1,019 (March 1993), 900 (November 1991), 850 (1991), 700 (1989-90), 220 (1988-89); note - these rates reflect the free market exchange rates rather than the official exchange rates
Fiscal year: 21 March - 20 March

AFGHANISTAN

Communications

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Railroads: 9.6 km (single track) 1.524-meter gauge from Kushka (Turkmenistan) to Towraghondi and 15.0 km from Termez (Uzbekistan) to Kheyrabad transshipment point on south bank of Amu Darya

Highways: 21,000 km total (1984); 2,800 km hard surface, 1,650 km bituminous-treated gravel and improved earth, 16,550 km unimproved earth and tracks

Inland waterways: total navigability 1,200 km; chiefly Amu Darya, which handles vessels up to about 500 metric tons

Pipelines: petroleum products - Uzbekistan to Bagram and Turkmenistan to Shindand; natural gas 180 km

Ports: Shir Khan and Kheyrabad (river ports)

Airports:

total:	41
usable:	36
with permanent-surface runways:	9
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	11
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	16

Telecommunications: limited telephone, telegraph, and radiobroadcast services; television introduced in 1980; 31,200 telephones; broadcast stations - 5 AM, no FM, 1 TV; 1 satellite earth station

AFGHANISTAN

Defense Forces

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Branches: the military still does not yet exist on a national scale; some elements of the former Army, Air and Air Defense Forces, National Guard, Border Guard Forces, National Police Force (Sarandoi), and tribal militias remain intact

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 4,094,481; fit for military service 2,196,136; reach military age (22) annually 153,333 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: the new government has not yet adopted a defense budget

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SERBIA
YUGOSLAVIA
BULGARIA
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Sofia
MONTENEGRO
KOSOVO
MACEDONIA
Adriatic
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Tirane
ALBANIA
TURKEY
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ITALY
GREECE
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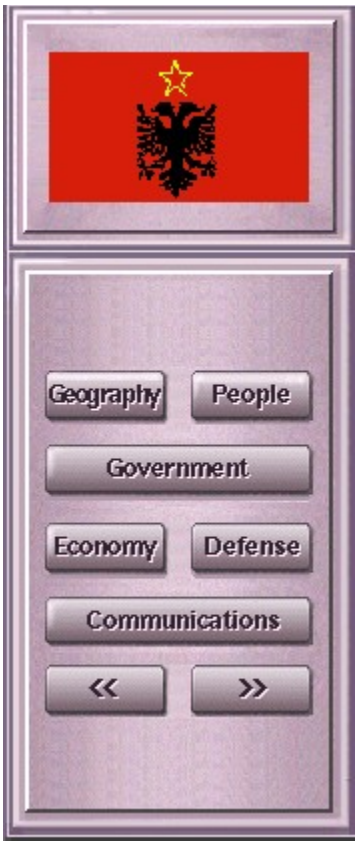
Geography
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ALBANIA

Geography

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Location: Southeastern Europe, on the Balkan Peninsula between Serbia and Montenegro and Greece

Area:

total area:	28,750 km2
land area:	27,400 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than Maryland

Land Boundaries:

total:	720 km
Greece:	282 km
Macedonia:	151 km
Serbia and Montenegro:	287 km
Serbia:	114 km
Montenegro:	173 km

Coastline: 362 km

Maritime Claims:

continental shelf:	not specified
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: Kosovo question with Serbia and Montenegro; Northern Epirus question with Greece

Climate: mild temperate; cool, cloudy, wet winters; hot, clear, dry summers; interior is cooler and wetter

Terrain: mostly mountains and hills; small plains along coast

Natural Resources: petroleum, natural gas, coal, chromium, copper, timber, nickel

Land Use:

arable land:	21%
permanent crops:	4%
meadows and pastures:	15%
forest and woodland:	38%
other:	22%

Irrigated Land: 4,230 km2 (1989)

Environment: subject to destructive earthquakes; tsunami occur along southwestern coast

Note: strategic location along Strait of Otranto (links Adriatic Sea to Ionian Sea and Mediterranean Sea)

ALBANIA

People

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Population: 3,333,839 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 1.21% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 23.24 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 5.45 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -5.67 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 31.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	73 years
male:	70.01 years
female:	76.21 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.85 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Albanian(s)
adjective:	Albanian

Ethnic divisions:

Albanian:	90%
Greeks:	8%
other:	2%

Vlachs: NA%Gypsies: NA%Serbs: NA%and Bulgarians (1989 est.): NA%
Religions:

Muslim:	70%
Greek Orthodox:	20%
Roman Catholic:	10%

Note: all mosques and churches were closed in 1967 and religious observances prohibited; in November 1990, Albania began allowing private religiouspractice
Languages:
Note: Albanian (Tosk is the official dialect), Greek

Literacy:
Note: age 9 and over can read and write (1955)

total population:	72%
male:	80%
female:	63%

Labor force: 1.5 million (1987)
by occupation:

agriculture:	60%
industry and commerce:	40% (1986)

ALBANIA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Albania
conventional short form:	Albania
local long form:	Republika e Shqiperise
local short form:	Shqiperia
former:	People's Socialist Republic of Albania

Digraph: AL

Type: nascent democracy

Capital: Tirane

Administrative divisions: 26 districts (rrethe, singular - rreth); Berat, Dibre, Durres, Elbasan, Fier, Gjirokaster, Gramsh, Kolonje, Korce, Kruje, Kukes, Lezhe, Librazhd, Lushnje, Mat, Mirdite, Permet, Pogradec, Puke, Sarande, Shkoder, Skrapar, Tepelene, Tirane, Tropoje, Vlore

Independence: 28 November 1912 (from Ottoman Empire)

Constitution: an interim basic law was approved by the People's Assembly on 29 April 1991; a new constitution was to be drafted for adoption in 1992, but is still in process

Legal system: has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Liberation Day, 29 November (1944) Political parties and leaders: there are at least 18 political parties; most prominent are the Albanian Socialist Party (ASP; formerly the Albania Workers Party), Fatos NANO, first secretary; Democratic Party (DP), Eduard SELAMI, chairman; Albanian Republican Party (RP), Sabri GODO; Omonia (Greek minority party), leader NA (ran in 1992 election as Unity for Human Rights Party (UHP)); Social Democratic Party (SDP), Skender GJINUSHI; Democratic Alliance Party (DAP), Spartak NGJELA, chairman

Suffrage: 18 years of age, universal and compulsory

Elections: People's Assembly: last held 22 March 1992; results - DP 62.29%, ASP 25.57%, SDP 4.33%, RP 3.15%, UHP 2.92%, other 1.74%; seats - (140 total) DP 92, ASP 38, SDP 7, RP 1, UHP 2

Executive branch: president, prime minister of the Council of Ministers, two deputy prime ministers of the Council of Ministers

Legislative branch: unicameral People's Assembly (Kuvendi Popullor)

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Leaders: Chief of State: President of the Republic Sali BERISHA (since 9 April 1992) Head of Government: Prime Minister of the Council of Ministers Aleksander Gabriel MEKSI (since 10 April 1992)

Member of: BSEC, CSCE, EBRD, ECE, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IMF, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO, ITU, LORCS, NACC, OIC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Roland BIMO chancery: 1511 K Street, NW, Washington, DC telephone: (202) 223-4942 FAX: (202) 223-4950

US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador William E. RYERSON embassy: Rruga

Labinoti 103, room 2921, Tirane mailing address: PSC 59, Box 100 (A), APO AE 09624 telephone: 355-42-32875, 33520 FAX: 355-42-32222
Flag: red with a black two-headed eagle in the center

ALBANIA

Economy

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Overview: The Albanian economy, already providing the lowest standard of living in Europe, contracted sharply in 1991, with most industries producing at only a fraction of past levels and an unemployment rate estimated at 40%. For over 40 years, the Stalinist-type economy operated on the principle of central planning and state ownership of the means of production. Fitful economic reforms begun during 1991, including the liberalization of prices and trade, the privatization of shops and transport, and land reform, were crippled by widespread civil disorder. Following its overwhelming victory in the 22 March 1992 elections, the new Democratic government announced a program of shock therapy to stabilize the economy and establish a market economy. In an effort to expand international ties, Tirane has reestablished diplomatic relations with the major republics of the former Soviet Union and the US and has joined the IMF and the World Bank. The Albanians have also passed legislation allowing foreign investment, but not foreign ownership of real estate. Albania possesses considerable mineral resources and, until 1990, was largely self-sufficient in food; however, the breakup of cooperative farms in 1991 and general economic decline forced Albania to rely on foreign aid to maintain adequate supplies. In 1992 the government tightened budgetary contols leading to another drop in domestic output. The agricultural sector is steadily gaining from the privatization process. Low domestic output is supplemented by remittances from the 200,000 Albanians working abroad.

National product: GDP - purchasing power equivalent - $2.5 billion (1992 est.)
National product real growth rate: -10% (1992 est.)
National product per capita: $760 (1992 est.)
Inflation rate (consumer prices): 210% (1992 est.)
Unemployment rate: 40% (1992 est.)
Budget: revenues $1.1 billion; expenditures $1.4 billion, including capital expenditures of $70 million (1991 est.)
Exports: $45 million (f.o.b., 1992 est.)
commodities:

asphalt:	NA%
metals and metallic ores:	NA%
electricity:	NA%
crude oil:	NA%
vegetables:	NA%
fruits:	NA%
tobacco:	NA%
partners:	NA%
Italy:	NA%
Macedonia:	NA%
Germany:	NA%
Greece:	NA%

Czechoslovakia:	NA%
Poland:	NA%
Romania:	NA%
Bulgaria:	NA%
Hungary:	NA%

Imports: $120 million (f.o.b., 1992 est.)
commodities:

machinery:	NA%
consumer goods:	NA%
grains:	NA%
partners:	NA%
Italy:	NA%
Macedonia:	NA%
Germany:	NA%
Czechoslovakia:	NA%
Romania:	NA%
Poland:	NA%
Hungary:	NA%
Bulgaria:	NA%
Greece:	NA%

External debt: $500 million (1992 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate -55% (1991 est.)
Electricity: 1,690,000 kW capacity; 5,000 million kWh produced, 1,520 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: food processing, textiles and clothing, lumber, oil, cement, chemicals, mining, basic metals, hydropower
Agriculture: arable land per capita among lowest in Europe; over 60% of arable land now in private hands; one-half of work force engaged in farming; wide range of temperate-zone crops and livestock
Illicit drugs: transshipment point for Southwest Asian heroin transiting the Balkan route
Economic aid: recipient - $190 million humanitarian aid, $94 million in loans/guarantees/credits
Currency: 1 lek (L) = 100 qintars
Exchange rates: leke (L) per US$1 - 97 (January 1993), 50 (January 1992), 25 (September 1991)
Fiscal year: calendar year

ALBANIA

Communications

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Railroads: 543 km total; 509 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, single track and 34 km narrow gauge, single track (1990); line connecting Titograd (Serbia and Montenegro) and Shkoder (Albania) completed August 1986

Highways: 16,700 km total; 6,700 km highways, 10,000 km forest and agricultural cart roads (1990)

Inland waterways: 43 km plus Albanian sections of Lake Scutari, Lake Ohrid, and Lake Prespa (1990)

Pipelines: crude oil 145 km; petroleum products 55 km; natural gas 64 km (1991)

Ports: Durres, Sarande, Vlore

Merchant marine: 11 cargo ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 52,967 GRT/76,887 DWT

Airports:

total:	12
usable:	10
with permanent-surface runways:	3
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	6
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	4

Telecommunications: inadequate service; 15,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 13 AM, 1 TV; 514,000 radios, 255,000 TVs (1987 est.)

ALBANIA

Defense Forces

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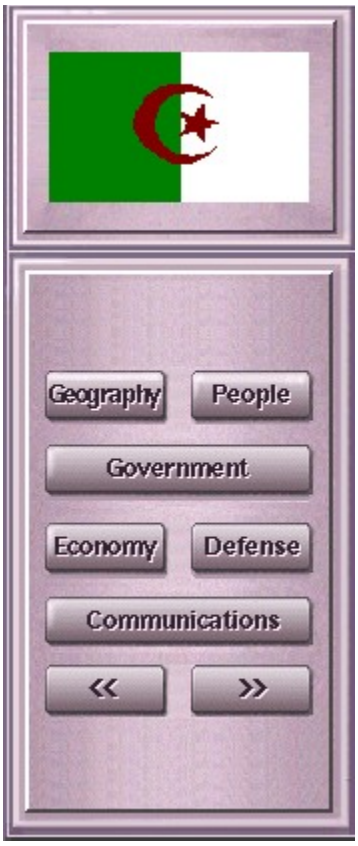
Branches: Army, Navy, Air and Air Defense Forces, Interior Ministry Troops

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 896,613; fit for military service 739,359; reach military age (19) annually 32,740 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: 215 million leke, NA% of GNP (1993 est.); note - conversion of defense expenditures into US dollars using the current exchange rate could produce misleading results

Mediterranean Sea
Algiers
Tunis
Casablanca
Rabat
Oran
Constantine
TUNISIA
MOROCCO
Marrakech
Bechar
Tripoli
ALGERIA
El Aaiun
LIBYA
Western Sahara
Tamanrasset
MAURITANIA
MALI
NIGER
Faya-Lar
Nema
Lombouctou
Agadez
Bamako
Niamey
Zinder
CHAD
BURKINA
N' Djamena
Kano
Maiduguri
GUINEA
Ouagadougou
BENIN
NIGERIA


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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ALGERIA

Geography

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Location: Northern Africa, along the Mediterranean Sea, between Morocco and Tunisia

Area:

total area:	2,381,740 km2
land area:	2,381,740 km2

comparative area: slightly less than 3.5 times the size of Texas

Land Boundaries:

total:	6,343 km
Libya:	982 km
Mali:	1,376 km
Mauritania:	463 km,
Morocco:	1,559 km
Niger:	956 km
Tunisia:	965 km
Western Sahara:	42 km

Coastline: 998 km

Maritime Claims:

territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: Libya claims part of southeastern Algeria; land boundary disputes with Tunisia under discussion

Climate: arid to semiarid; mild, wet winters with hot, dry summers along coast; drier with cold winters and hot summers on high plateau; sirocco is a hot, dust/sand-laden wind especially common in summer

Terrain: mostly high plateau and desert; some mountains; narrow, discontinuous coastal plain

Natural Resources: petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, phosphates, uranium, lead, zinc

Land Use:

arable land:	3%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	13%
forest and woodland:	2%
other:	82%

Irrigated Land: 3,360 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: mountainous areas subject to severe earthquakes; desertification

Note: second-largest country in Africa (after Sudan)

ALGERIA

People

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Population: 27,256,252 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.34% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 30.38 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 6.41 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -0.53 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 54 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	67.35 years
male:	66.32 years
female:	68.41 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.96 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Algerian(s)
adjective:	Algerian

Ethnic divisions:

Arab-Berber:	99%
European:	<1%

Religions:

Sunni Muslim (state religion):	99%
Christian and Jewish:	1%

Languages:

Arabic (official):	NA%
French:	NA%
Berber dialects:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	57%
male:	70%
female:	46%

Labor force: 6.2 million (1992 est.)
by occupation:

government:	29.5%
agriculture:	22%
construction and public works:	16.2%,
industry:	13.6%
commerce and services:	13.5%
transportation and communication:	5.2% (1989)

ALGERIA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria
conventional short form: Algeria
local long form: Al Jumhuriyah al Jaza'iriyah ad Dimuqratiyah ash Shabiyah
local short form: Al Jaza'ir

Digraph: AG

Type: republic

Capital: Algiers

Administrative divisions: 48 provinces (wilayast, singular - wilaya); Adrar, Ain Defla, Ain Temouchent, Alger, Annaba, Batna, Bechar, Bejaia, Biskra, Blida, Bordj Bou Arreridj, Bouira, Boumerdes, Chlef, Constantine, Djelfa, El Bayadh, El Oued, El Tarf, Ghardaia, Guelma, Illizi, Jijel, Khenchela, Laghouat, Mascara, Medea, Mila, Mostaganem, M'Sila, Naama, Oran, Ouargla, Oum el Bouaghi, Relizane, Saida, Setif, Sidi Bel Abbes, Skikda, Souk Ahras, Tamanghasset, Tebessa, Tiaret, Tindouf, Tipaza, Tissemsilt, Tizi Ouzou, Tlemcen

Independence: 5 July 1962 (from France)

Constitution: 19 November 1976, effective 22 November 1976; revised February 1989

Legal system: socialist, based on French and Islamic law; judicial review of legislative acts in ad hoc Constitutional Council composed of various public officials, including several Supreme Court justices; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Anniversary of the Revolution, 1 November (1954)

Political parties and leaders: Islamic Salvation Front (FIS), Ali BELHADJ, Dr. Abassi MADANI, Abdelkader HACHANI (all under arrest), Rabeh KEBIR; National Liberation Front (FLN), Abdelhamid MEHRI, Secretary General; Socialist Forces Front (FFS), Hocine Ait AHMED, Secretary General note: the government established a multiparty system in September 1989 and, as of 31 December 1990, over 30 legal parties existed

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: National People's Assembly: first round held on 26 December 1991 (second round canceled by the military after President BENDJEDID resigned 11 January 1992); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (281 total); the fundamentalist FIS won 188 of the 231 seats contested in the first round; note - elections (municipal and wilaya) were held in June 1990, the first in Algerian history; results - FIS 55%, FLN 27.5%, other 17.5%, with 65% of the voters participating President of the High State Committee: next election to be held December 1993

Executive branch: President of the High State Committee, prime minister, Council of Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch: unicameral National People's Assembly (Al-Majlis Ech-Chaabi Al-Watani)

Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)

Leaders: Chief of State: High State Committee President Ali KAFI (since 2 July 1992) Head of Government: Prime Minister Belaid ABDESSELAM (since 8 July 1992)

Member of: ABEDA, AfDB, AFESD, AL, AMF, AMU, CCC, ECA, FAO, G-15, G-19, G-24, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAPEC, OAS (observer), OAU, OIC, OPEC, UN, UNAVEM II, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNTAC, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Mohamed ZARHOUNI chancery: 2118 Kalorama Road NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 265-2800
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Mary Ann CASEY embassy: 4 Chemin Cheikh Bachir El-Ibrahimi, Algiers mailing address: B. P. Box 549, Alger-Gare, 16000 Algiers telephone: [213] (2) 601-425 or 255, 186 FAX: [213] (2) 603979 consulate: Oran
Flag: two equal vertical bands of green (hoist side) and white with a red five-pointed star within a red crescent; the crescent, star, and color green are traditional symbols of Islam (the state religion)

ALGERIA

Economy

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Overview: The oil and natural gas sector forms the backbone of the economy, hydrocarbons accounting for nearly all export receipts, about 30% of government revenues, and nearly 25% of GDP. In 1973-74 the sharp increase in oil prices led to a booming economy and helped to finance an ambitious program of industrialization. Plunging oil and gas prices, combined with the mismanagement of Algeria's highly centralized economy, has brought the nation to its most serious social and economic crisis since full independence in 1988. The current government has put reform, including privatization of some public sector companies and an overhaul of the banking and financial system, on hold, but has continued efforts to admit private enterprise to the hydrocarbon industry.
National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $42 billion (1992 est.)
National product real growth rate: 2.8% (1992 est.)
National product per capita: $1,570 (1992 est.)
Inflation rate (consumer prices): 55% (1992 est.)
Unemployment rate: 35% (1992 est.)
Budget: revenues $14.4 billion; expenditures $14.6 billion, including capital expenditures of $3.5 billion (1992 est.)
Exports: $11.6 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)
commodities:

petroleum and natural gas:	97%

partners:

Italy:	NA%
France:	NA%
US:	NA%
Germany:	NA%
Spain:	NA%

Imports: $8.2 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)
commodities:

capital goods:	39.7%
food and beverages:	21.7%
consumer goods:	11.8% (1990)
partners:	France, Italy, Germany, US, Spain

External debt: $26 billion (1992 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate NA%
Electricity: 6,380,000 kW capacity; 16,834 million kWh produced, 630 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: petroleum, light industries, natural gas, mining, electrical, petrochemical, food processing
Agriculture: accounts for 10.8% of GDP (1991) and employs 22% of labor force; products- wheat, barley, oats, grapes, olives, citrus, fruits, sheep, cattle; net importer of food - grain, vegetable oil, sugar
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-85), $1.4 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $925 million; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-

89), $1.8 billion; Communist countries (1970-89), $2.7 billion; net official disbursements (1985-89), -$375 million
Currency: 1 Algerian dinar (DA) = 100 centimes
Exchange rates: Algerian dinars (DA) per US$1 - 22.787 (January 1993), 21.836 (1992), 18.473 (1991), 8.958 (1990), 7.6086 (1989), 5.9148 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

ALGERIA

Communications

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Railroads: 4,060 km total; 2,616 km standard gauge (1.435 m), 1,188 km 1.055-meter gauge, 256 km 1.000-meter gauge; 300 km electrified; 215 km double track

Highways: 90,031 km total; 58,868 km concrete or bituminous, 31,163 km gravel, crushed stone, unimproved earth (1990)

Pipelines: crude oil 6,612 km; petroleum products 298 km; natural gas 2,948 km

Ports: Algiers, Annaba, Arzew, Bejaia, Djendjene, Ghazaouet, Jijel, Mers el Kebir, Mostaganem, Oran, Skikda

Merchant marine: 75 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 903,179 GRT/1,064,211 DWT; includes 5 short-sea passenger, 27 cargo, 12 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 5 oil tanker, 9 liquefied gas, 7 chemical tanker, 9 bulk, 1 specialized tanker

Airports:

total:	141
usable:	124
with permanent-surface runways:	53
with runways over 3,659 m:	2
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	32
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	65

Telecommunications: excellent domestic and international service in the north, sparse in the south; 822,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 26 AM, no FM, 18 TV; 1,600,000 TV sets; 5,200,000 radios; 5 submarine cables; microwave radio relay to Italy, France, Spain, Morocco, and Tunisia; coaxial cable to Morocco and Tunisia; satellite earth stations - 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT, 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT, 1 Intersputnik, l ARABSAT, and 12 domestic; 20 additional satellite earth stations are planned

ALGERIA

Defense Forces

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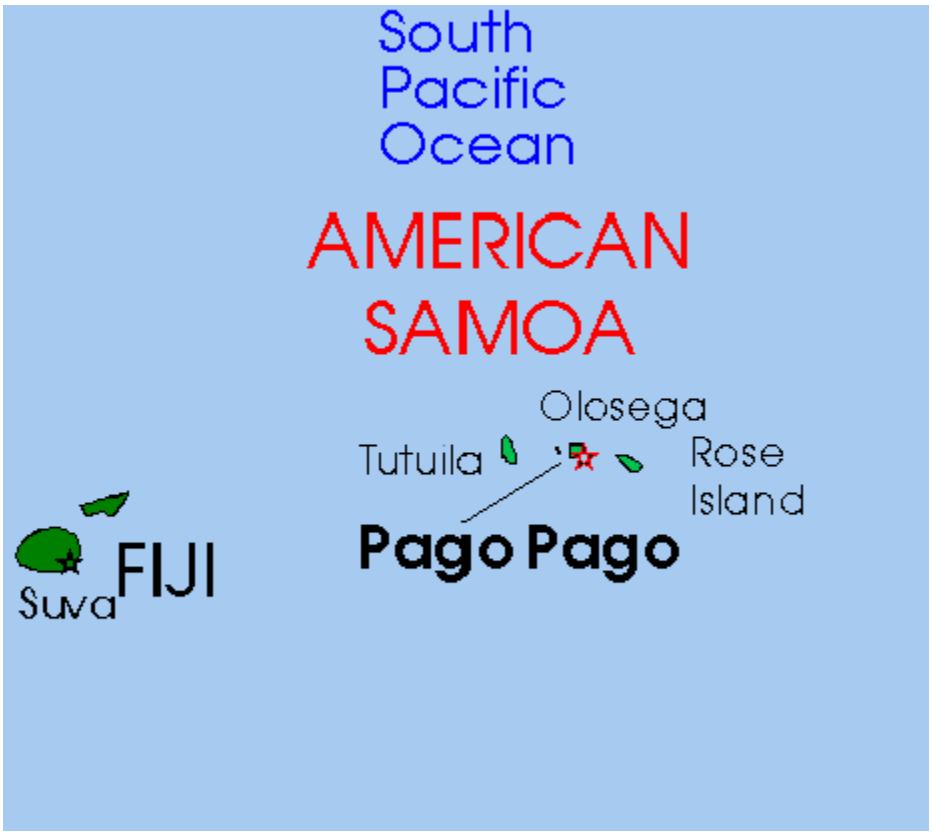
Branches: National Popular Army, Navy, Air Force, Territorial Air Defense

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 6,610,342; fit for military service 4,063,261; reach military age (19) annually 291,685 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $1.36 billion, 2.5% of GDP (1993 est.)


South
Pacific
Ocean
AMERICAN
SAMOA
Olosega
Tutuila
Rose
Island
Pago Pago
Suva
FIJI

Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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AMERICAN SAMOA

Geography

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Affiliation: territory of the US

Location: in the South Pacific Ocean, 3,700 km south-southwest of Honolulu, about halfway between Hawaii and New Zealand

Area:

total area:	199 km2
land area:	199 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than Washington, DC

Note: includes Rose Island and Swains Island

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 116 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	24 nm
continental shelf:	200 m or depth of exploitation
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical marine, moderated by southeast trade winds; annual rainfall averages 124 inches; rainy season from November to April, dry season from May to October; little seasonal temperature variation

Terrain: five volcanic islands with rugged peaks and limited coastal plains, two coral atolls (Rose Island, Swains Island)

Natural Resources: pumice, pumicite

Land Use:

arable land:	10%
permanent crops:	5%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	75%
other:	10%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: typhoons common from December to March

Note: Pago Pago has one of the best natural deepwater harbors in the South Pacific Ocean, sheltered by shape from rough seas and protected by peripheral mountains from high winds; strategic location in the South Pacific Ocean

AMERICAN SAMOA

People

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Population: 53,139 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 3.9% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 37 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 4 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 6 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 19 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	73 years
male:	71 years
female:	75 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 4.41 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	American Samoan(s)
adjective:	American Samoan

Ethnic divisions:

Samoan (Polynesian):	89%
Caucasian:	2%
Tongan:	4%
other:	5%

Religions:

Christian Congregationalist:	50%
Roman Catholic:	20%,
Protestant denominations and other:	30%

Languages:
Note: Samoan (closely related to Hawaiian and other Polynesian languages), English; most people are bilingual

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1980)

total population:	97%
male:	97%
female:	97%

Labor force: 14,400 (1990)
by occupation:

government:	33%
tuna canneries:	34%
other:	33% (1990)

AMERICAN SAMOA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: Territory of American Samoa

conventional short form: American Samoa

Abbreviation: AS

Digraph: AQ

Type: unincorporated and unorganized territory of the US; administered by the US Department of Interior, Office of Territorial and International Affairs

Capital: Pago Pago

Administrative divisions: none (territory of the US)

Independence: none (territory of the US)

Constitution: ratified 1966, in effect 1967

Legal system: NA

National holiday: Territorial Flag Day, 17 April (1900)

Political parties and leaders: NA

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: Governor: last held 3 November 1992 (next to be held NA November 1996); results - A. P. LUTALI was elected (percent of vote NA) House of Representatives: last held 3 November 1992 (next to be held NA November 1994); results - representatives popularly elected from 17 house districts; seats - (21 total, 20 elected, and 1 nonvoting delegate from Swains Island) Senate: last held 3 November 1992 (next to be held NA November 1996); results - senators elected by village chiefs from 12 senate districts; seats - (18 total) number of seats by party NA US House of Representatives: last held 3 November 1992 (next to be held NA November 1994); results - Eni R. F. H. FALEOMAVAEGA reelected as delegate

Executive branch: popularly elected governor and lieutenant governor

Legislative branch: bicameral Legislative Assembly (Fono) consists of an upper house or Senate (appointed by county village chiefs) and a lower house or House of Representatives (elected) Judicial branch: High Court

Leaders: Chief of State: President William Jefferson CLINTON (since 20 January 1993); Vice President Albert GORE, Jr. (since 20 January 1993) Head of Government: Governor A. P. LUTALI (since 3 January 1993); Lieutenant Governor Tauese P. SUNIA (since 3 January 1993)

Member of: ESCAP (associate), INTERPOL (subbureau), IOC, SPC

Diplomatic representation in US: none (territory of the US)

Flag: blue with a white triangle edged in red that is based on the fly side and extends to the hoist side; a brown and white American bald eagle flying toward the hoist side is carrying two traditional Samoan symbols of authority, a staff and a war club

AMERICAN SAMOA

Economy

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Overview: Economic activity is strongly linked to the US, with which American Samoa does 80-90% of its foreign trade. Tuna fishing and tuna processing plants are the backbone of the private sector, with canned tuna the primary export. The tuna canneries and the government are by far the two largest employers. Other economic activities include a slowly developing tourist industry. Transfers from the US government add substantially to American Samoa's economic well-being.

National product: GDP - purchasing power equivalent - $128 million (1991)

National product real growth rate: NA%

National product per capita: $2,600 (1991)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 7% (1990)

Unemployment rate: 12% (1991)

Budget: revenues $97,000,000 (includes $43,000,000 in local revenue and $54,000,000 in grant revenue); including capital expenditures of $NA (FY91)

Exports: $306 million (f.o.b., 1989)

commodities:

canned tuna:	93%

partners:

US:	99.6%

Imports: $360.3 million (c.i.f., 1989)

commodities:

materials for canneries:	56%
food:	8%
petroleum products:	7%
machinery and parts:	6%

partners:

US:	62%
Japan:	9%
NZ:	7%
Australia:	11%,
Fiji:	4%
other:	7%

External debt: $NA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity: 42,000 kW capacity; 100 million kWh produced, 2,020 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries: tuna canneries (largely dependent on foreign fishing vessels), meat canning, handicrafts

Agriculture: bananas, coconuts, vegetables, taro, breadfruit, yams, copra, pineapples, papayas, dairy farming

Economic aid: $21,042,650 in operational funds and $1,227,000 in construction funds for capital

improvement projects from the US Department of Interior (1991)
Currency: US currency is used
Fiscal year: 1 October - 30 September

AMERICAN SAMOA

Communications

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Railroads: none

Highways: 350 km total; 150 km paved, 200 km unpaved

Ports: Pago Pago, Ta'u, Ofu, Auasi, Aanu'u (new construction), Faleosao

Airports:

total:	3
usable:	3
with permanent-surface runways:	3
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440 to 3,659 m :1 (international airport at Tafuna)	
with runways 1,200 to 2,439 m:	0

Note: *small airstrips on Fituita and Ofu*

Telecommunications: 8,399 telephones; broadcast stations - 1 AM, 1 FM, 1 TV; good telex, telegraph, and facsimile services; 1 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT earth station, 1 COMSAT earth station

AMERICAN SAMOA

Defense Forces

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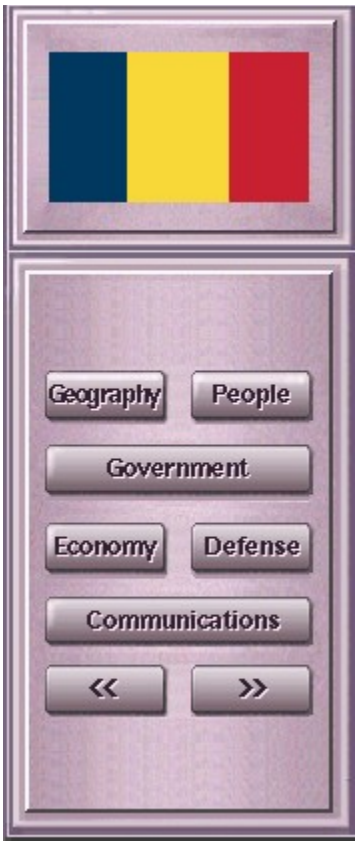
Note: defense is the responsibility of the US

SWITZ.
North Atlantic Ocean
FRANCE
ITALY
MONACO
Bilbao
ANDORRA
Andorra La Vella
Corsica
SPAIN
Barcelona
Sardinia
Tyrrhenian Sea
Balearic Islands
Algiers
Tunis


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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ANDORRA

Geography

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Location: Western Europe, between France and Spain

Area:

total area:	450 km2
land area:	450 km2

comparative area: slightly more than 2.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Land Boundaries:

total:	125 km
France:	60 km
Spain:	65 km

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

Maritime Claims: none; landlocked

International Disputes: none

Climate: temperate; snowy, cold winters and cool, dry summers

Terrain: rugged mountains dissected by narrow valleys

Natural Resources: hydropower, mineral water, timber, iron ore, lead

Land Use:

arable land:	2%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	56%
forest and woodland:	22%
other:	20%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: deforestation, overgrazing

Note: landlocked

ANDORRA

People

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Population: 61,962 (July 1993 est.)

Population growth rate: 3.27% (1993 est.)

Birth rate: 13.78 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Death rate: 6.99 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Net migration rate: 25.92 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 8.1 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	78.22 years
male:	75.35 years
female:	81.34 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.73 children born/woman (1993 est.)

Nationality:

noun:	Andorran(s)
adjective:	Andorran

Ethnic divisions:

Spanish:	61%
Andorran:	30%
French:	6%
other:	3%

Religions:

Roman Catholic (predominant):	NA%

Languages:

Catalan (official):	NA%
French:	NA%
Castilian:	NA%

Literacy:

total population:	NA%
male:	NA%
female:	NA%

Labor force:

NA

ANDORRA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Principality of Andorra
conventional short form:	Andorra
local long form:	Principat d'Andorra
local short form:	Andorra

Digraph: AN

Type: parliamentary coprincipality under formal sovereignty of president of France and Spanish bishop of Seo de Urgel, who are represented locally by officials called veguers; to be changed to a parliamentary form of government

Capital: Andorra la Vella

Administrative divisions: 7 parishes (parroquies, singular - parroquia); Andorra, Canillo, Encamp, La Massana, Les Escaldes, Ordino, Sant Julia de Loria

Independence: 1278

Constitution: Andorra's first written constitution was drafted in 1991; adopted 14 March 1993; to take effect within 15 days

Legal system: based on French and Spanish civil codes; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Mare de Deu de Meritxell, 8 September

Political parties and leaders: political parties not yet legally recognized; traditionally no political parties but partisans for particular independent candidates for the General Council on the basis of competence, personality, and orientation toward Spain or France; various small pressure groups developed in 1972; first formal political party, Andorran Democratic Association, was formed in 1976 and reorganized in 1979 as Andorran Democratic Party

Suffrage: 18 years of age, universal

Elections: General Council of the Valleys: last held 12 April 1992 (next to be held April 1996); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (28 total) number of seats by party NA

Executive branch: two co-princes (president of France, bishop of Seo de Urgel in Spain), two designated representatives (French veguer, Episcopal veguer), two permanent delegates (French prefect for the department of Pyrenees-Orientales, Spanish vicar general for the Seo de Urgel diocese), president of government, Executive Council

Legislative branch: unicameral General Council of the Valleys (Consell General de las Valls)

Judicial branch: Supreme Court of Andorra at Perpignan (France) for civil cases, the Ecclesiastical Court of the bishop of Seo de Urgel (Spain) for civil cases, Tribunal of the Courts (Tribunal des Cortes) for criminal cases

Leaders: Chiefs of State: French Co-Prince Francois MITTERRAND (since 21 May 1981), represented by Veguer de Franca Jean Pierre COURTOIS (since NA); Spanish Episcopal Co-Prince Mgr. Juan MARTI Alanis (since 31 January 1971), represented by Veguer Episcopal Francesc BADIA Bata Head of Government: Executive Council President Oscar RIBAS Reig (since 10 Decmber 1989)

Member of: INTERPOL, IOC
Diplomatic representation in US: Andorra has no mission in the US
US diplomatic representation: Andorra is included within the Barcelona (Spain) Consular District, and the US Consul General visits Andorra periodically
Flag: three equal vertical bands of blue (hoist side), yellow, and red with the national coat of arms centered in the yellow band; the coat of arms features a quartered shield; similar to the flags of Chad and Romania that do not have a national coat of arms in the center

ANDORRA

Economy

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Overview: The mainstay of Andorra's economy is tourism. An estimated 13 million tourists visit annually, attracted by Andorra's duty-free status and by its summer and winter resorts. The banking sector, with its "tax haven" status, also contributes significantly to the economy. Agricultural production is limited by a scarcity of arable land, and most food has to be imported. The principal livestock activity is sheep raising. Manufacturing consists mainly of cigarettes, cigars, and furniture. Although it is a member of the EC customs union, it is unclear what effect the European Single Market will have on the advantages Andorra obtains from its duty-free status.

National product: GDP - purchasing power equivalent - $760 million (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: NA% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $14,000 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): NA%

Unemployment rate: 0%

Budget: revenues $119.4 million; expenditures $190 million, including capital expenditures of $NA (1990)

Exports: $23 million (f.o.b., 1989)

commodities:

electricity:	NA%
tobacco products:	NA%
furniture:	NA%

partners:

France:	NA%
Spain:	NA%

Imports: $888.7 million (f.o.b., 1989)

commodities:	consumer goods, food
partners:	France, Spain

External debt: $NA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity: 35,000 kW capacity; 140 million kWh produced, 2,570 kWh per capita (1992)

Industries: tourism (particularly skiing), sheep, timber, tobacco, banking

Agriculture: sheep raising; small quantities of tobacco, rye, wheat, barley, oats, and some vegetables

Economic aid: none

Currency: the French and Spanish currencies are used

Exchange rates: French francs (F) per US$1 - 5.4812 (January 1993), 5.2938 (1992), 5.6421 (1991), 5.4453 (1990), 6.3801 (1989), 5.9569 (1988); Spanish pesetas (Ptas) per US$1 - 114.59 (January 1993), 102.38 (1992), 103.91 (1991), 101.93 (1990), 118.38 (1989), 116.49 (1988)

Fiscal year: calendar year

ANDORRA

Communications

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Highways: 96 km

Telecommunications: international digital microwave network; international landline circuits to France and Spain; broadcast stations - 1 AM, no FM, no TV; 17,700 telephones

ANDORRA

Defense Forces

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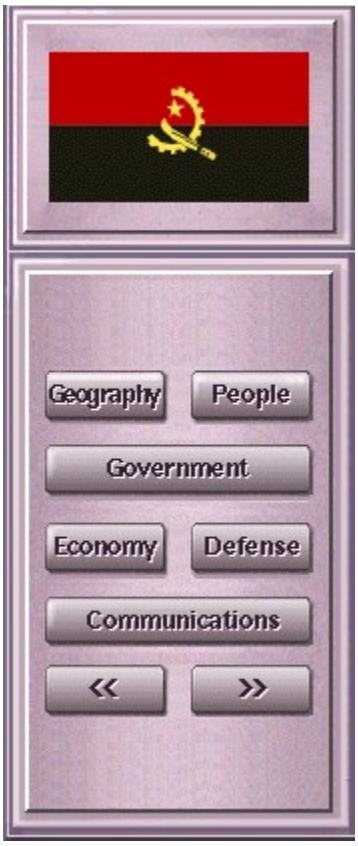
Note: defense is the responsibility of France and Spain

Libreville
CONGO
ZAIRE
Kisangani
GABON
Kigali
RWANDA
BURUNDI
Brazzaville
Pointe-Noire
Kinshasa
Kalemie
Lake
Kananga
South
Luanda
Malanje
MALAWI
Atlantic
ANGOLA
Lobito
Ndola
Lilongwe
ZAMBIA
Ocean
Namibe
Menongue
Lusaka
Harare
ZIMBABWE
NAMIBIA
Bulawayo
Windhoek
BOTSWANA
SOUTH AFRICA
Walvis Bay
Gaborone
Pretoria
Johannesburg
Mbabane
Luderitz


Geography
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Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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ANGOLA

Geography

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Location: Southern Africa, bordering the South Atlantic Ocean between Namibia and Zaire

Area:

total area:	1,246,700 km2
land area:	1,246,700 km2
comparative area:	slightly less than twice the size of Texas

Land Boundaries:

total:	5,198 km
Congo:	201 km
Namibia:	1,376 km
Zaire:	2,511 km
Zambia:	1,110 km

Coastline: 1,600 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive fishing zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	20 nm

International Disputes: civil war since independence on 11 November 1975; a ceasefire held from 31 May 1991 until October 1992, when the insurgent National Union for the Total Independence of Angola refused to accept its defeat in internationally monitored elections; fighting has since resumed across the countryside

Climate: semiarid in south and along coast to Luanda; north has cool, dry season (May to October) and hot, rainy season (November to April)

Terrain: narrow coastal plain rises abruptly to vast interior plateau

Natural Resources: petroleum, diamonds, iron ore, phosphates, copper, feldspar, gold, bauxite, uranium

Land Use:

arable land:	2%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	23%
forest and woodland:	43%
other:	32%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: locally heavy rainfall causes periodic flooding on plateau; desertification

Note: Cabinda is separated from rest of country by Zaire

ANGOLA

People

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Population: 9,545,235 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.67% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 45.8 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 18.96 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -0.15 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 148.6 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	45.26 years
male:	43.26 years
female:	47.35 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.54 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Angolan(s)
adjective:	Angolan

Ethnic divisions:

Ovimbundu:	37%
Kimbundu:	25%
Bakongo:	13%
Mestico:	2%
European:	1%
other:	22%

Religions:

indigenous beliefs:	47%
Roman Catholic:	38%
Protestant:	15% (est.)

Languages:

Portuguese (official):	NA%
Bantu dialects:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	42%
male:	56%
female:	28%

Labor force: 2.783 million economically active
by occupation:

agriculture:	85%
industry:	15% (1985 est.)

ANGOLA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Angola
conventional short form:	Angola
local long form:	Republic de Angola
local short form:	Angola
former:	People's Republic of Angola

Digraph: AO

Type: transitional government nominally a multiparty democracy with a strong presidential system

Capital: Luanda

Administrative divisions: 18 provinces (provincias, singular - provincia); Bengo, Benguela, Bie, Cabinda, Cuando Cubango, Cuanza Norte, Cuanza Sul, Cunene, Huambo, Huila, Luanda, Lunda Norte, Lunda Sul, Malanje, Moxico, Namibe, Uige, Zaire

Independence: 11 November 1975 (from Portugal)

Constitution: 11 November 1975; revised 7 January 1978, 11 August 1980, and 6 March 1991

Legal system: based on Portuguese civil law system and customary law; recently modified to accommodate political pluralism and increased use of free markets

National holiday: Independence Day, 11 November (1975)

Political parties and leaders: Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), led by Jose EDUARDO DOS SANTOS, is the ruling party and has been in power since 1975; National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), led by Jonas SAVIMBI, remains a legal party despite its returned to armed resistance to the government; five minor parties have small numbers of seats in the National Assembly

Other political or pressure groups: Cabindan State Liberation Front (FLEC), NZZIA Tiago, leader
Note: FLEC is waging a small-scale, highly factionalized, armed struggle for the independence of Cabinda Province

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: first nationwide, multiparty elections were held in late September 1992 with disputed results; further elections are being discussed

Executive branch: president, prime minister, Council of Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly (Assembleia Nacional)

Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Tribunal da Relacrao)

Leaders: Chief of State: President Jose Eduardo dos SANTOS (since 21 September 1979) Head of Government: Prime Minister Marcolino Jose Carlos MOCO (since 2 December 1992)

Member of: ACP, AfDB, CCC, CEEAC (observer), ECA, FAO, FLS, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, SADC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US: none representation: Jose PATRICIO, Permanent Observer to the Organization of American States address: Permanent Observer to the Organization of American States,

1899 L Street, NW, 5th floor, Washington, DC 20038 telephone: (202) 785-1156 FAX: (202) 785-1258
US diplomatic representation: director: Edmund DE JARNETTE liaison office: Rua Major Kanhangolo, Nes 132/138, Luanda mailing address: CP6484, Luanda, Angola (mail international); USLO Luanda, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20521-2550 (pouch) telephone: [244] (2) 34-54-81 FAX: [244] (2) 39-05-15 Note: the US maintains a liaison office in Luanda accredited to the Joint Political Military Commission that oversees implementation of the Angola Peace Accords; this office does not perform any commercial or consular services; the US does not maintain diplomatic relations with the Government of the Republic of Angola
Flag: two equal horizontal bands of red (top) and black with a centered yellow emblem consisting of a five-pointed star within half a cogwheel crossed by a machete (in the style of a hammer and sickle)

ANGOLA

Economy

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Overview: Subsistence agriculture provides the main livelihood for 80-90% of the population, but accounts for less than 15% of GDP. Oil production is vital to the economy, contributing about 60% to GDP. Bitter internal fighting continues to severely affect the nonoil economy, and food needs to be imported. For the long run, Angola has the advantage of rich natural resources in addition to oil, notably gold, diamonds, and arable land. To realize its economic potential Angola not only must secure domestic peace but also must reform government policies that have led to distortions and imbalances throughout the economy.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $5.1 billion (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate: 1.7% (1991 est.)

National product per capita: $950 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 1,000% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $2.1 billion; expenditures $3.6 billion, including capital expenditures of $963 million (1991 est.)

Exports: $3.7 billion (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

oil:	NA%
liquefied petroleum gas:	NA%
diamonds:	NA%
coffee:	NA%
sisal:	NA%
fish and fish products:	NA%
timber:	NA%
cotton:	NA%

partners:

US:	NA%
France:	NA%
Germany:	NA%
Netherlands:	NA%
Brazil:	NA%

Imports: $1.5 billion (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:capital equipment (machinery and electrical equipment), food, vehicles and spare parts, textiles and clothing, medicines; substantial military deliveries

partners: Portugal, Brazil, US, France, Spain

External debt: $8 billion (1991)

Industrial production: growth rate NA%; accounts for about 60% of GDP, including petroleum output

Electricity: 510,000 kW capacity; 800 million kWh produced, 84 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries: petroleum; mining diamonds, iron ore, phosphates, feldspar, bauxite, uranium, and gold;, fish processing; food processing; brewing; tobacco; sugar; textiles; cement; basic metal products
Agriculture: cash crops - coffee, sisal, corn, cotton, sugar cane, manioc, tobacco; food crops - cassava, corn, vegetables, plantains, bananas; livestock production accounts for 20%, fishing 4%, forestry 2% of total agricultural output; disruptions caused by civil war and marketing deficiencies require food imports
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $265 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $1,105 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $1.3 billion; net official disbursements (1985-89), $750 million
Currency: 1 kwanza (Kz) = 100 kwei
Exchange rates: kwanza (Kz) per US$1 -4,000 (black market rate was 17,000 on 30 April 1993)
Fiscal year: calendar year

ANGOLA

Communications

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Railroads: 3,189 km total; 2,879 km 1.067-meter gauge, 310 km 0.600-meter gauge; limited trackage in use because of landmines still in place from the civil war; majority of the Benguela Railroad also closed because of civil war

Highways: 73,828 km total; 8,577 km bituminous-surface treatment, 29,350 km crushed stone, gravel, or improved earth, remainder unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 1,295 km navigable

Pipelines: crude oil 179 km

Ports: Luanda, Lobito, Namibe, Cabinda

Merchant marine: 12 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 66,348 GRT/102,825 DWT; includes 11 cargo, 1 oil tanker

Airports:

total:	302
usable:	173
with permanent-surface runways:	32
with runways over 3,659 m:	2
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	17
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	57

Telecommunications: limited system of wire, microwave radio relay, and troposcatter routes; high frequency radio used extensively for military links; 40,300 telephones; broadcast stations - 17 AM, 13 FM, 6 TV; 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth stations

ANGOLA

Defense Forces

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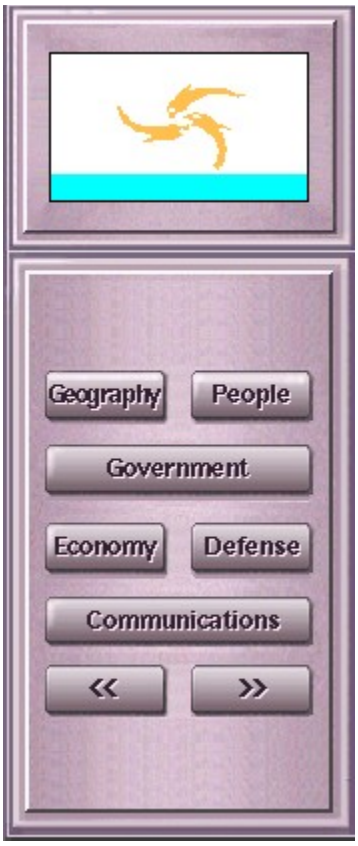
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force/Air Defense, People's Defense Organization and Territorial Troops, Frontier Guard

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 2,204,155; fit for military service 1,109,292; reach military age (18) annually 94,919 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $NA, NA% of GDP

Atlantic Ocean
ANGUILLA
NICAN
JBLIC
The Valley
ANTIGUA AND
BARBUDA
San Juan
Basseterre
ST. KITTS
AND NEVIS
PUERTO RICO
GUADELOUPE
Basse-Terre
DOMINICA
Roseau
MARTINIQUE
Fort-de-France
Caribbean Sea
ST. LUCIA
Castries
BARBADOS
ST. VINCENT AND
THE GRENADINES
Bridgetown
Kingstown
GRENADA
St. George's


Geography
People
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Economy
Defense
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ANGUILLA

Geography

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Affiliation: dependent territory of the UK

Location: in the eastern Caribbean Sea, about 270 km east of Puerto Rico

Area:

total area:	91 km2
land area:	91 km2
comparative area:	about half the size of Washington, DC

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 61 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive fishing zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	3 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical; moderated by northeast trade winds

Terrain: flat and low-lying island of coral and limestone

Natural Resources: negligible; salt, fish, lobster

Land Use:

arable land:	NA%
permanent crops:	NA%
meadows and pastures:	NA%
forest and woodland:	NA%

other:NA% (mostly rock with sparse scrub oak, few trees, some commercial salt ponds)

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: frequent hurricanes, other tropical storms (July to October)

ANGUILLA

People

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Population: 7,006 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.64% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 24.26 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 8.28 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -9.56 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 17.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	73.89 years
male:	71.1 years
female:	76.7 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.09 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Anguillan(s)
adjective:	Anguillan

Ethnic divisions:
black African
Religions:

Anglican:	40%
Methodist:	33%
Seventh-Day Adventist:	7%
Baptist:	5%
Roman Catholic:	3%
other:	12%

Languages:

English (official):	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 12 and over can read and write (1984)

total population:	95%
male:	95%
female:	95%

Labor force: 2,780 (1984)

by occupation:	NA

ANGUILLA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	none
conventional short form:	Anguilla

Digraph: AV
Type: dependent territory of the UK
Capital: The Valley
Administrative divisions: none (dependent territory of the UK)
Independence: none (dependent territory of the UK)
Constitution: 1 April 1982
Legal system: based on English common law
National holiday: Anguilla Day, 30 May
Political parties and leaders: Anguilla National Alliance (ANA), Emile GUMBS; Anguilla United Party (AUP), Hubert HUGHES; Anguilla Democratic Party (ADP), Victor BANKS
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: House of Assembly: last held 27 February 1989 (next to be held February 1994); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (11 total, 7 elected) ANA 3, AUP 2, ADP 1, independent 1
Executive branch: British monarch, governor, chief minister, Executive Council (cabinet)
Legislative branch: unicameral House of Assembly
Judicial branch: High Court
Leaders: Chief of State: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor Alan W. SHARE (since August 1992) Head of Government: Chief Minister Emile GUMBS (since NA March 1984, served previously from February 1977 to May 1980)
Member of: CARICOM (observer), CDB
Diplomatic representation in US: none (dependent territory of the UK)
Flag: two horizontal bands of white (top, almost triple width) and light blue with three orange dolphins in an interlocking circular design centered in the white band; a new flag may have been in use since 30 May 1990

ANGUILLA

Economy

{ewl tstools2,TsButton2,"<<"[name=prevtopbut][graphic=`!prevtop1.bmp',`!prevtop2.bmp',`!prevtop3.bmp'] [macro=JI(`wfb.mvb>main', `0006Ec')][Font="Arial" /S11/B0/3+]/H19/W92/B1/D3}{ewc tstools2,TsButton2,"Print"[name=printbut][graphic=`!print1.bmp',`!print2.bmp',`!print3.bmp'] [macro=Print()] [Font="Arial" /S11/B0/3+]/H19/W92/B1/D3}{ewc tstools2,TsButton2,"To Map"[name=retmapbut][graphic=`! retmap1.bmp',`!retmap2.bmp',`!retmap3.bmp'] [macro=JI(`wfb.mvb>main', `0007')][Font="Arial" /S11/B0/3+]/H19/W95/B1/D3}{ewc tstools2,TsButton2,"Copy"[name=copybut][graphic=`!copy1.bmp',`! copy2.bmp',`!copy3.bmp'] [macro=CopyDialog()][Font="Arial" /S11/B0/3+]/H19/W92/B1/D3}{ewc tstools2,TsButton2,">>"[name=nexttopbut][graphic=`!nexttop1.bmp',`!nexttop2.bmp',`!prevtop3.bmp'] [macro=JI(`wfb.mvb>main', `0008Ec')][Font="Arial" /S11/B0/3+]/H19/W92/B1/D3}

Overview: Anguilla has few Natural Resources, and the economy depends heavily on lobster fishing, offshore banking, tourism, and remittances from emigrants. In recent years the economy has benefited from a boom in tourism. Development plans center around the improvement of the infrastructure, particularly transport and tourist facilities, and also light industry.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $47.4 million (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate: 6.5% (1991 est.)

National product per capita: $6,800 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 4.6% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate: 5% (1988 est.)

Budget: revenues $13.8 million; expenditures $15.2 million, including capital expenditures of $2.4 million (1992 est.)

Exports: $1.4 million (f.o.b., 1987)

commodities:

lobster and salt:	NA%
partners:	NA

Imports: $10.3 million (f.o.b., 1987)

commodities:	NA
partners:	NA

External debt: $NA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity: 2,000 kW capacity; 6 million kWh produced, 862 kWh per capita (1992)

Industries: tourism, boat building, salt

Agriculture: pigeon peas, corn, sweet potatoes, sheep, goats, pigs, cattle, poultry, fishing (including lobster)

Economic aid: Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $38 million

Currency: 1 EC dollar (EC$) = 100 cents

Exchange rates: East Caribbean dollars (EC$) per US$1 - 2.70 (fixed rate since 1976)

Fiscal year: NA

ANGUILLA

Communications

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Highways: 60 km surfaced

Ports: Road Bay, Blowing Point

Airports:

total:	3
usable:	2
with permanent-surface runways:	1 (1,000 m at Wallblake Airport)
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	0
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	0

Telecommunications: modern internal telephone system; 890 telephones; broadcast stations - 3 AM, 1 FM, no TV; radio relay microwave link to island of Saint Martin

ANGUILLA

Defense Forces

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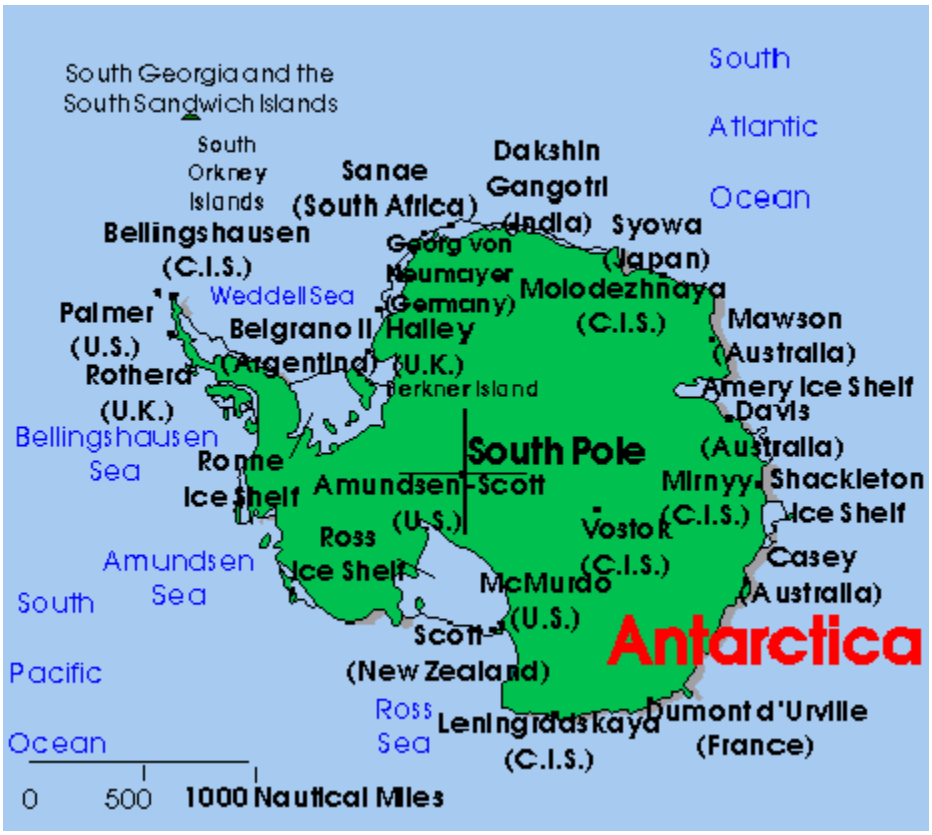
Note: defense is the responsibility of the UK


South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
South Orkney Islands
Sanae (South Africa)
Dakshin Gangotri (India)
Syowa (Japan)
Bellingshausen (C.I.S.)
Georg von Neumayer (Germany)
Molodezhnaya (C.I.S.)
Weddell Sea
Palmer (U.S.)
Belgrano II (Argentina)
Halley (U.K.)
Mawson (Australia)
Rothera (U.K.)
Berkner Island
Amery Ice Shelf
Davis (Australia)
Bellingshausen Sea
South Pole
Ronne Ice Shelf
Amundsen-Scott (U.S.)
Mirnyy (C.I.S.)
Shackleton Ice Shelf
Vostok (C.I.S.)
Ross Ice Shelf
Casey (Australia)
Amundsen Sea
McMurdo (U.S.)
South Pacific Ocean
Scott (New Zealand)
Antarctica
Ross Sea
Leningradskaya (C.I.S.)
Dumont d'Urville (France)
South Atlantic Ocean
0 500 1000 Nautical Miles

Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
<<
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ANTARCTICA

Geography

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Location: continent mostly south of the Antarctic Circle

Area:

total area:	14 million km2 (est.)
land area:	14 million km2 (est.)
comparative area:	slightly less than 1.5 times the size of the US

Note: second-smallest continent (after Australia)

Land Boundaries: none, but see entry on International Disputes

Coastline: 17,968 km

Maritime Claims:

none:	see entry on International Disputes

International Disputes: Antarctic Treaty defers claims (see Antarctic Treaty Summary below); sections (some overlapping) claimed by Argentina, Australia, Chile, France (Adelie Land), New Zealand (Ross Dependency), Norway (Queen Maud Land), and UK; the US and most other nations do not recognize the territorial claims of other nations and have made no claims themselves (the US and Russia reserve the right to do so); no formal claims have been made in the sector between 90 degrees west and 150 degrees west, where, because of floating ice, Antarctica is unapproachable from the sea

Climate: severe low temperatures vary with latitude, elevation, and distance from the ocean; East Antarctica is colder than West Antarctica because of its higher elevation; Antarctic Peninsula has the most moderate climate; higher temperatures occur in January along the coast and average slightly below freezing

Terrain: about 98% thick continental ice sheet and 2% barren rock, with average elevations between 2,000 and 4,000 meters; mountain ranges up to 4,897 meters high; ice-free coastal areas include parts of southern Victoria Land, Wilkes Land, the Antarctic Peninsula area, and parts of Ross Island on McMurdo Sound; glaciers form ice shelves along about half of the coastline, and floating ice shelves constitute 11% of the area of the continent

Natural Resources: none presently exploited; iron ore, chromium, copper, gold, nickel, platinum and other minerals, and coal and hydrocarbons have been found in small, uncommercial quantities

Land Use:

arable land:	0%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	100% (ice 98%, barren rock 2%)

Irrigated Land: 0 km2

Environment: mostly uninhabitable; katabatic (gravity-driven) winds blow coastward from the high interior; frequent blizzards form near the foot of the plateau; a circumpolar ocean current flows clockwise along the coast as do cyclonic storms that form over the ocean; during summer more solar

radiation reaches the surface at the South Pole than is received at the Equator in an equivalent period; in October 1991 it was reported that the ozone shield, which protects the Earth's surface from harmful ultraviolet radiation, had dwindled to the lowest level ever recorded over Antarctica; active volcanism on Deception Island and isolated areas of West Antarctica; other seismic activity rare and weak
Note: the coldest, windiest, highest, and driest continent

ANTARCTICA

People

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Population: no indigenous inhabitants; Note - there are seasonally staffed research stations Summer (January) population: over 4,115 total; Argentina 207, Australia 268, Belgium 13, Brazil 80, Chile 256, China NA, Ecuador NA, Finland 11, France 78, Germany 32, Greenpeace 12, India 60, Italy 210, Japan 59, South Korea 14, Netherlands 10, NZ 264, Norway 23, Peru 39, Poland NA, South Africa 79, Spain 43, Sweden 10, UK 116, Uruguay NA, US 1,666, former USSR 565 (1989-90) Winter (July) population: over 1,046 total; Argentina 150, Australia 71, Brazil 12, Chile 73, China NA, France 33, Germany 19, Greenpeace 5, India 1, Japan 38, South Korea 14, NZ 11, Poland NA, South Africa 12, UK 69, Uruguay NA, US 225, former USSR 313 (1989-90) Year-round stations: 42 total; Argentina 6, Australia 3, Brazil 1, Chile 3, China 2, Finland 1, France 1, Germany 1, India 1, Japan 2, South Korea 1, NZ 1, Poland 1, South Africa 3, UK 5, Uruguay 1, US 3, former USSR 6 (1990-91) Summer only stations: over 38 total; Argentina 7, Australia 3, Chile 5, Germany 3, India 1, Italy 1, Japan 4, NZ 2, Norway 1, Peru 1, South Africa 1, Spain 1, Sweden 2, UK 1, US numerous, former USSR 5 (1989-90); Note - the disintegration of the former USSR has placed the status and future of its Antarctic facilities in doubt; stations may be subject to closings at any time because of ongoing economic difficulties

ANTARCTICA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	none
conventional short form:	Antarctica

Digraph: AY

Type: Antarctic Treaty Summary: The Antarctic Treaty, signed on 1 December 1959 and entered into force on 23 June 1961, establishes the legal framework for the management of Antarctica. Administration is carried out through consultative member meetings--the 17th Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting was in Venice in November 1992. Currently, there are 41 treaty member nations: 26 consultative and 15 acceding. Consultative (voting) members include the seven nations that claim portions of Antarctica as national territory (some claims overlap) and 19 nonclaimant nations. The US and some other nations that have made no claims have reserved the right to do so. The US does not recognize the claims of others. The year in parentheses indicates when an acceding nation was voted to full consultative (voting) status, while no date indicates the country was an original 1959 treaty signatory. Claimant nations are--Argentina, Australia, Chile, France, New Zealand, Norway, and the UK. Nonclaimant consultative nations are--Belgium, Brazil (1983), China (1985), Ecuador (1990), Finland (1989), Germany (1981), India (1983), Italy (1987), Japan, South Korea (1989), Netherlands (1990), Peru (1989), Poland (1977), South Africa, Spain (1988), Sweden (1988), Uruguay (1985), the US, and Russia. Acceding (nonvoting) members, with year of accession in parentheses, are--Austria (1987), Bulgaria (1978), Canada (1988), Colombia (1988), Cuba (1984), Czechoslovakia (1962), Denmark (1965), Greece (1987), Guatemala (1991), Hungary (1984), North Korea (1987), Papua New Guinea (1981), Romania (1971), Switzerland (1990), and Ukraine (1992). Article 1: area to be used for peaceful purposes only; military activity, such as weapons testing, is prohibited, but military personnel and equipment may be used for scientific research or any other peaceful purpose Article 2: freedom of scientific investigation and cooperation shall continue Article 3: free exchange of information and personnel in cooperation with the UN and other international agencies Article 4: does not recognize, dispute, or establish territorial claims and no new claims shall be asserted while the treaty is in force Article 5: prohibits nuclear explosions or disposal of radioactive wastes Article 6: includes under the treaty all land and ice shelves south of 60 degrees 00 minutes south Article 7: treaty-state observers have free access, including aerial observation, to any area and may inspect all stations, installations, and equipment; advance notice of all activities and of the introduction of military personnel must be given Article 8: allows for jurisdiction over observers and scientists by their own states Article 9: frequent consultative meetings take place among member nations Article 10: treaty states will discourage activities by any country in Antarctica that are contrary to the treaty Article 11: disputes to be settled peacefully by the parties concerned or, ultimately, by the ICJ Article 12, 13, 14: deal with upholding, interpreting, and amending the treaty among involved nations Other agreements: more than 170 recommendations adopted at treaty consultative meetings and ratified by governments include - Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora (1964); Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals (1972); Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living

Resources (1980); a mineral resources agreement was signed in 1988 but was subsequently rejected; in 1991 the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty was signed and awaits ratification; this agreement provides for the protection of the Antarctic environment through five specific annexes on marine pollution, fauna, and flora, environmental impact assessments, waste management, and protected areas; it also prohibits all activities relating to mineral resources except scientific research; four parties have ratified Protocol as of June 1993

Legal system: US law, including certain criminal offenses by or against US nationals, such as murder, may apply to areas not under jurisdiction of other countries. Some US laws directly apply to Antarctica. For example, the Antarctic Conservation Act, 16 U.S.C. section 2401 et seq., provides civil and criminal penalties for the following activities, unless authorized by regulation of statute: The taking of native mammals or birds; the introduction of nonindigenous plants and animals; entry into specially protected or scientific areas; the discharge or disposal of pollutants; and the importation into the US of certain items from Antarctica. Violation of the Antarctic Conservation Act carries penalties of up to $10,000 in fines and 1 year in prison. The Departments of Treasury, Commerce, Transportation, and Interior share enforcement responsibilities. Public Law 95-541, the US Antarctic Conservation Act of 1978, requires expeditions from the US to Antarctica to notify, in advance, the Office of Oceans and Polar Affairs, Room 5801, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520, which reports such plans to other nations as required by the Antarctic Treaty. For more information contact Permit Office, Office of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation, Washington, DC 20550.

ANTARCTICA

Economy

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Overview: No economic activity at present except for fishing off the coast and small-scale tourism, both based abroad.

ANTARCTICA

Communications

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Ports: none; offshore anchorage only at most coastal stations

Airports:

Note: 42 landing facilities at different locations operated by 15 national governments party to the Treaty; one additionalair facility operated by commercial (nongovernmental) touristorganization; helicopter pads at 28 of these locations; runwaysat 10 locations are gravel, sea ice, glacier ice, or compactedsnow surface suitable for wheeled fixed-wing aircraft; no pavedrunways; 16 locations have snow-surface skiways limited to useby ski-equipped planes--11 runways/skiways 1,000 to 3,000 m,3 runways/skiways less than 1,000 m, 5 runways/skiways greaterthan 3,000 m, and 7 of unspecified or variable length; airportsgenerally subject to severe restrictions and limitations resultingfrom extreme seasonal and geographic conditions; airports do notmeet ICAO standards; advance approval from governments required for landing

ANTARCTICA

Defense Forces

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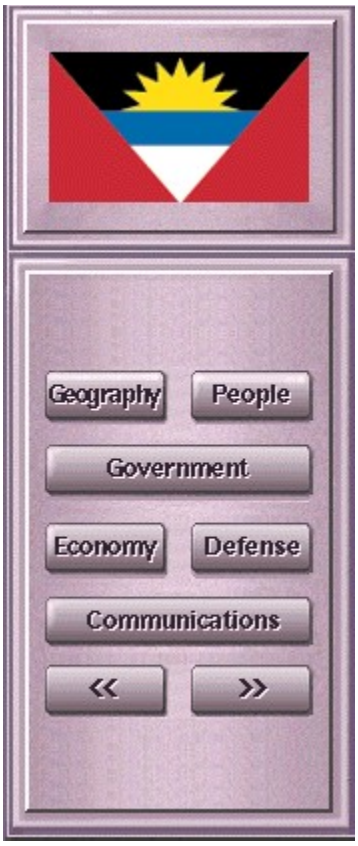
Note: the Antarctic Treaty prohibits any measures of a military nature, such as the establishment of military bases and fortifications, the carrying out of military maneuvers, or the testing of any type of weapon; it permits the use of military personnel or equipment for scientific research or for any other peaceful purposes

St. John's
San Juan
BARBUDA
Basseterre
ST. KITTS
ANTIGUA
AND NEVIS
PUERTO RICO
GUADELOUPE
Redonda
Basse-Terre
DOMINICA
Caribbean Sea
Roseau
MARTINIQUE
Fort-de-France
ST. LUCIA
Castries
BARBADOS
ST. VINCENT AND
THE GRENADINES
Bridqetown
Kingstown
GRENADA
St. George's
TRINIDAD AND
TOBAGO
NETHERLANDS
ANTILLES
Port-of-Spain


Geography
People
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ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Geography

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Location: in the eastern Caribbean Sea, about 420 km east-southeast of Puerto Rico

Area:

total area:	440 km2
land area :	440 km2

comparative area:slightly less than 2.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Note: includes Redonda

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 153 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	24 nm
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical marine; little seasonal temperature variation

Terrain: mostly low-lying limestone and coral islands with some higher volcanic areas

Natural Resources: negligible; pleasant climate fosters tourism

Land Use:

arable land:	18%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	7%
forest and woodland:	16%
other:	59%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: subject to hurricanes and tropical storms (July to October); insufficient freshwater resources; deeply indented coastline provides many natural harbors

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

People

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Population: 64,406 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.51% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 17.51 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 5.5 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -6.96 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 19.2 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	72.83 years
male:	70.81 years
female:	74.95 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.67 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Antiguan(s), Barbudan(s)
adjective:	Antiguan, Barbudan

Ethnic divisions:

black African:	NA%
British:	NA%
Portuguese:	NA%
Lebanese:	NA%
Syrian:	NA%

Religions:

Anglican (predominant):	NA%
other Protestant sects:	NA%

some Roman Catholic: NA%
Languages:

English (official):	NA%
local dialects:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over having completed 5 or more years of schooling (1960)
total population: 89%male: 90%female: 88%
Labor force: 30,000
by occupation:

commerce and services:	82%
agriculture:	11%
industry:	7% (1983)

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Antigua and Barbuda

Digraph: AC

Type: parliamentary democracy

Capital: Saint John's

Administrative divisions: 6 parishes and 2 dependencies*; Barbuda*, Redonda*, Saint George, Saint John, Saint Mary, Saint Paul, Saint Peter, Saint Philip

Independence: 1 November 1981 (from UK)

Constitution: 1 November 1981

Legal system: based on English common law

National holiday: Independence Day, 1 November (1981)

Political parties and leaders: Antigua Labor Party (ALP), Vere Cornwall BIRD, Sr., Lester BIRD; United Progressive Party (UPP), Baldwin SPENCER

Other political or pressure groups: United Progressive Party (UPP), headed by Baldwin SPENCER, a coalition of three opposition political parties - the United National Democratic Party (UNDP); the Antigua Caribbean Liberation Movement (ACLM); and the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM); Antigua Trades and Labor Union (ATLU), headed by Noel THOMAS

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: House of Representatives: last held 9 March 1989 (next to be held NA 1994); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (17 total) ALP 15, UPP 1, independent 1

Executive branch: British monarch, governor general, prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament consists of an upper house or Senate and a lower house or House of Representatives

Judicial branch: Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court

Leaders: Chief of State: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General Sir Wilfred Ebenezer JACOBS (since 1 November 1981, previously Governor since 1976) Head of Government: Prime Minister Vere Cornwall BIRD, Sr. (since NA 1976); Deputy Prime Minister Lester BIRD (since NA)

Member of: ACP, C, CARICOM, CDB, ECLAC, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, NAM (observer), OAS, OECS, OPANAL, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, WCL, WHO, WMO

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Patrick Albert LEWIS chancery: Suite 2H, 3400 International Drive NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 362-5211 or 5166, 5122, 5225 consulate: Miami

US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: the US Ambassador to Barbados is accredited to Antigua and Barbuda, and, in his absence, the Embassy is headed by Charge d'Affaires Bryant J. SALTER embassy: Queen Elizabeth Highway, Saint John's mailing address: FPO AA 34054-0001

telephone: (809) 462-3505 or 3506 FAX: (809) 462-3516
Flag: red with an inverted isosceles triangle based on the top edge of the flag; the triangle contains three horizontal bands of black (top), light blue, and white with a yellow rising sun in the black band

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Economy

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Overview: The economy is primarily service oriented, with tourism the most important determinant of economic performance. During the period 1987-90, real GDP expanded at an annual average rate of about 6%. Tourism makes a direct contribution to GDP of about 13% and also affects growth in other sectors - particularly in construction, communications, and public utilities. Although Antigua and Barbuda is one of the few areas in the Caribbean experiencing a labor shortage in some sectors of the economy, it has been hurt in 1991-92 by a downturn in tourism caused by the Persian Gulf war and the US recession.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $424 million (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate: 1.4% (1991 est.)

National product per capita: $6,600 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 6.5% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate: 5% (1988 est.)

Budget: revenues $105 million; expenditures $161 million, including capital expenditures of $56 million (1992)

Exports: $32 million (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

petroleum products:	48%
manufactures:	23%
food and live animals:	4%
machinery and transport equipment:	17%

partners:

OECS:	26%
Barbados:	15%
Guyana:	4%
Trinidad and Tobago:	2%
US:	0.3%

Imports: $317.5 million (c.i.f., 1991)

commodities:food and live animals, machinery and transport equipment, manufactures, chemicals, oil

partners:

US:	27%
UK:	16%
Canada:	4%
OECS:	3%
other:	50%

External debt: $250 million (1990 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 3% (1989 est.); accounts for 5% of GDP

Electricity: 52,100 kW capacity; 95 million kWh produced, 1,482 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: tourism, construction, light manufacturing (clothing, alcohol, household appliances)
Agriculture: accounts for 4% of GDP; expanding output of cotton, fruits, vegetables, and livestock; other crops - bananas, coconuts, cucumbers, mangoes, sugarcane; not self-sufficient in food
Economic aid: US commitments, $10 million (1985-88); Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $50 million
Currency: 1 EC dollar (EC$) = 100 cents
Exchange rates: East Caribbean dollars (EC$) per US$1 - 2.70 (fixed rate since 1976)
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Communications

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Railroads: 64 km 0.760-meter narrow gauge and 13 km 0.610-meter gauge used almost exclusively for handling sugarcane

Highways: 240 km

Ports: Saint John's

Merchant marine: 149 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 529,202 GRT/778,506 DWT; includes 96 cargo, 3 refrigerated cargo, 21 container, 5 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 1 multifunction large-load carrier, 2 oil tanker, 19 chemical tanker, 2 bulk; Note - a flag of convenience registry

Airports:

total:	3
usable:	3
with permanent-surface runways:	2
with runways 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	1
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	0

Telecommunications: good automatic telephone system; 6,700 telephones; tropospheric scatter links with Saba and Guadeloupe; broadcast stations - 4 AM, 2 FM, 2 TV, 2 shortwave; 1 coaxial submarine cable; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Defense Forces

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Branches: Royal Antigua and Barbuda Defense Force, Royal Antigua and Barbuda Police Force (including the Coast Guard)

Manpower availability: NA

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $1.4 million, 1% of GDP (FY90/91)

BERING SEA
ALASKA
CANADA
ARCTIC OCEAN
RUSSIA
NORTH POLE
SVALBARD
GREENLAND
JAN MAYEN
ICELAND
FAROE ISLANDS
NORTH
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Geography
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ARCTIC OCEAN

Geography

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Location: body of water mostly north of the Arctic Circle

Area:

total area: 14.056 million km2

comparative area:slightly more than 1.5 times the size of the US; smallest of the world's four oceans (after Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, and Indian Ocean)

Note: includes Baffin Bay, Barents Sea, Beaufort Sea, Chukchi Sea, East Siberian Sea, Greenland Sea, Hudson Bay, Hudson Strait, Kara Sea, Laptev Sea, and other tributary water bodies

Coastline: 45,389 km

International Disputes: some maritime disputes (see littoral states); Svalbard is the focus of a maritime boundary dispute between Norway and Russia

Climate: polar climate characterized by persistent cold and relatively narrow annual temperature ranges; winters characterized by continuous darkness, cold and stable weather conditions, and clear skies; summers characterized by continuous daylight, damp and foggy weather, and weak cyclones with rain or snow

Terrain: central surface covered by a perennial drifting polar icepack that averages about 3 meters in thickness, although pressure ridges may be three times that size; clockwise drift pattern in the Beaufort Gyral Stream, but nearly straight line movement from the New Siberian Islands (Russia) to Denmark Strait (between Greenland and Iceland); the ice pack is surrounded by open seas during the summer, but more than doubles in size during the winter and extends to the encircling land masses; the ocean floor is about 50% continental shelf (highest percentage of any ocean) with the remainder a central basin interrupted by three submarine ridges (Alpha Cordillera, Nansen Cordillera, and Lomonsov Ridge); maximum depth is 4,665 meters in the Fram Basin

Natural Resources: sand and gravel aggregates, placer deposits, polymetallic nodules, oil and gas fields, fish, marine mammals (seals and whales)

Environment: endangered marine species include walruses and whales; ice islands occasionally break away from northern Ellesmere Island; icebergs calved from glaciers in western Greenland and extreme northeastern Canada; maximum snow cover in March or April about 20 to 50 centimeters over the frozen ocean and lasts about 10 months; permafrost in islands; virtually icelocked from October to June; fragile ecosystem slow to change and slow to recover from disruptions or damage

Note: major chokepoint is the southern Chukchi Sea (northern access to the Pacific Ocean via the Bering Strait); ships subject to superstructure icing from October to May; strategic location between North America and Russia; shortest marine link between the extremes of eastern and western Russia, floating research stations operated by the US and Russia

ARCTIC OCEAN

People

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Note: There is no information available for this topic.

ARCTIC OCEAN

Defense Forces

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Note: There is no information available for this topic.

ARCTIC OCEAN

Government

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ARCTIC OCEAN

Economy

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Overview: Economic activity is limited to the exploitation of Natural Resources, including petroleum, natural gas, fish, and seals.

ARCTIC OCEAN

Communications

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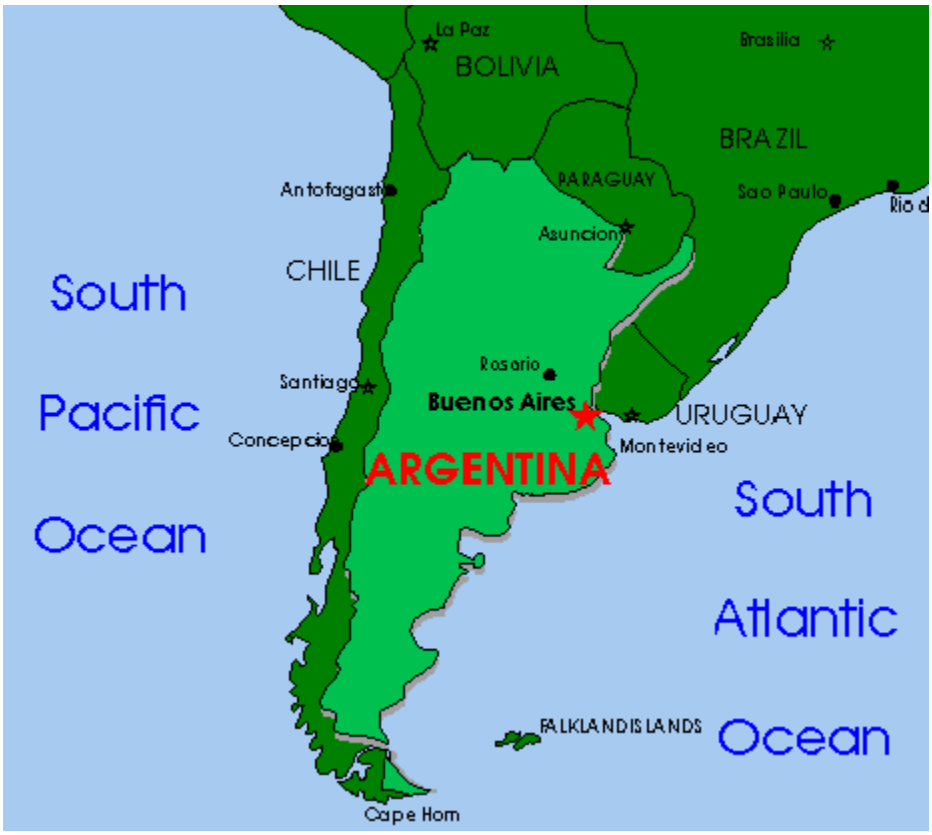
Ports: Churchill (Canada), Murmansk (Russia), Prudhoe Bay (US)

Telecommunications: no submarine cables

Note: sparse network of air, ocean, river, and land routes; the Northwest Passage (North America) and Northern Sea Route (Eurasia) are important seasonal waterways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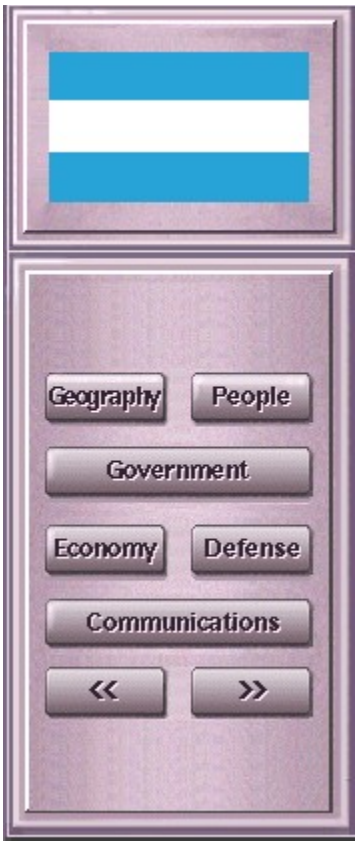
Geography
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ARGENTINA

Geography

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Location: Eastern South America, bordering the South Atlantic Ocean between Chile and Uruguay

Area:

total area:	2,766,890 km2
land area :	2,736,690 km2

comparative area:slightly less than three-tenths the size of the US

Land Boundaries:

total:	9,665 km
Bolivia:	832 km
Brazil:	1,224 km
Chile:	5,150 km
Paraguay:	1,880 km
Uruguay:	579 km

Coastline: 4,989 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	24 nm
continental shelf:	200 m (depth) or to depth of exploitation
exclusive economic zone:	not specified

territorial sea:200 nm; overflight and navigation permitted beyond 12 nm

International Disputes: short section of the boundary with Uruguay is in dispute; short section of the boundary with Chile is indefinite; claims British-administered Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas); claims British-administered South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands; territorial claim in Antarctica

Climate: mostly temperate; arid in southeast; subantarctic in southwest

Terrain: rich plains of the Pampas in northern half, flat to rolling plateau of Patagonia in south, rugged Andes along western border

Natural Resources: fertile plains of the pampas, lead, zinc, tin, copper, iron ore, manganese, petroleum, uranium

Land Use:

arable land:	9%
permanent crops:	4%
meadows and pastures:	52%
forest and woodland:	22%
other:	13%

Irrigated Land: 17,600 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: Tucuman and Mendoza areas in Andes subject to earthquakes; pamperos are violent windstorms that can strike Pampas and northeast; irrigated soil degradation; desertification; air and water pollution in Buenos Aires

Note: second-largest country in South America (after Brazil); strategic location relative to sea lanes between South Atlantic and South Pacific Oceans (Strait of Magellan, Beagle Channel, Drake Passage)

ARGENTINA

People

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Population: 33,533,256 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 1.13% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 19.75 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 8.64 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0.22 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 30 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	71.19 years
male:	67.91 years
female:	74.65 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.72 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Argentine(s)
adjective:	Argentine

Ethnic divisions:

white:	85%
mestizo, Indian, or other nonwhite groups:	15%

Religions:

nominally Roman Catholic:	90% (less than 20% practicing)
Protestant:	2%,
Jewish:	2%
other:	6%

Languages:

Spanish (official):	NA%
English:	NA%
Italian:	NA%
German:	NA%
French:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	95%
male:	96%
female:	95%

Labor force: 10.9 million
by occupation:

agriculture:	12%
industry:	31%

services:	57% (1985 est.)

ARGENTINA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Argentine Republic
conventional short form:	Argentina
local long form:	Republica Argentina
local short form:	Argentina

Digraph: AR

Type: republic

Capital: Buenos Aires

Administrative divisions: 23 provinces (provincias, singular - provincia), and 1 federal district* (distrito federal); Buenos Aires, Catamarca, Chaco, Chubut, Cordoba, Corrientes, Distrito Federal*, Entre Rios, Formosa, Jujuy, La Pampa, La Rioja, Mendoza, Misiones, Neuquen, Rio Negro, Salta, San Juan, San Luis, Santa Cruz, Santa Fe, Santiago del Estero, Tierra del Fuego (Territorio Nacional de la Tierra del Fuego, Antartida e Islas del Atlantico Sur), Tucuman Note: the national territory is in the process of becoming a province; the US does not recognize claims to Antarctica

Independence: 9 July 1816 (from Spain)

Constitution: 1 May 1853

Legal system: mixture of US and West European legal systems; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Revolution Day, 25 May (1810)

Political parties and leaders: Justicialist Party (JP), Carlos Saul MENEM, Peronist umbrella political organization; Radical Civic Union (UCR), Mario LOSADA, moderately left-of-center party; Union of the Democratic Center (UCD), Jorge AGUADO, conservative party; Intransigent Party (PI), Dr. Oscar ALENDE, leftist party; Dignity and Independence Political Party (MODIN), Aldo RICO, right-wing party; several provincial parties

Other political or pressure groups: Peronist-dominated labor movement; General Confederation of Labor (CGT; Peronist-leaning umbrella labor organization); Argentine Industrial Union (manufacturers' association); Argentine Rural Society (large landowners' association); business organizations; students; the Roman Catholic Church; the Armed Forces

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: Chamber of Deputies: last held in three phases during late 1991 for half of 254 seats; seats (254 total) - JP 122, UCR 85, UCD 10, other 37 (1993) President: last held 14 May 1989 (next to be held NA May 1995); results - Carlos Saul MENEM was elected Senate: last held May 1989, but provincial elections in late 1991 set the stage for indirect elections by provincial senators for one-third of 46 seats in the national senate in May 1992; seats (46 total) - JP 27, UCR 14, others 5

Executive branch: president, vice president, Cabinet

Legislative branch: bicameral National Congress (Congreso Nacional) consists of an upper chamber or Senate (Senado) and a lower chamber or Chamber of Deputies (Camara de Diputados)

Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Corte Suprema)

Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: President Carlos Saul MENEM (since 8 July 1989); Vice President (position vacant)
Member of: AG (observer), Australian Group, CCC, ECLAC, FAO, G-6, G-11, G-15, G-19, G-24, AfDB, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LAES, LAIA, LORCS, MERCOSUR, MINURSO, OAS, PCA, RG, UN, UNAVEM II, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIKOM, UNOMOZ, UNPROFOR, UNTAC, UNTSO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Carlos ORTIZ DE ROZAS chancery: 1600 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20009 telephone: (202) 939-6400 through 6403 consulates general: Houston, Miami, New Orleans, New York, San Francisco, and San Juan (Puerto Rico) consulates: Baltimore, Chicago, and Los Angeles
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador James CHEEK (since 28 May 1993) embassy: 4300 Colombia, 1425 Buenos Aires mailing address: APO AA 34034 telephone: [54] (1) 774-7611 or 8811, 9911 FAX: [54] (1) 775-4205
Flag: three equal horizontal bands of light blue (top), white, and light blue; centered in the white band is a radiant yellow sun with a human face known as the Sun of May

ARGENTINA

Economy

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Overview: Argentina is rich in Natural Resources and has a highly literate population, an export-oriented agricultural sector, and a diversified industrial base. Nevertheless, following decades of mismanagement and statist policies, the economy in the late 1980s was plagued with huge external debts and recurring bouts of hyperinflation. Elected in 1989, in the depths of recession, President MENEM has implemented a comprehensive economic restructuring program that shows signs of putting Argentina on a path of stable, sustainable growth. Argentina's currency has traded at par with the US dollar since April 1991, and inflation has fallen to its lowest level in 20 years. Argentines have responded to the relative price stability by repatriating flight capital and investing in domestic industry. Much remains to be done in the 1990s in dismantling the old statist barriers to growth and in solidifying the recent economic gains.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $112 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: 7% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $3,400 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 17.7% (1992)

Unemployment rate: 6.9% (1992)

Budget: revenues $33.1 billion; expenditures $35.8 billion, including capital expenditures of $3.5 billion (1992)

Exports: $12.3 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities:

meat:	NA%
wheat:	NA%
corn:	NA%
oilseed:	NA%
hides:	NA%
wool:	NA%

partners:

US 12%:	NA%
Brazil:	NA%
Italy:	NA%
Japan:	NA%
Netherlands:	NA%

Imports: $14.0 billion (c.i.f., 1992 est.)

commodities:machinery and equipment, chemicals, metals, fuels and lubricants, agricultural products

partners:

US:	22%
Brazil:	NA%
Germany:	NA%

Bolivia:	NA%
Japan:	NA%
Italy:	NA%
Netherlands:	NA%

External debt: $54 billion (June 1992)
Industrial production: growth rate 10% (1992 est.); accounts for 26% of GDP
Electricity: 17,911,000 kW capacity; 51,305 million kWh produced, 1,559 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: food processing, motor vehicles, consumer durables, textiles, chemicals and petrochemicals, printing, metallurgy, steel
Agriculture: accounts for 8% of GDP (including fishing); produces abundant food for both domestic consumption and exports; among world's top five exporters of grain and beef; principal crops - wheat, corn, sorghum, soybeans, sugar beets
Illicit drugs: increasing use as a transshipment country for cocaine headed for the US and Europe
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $1.0 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $4.4 billion; Communist countries (1970-89), $718 million
Currency: 1 peso = 100 centavos
Exchange rates: pesos per US$1 - 0.99000 (January1993), 0.99064 (1992), 0.95355 (1991), 0.48759 (1990), 0.04233 (1989), 0.00088 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

ARGENTINA

Communications

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Railroads: 34,172 km total (includes 209 km electrified); includes a mixture of 1.435-meter standard gauge, 1.676-meter broad gauge, 1.000-meter narrow gauge, and 0.750-meter narrow gauge

Highways: 208,350 km total; 47,550 km paved, 39,500 km gravel, 101,000 km improved earth, 20,300 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 11,000 km navigable

Pipelines: crude oil 4,090 km; petroleum products 2,900 km; natural gas 9,918 km

Ports: Bahia Blanca, Buenos Aires, Comodoro Rivadavia, La Plata, Rosario, Santa Fe

Merchant marine: 60 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 1,695,420 GRT/1,073,904 DWT; includes 30 cargo, 5 refrigerated cargo, 4 container, 1 railcar carrier, 14 oil tanker, 1 chemical tanker, 4 bulk, 1 roll-on/roll-off

Airports:

total:	1,700
usable:	1,451
with permanet-surface runways:	137
with runways over 3,659 m:	1
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	31
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	326

Telecommunications: extensive modern system; 2,650,000 telephones (12,000 public telephones); microwave widely used; broadcast stations - 171 AM, no FM, 231 TV, 13 shortwave; 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth stations; domestic satellite network has 40 earth stations

ARGENTINA

Defense Forces

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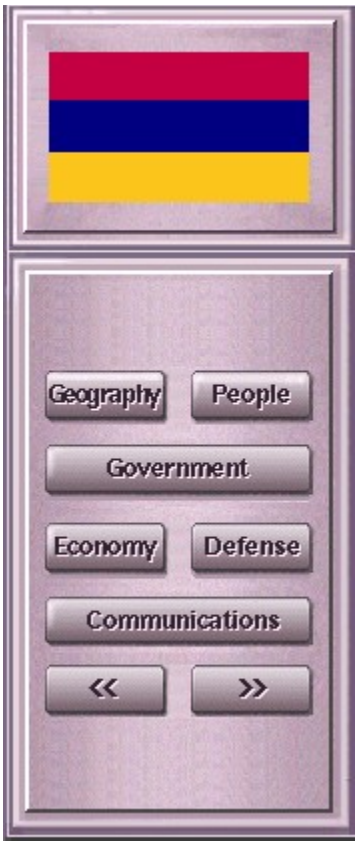
Branches: Argentine Army, Navy of the Argentine Republic, Argentine Air Force, National Gendarmerie, Argentine Naval Prefecture (Coast Guard only), National Aeronautical Police Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 8,267,316; fit for military service 6,702,303; reach military age (20) annually 284,641 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $NA, NA% of GDP

Ankara
TURKEY
Black Sea
RUSSIA
GEORGIA
ARMENIA
Sevan
Tbilisi
Yerevan
Zod Kafan
SYRIA
Caspian Sea
KAZAKHSTAN
Aral Sea
AZERBAIJAN
Baku
Jordan
Baghdad
IRAQ
IRAN
Tehran
TURKMENISTAN
Ashkhabad
0 100 200 300 400 600 Kilometers
SAUDI ARABIA
Kuwait
KUWAI


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
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ARMENIA

Geography

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Location: Southeastern Europe, between Turkey and Azerbaijan

Area:

total area:	29,800 km2
land area :	28,400 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than Maryland

Land Boundaries:

total:	1,254 km
Azerbaijan (east):	566 km
Azerbaijan (south):	221 km
Georgia:	164 km
Iran:	35 km
Turkey:	268 km

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

Maritime Claims: none; landlocked

International Disputes: violent and longstanding dispute with Azerbaijan over ethnically Armenian exclave of Nagorno-Karabakh; some irredentism by Armenians living in southern Georgia; traditional demands on former Armenian lands in Turkey have greatly subsided

Climate: continental, hot, and subject to drought

Terrain: high Armenian Plateau with mountains; little forest land; fast flowing rivers; good soil in Aras River valley

Natural Resources: small deposits of gold, copper, molybdenum, zinc, alumina

Land Use:

arable land:	29%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	15%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	56%

Irrigated Land: 3,050 km2 (1990)

Environment: pollution of Razdan and Aras Rivers; air pollution in Yerevan; energy blockade has led to deforestation as citizens scavenge for firewood, use of Lake Sevan water for hydropower has lowered lake level, threatened fish population

Note: landlocked

ARMENIA

People

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Population: 3,481,207 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 1.23% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 25.79 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 6.77 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -6.76 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 28.2 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	71.77 years
male:	68.36 years
female:	75.36 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.31 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Armenian(s)
adjective:	Armenian

Ethnic divisions:

Armenian:	93%
Azeri:	3%
Russian:	2%
other:	2%

Religions:

Armenian Orthodox:	94%

Languages:

Armenian:	96%
Russian:	2%
other:	2%

Literacy:
Note: age 9-49 can read and write (1970)

total population:	100%
male:	100%
female:	100%

Labor force: 1.63 million
by occupation:

industry and construction:	42%
agriculture and forestry:	18%
other:	40% (1990)

ARMENIA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Armenia
conventional short form:	Armenia
local long form:	Hayastani Hanrapetut'yun
local short form:	Hayastan

former:Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic; Armenian Republic

Digraph: AM

Type: republic

Capital: Yerevan

Administrative divisions: none (all rayons are under direct republic jurisdiction)

Independence: 23 September 1991 (from Soviet Union)

Constitution: adopted NA April 1978; post-Soviet constitution not yet adopted

Legal system: based on civil law system

National holiday: NA

Political parties and leaders: Armenian National Movement, Husik LAZARYAN, chairman; National Democratic Union; National Self-Determination Association; Armenian Democratic Liberal Organization, Ramkavar AZATAKAN, chairman; Dashnatktsutyan Party (Armenian Revolutionary Federation, ARF), Rouben MIRZAKHANIN; Chairman of Parliamentary opposition - Mekhak GABRIYELYAN; Christian Democratic Union; Constitutional Rights Union; Republican Party

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: President: last held 16 October 1991 (next to be held NA); results - Levon Akopovich TER-PETROSYAN 86%; radical nationalists about 7%; Note - Levon TER-PETROSYAN was elected Chairman of the Armenian Supreme Soviet 4 August 1990 Supreme Soviet: last held 20 May 1990 (next to be held NA); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (240 total) non-aligned 149, Armenian National Movement 52, Armenian Democratic Liberal Organization 14, Dashnatktsutyan 12, National Democratic Union 9, Christian Democratic Union 1, Constitutional Rights Union 1, National Self-Determination Association 1, Republican Party 1

Executive branch: president, council of ministers, prime minister

Legislative branch: unicameral Supreme Soviet

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Leaders: Chief of State: President Levon Akopovich TER-PETROSYAN (since 16 October 1991), Vice President Gagik ARUTYUNYAN (since 16 October 1991) Head of Government: Prime Minister Hrant BAGRATYAN (since NA February 1993); Supreme Soviet Chairman Babken ARARKTSYAN (since NA 1990)

Member of: BSEC, CIS, CSCE, EBRD, IBRD, ICAO, IMF, NACC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Rouben SHUGARIAN chancery: 122 C Street NW, Suite 360, Washington, DC 20001 telephone: (202) 628-5766

US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Designate Harry GILMORE embassy: 18 Gen Bagramian, Yerevan mailing address: use embassy street address telephone: (7) (885) 215-1122, 215-1144 FAX: (7) (885) 215-1122
Flag: three equal horizontal bands of red (top), blue, and gold

ARMENIA

Economy

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Overview: Armenia under the old centrally planned Soviet system had built up textile, machine-building, and other industries and had become a key supplier to sister republics. In turn, Armenia had depended on supplies of raw materials and energy from the other republics. Most of these supplies enter the republic by rail through Azerbaijan (85%) and Georgia (15%). The economy has been severely hurt by ethnic strife with Azerbaijan over control of the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast, a mostly Armenian-populated enclave within the national boundaries of Azerbaijan. In addition to outright warfare, the strife has included interdiction of Armenian imports on the Azerbaijani railroads and expensive airlifts of supplies to beleaguered Armenians in Nagorno-Karabakh. An earthquake in December 1988 destroyed about one-tenth of industrial capacity and housing, the repair of which has not been possible because the supply of funds and real resources has been disrupted by the reorganization and subsequent dismantling of the central USSR administrative apparatus. Among facilities made unserviceable by the earthquake are the Yerevan nuclear power plant, which had supplied 40% of Armenia's needs for electric power and a plant that produced one-quarter of the output of elevators in the former USSR. Armenia has some deposits of nonferrous metal ores (bauxite, copper, zinc, and molybdenum) that are largely unexploited. For the mid-term, Armenia's economic prospects seem particularly bleak because of ethnic strife and the unusually high dependence on outside areas, themselves in a chaotic state of transformation. The dramatic drop in output in 1992 is attributable largely to the cumulative impact of the blockade; of particular importance was the shutting off in the summer of 1992 of rail and road links to Russia through Georgia due to civil strife in the latter republic.

National product: GDP $NA

National product real growth rate: -34% (1992)

National product per capita: $NA

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 20% per month (first quarter 1993)

Unemployment rate: 2% of officially registered unemployed but large numbers of underemployed

Budget: revenues $NA; expenditures $NA, including capital expenditures of $NA

Exports: $30 million to outside the successor states of the former USSR (f.o.b.,1992)

commodities:

machinery and transport equipment:	NA%
light industrial products:	NA%
processed food items (1991):	NA%
partners:	NA

Imports: $300 million from outside the successor states of the former USSR (c.i.f. 1992)

commodities:	machinery, energy, consumer goods (1991)
partners:	NA

External debt: $650 million (December 1991 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate -50% (1992 est.)

Electricity: 2,875,000 kW capacity; 9,000 million kWh produced, 2,585 kWh per capita (1992)

Industries: diverse, including (in percent of output of former USSR) metalcutting machine tools (5.5%), forging-pressing machines (1.9%), electric motors (9%), tires (1.5%), knitted wear (4.4%), hosiery (3.0%), shoes (2.2%), silk fabric (0.8%), washing machines (2.0%), chemicals, trucks, watches, instruments, and microelectronics (1990)
Agriculture: accounts for about 20% of GDP; only 29% of land area is arable; employs 18% of labor force; citrus, cotton, and dairy farming; vineyards near Yerevan are famous for brandy and other liqueurs
Illicit drugs: illicit producer of cannabis mostly for domestic consumption; used as a transshipment point for illicit drugs to Western Europe
Economic aid: wheat from US, Turkey
Currency: retaining Russian ruble as currency (January 1993)
Exchange rates: rubles per US$1 - 415 (24 December 1992) but subject to wide fluctuations
Fiscal year: calendar year

ARMENIA

Communications

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Railroads: 840 km; does not include industrial lines (1990)

Highways: 11,300 km total; 10,500 km hard surfaced, 800 km earth (1990)

Inland waterways: NA km

Pipelines: natural gas 900 km (1991)

Ports: none; landlocked

Airports:

total:	12
useable:	10
with permanent-surface runways:	6
with runways over 3,659 m:	1
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	4
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	3

Telecommunications: progress on installation of fiber optic cable and construction of facilities for mobile cellular phone service remains in the negotiation phase for joint venture agreement; Armenia has about 260,000 telephones, of which about 110,000 are in Yerevan; average telephone density is 8 per 100 persons; international connections to other former republics of the USSR are by landline or microwave and to other countries by satellite and by leased connection through the Moscow international gateway switch; broadcast stations - 100% of population receives Armenian and Russian TV programs; satellite earth station - INTELSAT

ARMENIA

Defense Forces

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Branches: Army, Air Force, National Guard, Security Forces (internal and border troops)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 848,223; fit for military service 681,058; reach military age (18) annually 28,101 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: 250 million rubles, NA% of GDP (1992 est.); Note - conversion of the military budget into US dollars using the current exchange rate could produce misleading results

DOMINICAN
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Domingo
Port-au-
Prince
San Juan
PUERTO RICO
Basse
ST. KI
AND
Caribbean Sea
ARUBA
Oranjestad
Santa
Cruz
NETHERLANDS
ANTILLES
Bonaire
Curacao
COLOMBIA

Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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ARUBA

Geography

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Affiliation: part of the Dutch realm

Location: in the southern Caribbean Sea, 28 km north of Venezuela and 125 km east of Colombia

Area:

total area:	193 km2
land area :	193 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than Washington, DC

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 68.5 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive fishing zone:	12 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical marine; little seasonal temperature variation

Terrain: flat with a few hills; scant vegetation

Natural Resources: negligible; white sandy beaches

Land Use:

arable land:	0%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	100%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: lies outside the Caribbean hurricane belt

ARUBA

People

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Population: 65,117 (July 1993 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.66% (1993 est.)

Birth rate: 15.33 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Death rate: 6.05 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Net migration rate: -2.72 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 8.6 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	76.3 years
male:	72.65 years
female:	80.13 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.83 children born/woman (1993 est.)

Nationality:

noun:	Aruban(s)
adjective:	Aruban

Ethnic divisions:

mixed European/Caribbean Indian:	80%

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	82%
Protestant:	8%
Hindu:	NA%
Muslim:	NA%
Confucian:	NA%
Jewish:	NA%

Languages:

Dutch (official):	NA%
Papiamento (a Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, English dialect):	NA%
English (widely spoken):	NA%
Spanish:	NA%

Literacy:

total population:	NA%
male:	NA%
female:	NA%

Labor force: NA

by occupation: most employment is in the tourist industry (1986)

ARUBA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	none
conventional short form:	Aruba

Digraph: AA

Type: part of the Dutch realm; full autonomy in internal affairs obtained in 1986 upon separation from the Netherlands Antilles

Capital: Oranjestad

Administrative divisions: none (self-governing part of the Netherlands)

Independence: none (part of the Dutch realm; in 1990, Aruba requested and received from the Netherlands cancellation of the agreement to automatically give independence to the island in 1996)

Constitution: 1 January 1986

Legal system: based on Dutch civil law system, with some English common law influence

National holiday: Flag Day, 18 March

Political parties and leaders: Electoral Movement Party (MEP), Nelson ODUBER; Aruban People's Party (AVP), Henny EMAN; National Democratic Action (ADN), Pedro Charro KELLY; New Patriotic Party (PPN), Eddy WERLEMEN; Aruban Patriotic Party (PPA), Benny NISBET; Aruban Democratic Party (PDA), Leo BERLINSKI; Democratic Action '86 (AD '86), Arturo ODUBER; Organization for Aruban Liberty (OLA), Glenbert CROES Note: governing coalition includes the MEP, PPA, and ADN

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: Legislature: last held 8 January 1993 (next to be held by NA January 1997); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (21 total) MEP 9, AVP 8, ADN 1, PPA 1, OLA 1, other 1

Executive branch: Dutch monarch, governor, prime minister, Council of Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch: unicameral legislature (Staten)

Judicial branch: Joint High Court of Justice

Leaders: Chief of State: Queen BEATRIX Wilhelmina Armgard (since 30 April 1980), represented by Governor General Olindo KOOLMAN (since NA) Head of Government: Prime Minister Nelson ODUBER (since NA February 1989)

Member of: ECLAC (associate), INTERPOL, IOC, UNESCO (associate), WCL, WTO (associate)

Diplomatic representation in US: none (self-governing part of the Netherlands)

Flag: blue with two narrow horizontal yellow stripes across the lower portion and a red, four-pointed star outlined in white in the upper hoist-side corner

ARUBA

Economy

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Overview: Tourism is the mainstay of the economy, although offshore banking and oil refining and storage are also important. Hotel capacity expanded rapidly between 1985 and 1989 and nearly doubled in 1990 alone. Unemployment has steadily declined from about 20% in 1986 to about 3% in 1991. The reopening of the local oil refinery, once a major source of employment and foreign exchange earnings, promises to give the economy an additional boost.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $900 million (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate: 6% (1991 est.)

National product per capita: $14,000 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 5.6% (1991)

Unemployment rate: 3% (1991 est.)

Budget: revenues $145 million; expenditures $185 million, including capital expenditures of $42 million (1988)

Exports: $902.4 million, including oil re-exports (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

mostly petroleum products:	NA%

partners:

US:	64%
EC:	NA%

Imports: $1,311.3 million, including oil for processing and re-export (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:food, consumer goods, manufactures, petroleum products

partners:

US:	8%
EC:	NA%

External debt: $81 million (1987)

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity: 310,000 kW capacity; 945 million kWh produced, 14,610 kWh per capita (1992)

Industries: tourism, transshipment facilities, oil refining

Agriculture: poor quality soils and low rainfall limit agricultural activity to the cultivation of aloes, some livestock, and fishing

Illicit drugs: drug money laundering center

Economic aid: Western (non-US) countries ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1980-89), $220 million

Currency: 1 Aruban florin (Af.) = 100 cents

Exchange rates: Aruban florins (Af.) per US$1 - 1.7900 (fixed rate since 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

ARUBA

Communications

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Highways: NA km all-weather highways

Ports: Oranjestad, Sint Nicolaas

Airports:

total:	2
usable:	2
with permanent-surface runways:	2
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	1
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	0

Note: government-owned airport east of Oranjestad accepts transatlantic flights

Telecommunications: generally adequate; extensive interisland microwave radio relay links; 72,168 telephones; broadcast stations - 4 AM, 4 FM, 1 TV; 1 submarine cable to Sint Maarten

ARUBA

Defense Forces

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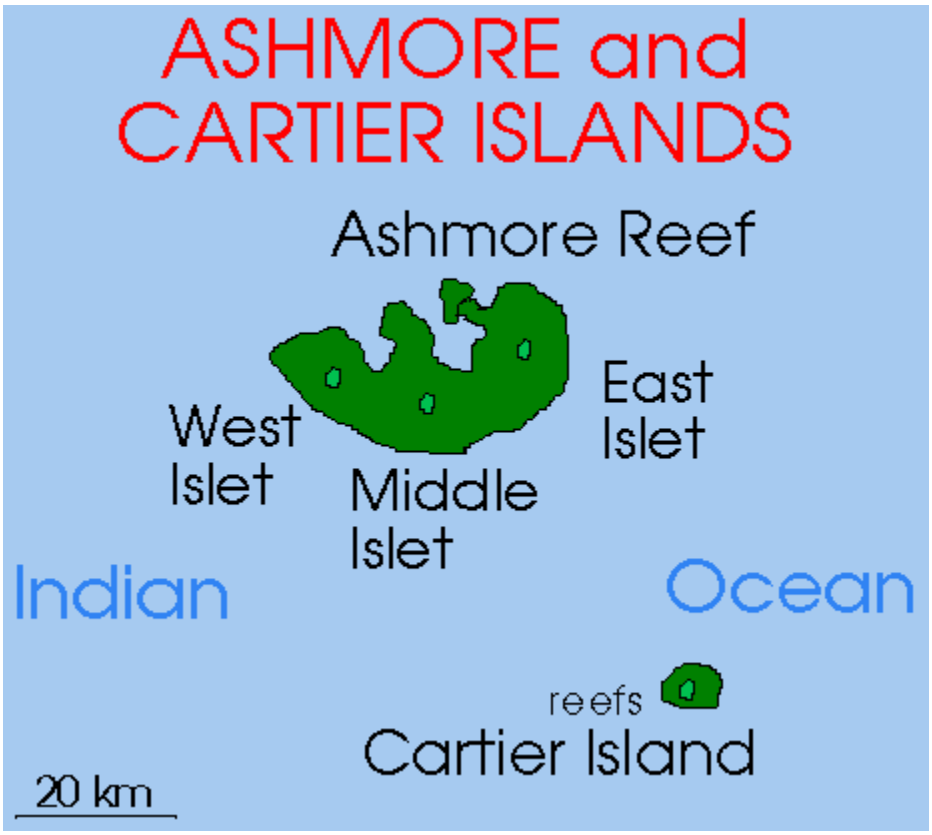
Note: defense is the responsibility of the Netherlands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ASHMORE AND CARTIER ISLANDS

Geography

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Affiliation: territory of Australia

Location: in the Indian Ocean, 320 km off the northwest coast of Australia, between Australia and Indonesia

Area:

total area:	5 km2
land area :	5 km2

comparative area:about 8.5 times the size of The Mall in Washington, DC

Note: includes Ashmore Reef (West, Middle, and East Islets) and Cartier Island

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 74.1 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	12 nm
continental shelf:	200 m (depth) or to depth of exploration
exclusive fishing zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	3 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical

Terrain: low with sand and coral

Natural Resources: fish

Land Use:

arable land:	0%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	100% (all grass and sand)

Irrigated Land: 0 km2

Environment: surrounded by shoals and reefs; Ashmore Reef National Nature Reserve established in August 1983

ASHMORE AND CARTIER ISLANDS

People

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Population: no indigenous inhabitants; Note - there are only seasonal caretakers

ASHMORE AND CARTIER ISLANDS

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands

conventional short form: Ashmore and Cartier Islands

Digraph: AT

Type: territory of Australia administered by the Australian Ministry for Arts, Sports, the Environment, Tourism, and Territories

Capital: none; administered from Canberra, Australia

Administrative divisions: none (territory of Australia)

Independence: none (territory of Australia)

Legal system: relevant laws of the Northern Territory of Australia

Diplomatic representation in US: none (territory of Australia)

US diplomatic representation: none (territory of Australia)

ASHMORE AND CARTIER ISLANDS

Economy

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Overview: no economic activity

ASHMORE AND CARTIER ISLANDS

Communications

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Ports: none; offshore anchorage only

ASHMORE AND CARTIER ISLANDS

Defense Forces

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Note: defense is the responsibility of Australia; periodic visits by the Royal Australian Navy and Royal Australian Air Force

GREENLAND
CANADA
Lake Superior
Lake Huron
Lake Ontario
Lake Erie
UNITED STATES
North Atlantic Ocean
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Gulf of Mexico
CUBA
JAMAICA
AFRICA
MAURITA

Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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ATLANTIC OCEAN

Geography

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Location: body of water between the Western Hemisphere and Europe/Africa

Area:

total area: 82.217 million km2

comparative area:slightly less than nine times the size of the US; second-largest of the world's four oceans (after the Pacific Ocean, but larger than Indian Ocean or Arctic Ocean)

Note: includes Baltic Sea, Black Sea, Caribbean Sea, Davis Strait, Denmark Strait, Drake Passage, Gulf of Mexico, Mediterranean Sea, North Sea, Norwegian Sea, Weddell Sea, and other tributary water bodies

Coastline: 111,866 km

International Disputes: some maritime disputes (see littoral states)

Climate: tropical cyclones (hurricanes) develop off the coast of Africa near Cape Verde and move westward into the Caribbean Sea; hurricanes can occur from May to December, but are most frequent from August to November

Terrain: surface usually covered with sea ice in Labrador Sea, Denmark Strait, and Baltic Sea from October to June; clockwise warm water gyre (broad, circular system of currents) in the north Atlantic, counterclockwise warm water gyre in the south Atlantic; the ocean floor is dominated by the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, a rugged north-south centerline for the entire Atlantic basin; maximum depth is 8,605 meters in the Puerto Rico Trench

Natural Resources: oil and gas fields, fish, marine mammals (seals and whales), sand and gravel aggregates, placer deposits, polymetallic nodules, precious stones

Environment: endangered marine species include the manatee, seals, sea lions, turtles, and whales; municipal sludge pollution off eastern US, southern Brazil, and eastern Argentina; oil pollution in Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, Lake Maracaibo, Mediterranean Sea, and North Sea; industrial waste and municipal sewage pollution in Baltic Sea, North Sea, and Mediterranean Sea; icebergs common in Davis Strait, Denmark Strait, and the northwestern Atlantic from February to August and have been spotted as far south as Bermuda and the Madeira Islands; icebergs from Antarctica occur in the extreme southern Atlantic

Note: ships subject to superstructure icing in extreme north Atlantic from October to May and extreme south Atlantic from May to October; persistent fog can be a hazard to shipping from May to September; major choke points include the Dardanelles, Strait of Gibraltar, access to the Panama and Suez Canals; strategic straits include the Dover Strait, Straits of Florida, Mona Passage, The Sound (Oresund), and Windward Passage; north Atlantic shipping lanes subject to icebergs from February to August; the Equator divides the Atlantic Ocean into the North Atlantic Ocean and South Atlantic Ocean

Digraph: ZH

ATLANTIC OCEAN

People

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Note: There is no information available for this topic.

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Government

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Note: There is no information available for this topic.

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Defense Forces

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Note: There is no information available for this topic.

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Economy

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Overview: Economic activity is limited to exploitation of Natural Resources, especially fish, dredging aragonite sands (The Bahamas), and crude oil and natural gas production (Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, and North Sea).

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Communications

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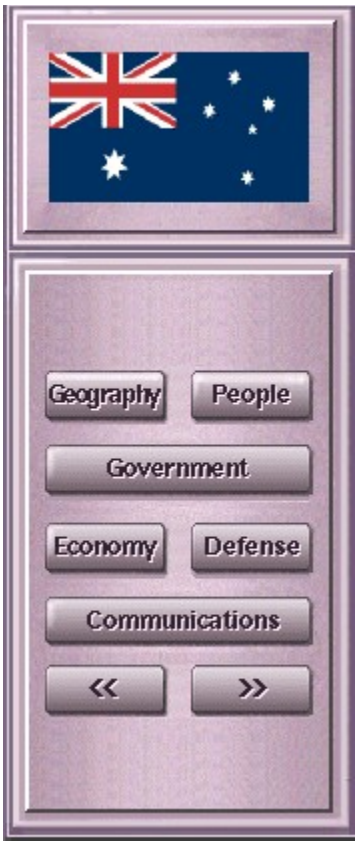
Ports: Alexandria (Egypt), Algiers (Algeria), Antwerp (Belgium), Barcelona (Spain), Buenos Aires (Argentina), Casablanca (Morocco), Colon (Panama), Copenhagen (Denmark), Dakar (Senegal), Gdansk (Poland), Hamburg (Germany), Helsinki (Finland), Las Palmas (Canary Islands, Spain), Le Havre (France), Lisbon (Portugal), London (UK), Marseille (France), Montevideo (Uruguay), Montreal (Canada), Naples (Italy), New Orleans (US), New York (US), Oran (Algeria), Oslo (Norway), Piraeus (Greece), Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), Rotterdam (Netherlands), Saint Petersburg (formerly Leningrad; Russia), Stockholm (Sweden)

Telecommunications: numerous submarine cables with most between continental Europe and the UK, North America and the UK, and in the Mediterranean; numerous direct links across Atlantic via INTELSAT satellite network

Note: Kiel Canal and Saint Lawrence Seaway are two important waterways

INDONESIA
PAPUA
NEW GUINEA
Arafura Sea
Timor Sea
Darwin
Great
Barrier
Reef
Cairns
Dampier
Rockhampton
Alice Springs
AUSTRALIA
Brisbane
Perth
Broken Hill
Whyalla
Sydney
Canberra
Tasman Sea
Melbourne
Indian Ocean
Launceston
Tasmania
0
500 Nautical Miles


Geography
People
Government
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Defense
Communications
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AUSTRALIA

Geography

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Location: Oceania, between Indonesia and New Zealand

Area:

total area:	7,686,850 km2
land area :	7,617,930 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than the US

Note: includes Macquarie Island

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 25,760 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	12 nm
continental shelf:	200 m (depth) or to depth of exploitation
exclusive fishing zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: territorial claim in Antarctica (Australian Antarctic Territory)

Climate: generally arid to semiarid; temperate in south and east; tropical in north

Terrain: mostly low plateau with deserts; fertile plain in southeast

Natural Resources: bauxite, coal, iron ore, copper, tin, silver, uranium, nickel, tungsten, mineral sands, lead, zinc, diamonds, natural gas, petroleum

Land Use:

arable land:	6%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	58%
forest and woodland:	14%
other:	22%

Irrigated Land: 18,800 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: subject to severe droughts and floods; cyclones along coast; limited freshwater availability; irrigated soil degradation; regular, tropical, invigorating, sea breeze known as "the Doctor" occurs along west coast in summer; desertification

Note: world's smallest continent but sixth-largest country

AUSTRALIA

People

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Population: 17,827,204 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 1.41% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 14.43 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 7.38 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 7.01 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 7.4 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	77.36 years
male:	74.24 years
female:	80.63 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.83 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Australian(s)
adjective:	Australian

Ethnic divisions:

Caucasian:	95%
Asian:	4%
Aboriginal and other:	1%

Religions:

Anglican:	26.1%
Roman Catholic:	26%
other Christian:	24.3%

Languages:

English:	NA%
native languages:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1980)

total population:	100%
male:	100%
female:	100%

Labor force: 8.63 million (September 1991)
by occupation:

finance and services:	33.8%
public and community services:	22.3%
wholesale and retail trade:	20.1%
manufacturing and industry:	16.2%
agriculture:	6.1% (1987)

AUSTRALIA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: Commonwealth of Australia
conventional short form: Australia

Digraph: AS

Type: federal parliamentary state

Capital: Canberra

Administrative divisions: 6 states and 2 territories*; Australian Capital Territory*, New South Wales, Northern Territory*, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia

Dependent areas: Ashmore and Cartier Islands, Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Coral Sea Islands, Heard Island and McDonald Islands, Norfolk Island

Independence: 1 January 1901 (federation of UK colonies)

Constitution: 9 July 1900, effective 1 January 1901

Legal system: based on English common law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Australia Day, 26 January

Political parties and leaders: government: Australian Labor Party, Paul John KEATING opposition: Liberal Party, John HEWSON; National Party, Timothy FISCHER; Australian Democratic Party, John COULTER

Other political or pressure groups: Australian Democratic Labor Party (anti-Communist Labor Party splinter group); Peace and Nuclear Disarmament Action (Nuclear Disarmament Party splinter group)

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal and compulsory

Elections: House of Representatives: last held 13 March 1993 (next to be held by NA May 1996); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (147 total) Labor 80, Liberal-National 65, independent 2 Senate: last held 13 March 1993 (next to be held by NA May 1999); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (76 total) Liberal-National 36, Labor 30, Australian Democrats 7, Greens 2, independents 1

Executive branch: British monarch, governor general, prime minister, deputy prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch: bicameral Federal Parliament consists of an upper house or Senate and a lower house or House of Representatives

Judicial branch: High Court

Leaders: Chief of State: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General William George HAYDEN (since 16 February 1989) Head of Government: Prime Minister Paul John KEATING (since 20 December 1991); Deputy Prime Minister Brian HOWE (since 4 June 1991)

Member of: AfDB, AG (observer), ANZUS, APEC, AsDB, Australia Group, BIS, C, CCC, COCOM, CP, EBRD, ESCAP, FAO, GATT, G-8, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LORCS, MINURSO, MTCR, NAM (guest), NEA, NSG, OECD, PCA, SPARTECA, SPC, SPF, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNOSOM, UNTAC, UNTSO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, ZC

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Michael J. COOK chancery: 1601 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036 telephone: (202) 797-3000 consulates general: Chicago, Honolulu, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, Pago Pago (American Samoa), and San Francisco
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: (vacant) embassy: Moonah Place, Yarralumla, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory 2600 mailing address: APO AP 96549 telephone: [61] (6) 270-5000 FAX: [61] (6) 270-5970 consulates general: Melbourne, Perth, and Sydney consulate: Brisbane
Flag: blue with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant and a large seven-pointed star in the lower hoist-side quadrant; the remaining half is a representation of the Southern Cross constellation in white with one small five-pointed star and four, larger, seven-pointed stars

AUSTRALIA

Economy

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Overview: Australia has a prosperous Western-style capitalist economy, with a per capita GDP comparable to levels in industrialized West European countries. Rich in Natural Resources, Australia is a major exporter of agricultural products, minerals, metals, and fossil fuels. Of the top 25 exports, 21 are primary products, so that, as happened during 1983-84, a downturn in world commodity prices can have a big impact on the economy. The government is pushing for increased exports of manufactured goods, but competition in international markets continues to be severe.

National product: GDP - purchasing power equivalent - $293.5 billion (1992)

National product real growth rate: 2.5% (1992)

National product per capita: $16,700 (1992)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 0.8% (September 1992)

Unemployment rate: 11.3% (December 1992)

Budget: revenues $68.5 billion; expenditures $78.0 billion, including capital expenditures of $NA (FY93)

Exports: $41.7 billion (f.o.b., FY91)

commodities:

coal:	NA%
gold:	NA%
meat:	NA%
wool:	NA%
alumina:	NA%
wheat:	NA%
machinery and transport equipment:	NA%

partners:

Japan:	26%
US:	11%
NZ:	6%
South Korea:	4%
Singapore:	4%
UK:	NA%
Taiwan:	NA%
Hong Kong:	NA%

Imports: $37.8 billion (f.o.b., FY91)

commodities:machinery and transport equipment, computers and office machines, crude oil and petroleum products

partners:

US:	24%
Japan:	19%
UK:	6%

FRG:	7%
NZ:	4% (1990)

External debt: $130.4 billion (June 1991)
Industrial production: growth rate NA%; accounts for 32% of GDP
Electricity: 40,000,000 kW capacity; 150,000 million kWh produced, 8,475 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: mining, industrial and transportation equipment, food processing, chemicals, steel
Agriculture: accounts for 5% of GDP and 37% of export revenues; world's largest exporter of beef and wool, second-largest for mutton, and among top wheat exporters; major crops - wheat, barley, sugarcane, fruit; livestock - cattle, sheep, poultry
Illicit drugs: Tasmania is one of the world's major suppliers of licit opiate products; government maintains strict controls over areas of opium poppy cultivation and output of poppy straw concentrate
Economic aid: donor - ODA and OOF commitments (1970-89), $10.4 billion
Currency: 1 Australian dollar ($A) = 100 cents
Exchange rates: Australian dollars ($A) per US$1 - 1.4837 (January 1993), 1.3600 (1992), 1.2836 (1991), 1.2799 (1990), 1.2618 (1989), 1.2752 (1988)
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

AUSTRALIA

Communications

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Railroads: 40,478 km total; 7,970 km 1.600-meter gauge, 16,201 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 16,307 km 1.067-meter gauge; 183 km dual gauge; 1,130 km electrified; government owned (except for a few hundred kilometers of privately owned track) (1985)

Highways: 837,872 km total; 243,750 km paved, 228,396 km gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized soil surface, 365,726 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 8,368 km; mainly by small, shallow-draft craft

Pipelines: crude oil 2,500 km; petroleum products 500 km; natural gas 5,600 km

Ports: Adelaide, Brisbane, Cairns, Darwin, Devonport, Fremantle, Geelong, Hobart, Launceston, Mackay, Melbourne, Sydney, Townsville

Merchant marine: 82 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 2,347,271 GRT/3,534,926 DWT; includes 2 short-sea passenger, 8 cargo, 7 container, 8 roll-on/roll-off, 1 vehicle carrier, 17 oil tanker, 3 chemical tanker, 4 liquefied gas, 30 bulk, 2 combination bulk

Airports:

total:	481
usable:	439
with permanent-surface runways:	243
with runways over 3,659 m:	1
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	20
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	268

Telecommunications: good international and domestic service; 8.7 million telephones; broadcast stations - 258 AM, 67 FM, 134 TV; submarine cables to New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, and Indonesia; domestic satellite service; satellite stations - 4 Indian Ocean INTELSAT, 6 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT earth stations

AUSTRALIA

Defense Forces

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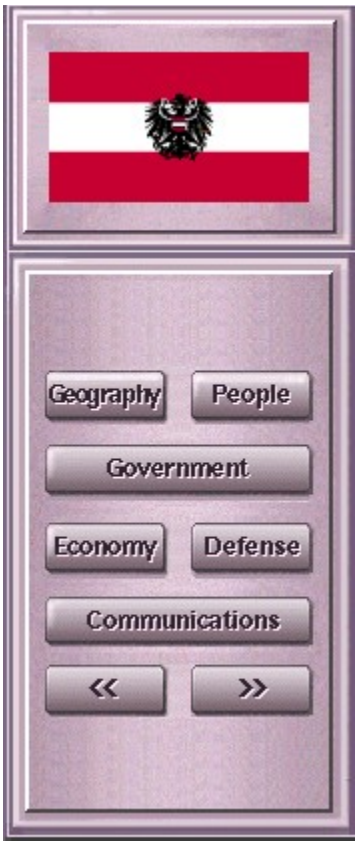
Branches: Australian Army, Royal Australian Navy, Royal Australian Air Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 4,830,068; fit for military service 4,198,622; reach military age (17) annually 135,591 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $7.1 billion, 2.4% of GDP (FY92/93)

GERMANY
CZECH REPUBLIC
SLOVAK REPUBLIC
Vienna
AUSTRIA
Graz
HUNGARY
SWITZ.
LIECH.
SLOVENIA
CROATIA
BOSNIA-
HERZEGOVINA
Adriatic
Sea
ITALY
MONTENEGRO


Geography
People
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AUSTRIA

Geography

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Location: Central Europe, between Germany and Hungary

Area:

total area:	83,850 km2
land area :	82,730 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than Maine

Land Boundaries:

total:	2,496 km
Czech Republic:	362 km
Germany:	784 km
Hungary:	366 km
Italy:	430 km
Liechtenstein:	37 km
Slovakia:	91 km
Slovenia:	262 km
Switzerland:	164 km

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

Maritime Claims: none; landlocked

International Disputes: none

Climate: temperate; continental, cloudy; cold winters with frequent rain in lowlands and snow in mountains; cool summers with occasional showers

Terrain: in the west and south mostly mountains (Alps); along the eastern and northern margins mostly flat or gently sloping

Natural Resources: iron ore, petroleum, timber, magnesite, aluminum, lead, coal, lignite, copper, hydropower

Land Use:

arable land:	17%
permanent crops:	1%
meadows and pastures:	24%
forest and woodland:	39%
other:	19%

Irrigated Land: 40 km2 (1989)

Environment: population is concentrated on eastern lowlands because of steep slopes, poor soils, and low temperatures elsewhere

Note: landlocked; strategic location at the crossroads of central Europe with many easily traversable Alpine passes and valleys; major river is the Danube

AUSTRIA

People

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Population: 7,915,145 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.55% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 11.54 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 10.42 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 4.42 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 7.3 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	76.4 years
male:	73.18 years
female:	79.8 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.47 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Austrian(s)
adjective:	Austrian

Ethnic divisions:

German:	99.4%
Croatian:	0.3%
Slovene:	0.2%
other:	0.1%

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	85%
Protestant:	6%
other:	9%

Languages:

German:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1974)

total population:	99%
male:	NA%
female:	NA%

Labor force: 3.47 million (1989)
by occupation:

services:	56.4%
industry and crafts:	35.4%
agriculture and forestry:	8.1%

Note: an estimated 200,000 Austrians are employed in other European countries; foreign laborers in

Austria number 177,840, about 6% of labor force (1988)

AUSTRIA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Austria
conventional short form:	Austria
local long form:	Republik Oesterreich
local short form:	Oesterreich

Digraph: AU
Type: federal republic
Capital: Vienna
Administrative divisions: 9 states (bundeslander, singular - bundesland); Burgenland, Karnten, Niederosterreich, Oberosterreich, Salzburg, Steiermark, Tirol, Vorarlberg, Wien
Independence: 12 November 1918 (from Austro-Hungarian Empire)
Constitution: 1920; revised 1929 (reinstated 1945)
Legal system: civil law system with Roman law origin; judicial review of legislative acts by a Constitutional Court; separate administrative and civil/penal supreme courts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
National holiday: National Day, 26 October (1955)
Political parties and leaders: Social Democratic Party of Austria (SPO), Franz VRANITZKY, chairman; Austrian People's Party (OVP), Erhard BUSEK, chairman; Freedom Party of Austria (FPO), Jorg HAIDER, chairman; Communist Party (KPO), Walter SILBERMAYER, chairman; Green Alternative List (GAL), Johannes VOGGENHUBER, chairman
Other political or pressure groups: Federal Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Austrian Trade Union Federation (primarily Socialist); three composite leagues of the Austrian People's Party (OVP) representing business, labor, and farmers; OVP-oriented League of Austrian Industrialists; Roman Catholic Church, including its chief lay organization, Catholic Action
Suffrage: 19 years of age, universal; compulsory for presidential elections
Elections: President: last held 24 May 1992 (next to be held 1996); results of second ballot - Thomas KLESTIL 57%, Rudolf STREICHER 43% National Council: last held 7 October 1990 (next to be held October 1994); results - SPO 43%, OVP 32.1%, FPO 16.6%, GAL 4.5%, KPO 0.7%, other 0.32%; seats - (183 total) SPO 80, OVP 60, FPO 33, GAL 10
Executive branch: president, chancellor, vice chancellor, Council of Ministers (cabinet)
Legislative branch: bicameral Federal Assembly (Bundesversammlung) consists of an upper council or Federal Council (Bundesrat) and a lower council or National Council (Nationalrat)
Judicial branch: Supreme Judicial Court (Oberster Gerichtshof) for civil and criminal cases, Administrative Court (Verwaltungsgerichtshof) for bureaucratic cases, Constitutional Court (Verfassungsgerichtshof) for constitutional cases
Leaders: Chief of State: President Thomas KLESTIL (since 8 July 1992) Head of Government: Chancellor Franz VRANITZKY (since 16 June 1986); Vice Chancellor Erhard BUSEK (since 2 July 1991)

Member of: AfDB, AG (observer), AsDB, Australia Group, BIS, CCC, CE, CEI, CERN, COCOM (cooperating country), CSCE, EBRD, ECE, EFTA, ESA, FAO, G-9, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LORCS, MINURSO, MTCR, NAM (guest), NEA, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNDOF, UNFICYP, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIKOM, UNOSOM, UNTAC, UNTSO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Friedrich HOESS chancery: 3524 International Court NW, Washington, DC 20008-3035 telephone: (202) 895-6700 FAX: (202) 895-6750 consulates general: Chicago, Los Angeles, and New York
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Roy Michael HUFFINGTON chancery: Boltzmanngasse 16, A-1091, Unit 27937, Vienna mailing address: APO AE 09222 telephone: [43] (1) 31-339 FAX: [43] (1) 310-0682 consulate general: Salzburg
Flag: three equal horizontal bands of red (top), white, and red

AUSTRIA

Economy

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Overview: Austria boasts a prosperous and stable socialist market economy with a sizable proportion of nationalized industry and extensive welfare benefits. Thanks to an excellent raw material endowment, a technically skilled labor force, and strong links to German industrial firms, Austria occupies specialized niches in European industry and services (tourism, banking) and produces almost enough food to feed itself with only 8% of the labor force in agriculture. Increased export sales resulting from German unification, continued to boost Austria's economy through 1991. However, Germany's economic difficulties in 1992 slowed Austria's GDP growth to 2% from the 3% of 1991. Austria's economy, moreover, is not expected to grow by more than 1% in 1993, and inflation is forecast to remain about 4%. Unemployment will likely remain at current levels at least until 1994. Living standards in Austria are comparable with the large industrial countries of Western Europe. Problems for the l990s include an aging population, the high level of subsidies, and the struggle to keep welfare benefits within budgetary capabilities. The continued opening of Eastern European markets, however, will increase demand for Austrian exports. Austria, a member of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), in 1992 ratified the European Economic Area Treaty, which will extend European Community rules on the free movement of people, goods, capital and services to the EFTA countries, and Austrians plan to hold a national referendum within the next two years to vote on EC membership.

National product: GDP - purchasing power equivalent - $141.3 billion (1992)

National product real growth rate: 1.8% (1992)

National product per capita: $18,000 (1992)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 4% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: 6.4% (1992 est.)

Budget: revenues $47.8 billion; expenditures $53.0 billion, including capital expenditures of $NA (1992 est.)

Exports: $43.5 billion (1992 est.)

commodities:

machinery and equipment:	NA%
iron and steel:	NA%
lumber:	NA%
textiles:	NA%
paper products:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%

partners:

EC:	65.8% (Germany 39%)
EFTA:	9.1%
Eastern Europe/former USSR:	9.0%
Japan:	1.7%
US:	2.8% (1991)

Imports: $50.7 billion (1992 est.)
commodities:

petroleum:	NA%
foodstuffs:	NA%
machinery and equipment:	NA%
vehicles:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%
textiles and clothing:	NA%
pharmaceuticals:	NA%

partners:

EC:	67.8% (Germany 43.0%)
EFTA:	6.9%
Eastern Europe/former USSR:	6.0%
Japan:	4.8%
US:	3.9% (1991)

External debt: $11.8 billion (1990 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate 2.0% (1991)
Electricity: 17,600,000 kW capacity; 49,500 million kWh produced, 6,300 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: foods, iron and steel, machines, textiles, chemicals, electrical, paper and pulp, tourism, mining, motor vehicles
Agriculture: accounts for 3.2% of GDP (including forestry); principal crops and animals - grains, fruit, potatoes, sugar beets, sawn wood, cattle, pigs, poultry; 80-90% self-sufficient in food
Illicit drugs: transshipment point for Southwest Asian heroin transiting the Balkan route
Economic aid: donor - ODA and OOF commitments (1970-89), $2.4 billion
Currency: 1 Austrian schilling (S) = 100 groschen
Exchange rates: Austrian schillings (S) per US$1 - 11.363 (January 1993), 10.989 (1992), 11.676 (1991), 11.370 (1990), 13.231 (1989), 12.348 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

AUSTRIA

Communications

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Railroads: 5,749 km total; 5,652 km government owned and 97 km privately owned (0.760-, 1.435- and 1.000-meter gauge); 5,394 km 1.435-meter standard gauge of which 3,154 km is electrified and 1,520 km is double tracked; 339 km 0.760-meter narrow gauge of which 84 km is electrified

Highways: 95,412 km total; 34,612 km are the primary network (including 1,012 km of autobahn, 10,400 km of federal, and 23,200 km of provincial roads); of this number, 21,812 km are paved and 12,800 km are unpaved; in addition, there are 60,800 km of communal roads (mostly gravel, crushed stone, earth)

Inland waterways: 446 km

Pipelines: crude oil 554 km; natural gas 2,611 km; petroleum products 171 km

Ports: Vienna, Linz (Danube river ports)

Merchant marine: 29 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 154,159 GRT/256,765 DWT; includes 23 cargo, 1 refrigerated cargo, 1 oil tanker, 1 chemical tanker, 3 bulk

Airports:

total:	55
usable:	55
with permanent-surface runways:	20
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	6
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	4

Telecommunications: highly developed and efficient; 4,014,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 6 AM, 21 (545 repeaters) FM, 47 (870 repeaters) TV; satellite ground stations for Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT, Indian Ocean INTELSAT, and EUTELSAT systems

AUSTRIA

Defense Forces

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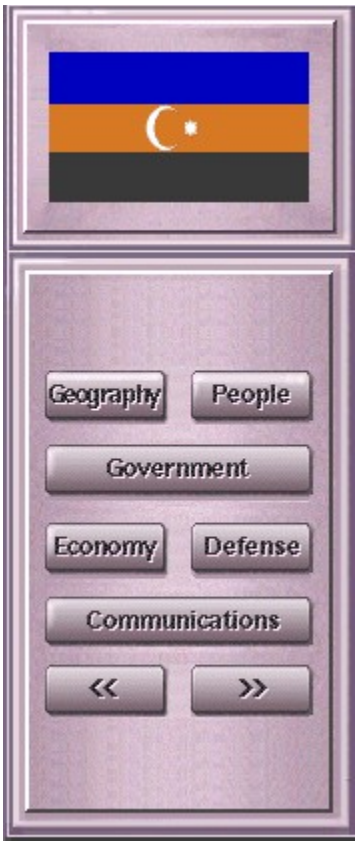
Branches: Army (including Flying Division)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 2,016,464; fit for military service 1,694,140; reach military age (19) annually 50,259 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $1.7 billion, 0.9% of GDP (1993 est.)

Ankara
Black Sea
RUSSIA
TURKEY
GEORGIA
Tbilisi
Caspian Sea
ARMENIA
KAZAKHSTAN
SYRIA
Baku
Aral Sea
Jordan
IRAQ
AZERBAIJAN
UZBE
Baghdad
TURKMENISTAN
IRAN
Tehran
Ashkhabad
Kuwait


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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AZERBAIJAN

Geography

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Location: Southeastern Europe, between Armenia and Turkmenistan, bordering the Caspian Sea

Area:

total area:	86,600 km2
land area :	86,100 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than Maine

Note: includes the Nakhichevan' Autonomous Republic and the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast; region's autonomy was abolished by Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet on 26 November 1991

Land Boundaries:

total:	2,013 km
Armenia (west):	566 km
Armenia (southwest):	221 km
Georgia:	322 km
Iran (south):	432 km
Iran (southwest):	179 km
Russia:	284 km
Turkey:	9 km

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked) Note: Azerbaijan does border the Caspian Sea (800 km, est.)

Maritime Claims:

NA

Note: Azerbaijani claims in Caspian Sea unknown; 10 nm fishing zone provided for in 1940 treaty regarding trade and navigation between Soviet Union and Iran

International Disputes: violent and longstanding dispute with Armenia over status of Nagorno-Karabakh, lesser dispute concerns Nakhichevan; some Azerbaijanis desire absorption of and/or unification with the ethnically Azeri portion of Iran; minor irredentist disputes along Georgia border

Climate: dry, semiarid steppe; subject to drought

Terrain: large, flat Kura-Aras Lowland (much of it below sea level) with Great Caucasus Mountains to the north, Karabakh Upland in west; Baku lies on Aspheson Peninsula that juts into Caspian Sea

Natural Resources: petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, nonferrous metals, alumina

Land Use:

arable land:	18%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	25%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	57%

Irrigated Land: 14,010 km2 (1990)

Environment: local scientists consider Apsheron Peninsula, including Baku and Sumgait, and the Caspian Sea to be "most ecologically devastated area in the world" because of severe air and water pollution

Note: landlocked

AZERBAIJAN

People

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Population: 7,573,435 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 1.5% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 24.09 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 6.61 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -2.45 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 35.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	70.6 years
male:	66.77 years
female:	74.63 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.76 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Azerbaijani(s)
adjective:	Azerbaijani

Ethnic divisions:

Azeri:	82.7%
Russian:	5.6%
Armenian:	5.6%
Daghestanis:	3.2%
other:	2.9%

Note: Armenian share may be less than 5.6% because many Armenians have fled the ethnic violence since 1989 census
Religions:

Moslem:	87%
Russian Orthodox:	5.6%
Armenian Orthodox:	5.6%
other:	1.8%

Languages:

Azeri:	82%
Russian:	7%
Armenian:	5%
other:	6%

Literacy:
Note: age 9-49 can read and write (1970)

total population:	100%
male:	100%

female:		100%
Labor force:	2.789 million	
by occupation:		
agriculture and forestry:		32%
industry and construction:		26%
other:		42% (1990)

AZERBAIJAN

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Azerbaijan
conventional short form:	Azerbaijan
local long form:	Azarbaijchan Respublikasy
local short form:	none
former:	Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic

Digraph: AJ
Type: republic
Capital: Baku (Baky)
Administrative divisions: 1 autonomous republic (avtomnaya respublika); Nakhichevan (administrative center at Nakhichevan) Note: all rayons except for the exclave of Nakhichevan are under direct republic jurisdiction; 1 autonomous oblast, Nagorno-Karabakh (officially abolished by Azerbaijani Supreme Soviet on 26 November 1991) has declared itself Nagorno-Karabakh Republic
Independence: 30 August 1991 (from Soviet Union)
Constitution: adopted NA April 1978; writing a new constitution mid-1993
Legal system: based on civil law system
National holiday: NA
Political parties and leaders: New Azerbaijan Party, ALIYEV; Musavat Party (Azerbaijan Popular Front - APF), Isa GAMBAROV; National Independence Party (main opposition party), Etibar MAMEDOV; Social Democratic Party (SDP), Zardusht Ali ZADE; Party of Revolutionary Revival (successor to the Communist Party), Sayad Afes OGLV, general secretary; Party of Independent Azerbaijan, SOVLEYMANOV
Other political or pressure groups: self-proclaimed Armenian Nagorno-Karabakh Republic
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: President: last held 8 June 1992 (next to be held NA); results - Abdulfaz Ali ELCHIBEY, won 60% of vote National Council: last held 30 September and 14 October 1990 for the Supreme Soviet (next expected to be held late 1993 for the National Council); seats for Supreme Soviet - (360 total) Communists 280, Democratic Bloc 45 (grouping of opposition parties), other 15, vacant 20; Note - on 19 May 1992 the Supreme Soviet was disbanded in favor of a Popular Front-dominated National Council; seats - (50 total) 25 Popular Front, 25 opposition elements
Executive branch: president, council of ministers
Legislative branch: National Parliament (National Assembly or Milli Mejlis)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court
Leaders: Chief of State: President Ebulfez ELCHIBEY (since 7 June 1992) Head of Government: Prime Minister Penah HUSEYNOV (since 29 April 1993; resigned 7 June 1993; likely replacement - E'tibar MAMEDOV); National Parliament Chairman Isa GAMBAROV (since 19 May 1992; resigned 13 June 1993; likely replacement Geydar ALIYEV)
Member of: BSEC, CSCE, EBRD, ECO, ESCAP, IBRD, IDB, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, ITU, NACC,

OIC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Hafiz PASHAYEV chancery: 1615 L Street NW, Washington, DC 20036 telephone: NA
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Richard MILES embassy: Hotel Intourist, Baku mailing address: APO AE 09862 telephone: 7-8922-91-79-56
Flag: three equal horizontal bands of blue (top), red, and green; a crescent and eight-pointed star in white are centered in red band

AZERBAIJAN

Economy

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Overview: Azerbaijan is less developed industrially than either Armenia or Georgia, the other Transcaucasian states. It resembles the Central Asian states in its majority Muslim population, high structural unemployment, and low standard of living. The economy's most prominent products are cotton, oil, and gas. Production from the Caspian oil and gas field has been in decline for several years. With foreign assistance, the oil industry might generate the funds needed to spur industrial development. However, civil unrest, marked by armed conflict in the Nagorno-Karabakh region between Muslim Azeris and Christian Armenians, makes foreign investors wary. Azerbaijan accounted for 1.5% to 2% of the capital stock and output of the former Soviet Union. Azerbaijan shares all the formidable problems of the ex-Soviet republics in making the transition from a command to a market economy, but its considerable energy resources brighten its propects somewhat. Old economic ties and structures have yet to be replaced. A particularly galling constraint on economic revival is the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, said to consume 25% of Azerbaijan's economic resources.

National product: GDP $NA

National product real growth rate: -25% (1992)

National product per capita: $NA

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 20% per month (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: 0.2% includes officially registered unemployed; also large numbers of underemployed workers

Budget: revenues $NA; expenditures $NA, including capital expenditures of $NA (1992)

Exports: $821 million to outside the successor states of the former USSR (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities:

oil and gas:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%
oilfield equipment:	NA%
textiles:	NA%
cotton (1991):	NA%

partners:

mostly CIS and European countries:	NA%

Imports: $300 million from outside the successor states of the former USSR (c.i.f.,: 1992 est.)

commodities:

machinery and parts:	NA%
consumer durables:	NA%
foodstuffs:	NA%
textiles (1991):	NA%

partners:

European countries:	NA%

External debt: $1.3 billion (1991 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate -27% (1992)
Electricity: 6,025,000 kW capacity; 22,300 million kWh produced, 2,990 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: petroleum and natural gas, petroleum products, oilfield equipment; steel, iron ore, cement; chemicals and petrochemicals; textiles
Agriculture: cotton, grain, rice, grapes, fruit, vegetables, tea, tobacco; cattle, pigs, sheep and goats
Illicit drugs: illicit producer of cannabis and opium; mostly for CIS consumption; limited government eradication program; used as transshipment points for illicit drugs to Western Europe
Economic aid: wheat from Turkey
Currency: 1 manat (abbreviation NA) = 10 Russian rubles; ruble still used
Exchange rates: NA
Fiscal year: calendar year

AZERBAIJAN

Communications

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Railroads: 2,090 km; does not include industrial lines (1990)

Highways: 36,700 km total (1990); 31,800 km hard surfaced; 4,900 km earth

Pipelines: crude oil 1,130 km, petroleum products 630 km, natural gas 1,240 km

Ports: inland - Baku (Baky)

Airports:

total:	65
useable:	33
with permanent-surface runways:	26
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	8
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	23

Telecommunications: domestic telephone service is of poor quality and inadequate; 644,000 domestic telephone lines (density - 9 lines per 100 persons (1991)), 202,000 persons waiting for telephone installations (January 1991); connections to other former USSR republics by cable and microwave and to other countries via the Moscow international gateway switch; INTELSAT earth station installed in late 1992 in Baku with Turkish financial assistance with access to 200 countries through Turkey; domestic and Russian TV programs are received locally and Turkish and Iranian TV is received from an INTELSAT satellite through a receive-only earth station

AZERBAIJAN

Defense Forces

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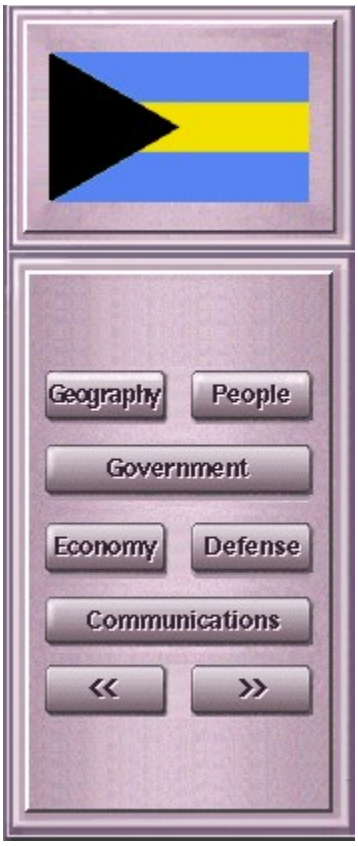
Branches: Army, Air Force, Navy, National Guard, Security Forces (internal and border troops)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,842,917; fit for military service 1,497,640; reach military age (18) annually 66,928 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: 2,848 million rubles, NA% of GDP (1992 est.); Note - conversion of the military budget into US dollars using the current exchange rate could produce misleading results

Atlantic Ocean
FLORDIA
Freeport
Great Abaco
THE
BAHAMAS
Eleuthera
Nassau
Cat Island
Andros
Island
Gulf of Mexico
Great
Exuma
Long Isand
Havana
CUBA
Great Inagua
HAITI
CAYMANISLANDS
George Town
Port-au-
Prince
JAMAICA
Kingston


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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THE BAHAMAS

Geography

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Location: in the western North Atlantic Ocean, southeast of Florida and northwest of Cuba

Area:

total area:	13,940 km2
land area :	10,070 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than Connecticut

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 3,542 km

Maritime Claims:

continental shelf:	200 m (depth) or to depth of exploitation
exclusive fishing zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	3 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical marine; moderated by warm waters of Gulf Stream

Terrain: long, flat coral formations with some low rounded hills

Natural Resources: salt, aragonite, timber

Land Use:

arable land:	1%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	32%
other:	67%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: subject to hurricanes and other tropical storms that cause extensive flood damage

Note: strategic location adjacent to US and Cuba; extensive island chain

THE BAHAMAS

People

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Population: 268,726 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 1.62% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 18.97 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 5.15 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 2.42 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 31.6 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	72.02 years
male:	68.19 years
female:	75.96 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.9 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Bahamian(s)
adjective:	Bahamian

Ethnic divisions:

black:	85%
white:	15%

Religions:

Baptist:	32%
Anglican:	20%
Roman Catholic:	19%
Methodist:	6%
Church of God:	6%
other Protestant:	12%

none or unknown 3%other 2%
Languages:

English:	NA%
Creole, among Haitian immigrants:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over but definition of Literacy not available (1963)
total population: 90%male: 90%female: 89%
Labor force: 127,400
by occupation:

government:	30%
hotels and restaurants:	25%
business services:	10%
agriculture:	5% (1989)

THE BAHAMAS

Government

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Names:
conventional long form: The Commonwealth of The Bahamas
conventional short form: The Bahamas

Digraph: BF

Type: commonwealth

Capital: Nassau

Administrative divisions: 21 districts; Acklins and Crooked Islands, Bimini, Cat Island, Exuma, Freeport, Fresh Creek, Governor's Harbour, Green Turtle Cay, Harbour Island, High Rock, Inagua, Kemps Bay, Long Island, Marsh Harbour, Mayaguana, New Providence, Nicholls town and Berry Islands, Ragged Island, Rock Sound, Sandy Point, San Salvador and Rum Cay

Independence: 10 July 1973 (from UK)

Constitution: 10 July 1973

Legal system: based on English common law

National holiday: National Day, 10 July (1973)

Political parties and leaders: Progressive Liberal Party (PLP), Sir Lynden O. PINDLING; Free National Movement (FNM), Hubert Alexander INGRAHAM; Vanguard Nationalist and Socialist Party (VNPS), Lionel CAREY, chairman; People's Democratic Force (PDF), Fred MITCHELL

Other political or pressure groups: Vanguard Nationalist and Socialist Party (VNSP), a small leftist party headed by Lionel CAREY; Trade Union Congress (TUC), headed by Arlington MILLER

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: House of Assembly: last held 19 August 1992 (next to be held by August 1997); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (49 total) FNM 32, PLP 17

Executive branch: British monarch, governor general, prime minister, deputy prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament consists of an appointed upper house or Senate and a directly elected lower house or House of Assembly

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Leaders: Chief of State: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General Sir Clifford DARLING (since 2 January 1992) Head of Government: Prime Minister Hubert INGRAHAM (since 19 August 1992)

Member of: ACP, C, CCC, CARICOM, CDB, ECLAC, FAO, G-77, IADB, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAS, OPANAL, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Timothy Baswell DONALDSON chancery: 2220 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 319-2660 consulates general: Miami and New York

US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Chic HECHT embassy: Mosmar Building, Queen Street, Nassau mailing address: P. O. Box N-8197, Nassau telephone: (809) 322-1181 or 328-2206 FAX: (809) 328-7838

Flag: three equal horizontal bands of aquamarine (top), gold, and aquamarine with a black equilateral triangle based on the hoist side

THE BAHAMAS

Economy

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Overview: The Bahamas is a stable, middle-income, developing nation whose economy is based primarily on tourism and offshore banking. Tourism alone provides about 50% of GDP and directly or indirectly employs about 50,000 people or 40% of the local work force. The economy has slackened in recent years, as the annual increase in the number of tourists slowed. Nonetheless, per capita GDP is one of the highest in the region.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $2.6 billion (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate: 3% (1991)

National product per capita: $10,200 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 7.2% (1991)

Unemployment rate: 16% (1991 est.)

Budget: revenues $627.5 million; expenditures $727.5 million, including capital expenditures of $100 million (1992 est.)

Exports: $306 million (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

pharmaceuticals:	NA%
cement:	NA%
rum:	NA%
crawfish:	NA%

partners:

US:	41%
Norway:	30%
Denmark:	4%

Imports: $1.14 billion (c.i.f., 1991 est.)

commodities:foodstuffs, manufactured goods, mineral fuels, crude oil

partners:

US:	35%
Nigeria:	21%
Japan:	13%
Angola:	11%

External debt: $1.2 billion (December 1990)

Industrial production: growth rate 3% (1990); accounts for 15% of GDP

Electricity: 424,000 kW capacity; 929 million kWh produced, 3,599 kWh per capita (1992)

Industries: tourism, banking, cement, oil refining and transshipment, salt production, rum, aragonite, pharmaceuticals, spiral welded steel pipe

Agriculture: accounts for 5% of GDP; dominated by small-scale producers; principal products-citrus fruit, vegetables, poultry; large net importer of food

Illicit drugs: transshipment point for cocaine

Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY85-89), $1.0 million; Western (non-US)

countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $345 million
Currency: 1 Bahamian dollar (B$) = 100 cents
Exchange rates: Bahamian dollar (B$) per US$1-1.00 (fixed rate)
Fiscal year: calendar year

THE BAHAMAS

Communications

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Highways: 2,400 km total; 1,350 km paved, 1,050 km gravel

Ports: Freeport, Nassau

Merchant marine: 853 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 20,136,078 GRT/33,119,750 DWT; includes 53 passenger, 18 short-sea passenger, 159 cargo, 40 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 48 container, 6 vehicle carrier, 181 oil tanker, 14 liquefied gas, 22 combination ore/oil, 43 chemical tanker, 1 specialized tanker, 159 bulk, 7 combination bulk, 102 refrigerated cargo; Note-a flag of convenience registry

Airports:

total:	60
usable:	55
with permanent-surface runways:	31
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3, 659 m:	3
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	26

Telecommunications: highly developed; 99,000 telephones in totally automatic system; tropospheric scatter and submarine cable links to Florida; broadcast stations-3 AM, 2 FM, 1 TV; 3 coaxial submarine cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

THE BAHAMAS

Defense Forces

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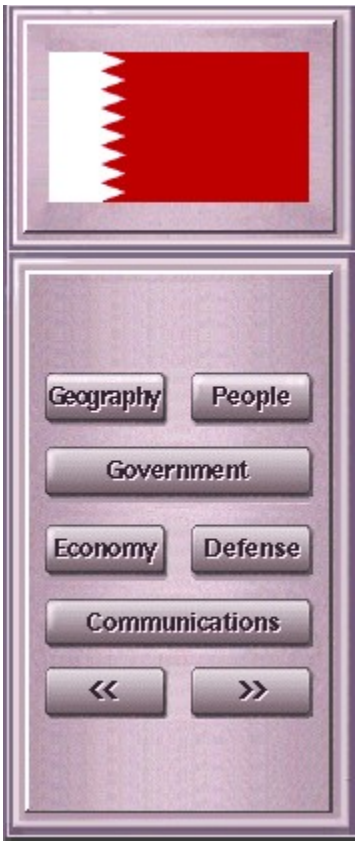
Branches: Royal Bahamas Defense Force (Coast Guard only), Royal Bahamas Police Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 68,020; fit for military service NA (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion-$65 million, 2.7% of GDP (1990)

Al Hillah
IRAQ
Al Basrah
Abadan
IRAN
Kerman
KUWAIT
Kuwait
Bandar-e
Bushehr
Persian
Gulf
Strait of
Hormuz
Dhahran
Manama
BAHRAIN
QATAR
Doha
Dubayy
OMAN
Gulf of Oman
Riyadh
Abu
Dhabi
SAUDI
ARABIA
UNITED ARAB
EMIRATES
Muscat
OMAN
Duqm


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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BAHRAIN

Geography

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Location: Middle East, in the central Persian Gulf, between Saudi Arabia and Qatar

Area:

total area:	620 km2
land area :	620 km2

comparative area: slightly less than 3.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 161 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	24 nm
continental shelf:	not specified
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: territorial dispute with Qatar over the Hawar Islands; maritime boundary with Qatar

Climate: arid; mild, pleasant winters; very hot, humid summers

Terrain: mostly low desert plain rising gently to low central escarpment

Natural Resources: oil, associated and nonassociated natural gas, fish

Land Use:

arable land:	2%
permanent crops:	2%
meadows and pastures:	6%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	90%

Irrigated Land: 10 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: subsurface water sources being rapidly depleted (requires development of desalination facilities); dust storms; desertification

Note: close to primary Middle Eastern petroleum sources; strategic location in Persian Gulf through which much of Western world's petroleum must transit to reach open ocean

BAHRAIN

People

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Population: 568,471 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 3.01% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 26.89 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 3.87 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 7.04 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 20.1 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	73.12 years
male:	70.72 years
female:	75.63 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.99 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Bahraini(s)
adjective:	Bahraini

Ethnic divisions:

Bahraini:	63%
Asian:	13%
other Arab:	10%

Iranian 8%other 6%
Religions:

Shi'a Muslim:	70%
Sunni Muslim:	30%

Languages:

Arabic:	NA%
English:	NA%
Farsi:	NA%
Urdu:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	77%
male:	82%
female:	69%

Labor force: 140,000
by occupation:

industry and commerce:	85%
agriculture:	5%
services:	5%
government:	3% (1982)

Note: 42% of labor force is Bahraini

BAHRAIN

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	State of Bahrain
conventional short form:	Bahrain
local long form:	Dawlat al Bahrayn
local short form:	Al Bahrayn

Digraph: BA
Type: traditional monarchy
Capital: Manama
Administrative divisions: 12 districts (manatiq, singular - mintaqah); Al Hadd, Al Manamah, Al Mintaqah al Gharbiyah, Al Mintaqah al Wusta, Al Mintaqah ash Shamaliyah, Al Muharraq, Ar Rifa'wa al Mintaqah al Janubiyah, Jidd Hafs, Madinat Hamad, Madinat 'Isa, Mintaqat Juzur Hawar, Sitrah
Independence: 15 August 1971 (from UK)
Constitution: 26 May 1973, effective 6 December 1973
Legal system: based on Islamic law and English common law
National holiday: Independence Day, 16 December
Political parties and leaders: political parties prohibited; several small, clandestine leftist and Islamic fundamentalist groups are active
Suffrage: none
Elections: none
Executive branch: amir, crown prince and heir apparent, prime minister, Cabinet
Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly was dissolved 26 August 1975 and legislative powers were assumed by the Cabinet; appointed Advisory Council established 16 December 1992
Judicial branch: High Civil Appeals Court
Leaders: Chief of State: Amir 'ISA bin Salman Al Khalifa (since 2 November 1961); Heir Apparent HAMAD bin 'Isa Al Khalifa (son of Amir; born 28 January 1950) Head of Government: Prime Minister KHALIFA bin Salman Al Khalifa (since 19 January 1970)
Member of: ABEDA, AFESD, AL, AMF, ESCWA, FAO, G-77, GCC, IBRD, ICAO, IDB, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO (correspondent), ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAPEC, OIC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador 'Abd al-Rahman Faris Al KHALIFA chancery: 3502 International Drive NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 342-0741 or 342-0742 consulate general: New York
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Dr. Charles W. HOSTLER embassy: Road No. 3119 (next to Alahli Sports Club), Zinj District, Manama mailing address: P. O. 26431, Manama, or FPO AE 09834-6210 telephone: [973] 273-300 FAX: (973) 272-594
Flag: red with a white serrated band (eight white points) on the hoist side

BAHRAIN

Economy

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Overview: Petroleum production and processing account for about 80% of export receipts, 60% of government revenues, and 31% of GDP. Economic conditions have fluctuated with the changing fortunes of oil since 1985, for example, during the Gulf crisis of 1990-91. Bahrain with its highly developed communication and transport facilities is home to numerous multinational firms with business in the Gulf. A large share of exports consists of petroleum products made from imported crude.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $4.3 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: 3% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $7,800 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 2% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: 8%-10% (1989)

Budget: revenues $1.2 billion; expenditures $1.32 billion, including capital expenditures of $NA (1989)

Exports: $3.5 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

petroleum and petroleum products:	80%
aluminum:	7%

partners:

Japan:	13%
UAE:	12%
India:	10%
Pakistan:	8%

Imports: $3.7 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

nonoil:	59%
crude oil:	41%

partners:

Saudi Arabia:	41%
US:	14%
UK:	7%
Japan:	5%

External debt: $1.8 billion (1991 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 3.8% (1988); accounts for 44% of GDP

Electricity: 1,600,000 kW capacity; 4,700 million kWh produced, 8,500 kWh per capita (1992 est.)

Industries: petroleum processing and refining, aluminum smelting, offshore banking, ship repairing

Agriculture: including fishing, accounts for less than 2% of GDP; not self-sufficient in food production; heavily subsidized sector produces fruit, vegetables, poultry, dairy products, shrimp, fish; fish catch 9,000 metric tons in 1987

Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-79), $24 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $45 million; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $9.8 billion
Currency: 1 Bahraini dinar (BD) = 1,000 fils
Exchange rates: Bahraini dinars (BD) per US$1 - 0.3760 (fixed rate)
Fiscal year: calendar year

BAHRAIN

Communications

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Highways: 200 km bituminous surfaced, including 25 km bridge-causeway to Saudi Arabia opened in November 1986; NA km natural surface tracks

Pipelines: crude oil 56 km; petroleum products 16 km; natural gas 32 km

Ports: Mina' Salman, Manama, Sitrah

Merchant marine: 9 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 186,331 GRT/249,490 DWT; includes 5 cargo, 2 container, 1 liquefied gas, 1 bulk

Airports:

total:	3
usable:	3
with permanent-surface runways:	2
with runways over 3,659 m:	2
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	0
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	1

Telecommunications: modern system; good domestic services; 98,000 telephones (1 for every 6 persons); excellent international connections; tropospheric scatter to Qatar, UAE; microwave radio relay to Saudi Arabia; submarine cable to Qatar, UAE, and Saudi Arabia; satellite earth stations - 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT, 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT, 1 ARABSAT; broadcast stations - 2 AM, 3 FM, 2 TV

BAHRAIN

Defense Forces

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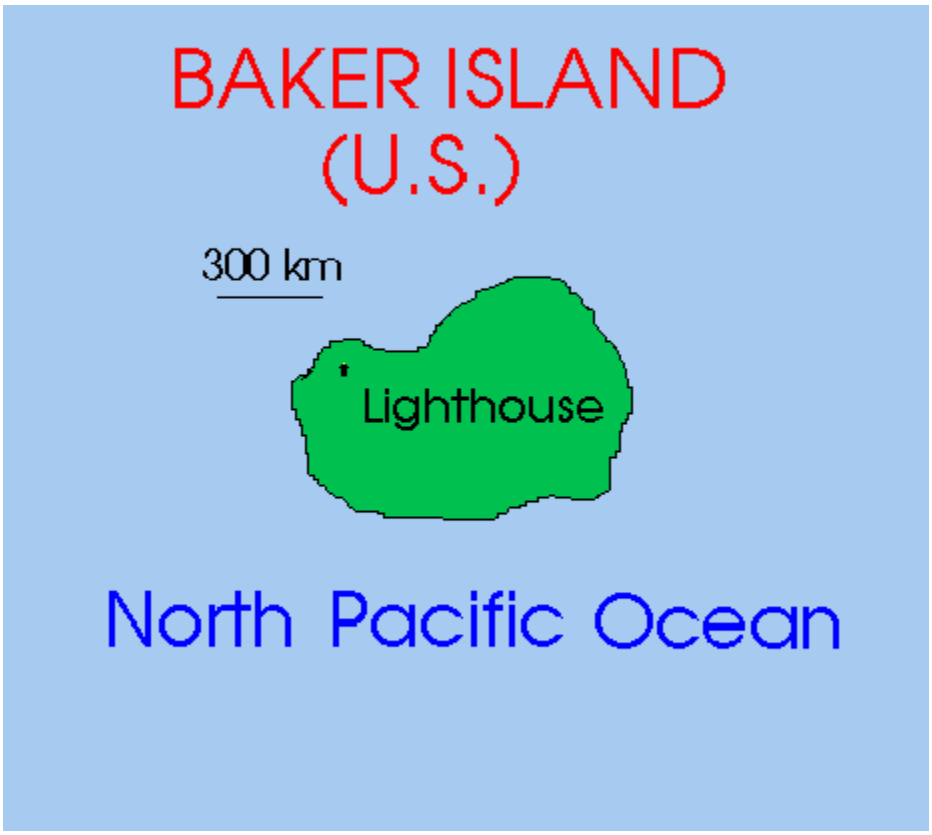
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Air Defense, Police Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 194,770; fit for military service 107,696; reach military age (15) annually 5,043 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $245 million, 6% of GDP (1990)


BAKER ISLAND
(U.S.)
300 km
Lighthouse
North Pacific Ocean

Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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BAKER ISLAND

Geography

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Affiliation: territory of the US

Location: in the North Pacific Ocean, just north of the Equator, 2,575 km southwest of Honolulu, about halfway between Hawaii and Australia

Area:

total area:	1.4 km2
land area :	1.4 km2
comparative area:	about 2.3 times the size of the Mall in Washington, DC

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 4.8 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	12 nm
continental shelf:	200 m or depth of exploitation
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: equatorial; scant rainfall, constant wind, burning sun

Terrain: low, nearly level coral island surrounded by a narrow fringing reef

Natural Resources: guano (deposits worked until 1891)

Land Use:

arable land:	0%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	100%

Irrigated Land: 0 km2

Environment: treeless, sparse, and scattered vegetation consisting of grasses, prostrate vines, and low growing shrubs; lacks fresh water; primarily a nesting, roosting, and foraging habitat for seabirds, shorebirds, and marine wildlife

BAKER ISLAND

People

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Population: uninhabited; Note - American civilians evacuated in 1942 after Japanese air and naval attacks during World War II; occupied by US military during World War II, but abandoned after the war; public entry is by special-use permit only and generally restricted to scientists and educators; a cemetery and cemetery ruinsare located near the middle of the west coast

BAKER ISLAND

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	none
conventional short form:	Baker Island

Digraph: FQ

Type: unincorporated territory of the US administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the US Department of the Interior as part of the National Wildlife Refuge system

Capital: none; administered from Washington, DC

BAKER ISLAND

Economy

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Overview: no economic activity

BAKER ISLAND

Communications

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Ports: none; offshore anchorage only, one boat landing area along the middle of the west coast

Airports:

1 abandoned World War II runway of 1,665 m

Note: there is a day beacon near the middle of the west coast

BAKER ISLAND

Defense Forces

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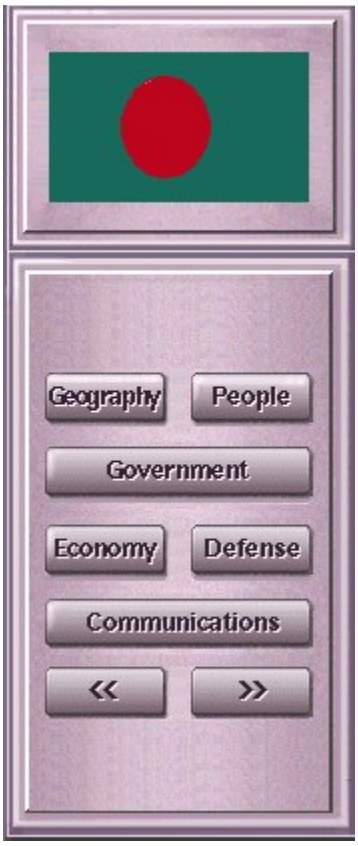
Note: defense is the responsibility of the US; visited annually by the US Coast Guard

CHINA
NEPAL
Kathmandu
BHUTAN
Thimphu
Rangpur
BANGLADESH
Kunming
INDIA
Dhaka
Calcutta
Mandalay
Hanoi
LAOS
BURMA
Vientiane
Bay of
Bangal
Rangoon
THAILAND
Bangkok
Andaman
Islands


Geography
People
Government
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Defense
Communications
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BANGLADESH

Geography

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Location: South Asia, at the head of the Bay of Bengal, almost completely surrounded by India

Area:

total area:	144,000 km2
land area :	133,910 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than Wisconsin

Land Boundaries:

total:	4,246 km
Burma:	193 km
India:	4,053 km

Coastline: 580 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	18 nm
continental shelf:	up to outer limits of continental margin
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: a portion of the boundary with India is in dispute; water-sharing problems with upstream riparian India over the Ganges

Climate: tropical; cool, dry winter (October to March); hot, humid summer (March to June); cool, rainy monsoon (June to October)

Terrain: mostly flat alluvial plain; hilly in southeast

Natural Resources: natural gas, arable land, timber

Land Use:

arable land:	67%
permanent crops:	2%
meadows and pastures:	4%
forest and woodland:	16%
other:	11%

Irrigated Land: 27,380 km2 (1989)

Environment: vulnerable to droughts; much of country routinely flooded during summer monsoon season; overpopulation; deforestation

BANGLADESH

People

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Population: 122,254,849 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.35% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 35.41 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 11.94 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 109.2 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	54.7 years
male:	55 years
female:	54.38 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 4.55 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Bangladeshi(s)
adjective:	Bangladesh

Ethnic divisions:

Bengali:	98%
Biharis:	250,000

Note: tribals less than 1 million
Religions:

Muslim:	83%
Hindu:	16%
Buddhist:	NA%
Christian:	NA%
other:	NA%

Languages:

Bangla (official):	NA%
English:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	35%
male:	47%
female:	22%

Labor force: 35.1 million
by occupation:

agriculture:	74%
services:	15%
industry and commerce:	11% (FY86)

Note: extensive export of labor to Saudi Arabia, UAE, and Oman (1991)

BANGLADESH

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	People's Republic of Bangladesh
conventional short form:	Bangladesh
former:	East Pakistan

Digraph: BG

Type: republic

Capital: Dhaka

Administrative divisions: 64 districts (zillagulo, singular - zilla); Bagerhat, Bandarban, Barguna, Barisal, Bhola, Bogra, Brahmanbaria, Chandpur, Chapai Nawabganj, Chattagram, Chuadanga, Comilla, Cox's Bazar, Dhaka, Dinajpur, Faridpur, Feni, Gaibandha, Gazipur, Gopalganj, Habiganj, Jaipurhat, Jamalpur, Jessore, Jhalakati, Jhenaidah, Khagrachari, Khulna, Kishorganj, Kurigram, Kushtia, Laksmipur, Lalmonirhat, Madaripur, Magura, Manikganj, Meherpur, Moulavibazar, Munshiganj, Mymensingh, Naogaon, Narail, Narayanganj, Narsingdi, Nator, Netrakona, Nilphamari, Noakhali, Pabna, Panchagar, Parbattya Chattagram, Patuakhali, Pirojpur, Rajbari, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Satkhira, Shariyatpur, Sherpur, Sirajganj, Sunamganj, Sylhet, Tangail, Thakurgaon

Independence: 16 December 1971 (from Pakistan)

Constitution: 4 November 1972, effective 16 December 1972, suspended following coup of 24 March 1982, restored 10 November 1986, amended NA March 1991

Legal system: based on English common law

National holiday: Independence Day, 26 March (1971)

Political parties and leaders: Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP), Khaleda ZIAur Rahman; Awami League (AL), Sheikh Hasina WAJED; Jatiyo Party (JP), Hussain Mohammad ERSHAD (in jail); Jamaat-E-Islami (JI), Ali KHAN; Bangladesh Communist Party (BCP), Saifuddin Ahmed MANIK; National Awami Party (Muzaffar); Workers Party, leader NA; Jatiyo Samajtantik Dal (JSD), Serajul ALAM KHAN; Ganotantri Party, leader NA; Islami Oikya Jote, leader NA; National Democratic Party (NDP), leader NA; Muslim League, Khan A. SABUR; Democratic League, Khondakar MUSHTAQUE Ahmed; Democratic League, Khondakar MUSHTAQUE Ahmed; United People's Party, Kazi ZAFAR Ahmed

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: National Parliament: last held 27 February 1991 (next to be held NA February 1996); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (330 total, 300 elected and 30 seats reserved for women) BNP 168, AL 93, JP 35, JI 20, BCP 5, National Awami Party (Muzaffar) 1, Workers Party 1, JSD 1, Ganotantri Party 1, Islami Oikya Jote 1, NDP 1, independents 3 President: last held 8 October 1991 (next to be held by NA October 1996); results - Abdur Rahman BISWAS received 52.1% of parliamentary vote

Executive branch: president, prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch: unicameral National Parliament (Jatiya Sangsad)

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Leaders: Chief of State: President Abdur Rahman BISWAS (since 8 October 1991) Head of Government: Prime Minister Khaleda ZIAur Rahman (since 20 March 1991)
Member of: AsDB, C, CCC, CP, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LORCS, MINURSO, NAM, OIC, SAARC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNIKOM, UNOMOZ, UNOSOM, UNTAC, UNPROFOR, UPU, WHO, WFTU, WIPO, WCL, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Abul AHSAN chancery: 2201 Wisconsin Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20007 telephone: (202) 342-8372 through 8376 consulate general: New York
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador William B. MILAM embassy: Diplomatic Enclave, Madani Avenue, Baridhara, Dhaka mailing address: G. P. O. Box 323, Dhaka 1212 telephone: [880] (2) 884700-22 FAX: [880] (2) 883648
Flag: green with a large red disk slightly to the hoist side of center; green is the traditional color of Islam

BANGLADESH

Economy

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Overview: Bangladesh is one of the world's poorest, most densely populated, and least developed nations. Its economy is overwhelmingly agricultural. Major impediments to growth include frequent cyclones and floods, government interference with the economy, a rapidly growing labor force that cannot be absorbed by agriculture, a low level of industrialization, failure to fully exploit energy resources (natural gas), and inefficient and inadequate power supplies. An excellent rice crop and expansion of the export garment industry helped growth in FY91/92. Policy reforms intended to reduce government regulation of private industry and promote public-sector efficiency have been announced but are being implemented only slowly.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $23.8 billion (FY92)

National product real growth rate: 3.8% (FY92)

National product per capita: $200 (FY92)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 5.09% (FY92)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $2.5 billion; expenditures $3.7 billion, including capital expenditures of $NA (FY92)

Exports: $2.0 billion (FY92)

commodities:	
garments:	NA%
jute and jute goods:	NA%
leather:	NA%
shrimp:	NA%
partners:	
US:	28%
Western Europe:	39% (FY91)

Imports: $3.4 billion (FY91/92)

commodities:	
capital goods:	NA%
petroleum:	NA%
food:	NA%
textiles:	NA%
partners:	
Japan:	10.0%
Western Europe 17%	
US:	5.0% (FY91)

External debt: $11.8 billion (FY92 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 4.0% (FY92 est.); accounts for less than 10% of GDP

Electricity: 2,400,000 kW capacity; 9,000 million kWh produced, 75 kWh per capita (1992)

Industries: jute manufacturing, cotton textiles, food processing, steel, fertilizer

Agriculture: accounts for about 40% of GDP, 60% of employment, and one-fifth of exports; imports 10% of food grain requirements; world's largest exporter of jute; commercial products - jute, rice, wheat, tea, sugarcane, potatoes, beef, milk, poultry; shortages include wheat, vegetable oils, cotton; fish catch 778,000 metric tons in 1986
Illicit drugs: transit country for illegal drugs produced in neighboring countries
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $3.4 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1980-89), $11.65 million; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $6.52 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $1.5 billion
Currency: 1 taka (Tk) = 100 paise
Exchange rates: taka (Tk) per US$1 - 39.000 (January 1993), 38.951 (1992), 36.596 (1991), 34.569 (1990), 32.270 (1989), 31.733 (1988)
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

BANGLADESH

Communications

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Railroads: 2,892 km total (1986); 1,914 km 1.000 meter gauge, 978 km 1.676 meter broad gauge

Highways: 7,240 km total (1985); 3,840 km paved, 3,400 km unpaved

Inland waterways: 5,150-8,046 km navigable waterways (includes 2,575-3,058 km main cargo routes)

Pipelines: natural gas 1,220 km

Ports: Chittagong, Chalna

Merchant marine: 42 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 314,228 GRT/461,607 DWT; includes 34 cargo, 2 oil tanker, 3 refrigerated cargo, 3 bulk

Airports:

total:	16
usable:	12
with permanent-surface runways:	12
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	4
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	6

Telecommunications: adequate international radio communications and landline service; fair domestic wire and microwave service; fair broadcast service; 241,250 telephones; broadcast stations - 9 AM, 6 FM, 11 TV; 2 Indian Ocean INTELSAT satellite earth stations

BANGLADESH

Defense Forces

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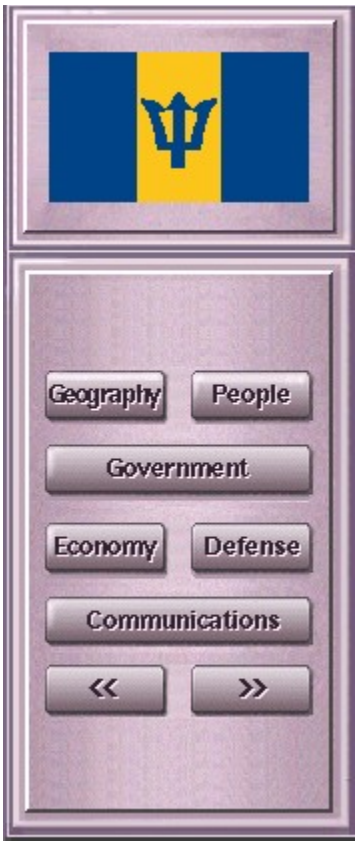
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force paramilitary forces: Bangladesh Rifles, Bangladesh Ansars, Armed Police Reserve, Defense Parties, National Cadet Corps

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 30,909,597; fit for military service 18,348,702 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $355 million, 1.5% of GDP (FY92/93)

BARUDA AND
Basseterre
ANTIQUA
ST. KITTS
AND NEVIS
GUADELOUPE
Basse-Terre
Roseau
DOMINICA
Atlantic Ocean
MARTINIQUE
Fort-de-France
ST. LUCIA
Castries
Bathseheba
BARBADOS
Bridgetown
ST. VINCENT AND
THE GRENADINES
Kingstown
Caribbean Sea
St. George's
GRENADA
TRINIDAD AND
TOBAGO
Port-of-Spain
VENEZUELA


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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BARBADOS

Geography

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Location: in the extreme eastern Caribbean Sea, about 375 km northeast of Venezuela

Area:

total area:	430 km2
land area :	430 km2

comparative area: slightly less than 2.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 97 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical; rainy season (June to October)

Terrain: relatively flat; rises gently to central highland region

Natural Resources: petroleum, fishing, natural gas

Land Use:

arable land:	77%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pasture:	9%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	14%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: subject to hurricanes (especially June to October)

Note: easternmost Caribbean island

BARBADOS

People

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Population: 255,338 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.18% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 15.78 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 8.53 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -5.49 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 21.3 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	73.49 years
male:	70.75 years
female:	76.46 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.77 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Barbadian(s)
adjective:	Barbadian

Ethnic divisions:

African:	80%
mixed:	16%
European:	4%

Religions:

Protestant:	67%
Anglican:	40%
Pentecostal:	8%
Methodist:	7%
other:	12%

Roman Catholic 4% none 17% unknown 3% other 9% (1980)
Languages:

English:	100%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over having ever attended school (1970)
total population: 99% male: 99% female: 99%
Labor force: 120,900 (1991)
by occupation:

services and government:	37%
commerce:	22%
manufacturing and construction:	22%
transportation, storage, communications, and financial institutions:	9%
agriculture:	8%
utilities:	2% (1985 est.)

BARBADOS

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	none
conventional short form:	Barbados

Digraph: BB

Type: parliamentary democracy

Capital: Bridgetown

Administrative divisions: 11 parishes; Christ Church, Saint Andrew, Saint George, Saint James, Saint John, Saint Joseph, Saint Lucy, Saint Michael, Saint Peter, Saint Philip, Saint Thomas Note: the new city of Bridgetown may be given parish status

Independence: 30 November 1966 (from UK)

Constitution: 30 November 1966

Legal system: English common law; no judicial review of legislative acts

National holiday: Independence Day, 30 November (1966)

Political parties and leaders: Democratic Labor Party (DLP), Erskine SANDIFORD; Barbados Labor Party (BLP), Henry FORDE; National Democratic Party (NDP), Richie HAYNES

Other political or pressure groups: Barbados Workers Union, Leroy TROTMAN; People's Progressive Movement, Eric SEALY; Workers' Party of Barbados, Dr. George BELLE; Clement Payne Labor Union, David COMMISSIONG

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: House of Assembly: last held 22 January 1991 (next to be held by January 1996); results - DLP 49.8%; seats - (28 total) DLP 18, BLP 10

Executive branch: British monarch, governor general, prime minister, deputy prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament consists of an upper house or Senate and a lower house or House of Assembly

Judicial branch: Supreme Court of Judicature

Leaders: Chief of State: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General Dame Nita BARROW (since 6 June 1990) Head of Government: Prime Minister Lloyd Erskine SANDIFORD (since 2 June 1987)

Member of: ACP, C, CARICOM, CDB, ECLAC, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO (correspondent), ITU, LAES, LORCS, NAM, OAS, OPANAL, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Dr. Rudi WEBSTER chancery: 2144 Wyoming Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 939-9200 through 9202 consulate general: New York consulate: Los Angeles

US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador G. Philip HUGHES embassy: Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Building, Broad Street, Bridgetown mailing address: P. O. Box 302, Box B, FPO AA 34054 telephone: (809) 436-4950 through 4957 FAX: (809) 429-5246

Flag: three equal vertical bands of blue (hoist side), yellow, and blue with the head of a black trident

centered on the gold band; the trident head represents independence and a break with the past (the colonial coat of arms contained a complete trident)

BARBADOS

Economy

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Overview: A per capita income of $7,000 gives Barbados one of the highest standards of living of all the small island states of the eastern Caribbean. Historically, the economy was based on the cultivation of sugarcane and related activities. In recent years, however, the economy has diversified into manufacturing and tourism. The tourist industry is now a major employer of the labor force and a primary source of foreign exchange. The economy slowed in 1990-91, however, and Bridgetown's declining hard currency reserves and inability to finance its deficits have caused it to adopt an austere economic reform program.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $1.8 billion (1991)

National product real growth rate: -4% (1991)

National product per capita: $7,000 (1991)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 8.1% (1991)

Unemployment rate: 23% (1992)

Budget: revenues $547 million; expenditures $620 million (FY92-93), including capital expenditures of $60 million

Exports: $205.8 million (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

sugar and molasses:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%
electrical components:	NA%
clothing:	NA%
rum:	NA%
machinery and transport equipment:	NA%

partners:

CARICOM:	31%
US:	16%
UK:	13%

Imports: $697 million (c.i.f., 1991)

commodities:

foodstuffs:	NA%
consumer durables:	NA%
raw materials:	NA%
machinery:	NA%
crude oil:	NA%
construction materials:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%

partners:

US:	34%

CARICOM 16%

UK:	11%
Canada:	6%

External debt: $750 million (1991 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate -1.3% (1991); accounts for 10% of GDP
Electricity: 152,100 kW capacity; 540 million kWh produced, 2,118 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: tourism, sugar, light manufacturing, component assembly for export, petroleum
Agriculture: accounts for 8% of GDP; major cash crop is sugarcane; other crops - vegetables, cotton; not self-sufficient in food
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $15 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $171 million
Currency: 1 Barbadian dollar (Bds$) = 100 cents
Exchange rates: Barbadian dollars (Bds$) per US$1 - 2.0113 (fixed rate)
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

BARBADOS

Communications

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Highways: 1,570 km total; 1,475 km paved, 95 km gravel and earth

Ports: Bridgetown

Merchant marine: 3 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 48,710 GRT79,263 DWT; includes 1 cargo, 2 oil tanker

Airports:

total:	1
usable:	1
with permanent-surface runways:	1
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	1
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	0

Telecommunications: islandwide automatic telephone system with 89,000 telephones; tropospheric scatter link to Trinidad and Saint Lucia; broadcast stations - 3 AM, 2 FM, 2 (1 is pay) TV; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

BARBADOS

Defense Forces

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Branches: Royal Barbados Defense Force, including the Ground Forces and Coast Guard, Royal Barbados Police Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 70,254; fit for military service 49,096 (1993 est.); no conscription

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $10 million, 0.7% of GDP (1989)

Ndola
Lilongwe
BIA
Nacala
saka
Harare
MOZAMBIQUE
MADAGASCAR
ZIMBABWE
Beira
Antananarivo
Bulawayo
Toliara
Pretoria
BASSAS DA
INDIA
(reef)
Maputo
sburg
Mbabane
SWAZILAND
Durban
Indian
SOUTH
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Geography
People
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Economy
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BASSAS DA INDIA

Geography

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Affiliation: possession of France

Location: Southern Africa, in the southern Mozambique Channel about halfway between Madagascar and Mozambique

Area:

total area:	NA km2
land area :	NA km2
comparative area:	NA

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 35.2 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	24 nm
continental shelf:	200 m (depth) or to depth of exploitation
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: claimed by Madagascar

Climate: tropical

Terrain: a volcanic rock 2.4 meters high

Natural Resources: none

Land Use:

arable land:	0%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	100% (all rock)

Irrigated Land: 0 km2

Environment: surrounded by reefs; subject to periodic cyclones

Note: navigational hazard since it is usually under water during high tide

BASSAS DA INDIA

People

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Population: uninhabited

BASSAS DA INDIA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Bassas da India

Digraph: BS

Type: French possession administered by Commissioner of the Republic Jacques DEWATRE (since July 1991), resident in Reunion

Capital: none; administered by France from Reunion

Independence: none (possession of France)

BASSAS DA INDIA

Economy

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Overview: no economic activity

BASSAS DA INDIA

Communications

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Ports: none; offshore anchorage only

BASSAS DA INDIA

Defense Forces

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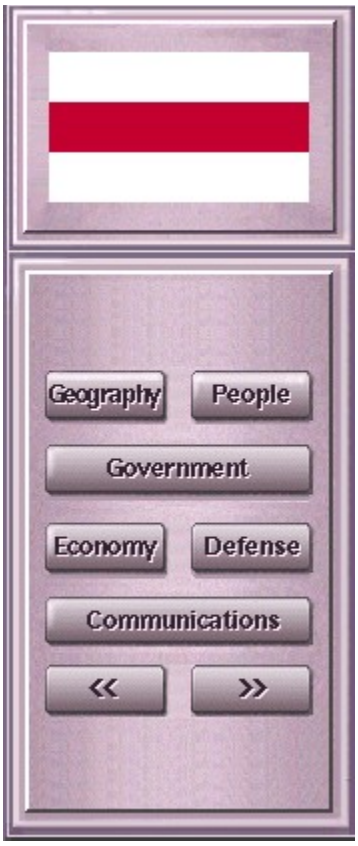
Note: defense is the responsibility of France

GERMANY
Berlin
Stockholm
FINLAND
Helsinki
Baltic Sea
RUSSIA
Tallinn
ESTONIA
Riga
LATVIA
LITHUANIA
Vilnius
AUSTRIA
Vienna
CZECH REPUBLIC
Warsaw
POLAND
SLOVAK REPUBLIC
Budapest
HUNGARY
Brest
Mensk
BELARUS
YUGO
Belgrade
UKRAINE
Pinsk
Mazyr
RUSSIA
Moscow
Kiev
ROMANIA
MOLDOVA
Bucharest
Kishinev
BULGARIA


Geography
People
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Economy
Defense
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BELARUS

Geography

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Location: Eastern Europe, between Poland and Russia

Area:

total area:	207,600 km2
land area :	207,600 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than Kansas

Land Boundaries:

total:	3,098 km
Latvia:	141 km
Lithuania:	502 km
Poland:	605 km
Russia:	959km
Ukraine:	891 km

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

Maritime Claims: none; landlocked

International Disputes: none

Climate: mild and moist; transitional between continental and maritime

Terrain: generally flat and contains much marshland

Natural Resources: forest land, peat deposits

Land Use:

arable land:	29%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	15%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	56%

Irrigated Land: 1,490 km2 (1990)

Environment: southern part of Belarus highly contaminated with fallout from 1986 nuclear reactor accident at Chornobyl'

Note: landlocked

BELARUS

People

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Population: 10,370,269 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.34% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 13.28 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 11.1 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 1.26 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 19.2 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	70.73 years
male:	66.04 years
female:	75.66 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.89 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Belarusian(s)
adjective:	Belarusian

Ethnic divisions:

Belarusian:	77.9%
Russian:	13.2%
Polish:	4.1%
Ukrainian:	2.9%
other:	1.9%

Religions:

Eastern Orthodox:	NA%
other:	NA%

Languages:

Byelorussian:	NA%
Russian:	NA%
other:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 9-49 can read and write (1970)

total population:	100%
male:	100%
female:	100%

Labor force: 5.418 million
by occupation:

industry and construction:	42%

agriculture and forestry:	20%
other:	38% (1990)

BELARUS

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Belarus
conventional short form:	Belarus
local long form:	Respublika Belarus
local short form:	none

former: Belorussian (Byelorussian) Soviet Socialist Republic

Digraph: BO

Type: republic

Capital: Minsk

Administrative divisions: 6 oblasts (voblastsi, singular - voblasts') and one municipality* (harady, singular - horad); Brestskaya, Homyel'skaya, Minsk*, Hrodzyenskaya, Mahilyowskaya, Minskaya, Vitsyebskaya Note: each voblasts' has the same name as its administrative center

Independence: 25 August 1991 (from Soviet Union)

Constitution: adopted NA April 1978

Legal system: based on civil law system

National holiday: 24 August (1991)

Political parties and leaders: Belarusian Popular Front (BPF), Zenon PAZNYAK, chairman; United Democratic Party of Belarus (UDPB), Aleksandr DOBROVOLSKIY, chairman; Social Democratic Party of Belarus (SDBP), Mikhail TKACHEV, chairman; Belarus Workers Union, Mikhail SOBOL, Chairman; Belarus Peasants Party; Party of People's Unity, Gennadiy KARPENKO; Communist Party of Belarus

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: Supreme Soviet: last held 4 April 1990 (next to be held NA); results - Communists 87%; seats - (360 total) number of seats by party NA; Note - 50 seats are for public bodies; the Communist Party obtained an overwhelming majority

Executive branch: chairman of the Supreme Soviet, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Note - Belarus has approved a directly elected presidency but so far no elections have been scheduled

Legislative branch: unicameral Supreme Soviet

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Leaders: Chief of State: Chairman of the Supreme Soviet Stanislav S. SHUSHKEVICH (since 18 September 1991) Head of Government: Prime Minister Vyacheslav F. KEBICH (since NA April 1990), First Deputy Prime Minister Mikhail MYASNIKOVICH (since NA 1991)

Member of: CBSS (observer), CIS, CSCE, ECE, IAEA, IBRD, ILO, IMF, INMARSAT, IOC, ITU, NACC, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Designate Sergey Nikolayevich MARTYNOV chancery: 1511 K Street NW, Suite 619, Washington, DC 20036 telephone: (202) 638-2954

US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador David H. SWARTZ embassy:

Starovilenskaya #46, Minsk mailing address: APO AE 09862 telephone: 7-0172-34-65-37
Flag: three horizontal bands of white (top), red, and white

BELARUS

Economy

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Overview: In many ways Belarus resembles the three Baltic states, for example, in its industrial competence, its higher-than-average standard of living, and its critical dependence on the other former Soviet states for fuels and raw materials. Belarus ranks fourth in gross output among the former Soviet republics, having produced 4% of the total GDP and employing 4% of the labor force in the old USSR. Once a mainly agricultural area, it now supplies important producer and consumer goods - sometimes as the sole producer - to the other states. Belarus had a significant share of the machine-building capacity of the former USSR. It is especially Noted for production of tractors, large trucks, machine tools, and automation equipment. The soil in Belarus is not as fertile as the black earth of Ukraine, but by emphasizing favorable crops and livestock (especially pigs and chickens), Belarus has become a net exporter to the other former republics of meat, milk, eggs, flour, and potatoes. Belarus produces only small amounts of oil and gas and receives most of its fuel from Russia through the Druzhba oil pipeline and the Northern Lights gas pipeline. These pipelines transit Belarus en route to Eastern Europe. Belarus produces petrochemicals, plastics, synthetic fibers (nearly 30% of former Soviet output), and fertilizer (20% of former Soviet output). Raw material resources are limited to potash and peat deposits. The peat (more than one-third of the total for the former Soviet Union) is used in domestic heating, as boiler fuel for electric power stations, and in the production of chemicals. The potash supports fertilizer production. In 1992 GDP fell an estimated 13%, largely because the country is highly dependent on the ailing Russian economy for raw materials and parts.

National product: GDP $NA

National product real growth rate: -13% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $NA

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 30% per month (first quarter 1993)

Unemployment rate: 0.5% of officially registered unemployed; large numbers of underemployed workers

Budget: revenues $NA; expenditures $NA, including capital expenditures of $NA

Exports: $1.1 billion to outside of the successor states of the former USSR (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities:

machinery and transport equipment:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%
foodstuffs:	NA%
partners:	NA

Imports: $751 million from outside the successor states of the former USSR (c.i.f., 1992)

commodities:

machinery:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%
textiles:	NA%

partners: NA

External debt: $2.6 billion (end of 1991)
Industrial production: growth rate -9.6%; accounts for about 50% of GDP (1992)
Electricity: 8,025,000 kW capacity; 37,600 million kWh produced, 3,626 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: employ about 27% of labor force and produce a wide variety of products essential to the other states; products include (in percent share of total output of former Soviet Union): tractors (12%); metal-cutting machine tools (11%); off-highway dump trucks up to 110-metric-ton load capacity (100%); wheel-type earthmovers for construction and mining (100%); eight- wheel-drive, high-flotation trucks with cargo capacity of 25 metric tons for use in tundra and roadless areas (100%); equipment for animal husbandry and livestock feeding (25%); motorcycles (21.3%); television sets (11%); chemical fibers (28%); fertilizer (18%); linen fabric (11%); wool fabric (7%); radios; refrigerators; and other consumer goods
Agriculture: accounts for almost 25% of GDP and 5.7% of total agricultural output of former Soviet Union; employs 20% of the labor force; in 1988 produced the following (in percent of total Soviet production): grain (3.6%), potatoes (12.2%), vegetables (3.0%), meat (6.0%), milk (7.0%); net exporter of meat, milk, eggs, flour, potatoes
Illicit drugs: illicit producer of opium and cannabis; mostly for the domestic market; transshipment point for illicit drugs to Western Europe
Economic aid: NA
Currency: 1 rubel (abbreviation NA) = 10 Russian rubles Note: the rubel circulates with the Russian ruble; certain purchase are made only with rubels; government has established a different, and varying, exchange rate for trade between Belarus and Russia
Exchange rates: NA
Fiscal year: calendar year

BELARUS

Communications

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Railroads: 5,570 km; does not include industrial lines (1990)

Highways: 98,200 km total; 66,100 km hard surfaced, 32,100 km earth (1990)

Inland waterways: NA km

Pipelines: crude oil 1,470 km, refined products 1,100 km, natural gas 1,980 km (1992)

Ports: none; landlocked

Merchant marine: claims 5% of former Soviet fleet

Airports:

total:	124
useable:	55
with permanent-surface runways:	31
with runways over 3,659 m:	1
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	28
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	20

Telecommunications: construction of NMT-450 analog cellular network proceeding in Minsk, in addition to installation of some 300 km of fiber optic cable in the city network; telephone network has 1.7 million lines, 15% of which are switched automatically; Minsk has 450,000 lines; telephone density is approximately 17 per 100 persons; as of 1 December 1991, 721,000 applications from households for telephones were still unsatisfied; international connections to other former Soviet republics are by landline or microwave and to other countries by leased connection through the Moscow international gateway switch; Belarus has not constructed ground stations for international telecommunications via satellite to date

BELARUS

Defense Forces

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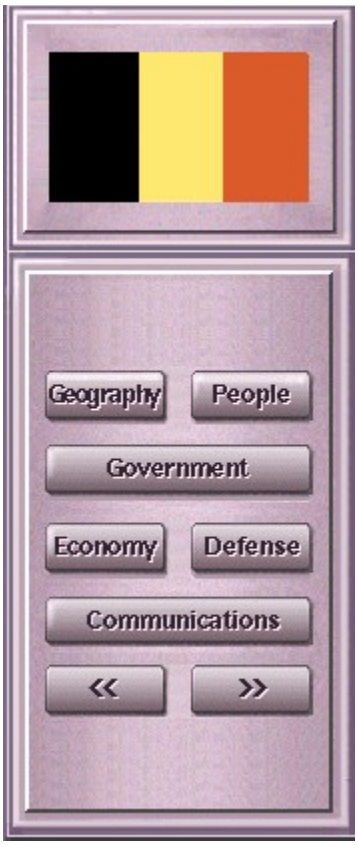
Branches: Army, Air Forces, Air Defense Forces, Security Forces (internal and border troops)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 2,491,039; fit for military service 1,964,577; reach military age (18) annually 71,875 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: 56.5 billion rubles, NA% of GDP (1993 est.); Note - conversion of the military budget into US dollars using the current exchange rate could produce misleading results

Edinburgh
DENMARK
Belfast
Newcastle
North
Sea
Liverpool
Hamburg
UNITED
KINGDOM
Amsterdam
Hannover
Berlin
NETH.
London
GERMANY
Brussels
Bonn
English Channel
Bastogne
LUX.
Frankfurt
Le Havre
Luxembourg
Belgium
Paris
Strasbourg
Munich
FRANCE
SWITZ.
Bern
Geneva
Lyon
Venice


Geography
People
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Economy
Defense
Communications
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BELGIUM

Geography

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Location: Western Europe, bordering on the North Sea, between France and the Netherlands

Area:

total area:	30,510 km2
land area :	30,230 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than Maryland

Land Boundaries:

total:	1,385 km
France:	620 km
Germany:	167 km
Luxembourg:	148 km
Netherlands:	450 km

Coastline: 64 km

Maritime Claims:

continental shelf:	equidistant line with neighbors
exclusive fishing zone:	equidistant line with neighbors (extends about 68 km from coast)
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: temperate; mild winters, cool summers; rainy, humid, cloudy

Terrain: flat coastal plains in northwest, central rolling hills, rugged mountains of Ardennes Forest in southeast

Natural Resources: coal, natural gas

Land Use:

arable land:	24%
permanent crops:	1%
meadows and pastures:	20%
forest and woodland:	21%
other:	34%

Irrigated Land: 10 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: air and water pollution

Note: crossroads of Western Europe; majority of West European capitals within 1,000 km of Brussels which is the seat of the EC

BELGIUM

People

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Population: 10,040,939 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.23% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 11.94 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 10.32 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0.7 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 7.4 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	76.72 years
male:	73.41 years
female:	80.21 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.62 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Belgian(s)
adjective:	Belgian

Ethnic divisions:

Fleming:	55%
Walloon:	33%
mixed or other:	12%

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	75%
Protestant or other:	25%

Languages:

Flemish (Dutch):	56%
French:	32%
German:	1%
legally bilingual:	11% divided along ethnic lines

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1980)

total population:	99%
male:	NA%
female:	NA%

Labor force: 4.126 million
by occupation:

services:	63.6%
industry:	28%
construction:	6.1%
agriculture:	2.3% (1988)

BELGIUM

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Kingdom of Belgium
conventional short form:	Belgium
local long form:	Royaume de Belgique
local short form:	Belgique

Digraph: BE

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Brussels

Administrative divisions: 9 provinces (French: provinces, singular - province; Flemish: provincien, singular - provincie); Antwerpen, Brabant, Hainaut, Liege, Limburg, Luxembourg, Namur, Oost-Vlaanderen, West-Vlaanderen

Independence: 4 October 1830 (from the Netherlands)

Constitution: 7 February 1831, last revised 8-9 August 1980; the government is in the process of revising the Constitution with the aim of federalizing the Belgian state

Legal system: civil law system influenced by English constitutional theory; judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: National Day, 21 July (ascension of King Leopold to the throne in 1831)

Political parties and leaders: Flemish Social Christian (CVP), Herman VAN ROMPUY, president; Walloon Social Christian (PSC) , Melchior WATHELET, president; Flemish Socialist (SP), Frank VANDENBROUCKE, president; Walloon Socialist (PS), Guy SPITAELS; Flemish Liberals and Democrats (VLD), Guy VERHOFSTADT, president; Walloon Liberal (PRL), Antoine DUQUESNE, president; Francophone Democratic Front (FDF), Georges CLERFAYT, president; Volksunie (VU), Jaak GABRIELS, president; Communist Party (PCB), Louis VAN GEYT, president; Vlaams Blok (VB), Karel VAN DILLEN, chairman; ROSSEM, Jean Pierre VAN ROSSEM; National Front (FN), Werner van STEEN; Live Differently (AGALEV; Flemish Green party), Leo COX; Ecologist (ECOLO; Francophone Green party), NA; other minor parties

Other political or pressure groups: Christian and Socialist Trade Unions; Federation of Belgian Industries; numerous other associations representing bankers, manufacturers, middle-class artisans, and the legal and medical professions; various organizations represent the cultural interests of Flanders and Wallonia; various peace groups such as the Flemish Action Committee Against Nuclear Weapons and Pax Christi

Suffrage: 18 years of age, universal and compulsory

Elections: Senate: last held 24 November 1991 (next to be held by November 1996); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (184 total; of which 106 are directly elected) CVP 20, SP 14, PVV (now VLD) 13, VU 5, AGALEV 5, VB 5, ROSSEN 1, PS 18, PRL 9, PSC 9, ECOLO 6, FDF 1 Chamber of Representatives: last held 24 November 1991 (next to be held by November 1996); results - CVP 16.7%, PS 13.6%, SP 12.0%, PVV (now VLD) 11.9%, PRL 8.2%, PSC 7.8%, VB 6.6%, VU 5.9%, ECOLO 5.1%, AGALEV 4.9%, FDF 2.6%, ROSSEM 3.2%, FN 1.5%; seats - (212 total) CVP 39, PS

35, SP 28, PVV (now VLD) 26, PRL 20, PSC 18, FB 12, VU 10, ECOLO 10, AGALEV 7, FDF 3, ROSSEM 3, FN 1
Executive branch: monarch, prime minister, three deputy prime ministers, Cabinet
Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament consists of an upper chamber or Senate (Flemish - Senaat, French - Senat) and a lower chamber or Chamber of Representatives (Flemish - Kamer van Volksvertegenwoordigers, French - Chambre des Representants)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court of Justice (Flemish - Hof van Cassatie, French - Cour de Cassation)
Leaders: Chief of State: King BAUDOUIN I (since 17 July 1951); Heir Apparent Prince ALBERT of Liege (brother of the King; born 6 June 1934) Head of Government: Prime Minister Jean-Luc DEHAENE (since 6 March 1992)
Member of: AG (observer), ACCT, AfDB, AsDB, Australian Group, Benelux, BIS, CCC, CE, CERN, COCOM, CSCE, EBRD, EC, ECE, EIB, ESA, FAO, G-9, G-10, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LORCS, MTCR, NACC, NATO, NEA, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMOGIP, UNOSOM, UNPROFOR, UNRWA, UNTAC, UNTSO, UPU, WCL, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Juan CASSIERS chancery: 3330 Garfield Street NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 333-6900 FAX: (202) 333-3079 consulates general: Atlanta, Chicago, Los Angeles, and New York
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Bruce S. GELB embassy: 27 Boulevard du Regent, Brussels mailing address: B-1000 Brussels, PSC 82, Box 002, APO AE 09724 telephone: [32] (2) 513-3830 FAX: [32] (2) 511-2725
Flag: three equal vertical bands of black (hoist side), yellow, and red; the design was based on the flag of France

BELGIUM

Economy

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Overview: This small private enterprise economy has capitalized on its central geographic location, highly developed transport network, and diversified industrial and commercial base. Industry is concentrated mainly in the populous Flemish area in the north, although the government is encouraging reinvestment in the southern region of Walloon. With few Natural Resources Belgium must import essential raw materials, making its economy closely dependent on the state of world markets. Over 70% of trade is with other EC countries. The economy grew at a strong 4% pace during the period 1988-90, but economic growth slowed to a 1% pace in 1991-92. The economy is expected to turn in another sluggish 1% performance in 1993. Belgium's public debt remains high at 120% of GDP and the government is trying to control its expenditures to bring the figure more into line with other industrialized countries.

National product: GDP - purchasing power equivalent - $177.9 billion (1992)

National product real growth rate: 0.8% (1992)

National product per capita: $17,800 (1992)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 2.6% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: 9.8% (end 1992)

Budget: revenues $97.8 billion; expenditures $109.3 billion, including capital expenditures of $NA (1989)

Exports: $118 billion (f.o.b., 1991) Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union

commodities:

iron and steel:	NA%
transportation equipment:	NA%
tractors:	NA%
diamonds:	NA%
petroleum:	NA%
products:	NA%

partners:

EC:	75.5%
US:	3.7%
former Communist countries:	1.4% (1991)

Imports: $121 billion (c.i.f., 1991) Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union

commodities:

fuels:	NA%
grains:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%
foodstuffs:	NA%

partners:

EC 73%

US:	4.8%

Note: oil-exporting less developed countries 4%
former Communist countries 1.8% (1991)
External debt: $31.3 billion (1992 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate 1.6% (1992 est.)
Electricity: 17,500,000 kW capacity; 68,000 million kWh produced, 6,790 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: engineering and metal products, motor vehicle assembly, processed food and beverages, chemicals, basic metals, textiles, glass, petroleum, coal
Agriculture: accounts for 2.3% of GDP; emphasis on livestock production - beef, veal, pork, milk; major crops are sugar beets, fresh vegetables, fruits, grain, tobacco; net importer of farm products
Illicit drugs: source of precursor chemicals for South American cocaine processors; increasingly important gateway country for cocaine entering the European market
Economic aid: donor - ODA and OOF commitments (1970-89), $5.8 billion
Currency: 1 Belgian franc (BF) = 100 centimes
Exchange rates: Belgian francs (BF) per US$1 - 33.256 (January 1993), 32.150 (1992), 34.148 (1991), 33.418 (1990), 39.404 (1989), 36.768 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

BELGIUM

Communications

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Railroads: Belgian National Railways (SNCB) operates 3,568 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, government owned; 2,563 km double track; 2,207 km electrified

Highways: 103,396 km total; 1,317 km limited access, divided autoroute; 11,717 km national highway; 1,362 km provincial road; about 38,000 km paved and 51,000 km unpaved rural roads

Inland waterways: 2,043 km (1,528 km in regular commercial use)

Pipelines: petroleum products 1,167 km; crude oil 161 km; natural gas 3,300 km

Ports: Antwerp, Brugge, Gent, Oostende, Zeebrugge

Merchant marine: 23 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 96,949 GRT/133,658 DWT; includes 10 cargo, 5 oil tanker, 2 liquefied gas, 5 chemical tanker, 1 bulk

Airports:

total:	42
usable:	42
with permanent-surface runways:	24
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	14
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	3

Telecommunications: highly developed, technologically advanced, and completely automated domestic and international telephone and telegraph facilities; extensive cable network; limited microwave radio relay network; 4,720,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 3 AM, 39 FM, 32 TV; 5 submarine cables; 2 satellite earth stations - Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT and EUTELSAT systems; nationwide mobile phone system

BELGIUM

Defense Forces

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Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, National Gendarmerie

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 2,556,189; fit for military service 2,133,051; reach military age (19) annually 63,532 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $4 billion, 2% of GDP (1992)

Gulf of Mexico
Yucatan
George Town
CAYMAN ISL
Corozal
BELIZE
MEXICO
Belmopan
Caribbean Sea
Punta Gorda
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
Tegucigalpa
Guatemala
San Salvador
EL SALVADOR
NICARAGUA
Managua
San Jose
COSTA RICA

Geography
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BELIZE

Geography

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Location: Central America, bordering the Caribbean Sea between Guatemala and Mexico

Area:

total area:	22,960 km2
land area :	22,800 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than Massachusetts

Land Boundaries:

total:	516 km
Guatemala:	266 km
Mexico:	250 km

Coastline: 386 km

Maritime Claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm in the north, 3 nm in the south

Note: from the mouth of the Sarstoon River to Ranguana Caye, Belize's territorial sea is 3 miles; according to Belize's Maritime Areas Act, 1992, the purpose of this limitation is to provide a framework for the negotiation of a definitive agreement on territorial differences with Guatemala

International Disputes: border with Guatemala in dispute; negotiations to resolve the dispute have begun

Climate: tropical; very hot and humid; rainy season (May to February)

Terrain: flat, swampy coastal plain; low mountains in south

Natural Resources: arable land potential, timber, fish

Land Use:

arable land:	2%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	2%
forest and woodland:	44%
other:	52%

Irrigated Land: 20 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: frequent devastating hurricanes (September to December) and coastal flooding (especially in south); deforestation

Note: national capital moved 80 km inland from Belize City to Belmopan because of hurricanes; only country in Central America without a coastline on the North Pacific Ocean

BELIZE

People

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Population: 203,957 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.42% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 35.75 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 6.15 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -5.44 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 36.5 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	67.85 years
male:	65.91 years
female:	69.88 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 4.53 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Belizean(s)
adjective:	Belizean

Ethnic divisions:

Mestizo:	44%
Creole:	30%
Maya:	11%
Garifuna:	7%
other:	8%

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	62%
Protestant:	30%
(Anglican:	12%
Methodist:	6%
Mennonite:	4%

Seventh-Day Adventist 3%

Pentecostal:	2%
Jehovah's Witnesses:	1%
other:	2%)

none 2%other 6% (1980)
Languages:

English (official):	NA%
Spanish:	NA%
Maya:	NA%
Garifuna (Carib):	NA%

Literacy:

Note: age 15 and over having ever attended school (1970)
total population: 91%male: 91%female: 91%
Labor force: 51,500
by occupation:

agriculture:	30%
services:	16%
government:	15.4%
commerce:	11.2%
manufacturing:	10.3%

Note: shortage of skilled labor and all types of technical personnel (1985)

BELIZE

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	none
conventional short form:	Belize
former:	British Honduras

Digraph: BH
Type: parliamentary democracy
Capital: Belmopan
Administrative divisions: 6 districts; Belize, Cayo, Corozal, Orange Walk, Stann Creek, Toledo
Independence: 21 September 1981 (from UK)
Constitution: 21 September 1981
Legal system: English law
National holiday: Independence Day, 21 September
Political parties and leaders: People's United Party (PUP), George PRICE, Florencio MARIN, Said MUSA; United Democratic Party (UDP), Manuel ESQUIVEL, Dean LINDO, Dean BARROW; National Alliance for Belizean Rights, leader NA
Other political or pressure groups: Society for the Promotion of Education and Research (SPEAR), Assad SHOMAN; United Workers Front, leader NA
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: National Assembly: last held 4 September 1989 (next to be held September 1994); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (28 total) PUP 15, UDP 13; Note - in January 1990 one member expelled from UDP joined PUP, making the seat count PUP 16, UDP 12
Executive branch: British monarch, governor general, prime minister, deputy prime minister, Cabinet
Legislative branch: bicameral National Assembly consists of an upper house or Senate and a lower house or House of Representatives
Judicial branch: Supreme Court
Leaders: Chief of State: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General Dame Minita Elmira GORDON (since 21 September 1981) Head of Government: Prime Minister George Cadle PRICE (since 4 September 1989)
Member of: ACP, C, CARICOM, CDB, ECLAC, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAS, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WMO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador James V. HYDE chancery: 2535 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 332-9636
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Eugene L. SCASSA embassy: Gabourel Lane and Hutson Street, Belize City mailing address: P. O. Box 286, Belize City telephone: [501] (2) 77161 through 77163 FAX: [501] (2) 30802
Flag: blue with a narrow red stripe along the top and the bottom edges; centered is a large white disk bearing the coat of arms; the coat of arms features a shield flanked by two workers in front of a

mahogany tree with the related motto SUB UMBRA FLOREO (I Flourish in the Shade) on a scroll at the bottom, all encircled by a green garland

BELIZE

Economy

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Overview: The economy is based primarily on agriculture, agro-based industry, and merchandising, with tourism and construction assuming increasing importance. Agriculture accounts for about 30% of GDP and provides 75% of export earnings, while sugar, the chief crop, accounts for almost 40% of hard currency earnings. The US, Belize's main trading partner, is assisting in efforts to reduce dependency on sugar with an agricultural diversification program.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $373 million (1990 est.)

National product real growth rate: 10% (1990)

National product per capita: $1,635 (1990 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 5.5% (1991)

Unemployment rate: 12% (1991 est.)

Budget: revenues $126.8 million; expenditures $123.1 million, including capital expenditures of $44.8 million (FY91 est.)

Exports: $95.6 million (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

sugar:		NA%
citrus:		NA%
clothing:		NA%
bananas:		NA%
fish products:		NA%
molasses:		NA%

partners:

US:	49%	NA%
UK:		NA%
EC:		NA%
Mexico (1991):		NA%

Imports: $194 million (c.i.f., 1991 est.)

commodities:

machinery and transportation equipment:	NA%
food:	NA%
manufactured goods:	NA%
fuels:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%
pharmaceuticals:	NA%

partners:

US:	60%
UK:	NA%
EC:	NA%
Mexico (1991):	NA%

External debt: $143.7 million (1991)
Industrial production: growth rate 3.7% (1990); accounts for 12% of GDP
Electricity: 34,532 kW capacity; 90 million kWh produced, 393 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: garment production, citrus concentrates, sugar refining, rum, beverages, tourism
Agriculture: accounts for 22% of GDP (including fish and forestry); commercial crops include sugarcane, bananas, coca, citrus fruits; expanding output of lumber and cultured shrimp; net importer of basic foods
Illicit drugs: an illicit producer of cannabis for the international drug trade; eradication program cut marijuana production from 200 metric tons in 1987 to about 50 metric tons in 1991; transshipment point for cocaine
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $104 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $215 million
Currency: 1 Belizean dollar (Bz$) = 100 cents
Exchange rates: Belizean dollars (Bz$) per US$1 - 2.00 (fixed rate)
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

BELIZE

Communications

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Highways: 2,710 km total; 500 km paved, 1,600 km gravel, 300 km improved earth, and 310 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 825 km river network used by shallow-draft craft; seasonally navigable

Ports: Belize City; additional ports for shallow draught craft include Corozol, Punta Gorda, Big Creek

Merchant marine: 4 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 9,768 GRT/12,721 DWT; includes 3 cargo, 1 roll-on/roll-off

Airports:

total:	42
usable:	32
with permanent-surface runways:	3
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	1
with runways 1,229-2,439 mr:	2

Telecommunications: 8,650 telephones; above-average system based on microwave radio relay; broadcast stations - 6 AM, 5 FM, 1 TV, 1 shortwave; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

BELIZE

Defense Forces

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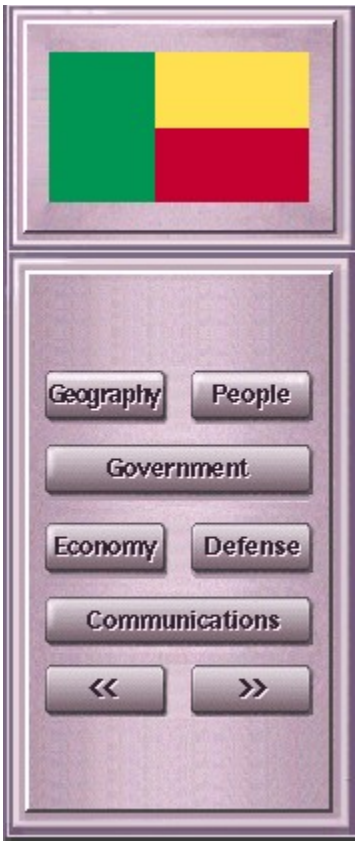
Branches: British Forces Belize, Belize Defense Force (including Army, Navy, Air Force, and Volunteer Guard), Belize National Police

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 47,135; fit for military service 28,070; reach military age (18) annually 2,066 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $5.4 million, 2% of GDP (1992)

MAURITANIA
Nouakchott
Nemo
Lombouctou
MALI
Agadez
NIGER
Bamako
Niamey
BURKINA
Zinde
Ouagadougou
Kano
GUINEA
BENIN
NIGERIA
IVORY
COAST
TOGO
Abuja
Porto-Novo
GHANA
Lagos
Monrovia
Abidjan
Loma
CAMERO
LIBERIA
Accra
Yaoun
South
Malabo
Atlantic
EQUATORIAL
GUINEA
Ocean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BENIN

Geography

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Location: Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean between Nigeria and Togo

Area:

total area:	112,620 km2
land area :	110,620 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than Pennsylvania

Land Boundaries:

total:	1,989 km
Burkina:	306 km
Niger:	266 km
Nigeria:	773 km
Togo:	644 km

Coastline: 121 km

Maritime Claims:

territorial sea:	200 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical; hot, humid in south; semiarid in north

Terrain: mostly flat to undulating plain; some hills and low mountains

Natural Resources: small offshore oil deposits, limestone, marble, timber

Land Use:

arable land:	12%
permanent crops:	4%
meadows and pastures:	4%
forest and woodland:	35%
other:	45%

Irrigated Land: 60 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: hot, dry, dusty harmattan wind may affect north in winter; deforestation; desertification

Note: recent droughts have severely affected marginal agriculture in north; no natural harbors

BENIN

People

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Population: 5,166,735 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 3.33% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 48.09 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 14.8 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 112.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	51.31 years
male:	49.51 years
female:	53.16 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.86 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Beninese (singular and plural)
adjective:	Beninese

Ethnic divisions:

African:	99%

Europeans 5,500
Note: 42 ethnic groups, most important being:

Fon:	NA%
Adja:	NA%
Yoruba:	NA%
Bariba:	NA%

Religions:

indigenous beliefs:	70%
Muslim:	15%
Christian:	15%

Languages:

French (official):	NA%
Fon and Yoruba (most common vernaculars in south):	NA%
tribal languages (at least six major ones in north):	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	23%
male:	32%
female:	16%

Labor force: 1.9 million (1987)
by occupation:

agriculture:	60%

transport, commerce, and public services:	38%
industry less than:	2%

Note: 49% of population of working age (1985)

BENIN

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Benin
conventional short form:	Benin
local long form:	Republique Populaire du Benin
local short form:	Benin
former:	Dahomey

Digraph: BN

Type: republic under multiparty democratic rule dropped Marxism-Leninism December 1989; democratic reforms adopted February 1990; transition to multiparty system completed 4 April 1991

Capital: Porto-Novo

Administrative divisions: 6 provinces; Atakora, Atlantique, Borgou, Mono, Oueme, Zou

Independence: 1 August 1960 (from France)

Constitution: 2 December 1990

Legal system: based on French civil law and customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: National Day, 1 August (1990)

Political parties and leaders: Alliance of the Democratic Union for the Forces of Progress (UDFP), Timothee ADANLIN; Movement for Democracy and Social Progress (MDPS), Jean-Roger AHOYO; Union for Liberty and Development (ULD), Marcellin DEGBE; Alliance of the National Party for Democracy and Development (PNDD) and the Democratic Renewal Party (PRD), Pascal Chabi KAO; Alliance of the Social Democratic Party (PSD) and the National Union for Solidarity and Progress (UNSP), Bruno AMOUSSOU; Our Common Cause (NCC), Albert TEVOEDJRE; National Rally for Democracy (RND), Joseph KEKE; Alliance of the National Movement for Democracy and Development (MNDD), leader NA; Movement for Solidarity, Union, and Progress (MSUP), Adebo ADENIYI; Union for Democracy and National Reconstruction (UDRN), Azaria FAKOREDE; Union for Democracy and National Solidarity (UDS), Mama Amadou N'DIAYE; Assembly of Liberal Democrats for National Reconstruction (RDL), Severin ADJOVI; Alliance of the Alliance for Social Democracy (ASD), Robert DOSSOU; Bloc for Social Democracy (BSD), Michel MAGNIDE; Alliance of the Alliance for Democracy and Progress (ADP), Akindes ADEKPEDJOU; Democratic Union for Social Renewal (UDRS), Bio Gado Seko N'GOYE; National Union for Democracy and Progress (UNDP), Robert TAGNON; Party for Progress and Democracy, Theophile NATA; numerous other small parties

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: National Assembly: last held 10 and 24 March 1991; results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (64 total) UDFP-MDPS-ULD 12, PNDD/PRD 9, PSD/UNSP 8, NCC 7, RND 7, MNDD/MSUP/UDRN 6, UDS 5, RDL 4, ASD/BSD 3, ADP/UDRS 2, UNDP 1 President: last held 10 and 24 March 1991; results - Nicephore SOGLO 68%, Mathieu KEREKOU 32%

Executive branch: president, cabinet

Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly (Assemblee Nationale)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)
Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: President Nicephore SOGLO (since 4 April 1991)
Member of: ACCT, ACP, AfDB, CEAO, ECA, ECOWAS, Entente, FAO, FZ, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WADB, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Candide AHOUANSOU chancery: 2737 Cathedral Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 232-6656
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Ruth A. DAVIS embassy: Rue Caporal Anani Bernard, Cotonou mailing address: B. P. 2012, Cotonou telephone: [229] 30-06-50, 30-05-13, 30-17-92 FAX: [229] 30-14-39 and 30-19-74
Flag: two equal horizontal bands of yellow (top) and red with a vertical green band on the hoist side

BENIN

Economy

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Overview: Benin is one of the least developed countries in the world because of limited Natural Resources and a poorly developed infrastructure. Agriculture accounts for about 35% of GDP, employs about 60% of the labor force, and generates a major share of foreign exchange earnings. The industrial sector contributes only about 15% to GDP and employs 2% of the work force. Low prices in recent years have kept down hard currency earnings from Benin's major exports of agricultural products and crude oil.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $2 billion (1991)

National product real growth rate: 3% (1991)

National product per capita: $410 (1991)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 3.4% (1990)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $194 million; expenditures $390 million, including capital expenditures of $104 million (1990 est.)

Exports: $263.3 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:

crude oil:	NA%
cotton:	NA%
palm products:	NA%
cocoa:	NA%

partners:

FRG:	36%
France:	16%
Spain:	14%
Italy:	8%
UK:	4%

Imports: $428 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:

foodstuffs:	NA%
beverages:	NA%
tobacco:	NA%
petroleum products:	NA%
intermediate goods:	NA%
capital goods:	NA%
light consumer goods:	NA%

partners:

France:	34%

Netherlands 10%

Japan:	7%

Italy:	6%
US:	4%

External debt: $1 billion (December 1990 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate -0.7% (1988); accounts for 15% of GDP
Electricity: 30,000 kW capacity; 25 million kWh produced, 5 kWh per capita (1991)
Industries: textiles, cigarettes, construction materials, beverages, food production, petroleum
Agriculture: accounts for 35% of GDP; small farms produce 90% of agricultural output; production is dominated by food crops - corn, sorghum, cassava, beans, rice; cash crops include cotton, palm oil, peanuts; poultry and livestock output has not kept up with consumption
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $46 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $1,300 million; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $19 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $101 million
Currency: 1 CFA franc (CFAF) = 100 centimes
Exchange rates: Communaute Financiere Africaine francs (CFAF) per US$1 - 274.06 (January 1993), 264.69 (1992), 282.11 (1991), 272.26 (1990), 319.01 (1989), 297.85 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

BENIN

Communications

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Railroads: 578 km, all 1.000-meter gauge, single track

Highways: 5,050 km total; 920 km paved, 2,600 laterite, 1,530 km improved earth

Inland waterways: navigable along small sections, important only locally

Ports: Cotonou

Airports:

total:	7
usable:	5
with permanent-surface runways:	1
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,439-3,659 m:	1
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	2

Telecommunications: fair system of open wire, submarine cable, and radio relay microwave; broadcast stations - 2 AM, 2 FM, 2 TV; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

BENIN

Defense Forces

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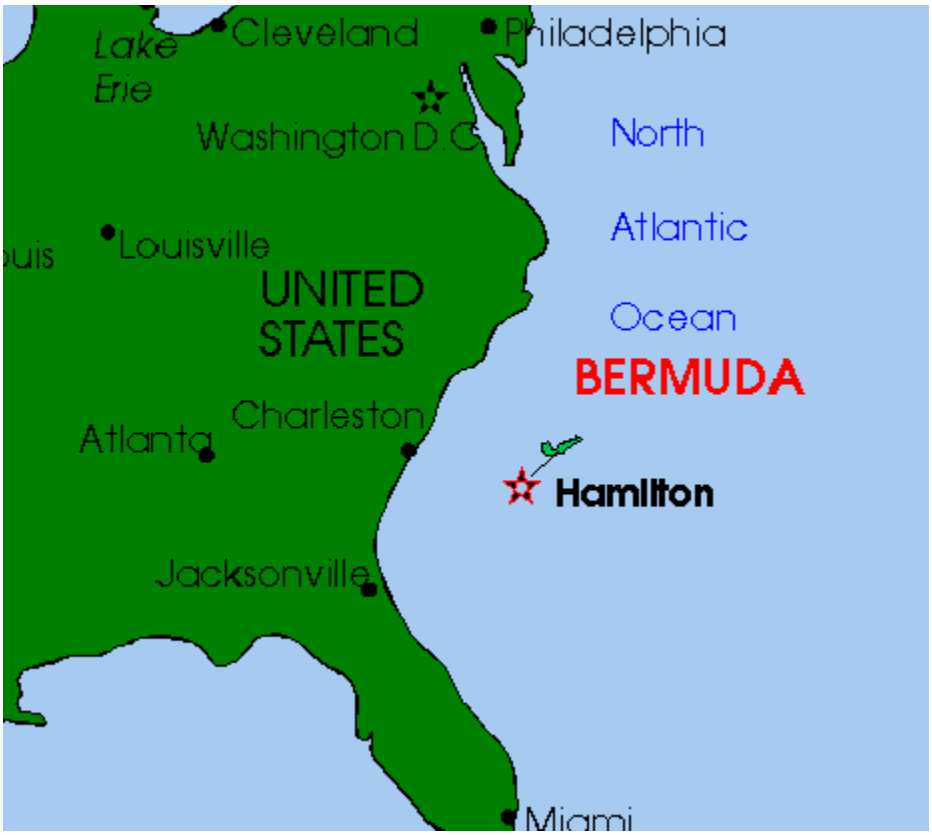
Branches: Armed Forces (including Army, Navy, Air Force), National Gendarmerie

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,075,053; females age 15-49 1,170,693; males fit for military service 550,645; females fit for military service 591,506; males reach military age (18) annually 56,872; females reach military age (18) annually 55,141 (1993 est.); both sexes are liable for military service

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $29 million, 1.7% of GDP (1988 est.)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Hamilton
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Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
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BERMUDA

Geography

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Affiliation: dependent territory of the UK

Location: in the western North Atlantic Ocean, 1,050 km east of North Carolina

Area:

total area:	50 km2
land area :	50 km2
comparative area:	about 0.3 times the size of Washington, DC

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 103 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive fishing zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: subtropical; mild, humid; gales, strong winds common in winter

Terrain: low hills separated by fertile depressions

Natural Resources: limestone, pleasant climate fostering tourism

Land Use:

arable land:	0%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	20%
other:	80%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: ample rainfall, but no rivers or freshwater lakes; consists of about 360 small coral islands

Note: some reclaimed land leased by US Government

BERMUDA

People

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Population: 60,686 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.78% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 15.21 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 7.3 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -0.13 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 13.16 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	75.03 years
male:	73.36 years
female:	76.97 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.82 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Bermudian(s)
adjective:	Bermudian

Ethnic divisions:

black:	61%
white and other:	39%

Religions:

Anglican:	37%
Roman Catholic:	14%
African Methodist Episcopal (Zion):	10%
Methodist:	6%
Seventh-Day Adventist:	5%
other:	28%

Languages:

English:	100%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1970)

total population:	98%
male:	98%
female:	99%

Labor force: 32,000
by occupation:

clerical:	25%
services:	22%
laborers:	21%
professional and technical:	13%,

administrative and managerial:	10%
sales:	7%
agriculture and fishing:	2% (1984)

BERMUDA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	none
conventional short form:	Bermuda

Digraph: BD
Type: dependent territory of the UK
Capital: Hamilton
Administrative divisions: 9 parishes and 2 municipalities*; Devonshire, Hamilton, Hamilton*, Paget, Pembroke, Saint George*, Saint Georges, Sandys, Smiths, Southampton, Warwick
Independence: none (dependent territory of the UK)
Constitution: 8 June 1968
Legal system: English law
National holiday: Bermuda Day, 22 May
Political parties and leaders: United Bermuda Party (UBP), John W. D. SWAN; Progressive Labor Party (PLP), Frederick WADE; National Liberal Party (NLP), Gilbert DARRELL
Other political or pressure groups: Bermuda Industrial Union (BIU), Ottiwell SIMMONS
Suffrage: 21 years of age; universal
Elections: House of Assembly: last held 9 February 1989 (next to be held by February 1994); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (40 total) UBP 23, PLP 15, NLP 1, other 1
Executive branch: British monarch, governor, deputy governor, premier, deputy premier, Executive Council (cabinet)
Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament consists of an upper house or Senate and a lower house or House of Assembly
Judicial branch: Supreme Court
Leaders: Chief of State: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor Lord David WADDINGTON (since NA) Head of Government: Premier John William David SWAN (since NA January 1982)
Member of: CARICOM (observer), CCC, ICFTU, INTERPOL (subbureau), IOC
Diplomatic representation in US: as a dependent territory of the UK, Bermuda's interests in the US are represented by the UK
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Consul General L. Ebersole GAINES consulate general: Crown Hill, 16 Middle Road, Devonshire, Hamilton mailing address: P. O. Box HM325, Hamilton HMBX; PSC 1002, FPO AE 09727-1002 telephone: (809) 295-1342 FAX: (809) 295-1592
Flag: red with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant and the Bermudian coat of arms (white and blue shield with a red lion holding a scrolled shield showing the sinking of the ship Sea Venture off Bermuda in 1609) centered on the outer half of the flag

BERMUDA

Economy

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Overview: Bermuda enjoys one of the highest per capita incomes in the world, having successfully exploited its location by providing luxury tourist facilities and financial services. The tourist industry attracts more than 90% of its business from North America. The industrial sector is small, and agriculture is severely limited by a lack of suitable land. About 80% of food needs are imported.

National product: GDP - purchasing power equivalent - $1.3 billion (1991)

National product real growth rate: -1.5% (1991)

National product per capita: $22,000 (1991)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 4.4% (1991)

Unemployment rate: 6% (1991)

Budget: revenues $327.5 million; expenditures $308.9 million, including capital expenditures of $35.4 million (FY91 est.)

Exports: $50 million (f.o.b., FY89)

commodities:

semitropical produce:	NA%
light manufactures:	NA%
re-exports of pharmaceuticals:	NA%

partners:

US:	55%
UK:	32%
Canada:	11%
other:	2%

Imports: 527.2 million (f.o.b., FY89)

commodities:

fuel:	NA%
foodstuffs:	NA%
machinery:	NA%

partners:

US:	60%
UK:	8%

Venezuela 7%

Canada:	5%
Japan:	5%
other:	15%

External debt: $NA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity: 154,000 kW capacity; 504 million kWh produced, 8,370 kWh per capita (1992)

Industries: tourism, finance, structural concrete products, paints, pharmaceuticals, ship repairing
Agriculture: accounts for less than 1% of GDP; most basic foods must be imported; produces bananas, vegetables, citrus fruits, flowers, dairy products
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-81), $34 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $277 million
Currency: 1 Bermudian dollar (Bd$) = 100 cents
Exchange rates: Bermudian dollar (Bd$) per US$1 - 1.0000 (fixed rate)
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

BERMUDA

Communications

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Highways: 210 km public roads, all paved (about 400 km of private roads)

Ports: Freeport, Hamilton, Saint George

Merchant marine: 72 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 3,451.099 GRT/5,937,636 DWT; includes 5 cargo, 5 refrigerated cargo, 5 container, 7 roll-on/roll-off, 21 oil tanker, 13 liquefied gas, 16 bulk; Note - a flag of convenience registry

Airports:

total:	1
usable:	1
with permanent-surface runways:	1
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	1
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	0

Telecommunications: modern with fully automatic telephone system; 52,670 telephones; broadcast stations - 5 AM, 3 FM, 2 TV; 3 submarine cables; 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth stations

BERMUDA

Defense Forces

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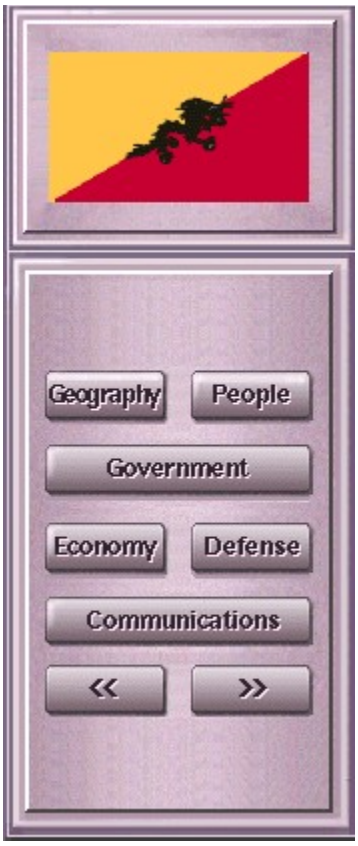
Branches: Bermuda Regiment, Bermuda Police Force, Bermuda Reserve Constabulary

Note: defense is the responsibility of the UK

CHINA
Delhi
NEPAL
Kathmandu
BHUTAN
Thimphu
INDIA
BANGLADESH
Calcutta
Dhaka
Mandalay
BURMA
Hyderabad
Bay of
Bangal
Rangoon


Geography
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Defense
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BHUTAN

Geography

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Location: South Asia, in the Himalayas, between China and India

Area:

total area:	47,000 km2
land area :	47,000 km2
comparative area:	slightly more than half the size of Indiana

Land Boundaries:

total:	1,075 km
China:	470 km
India:	605 km

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

Maritime Claims: none; landlocked

International Disputes: none

Climate: varies; tropical in southern plains; cool winters and hot summers in central valleys; severe winters and cool summers in Himalayas

Terrain: mostly mountainous with some fertile valleys and savanna

Natural Resources: timber, hydropower, gypsum, calcium carbide, tourism potential

Land Use:

arable land:	2%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	5%
forest and woodland:	70%
other:	23%

Irrigated Land: 340 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: violent storms coming down from the Himalayas were the source of the country name which translates as Land of the Thunder Dragon

Note: landlocked; strategic location between China and India; controls several key Himalayan mountain passes

BHUTAN

People

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Population: 700,000 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.33% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 39.59 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 16.26 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 123.3 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	50.17 years
male:	50.74 years
female:	49.58 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 5.45 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Bhutanese (singular and plural)
adjective:	Bhutanese

Ethnic divisions:

Bhote:	50%
ethnic Nepalese:	35%
indigenous or migrant tribes:	15%

Religions:

Lamaistic Buddhism:	75%
Indian- and Nepalese-influenced Hinduism:	25%

Languages:

Dzongkha (official):	NA%
Bhotes speak various Tibetan dialects:	NA%
Nepalese speak various Nepalese dialects:	NA%

Literacy:

total population:	NA%
male:	NA%
female:	NA%

Labor force: NA
by occupation:

agriculture:	93%
services:	5%
industry and commerce:	2%

Note: massive lack of skilled labor

BHUTAN

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: Kingdom of Bhutan

conventional short form: Bhutan

Digraph: BT

Type: monarchy; special treaty relationship with India

Capital: Thimphu

Administrative divisions: 18 districts (dzongkhag, singular and plural); Bumthang, Chhukha, Chirang, Daga, Geylegphug, Ha, Lhuntshi, Mongar, Paro, Pemagatsel, Punakha, Samchi, Samdrup Jongkhar, Shemgang, Tashigang, Thimphu, Tongsa, Wangdi Phodrang

Independence: 8 August 1949 (from India)

Constitution: no written constitution or bill of rights

Legal system: based on Indian law and English common law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: National Day, 17 December (1907) (Ugyen Wangchuck became first hereditary king)

Political parties and leaders: no legal parties

Other political or pressure groups: Buddhist clergy; Indian merchant community; ethnic Nepalese organizations leading militant antigovernment campaign

Suffrage: each family has one vote in village-level elections

Elections: no national elections

Executive branch: monarch, chairman of the Royal Advisory Council, Royal Advisory Council (Lodoi Tsokde), chairman of the Council of Ministers, Council of Ministers (Lhengye Shungtsog)

Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly (Tshogdu)

Judicial branch: High Court

Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: King Jigme Singye WANGCHUCK (since 24 July 1972)

Member of: AsDB, CP, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IMF, INTELSAT, IOC, ITU, NAM, SAARC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO

Diplomatic representation in US: no formal diplomatic relations; the Bhutanese mission to the UN in New York has consular jurisdiction in the US

US diplomatic representation: no formal diplomatic relations, although informal contact is maintained between the Bhutanese and US Embassies in New Delhi (India)

Flag: divided diagonally from the lower hoist side corner; the upper triangle is orange and the lower triangle is red; centered along the dividing line is a large black and white dragon facing away from the hoist side

BHUTAN

Economy

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Overview: The economy, one of the world's least developed, is based on agriculture and forestry, which provide the main livelihood for 90% of the population and account for about 50% of GDP. Rugged mountains dominate the terrain and make the building of roads and other infrastructure difficult and expensive. The economy is closely aligned with that of India through strong trade and monetary links. The industrial sector is small and technologically backward, with most production of the cottage industry type. Most development projects, such as road construction, rely on Indian migrant labor. Bhutan's hydropower potential and its attraction for tourists are its most important Natural Resources; however, the government limits the number of tourists to 3,000/year to minimize foreign influence.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $320 million (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate: 3.1% (1991 est.)

National product per capita: $200 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 10% (FY91 est.)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $112 million; expenditures $121 million, including capital expenditures of $58 million (FY91 est.)

Exports: $74 million (f.o.b., FY91 est.)

commodities:

cardamon:	NA%
gypsum:	NA%
timber:	NA%
handicrafts:	NA%
cement:	NA%
fruit:	NA%
electricity (to India):	NA%

partners:

India:	90%

Imports: $106.4 million (c.i.f., FY91 est.)

commodities:

fuel and lubricants:	NA%
grain:	NA%
machinery and parts:	NA%
vehicles:	NA%
fabrics:	NA%

partners:

India 83%

External debt: $120 million (June 91)

Industrial production: growth rate NA%; accounts for 18% of GDP; primarily cottage industry and

home based handicrafts
Electricity: 336,000 kW capacity; 1,542.2 million kWh produced, 2,203 kWh per capita (25.8% is exported to India, leaving only 1,633 kWh per capita) (1990-91)
Industries: cement, wood products, processed fruits, alcoholic beverages, calcium carbide
Agriculture: accounts for 45% of GDP; based on subsistence farming and animal husbandry; self-sufficient in food except for foodgrains; other production - rice, corn, root crops, citrus fruit, dairy products, eggs
Economic aid: Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $115 million; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $11 million
Currency: 1 ngultrum (Nu) = 100 chetrum; Note - Indian currency is also legal tender
Exchange rates: ngultrum (Nu) per US$1 - 26.156 (January 1993), 25.918 (1992), 22.742 (1991), 17.504 (1990), 16.226 (1989), 13.917 (1988); Note - the Bhutanese ngultrum is at par with the Indian rupee
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

BHUTAN

Communications

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Highways: 2,165 km total; 1,703 km surfaced

Airports:

total:	2
usable:	2
with permanent-surface runways:	1
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	0
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	2

Telecommunications: domestic telephone service is very poor with very few telephones in use; international telephone and telegraph service is by land line through India; a satellite earth station was planned (1990); broadcast stations - 1 AM, 1 FM, no TV (1990)

BHUTAN

Defense Forces

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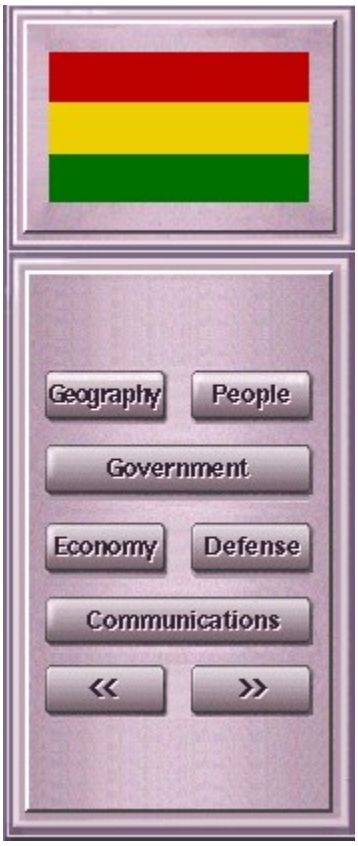
Branches: Royal Bhutan Army, Palace Guard, Militia

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 415,315; fit for military service 222,027; reach military age (18) annually 17,344 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $NA, NA% of GDP

COLOMBIA
Cali
ECUADOR
Quito
SURINAME
Belem
Manaus
Trujillo
PERU
BRAZIL
Lima
La Paz
BOLIVIA
Brasilia
South
Pacific
Ocean
Suore
Santa Cruz
PARAGUAY
Sao Paulo
Antofagasta
Asuncion
CHILE
South
Atlantic
Ocean
Rosario
Santiago
Buenos Aires
URUGUAY
Conception
ARGENTINA
Montevideo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BOLIVIA

Geography

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Location: Central South America, between Brazil and Chile

Area:

total area:	1,098,580 km2
land area :	1,084,390 km2

comparative area: slightly less than three times the size of Montana

Land Boundaries:

total:	6,743 km
Argentina:	832 km
Brazil:	3,400 km
Chile:	861 km
Paraguay:	750 km
Peru:	900 km

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

Maritime Claims: none; landlocked

International Disputes: has wanted a sovereign corridor to the South Pacific Ocean since the Atacama area was lost to Chile in 1884; dispute with Chile over Rio Lauca water rights

Climate: varies with altitude; humid and tropical to cold and semiarid

Terrain: rugged Andes Mountains with a highland plateau (Altiplano), hills, lowland plains of the Amazon basin

Natural Resources: tin, natural gas, petroleum, zinc, tungsten, antimony, silver, iron ore, lead, gold, timber

Land Use:

arable land:	3%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	25%
forest and woodland:	52%
other:	20%

Irrigated Land: 1,650 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: cold, thin air of high plateau is obstacle to efficient fuel combustion; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification

Note: landlocked; shares control of Lago Titicaca, world's highest navigable lake, with Peru

BOLIVIA

People

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Population: 7,544,099 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.31% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 32.83 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 8.63 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -1.06 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 76.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	62.77 years
male:	60.34 years
female:	65.33 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 4.31 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Bolivian(s)
adjective:	Bolivian

Ethnic divisions:

Quechua:	30%
Aymara:	25%
mixed:	25-30%
European:	5-15%

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	95%
Protestant (Evangelical Methodist):	NA%

Languages:

Spanish (official):	NA%
Quechua (official):	NA%
Aymara (official):	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	78%
male:	85%
female:	71%

Labor force: 1.7 million
by occupation:

agriculture:	50%
services and utilities:	26%
manufacturing:	10%
mining:	4%
other:	10% (1983)

BOLIVIA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Bolivia
conventional short form:	Bolivia
local long form:	Republica de Bolivia
local short form:	Bolivia

Digraph: BL

Type: republic

Capital: La Paz (seat of government); Sucre (legal capital and seat of judiciary)

Administrative divisions: 9 departments (departamentos, singular - departamento); Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, Beni, La Paz, Oruro, Pando, Potosi, Santa Cruz, Tarija

Independence: 6 August 1825 (from Spain)

Constitution: 2 February 1967

Legal system: based on Spanish law and Code Napoleon; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 6 August (1825)

Political parties and leaders: Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), Jaime PAZ Zamora; Nationalist Democratic Action (ADN), Hugo BANZER Suarez; Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNR), Gonzalo SANCHEZ de Lozada; Civic Solidarity Union (UCS), Max FERNANDEZ Rojas; Conscience of the Fatherland (CONDEPA), Carlos PALENQUE Aviles; Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Jorge AGREDO; Free Bolivia Movement (MBL), Antonio ARANIBAR; United Left (IU), a coalition of leftist parties that includes Patriotic National Convergency Axis (EJE-P), Walter DELGADILLO and Bolivian Communist Party (PCB), Humberto RAMIREZ; Revolutionary Vanguard - 9th of April (VR-9), Carlos SERRATE Reich

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal and compulsory (married) 21 years of age; universal and compulsory (single)

Elections: Chamber of Deputies: last held 7 May 1989 (next to be held 6 June 1993); results - percent of vote by party NA; Note - legislative and presidential candidates run on a unified slate, so vote percentages are the same as in section on presidential election results; seats - (130 total) MNR 40, ADN 35, MIR 33, IU 10, CONDEPA 9, PDC 3 Chamber of Senators: last held 7 May 1989 (next to be held 6 June 1993); results - percent of vote by party NA; Note - legislative and presidential candidates run on a unified slate, so vote percentages are the same as in section on presidential election results; seats - (27 total) MNR 9, ADN 7, MIR 8, CONDEPA 2, PDC 1 President: last held 7 May 1989 (next to be held 6 June 1993); results - Gonzalo SANCHEZ de Lozada (MNR) 23%, Hugo BANZER Suarez (ADN) 22%, Jaime PAZ Zamora (MIR) 19%; no candidate received a majority of the popular vote; Jaime PAZ Zamora (MIR) formed a coalition with Hugo BANZER (ADN); with ADN support, PAZ Zamora won the congressional runoff election on 4 August and was inaugurated on 6 August 1989

Executive branch: president, vice president, Cabinet

Legislative branch: bicameral National Congress (Congreso Nacional) consists of an upper chamber

or Chamber of Senators (Camara de Senadores) and a lower chamber or Chamber of Deputies (Camara de Diputados)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Corte Suprema)
Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: President Jaime PAZ Zamora (since 6 August 1989); Vice President Luis OSSIO Sanjines (since 6 August 1989)
Member of: AG, ECLAC, FAO, GATT, G-11, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ITU, LAES, LAIA, LORCS, NAM, OAS, OPANAL, PCA, RG, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Jorge CRESPO chancery: 3014 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 483-4410 through 4412 consulates general: Los Angeles, Miami, New York, and San Francisco
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Charles R. BOWERS embassy: Banco Popular del Peru Building, corner of Calles Mercado y Colon, La Paz mailing address: P. O. Box 425, La Paz, or APO AA 34032 telephone: [591] (2) 350251 or 350120 FAX: [591] (2) 359875
Flag: three equal horizontal bands of red (top), yellow, and green with the coat of arms centered on the yellow band; similar to the flag of Ghana, which has a large black five-pointed star centered in the yellow band

BOLIVIA

Economy

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Overview: With its long history of semifeudalistic social controls, dependence on volatile prices for its mineral exports, and bouts of hyperinflation, Bolivia has remained one of the poorest and least developed Latin American countries. Since August 1989, President PAZ Zamora, despite his Marxist origins, has maintained a moderate policy of repressing domestic terrorism, containing inflation, and achieving annual GDP growth of 3 to 4%. For many farmers, who constitute half of the country's work force, the main cash crop is coca, which is sold for cocaine processing.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $4.9 billion (1992)

National product real growth rate: 3.8% (1992)

National product per capita: $670 (1992)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 10.5% (December 1992)

Unemployment rate: 5% (1992)

Budget: revenues $1.5 billion; expenditures $1.57 billion, including capital expenditures of $627 million (1993 est.)

Exports: $609 million (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities:

metals:	46%
hydrocarbons:	21%
other:	33% (coffee, soybeans, sugar, cotton, timber)

partners:US 15%Argentina NA%

Imports: 1.185 billion (c.i.f., 1992)

commodities:

food:	NA%
petroleum:	NA%
consumer goods:	NA%
capital goods:	NA%

partners:

US 22%

External debt: $3.7 billion (December 1992)

Industrial production: growth rate 7% (1992); accounts for almost 32% of GDP

Electricity: 865,000 kW capacity; 1,834 million kWh produced, 250 kWh per capita (1992)

Industries: mining, smelting, petroleum, food and beverage, tobacco, handicrafts, clothing; illicit drug industry reportedly produces 15% of its revenues

Agriculture: accounts for about 21% of GDP (including forestry and fisheries); principal commodities - coffee, coca, cotton, corn, sugarcane, rice, potatoes, timber; self-sufficient in food

Illicit drugs: world's second-largest producer of coca (after Peru) with an estimated 47,900 hectares under cultivation; voluntary and forced eradication program unable to prevent production from rising to 82,000 metric tons in 1992 from 74,700 tons in 1989; government considers all but 12,000 hectares illicit; intermediate coca products and cocaine exported to or through Colombia and Brazil to the US

and other international drug markets
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $990 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $2,025 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $340 million
Currency: 1 boliviano ($B) = 100 centavos
Exchange rates: bolivianos ($B) per US$1 - 3.9437 (August 1992), 3.85 (1992), 3.5806 (1991), 3.1727 (1990), 2.6917 (1989), 2.3502 (1988), 2.0549 (1987)
Fiscal year: calendar year

BOLIVIA

Communications

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Railroads: 3,684 km total, all narrow gauge; 3,652 km 1.000-meter gauge and 32 km 0.760-meter gauge, all government owned, single track

Highways: 38,836 km total; 1,300 km paved, 6,700 km gravel, 30,836 km improved and unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 10,000 km of commercially navigable waterways

Pipelines: crude oil 1,800 km; petroleum products 580 km; natural gas 1,495 km

Ports: none; maritime outlets are Arica and Antofagasta in Chile, Matarani and Ilo in Peru

Merchant marine: 2 cargo ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 14,051 GRT/22,155 DWT

Airports:

total:	1,225
usable:	1,043
with permanent-surface runways:	9
with runways over 3,659 m:	2
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	7
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	161

Telecommunications: microwave radio relay system being expanded; improved international services; 144,300 telephones; broadcast stations - 129 AM, no FM, 43 TV, 68 shortwave; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

BOLIVIA

Defense Forces

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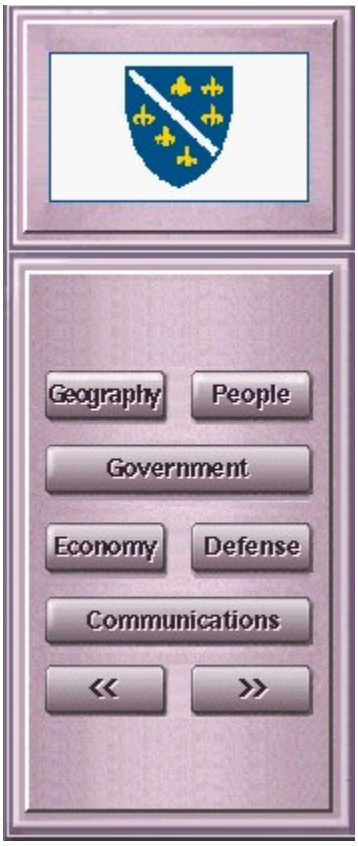
Branches: Army (Ejercito Boliviano), Navy includes Marines (Fuerza Navala), Air Force (Fuerza Aereo de Bolivia), National Police Force (Boliviano Policia Nacional)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,786,137; fit for military service 1,162,160; reach military age (19) annually 78,125 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $80 million, 1.6% of GDP (1990 est.)

GERMANY
SLOVAK REPUBLIC
Vienna
Bratislava
Budapest
AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
ROMANIA
SLOVENIA
Venice
CROATIA
VOJVODINA
Belgrade
BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA
Sarajevo
Florence
ITALY
SERBIA (Yugoslavia)
Adriatic Sea
MONTENEGRO
KOSOVO
BULGAR
Rome
ALBANIA
MACEDONIA
Tyrrhenian Sea
Naples
Tirane
GREECE
Aegean Sea
Ionian Sea


Geography
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Government
Economy
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BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Geography

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Note: Bosnia and Herzegovina is suffering from interethnic civil strife which began in March 1992 after the Bosnian Government held a referendum on independence. Bosnia's Serbs - supported by neighboring Serbia - responded with armed resistance aimed at partitioning the republic along ethnic lines and joining Serb held areas to a "greater Serbia". Since the onset of the conflict, which has driven approximately half of the pre-war population of 4.4 million from their homes, both the Bosnian Serbs and the Bosnian Croats have asserted control of more than three-quarters of the territory formerly under the control of the Bosnian Government. The UN and the EC are continuing to try to mediate a plan for peace.

Location: Southeastern Europe, on the Balkan Peninsula, between Croatia and Serbia and Montenegro

Area:

total area:	51,233 km2
land area :	51,233 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than Tennessee

Land Boundaries:

total:	1,369 km
Croatia (northwest):	751 km
Croatia (south):	91 km
Serbia and Montenegro:	527 km (312 km with Serbia; 215 km with Montenegro)

Coastline: 20 km

Maritime Claims:

continental shelf:	200 m depth
exclusive economic zone:	12 nm
exclusive fishing zone:	12 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: Serbia and Montenegro and Croatia seek to cantonize Bosnia and Herzegovina; Muslim majority being forced from many areas

Climate: hot summers and cold winters; areas of high elevation have short, cool summers and long, severe winters; mild, rainy winters along coast

Terrain: mountains and valleys

Natural Resources: coal, iron, bauxite, manganese, timber, wood products, copper, chromium, lead, zinc

Land Use:

arable land:	20%
permanent crops:	2%
meadows and pastures:	25%
forest and woodland:	36%
other:	17%

Irrigated Land: NA km2
Environment: air pollution from metallurgical plants; water scarce; sites for disposing of urban waste are limited; subject to frequent and destructive earthquakes

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

People

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Population: 4,618,804 (July 1993 est.) Note: all data dealing with population is subject to considerable error because of the dislocations caused by military action and ethnic cleansing

Population growth rate: 0.72% (1993 est.)

Birth rate: 13.54 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Death rate: 6.38 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 13.2 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	74.8 years
Male:	72.11 years
female:	77.67 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.62 children born/woman (1993 est.)

Nationality:

noun:	Bosnian(s), Herzegovinian(s)
adjective:	Bosnian, Herzegovinian

Ethnic divisions:

Muslim:	44%
Serb:	31%
Croat:	17%
other:	8%

Religions:

Muslim:	40%
Orthodox:	31%
Catholic:	15%
Protestant:	4%
other:	10%

Languages:

Serbo-Croatian:	99%

Literacy:

total population:	NA%
male:	NA%
female:	NA%

Labor force: 1,026,254

by occupation:

agriculture:	2%
industry, mining:	45% (1991 est.)

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina
conventional short form:	Bosnia and Herzegovina
local long form:	Republika Bosna i Hercegovina
local short form:	Bosna i Hercegovina

Digraph: BK

Type: emerging democracy

Capital: Sarajevo

Administrative divisions: 109 districts (opcine, singular - opcina) Banovici, Banja Luka, Bihac, Bijeljina, Bileca, Bosanska Dubica, Bosanska Graaiskia, Bosanska Krupa, Bosanski Brod, Bosanski Novi, Bosanski Petrovac, Bosanski Samac, Bosansko Grahovo, Bratunac, Brcko, Breza, Bugojno, Busovaca, Cazin, Cajilice, Capljina, Celinac, Citluk, Derventa, Duboj, Donji Vakuf, Foca, Fojnica, Gacko, Glamoc, Gorazde Gornji Vakuf, Gracanica, Gradacac, Grude, Han Pijesak Jablanica, Jajce, Kakanj, Kalesija, Kalinovik, Kiseljak, Kladanj, Kljuc, Konjic, Kotor Varos, Kresevo, Kupres, Laktasi, Listica, Livno, Lopare, Lukavac, Ljubinje, Ljubuski, Maglaj, Modrica, Mostar, Mrkonjic Grad, Neum, Nevesinje, Odzak, Olovo, Orasje, Posusje, Prijedor, Prnjavor, Prozor, (Pucarevo) Novi Travnik, Rogatica, Rudo, Sanski Most, Sarajevo-Centar, Sarajevo-Hadzici, Sarajevo-Ilidza, Sarajevo-Ilijas, Sarajevo-Novi Grad, Sarajevo-Novo, Sarajevo-Pale, Sarajevo-Stari Grad, Sarajevo-Trnovo, Sarajevo-Vogosca, Skender Vakuf, Sokolac, Srbac, Srebrenica, Srebrenik, Stoloc, Sekovici, Sipovo, Teslic, Tesanj, (Titov Drvar) Drvar, Duvno, Travnik, Trebinje, Tuzla, Ugljevik, Vare, Velika Kladusa, Visoko, Visegrad, Vitez Vlasenica, Zavidovici, Zenica, Zvornik, Zepce, Zivinice Note: currently under negotiation with the assistance of international mediators

Independence: NA April 1992 (from Yugoslavia)

Constitution: NA

Legal system: based on civil law system

National holiday: NA

Political parties and leaders: Party of Democratic Action (SDA), Mirsad CEMAN; Croatian Democratic Union of Bosnia and Herzegovina (HDZ BiH), Mate BOBAN; Serbian Democratic Party of Bosnia and Herzegovina (SDS BiH), Radovan KARADZIC, president; Muslim-Bosnian Organization (MBO), Adil ZULFIKARPASIC, president; Democratic Party of Socialists (DSS), Nijaz DURAKOVIC, president; Party of Democratic Changes, leader NA; Serbian Movement for Renewal (SPO), Milan TRIVUNCIC; Alliance of Reform Forces of Yugoslavia for Bosnia and Herzegovina (SRSJ BiH), Dr. Nenad KECMANOVIC, president; Democratic League of Greens (DSZ), Drazen PETROVIC; Liberal Party (LS), Rasim KADIC, president

Other political or pressure groups: NA

Suffrage: 16 years of age, if employed; 18 years of age, universal

Elections: Chamber of Municipalities: last held November-December 1990 (next to be held NA); seats - (110 total) SDA 43, SDS BiH 38, HDZ BiH 23, Party of Democratic Changes 4, DSS 1, SPO 1

Chamber of Citizens: last held NA 1990 (next to be held NA); seats - (130 total) SDA 43, SDS BiH 34, HDZ BiH 21, Party of Democratic Changes 15, SRSJ BiH 12, MBO 2, DSS 1, DSZ 1, LS 1
Executive branch: collective presidency, prime minister, deputy prime ministers, cabinet
Legislative branch: bicameral National Assembly consists of an upper house or Chamber of Municipalities (Vijece Opeina) and a lower house or Chamber of Citizens (Vijece Gradanstvo)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court, Constitutional Court
Leaders: Chief of State: President Alija IZETBEGOVIC (since NA December 1990), other members of the collective presidency: Ejup GANIC (since NA), Miro LASIC (since NA December 1992), Mirko PEJANOVIC (since NA), Tatjana LJUJIC-MIJATOVIC (since NA December 1992), Fikret ABDIC Head of Government: Prime Minister Mile AKMADZIC (since NA October 1992); Deputy Prime Minister Zlatko LAGUMDZIJA (since NA); Deputy Prime Minister Miodrag SIMOVIC (since NA); Deputy Prime Minister Hadzo EFENDIC (since NA)
Member of: CEI, CSCE, ECE, UN, UNCTAD, WHO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: NA chancery: NA telephone: NA
US diplomatic representation: the US maintains full diplomatic relations with Bosnia and Herzegovina but has not yet established an embassy in Serajevo
Flag: white with a large blue shield; the shield contains white Roman crosses with a white diagonal band running from the upper hoist corner to the lower fly side

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Economy

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Overview: Bosnia and Herzegovina ranked next to Macedonia as the poorest republic in the old Yugoslav federation. Although agriculture has been almost all in private hands, farms have been small and inefficient, and the republic traditionally has been a net importer of food. Industry has been greatly overstaffed, one reflection of the rigidities of Communist central planning and management. Tito had pushed the development of military industries in the republic with the result that Bosnia hosted a large share of Yugoslavia's defense plants. As of March 1993, Bosnia and Herzegovina was being torn apart by the continued bitter interethnic warfare that has caused production to plummet, unemployment and inflation to soar, and human misery to multiply. No reliable economic statistics for 1992 are available, although output clearly fell below the already depressed 1991 level.

National product: GDP - purchasing power equivalent - $14 billion (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate: -37% (1991 est.)

National product per capita: $3,200 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 80% per month (1991)

Unemployment rate: 28% (February 1992 est.)

Budget: revenues $NA; expenditures $NA, including capital expenditures of $NA

Exports: $2,054 million (1990)

commodities:

manufactured goods:	31%
machinery and transport equipment:	20.8%
raw materials:	18%
miscellaneous manufactured articles:	17.3%
chemicals:	9.4%,
fuel and lubricants:	1.4%
food and live animals:	1.2%

partners:

Note: principally the other former Yugoslav republics

Imports: $1,891 million (1990)

commodities:

fuels and lubricants:	32%

machinery and transport equipment 23.3%

other manufactures:	21.3%

chemicals 10%raw materials 6.7%food and live animals 5.5%beverages and tobacco 1.9%partners:principally the other former Yugoslav republics

External debt: $NA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%, but production is sharply down because of interethnic and interrepublic warfare (1991-92)

Electricity: 3,800,000 kW capacity; 7,500 million kWh produced, 1,700 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: steel production, mining (coal, iron ore, lead, zinc, manganese, and bauxite), manufacturing (vehicle assembly, textiles, tobacco products, wooden furniture, 40% of former Yugoslavia's armaments including tank and aircraft assembly, domestic appliances), oil refining
Agriculture: accounted for 9.0% of GDP in 1989; regularly produces less than 50% of food needs; the foothills of northern Bosnia support orchards, vineyards, livestock, and some wheat and corn; long winters and heavy precipitation leach soil fertility reducing agricultural output in the mountains; farms are mostly privately held, small, and not very productive
Illicit drugs: NA
Economic aid: $NA
Currency: Croatian dinar used in ethnic Croat areas, "Yugoslav" dinar used in all other areas
Exchange rates: NA
Fiscal year: calendar year

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Communications

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Railroads: NA km

Highways: 21,168 km total (1991); 11,436 km paved, 8,146 km gravel, 1,586 km earth; Note - highways now disrupted

Inland waterways: NA km

Pipelines: crude oil 174 km, natural gas 90 km (1992); Note - pipelines now disrupted

Ports: coastal - none; inland - Bosanski Brod on the Sava River

Airports:

total:	27
useable:	22
with permanent-surface runways:	8
with runways over 3659:	0
with runways 2440-3659 m:	4
with runways 1220-2439 m:	5

Telecommunications: telephone and telegraph network is in need of modernization and expansion, many urban areas being below average compared with services in other former Yugoslav republics; 727,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 9 AM, 2 FM, 6 TV; 840,000 radios; 1,012,094 TVs; NA submarine coaxial cables; satellite ground stations - none

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Defense Forces

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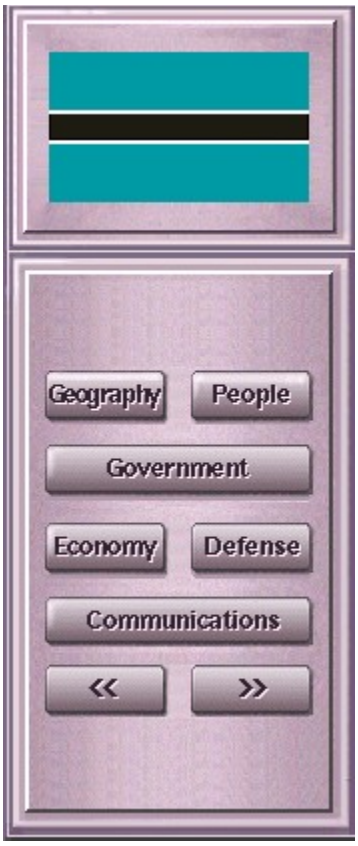
Branches: Army

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,283,576; fit for military service 1,045,512; reach military age (19) annually 37,827 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: $NA, NA% of GDP

ANGOLA
Lobito
Ndola
Lilongwe
Nyasa
ZAMBIA
Namibe
Menongue
Lusaka
Harare
ZIMBABWE
NAMIBIA
BOTSWANA
Bulawayo
Beira
Windhoek
Gaborone
MOZAMBIQUE
SOUTH AFRICA
Walvis Bay
Pretoria
Luderitz
Johannesburg
Maputo
Mbabane
SWAZILAND
Maseru
LESOTHO
Durban
Indian
SOUTH AFRICA
Ocean
Cape Town
Port Elizabeth
0
500
1000 Nautical Miles


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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BOTSWANA

Geography

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Location: Southern Africa, north of South Africa

Area:

total area:	600,370 km2
land area :	585,370 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than Texas

Land Boundaries:

total:	4,013 km
Namibia:	1,360 km
South Africa:	1,840 km
Zimbabwe:	813 km

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

Maritime Claims: none; landlocked

International Disputes: short section of boundary with Namibia is indefinite; disputed island with Namibia in the Chobe River; quadripoint with Namibia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe is in disagreement; recent dispute with Namibia over uninhabited Sidudu Island in Linyanti River

Climate: semiarid; warm winters and hot summers

Terrain: predominately flat to gently rolling tableland; Kalahari Desert in southwest

Natural Resources: diamonds, copper, nickel, salt, soda ash, potash, coal, iron ore, silver

Land Use:

arable land:	2%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	75%
forest and woodland:	2%
other:	21%

Irrigated Land: 20 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: overgrazing, desertification

Note: landlocked

BOTSWANA

People

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Population: 1,325,920 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.53% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 33.39 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 8.05 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 40.6 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	62.54 years
male:	59.52 years
female:	65.65 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 4.25 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Motswana (singular), Batswana (plural)
adjective:	Motswana (singular), Batswana (plural)

Ethnic divisions:

Batswana:	95%
Kalanga, Basarwa, and Kgalagadi:	4%
white:	1%

Religions:

indigenous beliefs:	50%
Christian:	50%

Languages:

English (official):	NA%
Setswana:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over able to read and write simple sentences (1990)
total population: 72%male: 67%female: 74%
Labor force: 400,000
by occupation:
198,500 formal sector employees, most others are engaged in cattle raising and subsistence agriculture (1990 est.); 14,600 are employed in various mines in South Africa (1990)

BOTSWANA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Botswana
conventional short form:	Botswana
former:	Bechuanaland

Digraph: BC

Type: parliamentary republic

Capital: Gaborone

Administrative divisions: 10 districts; Central, Chobe, Ghanzi, Kgalagadi, Kgatleng, Kweneng, Ngamiland, North-East, South-East, Southern; in addition, there are 4 town councils - Francistown, Gaborone, Lobaste, Selebi-Phikwe

Independence: 30 September 1966 (from UK)

Constitution: March 1965, effective 30 September 1966

Legal system: based on Roman-Dutch law and local customary law; judicial review limited to matters of interpretation; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 30 September (1966)

Political parties and leaders: Botswana Democratic Party (BDP), Sir Ketumile MASIRE; Botswana National Front (BNF), Kenneth KOMA; Boswana People's Party (BPP), Knight MARIPE; Botswana Independence Party (BIP), Motsamai MPHO

Suffrage: 21 years of age; universal

Elections: National Assembly: last held 7 October 1989 (next to be held October 1994); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (38 total, 34 elected) BDP 35, BNF 3 President: last held 7 October 1989 (next to be held October 1994); results - President Sir Ketumile MASIRE was reelected by the National Assembly

Executive branch: president, vice president, Cabinet

Legislative branch: bicameral National Assembly consists of an upper house or House of Chiefs and a lower house or National Assembly

Judicial branch: High Court, Court of Appeal

Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: President Sir Ketunile MASIRE (since 13 July 1980); Vice President Festus MOGAE (since 9 March 1992)

Member of: ACP, AfDB, C, CCC, ECA, FAO, FLS, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, SACU, SADC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNOMOZ, UPU, WCL, WHO, WMO

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Botsweletse Kingsley SEBELE chancery: Suite 7M, 3400 International Drive NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 244-4990 or 4991

US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador David PASSAGE embassy: address NA, Gaborone mailing address: P. O. Box 90, Gaborone telephone: [267] 353-982 FAX: [267] 356-947

Flag: light blue with a horizontal white-edged black stripe in the center

BOTSWANA

Economy

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Overview: The economy has historically been based on cattle raising and crops. Agriculture today provides a livelihood for more than 80% of the population, but produces only about 50% of food needs. The driving force behind the rapid economic growth of the 1970s and 1980s has been the mining industry. This sector, mostly on the strength of diamonds, has gone from generating 25% of GDP in 1980 to 50% in 1991. No other sector has experienced such growth, especially not agriculture, which is plagued by erratic rainfall and poor soils. The unemployment rate remains a problem at 25%. Although diamond production was down slightly in 1992, substantial gains in coal output and manufacturing helped boost the economy

National product: GDP - purchasing power equivalent - $3.6 billion (FY92 est.)

National product real growth rate: 5.8% (FY92 est.)

National product per capita: $2,450 (FY92 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 16.5% (December 1992)

Unemployment rate: 25% (1989)

Budget: revenues $1.7 billion; expenditures $1.99 billion, including capital expenditures of $652 million (FY94)

Exports: $1.6 billion (f.o.b. 1991)

commodities:

diamonds:	78%
copper and nickel:	8%
meat:	4%

partners:

Switzerland:	NA%
UK:	NA%
SACU (Southern African Customs Union):	NA%

Imports: $1.7 billion (c.i.f., 1991)

commodities:

foodstuffs:	NA%
vehicles and transport equipment:	NA%
textiles:	NA%
petroleum products:	NA%

partners:

Switzerland:	NA%
SACU (Southern African Customs Union):	NA%
UK:	NA%
US:	NA%

External debt: $344 million (December 1991)

Industrial production: growth rate 6.9% (1991); accounts for about 53% of GDP, including mining

Electricity: 220,000 kW capacity; 1,123 million kWh produced, 846 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries: mining of diamonds, copper, nickel, coal, salt, soda ash, potash; livestock processing
Agriculture: accounts for only 5% of GDP; subsistence farming predominates; cattle raising supports 50% of the population; must import up to of 80% of food needs
Economic aid: US aid, $13 million (1992); US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $257 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $1,875 million; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $43 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $29 million; in 1992: Norway (largest donor) $16 million, Sweden $15.5 million, Germany $3.6 million, EC/Lome-IV $3-6 million in grants, $28.7 million in long-term projects
Currency: 1 pula (P) = 100 thebe
Exchange rates: pula (P) per US$1 - 2.31 (February 1993), 2.1327 (1992), 2.0173 (1991), 1.8601 (1990), 2.0125 (1989), 1.8159 (1988)
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

BOTSWANA

Communications

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Railroads: 712 km 1.067-meter gauge

Highways: 11,514 km total; 1,600 km paved; 1,700 km crushed stone or gravel, 5,177 km improved earth, 3,037 km unimproved earth

Airports:

total:	100
usable:	87
with permanent-surface runways:	8
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	1
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	29

Telecommunications: the small system is a combination of open-wire lines, microwave radio relay links, and a few radio-communications stations; 26,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 7 AM, 13 FM, no TV; 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT earth station

BOTSWANA

Defense Forces

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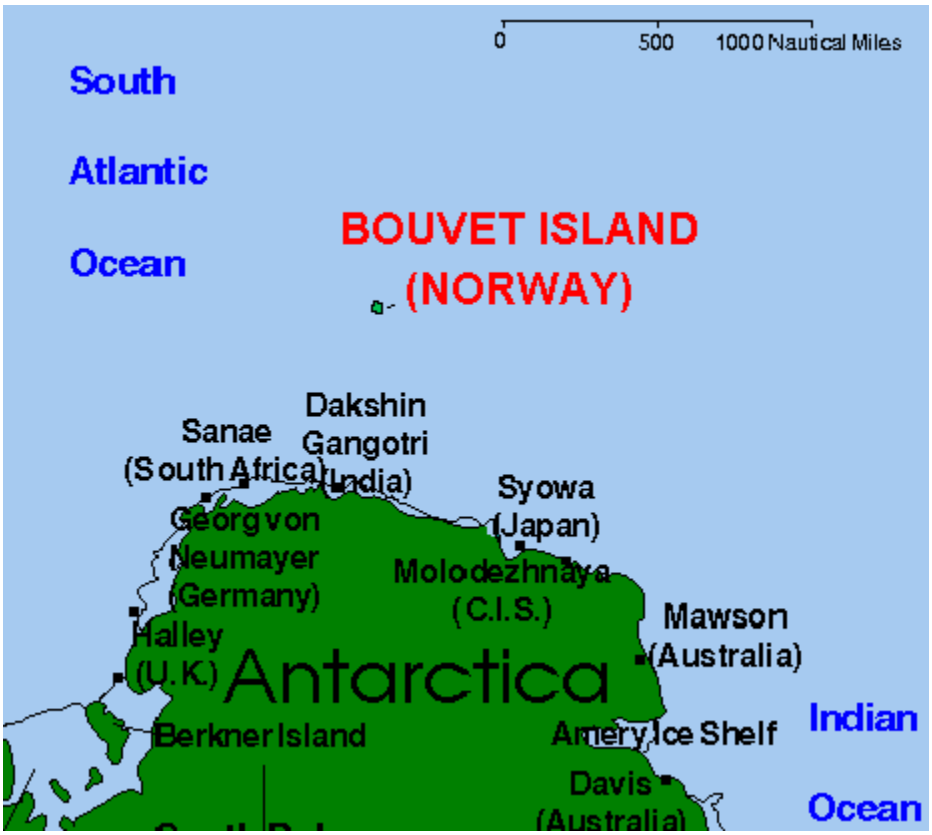
Branches: Botswana Defense Force (including Army and Air Wing), Botswana National Police

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 282,885; fit for military service 148,895; reach military age (18) annually 14,868 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $196 million, 4.9% of GDP (FY93/94)


0
500
1000 Nautical Miles
South
Atlantic
Ocean
BOUVET ISLAND
(NORWAY)
Dakshin
Gangotri
(India)
Sanae
(South Africa)
Syowa
(Japan)
Georg von
Neumayer
(Germany)
Molodezhnaya
(C.I.S.)
Mawson
(Australia)
Halley
(U.K.)
Antarctica
Berkner Island
Amery Ice Shelf
Indian
Ocean
Davis
(Australia)

Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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BOUVET ISLAND

Geography

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Affiliation: territory of Norway

Location: in the south Atlantic Ocean, 2,575 km south-southwest of the Cape of Good Hope (South Africa)

Area:

total area:	58 km2
land area :	58 km2
comparative area:	about 0.3 times the size of Washington, DC

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 29.6 km

Maritime Claims:

territorial sea:	4 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: antarctic

Terrain: volcanic; maximum elevation about 800 meters; coast is mostly inaccessible

Natural Resources: none

Land Use:

arable land:	0%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	100% (all ice)

Irrigated Land: 0 km2

Environment: covered by glacial ice

Note: located in the South Atlantic Ocean

BOUVET ISLAND

People

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Population: uninhabited

BOUVET ISLAND

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Bouvet Island

Digraph: BV

Type: territory of Norway

Capital: none; administered from Oslo, Norway

Independence: none (territory of Norway)

BOUVET ISLAND

Economy

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Overview: no economic activity

BOUVET ISLAND

Communications

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Ports: none; offshore anchorage only

Telecommunications: automatic meteorological station

BOUVET ISLAND

Defense Forces

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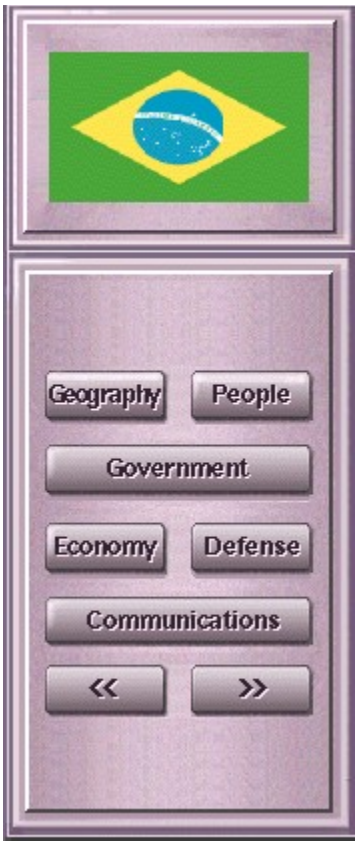
Note: defense is the responsibility of Norway

Bogota
COLOMBIA
Paramaribo
FRENCH GUIANA
Cayenne
SURINAME
Atlantic
Ocean
Manaus
Belem
Fortaleza
BRAZIL
PERU
Lima
Salvador
La Paz
BOLIVIA
Brasilia
Rio de Janeiro
Sao Paulo
South
PARAGUAY
Asuncion
CHILE
Atlantic
Ocean


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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BRAZIL

Geography

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Location: Eastern South America, bordering the Atlantic Ocean

Area:

total area:	8,511,965 km2
land area :	8,456,510 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than the US

Note: includes Arquipelago de Fernando de Noronha, Atol das Rocas, Ilha da Trindade, Ilhas Martin Vaz, and Penedos de Sao Pedro e Sao Paulo

Land Boundaries:

total:	14,691 km
Argentina:	1,224 km
Bolivia:	3,400 km
Colombia:	1,643 km
French Guiana:	673 km
Guyana:	1,119 km
Paraguay:	1,290 km
Peru:	1,560 km
Suriname:	597 km
Uruguay:	985 km
Venezuela:	2,200 km

Coastline: 7,491 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	24 nm
continental shelf:	200 m depth or to depth of exploitation
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: short section of the boundary with Paraguay (just west of Guaira Falls on the Rio Parana) is in dispute; two short sections of boundary with Uruguay are in dispute - Arrio Invernada (Arroyo de la Invernada) area of the Rio Quarai (Rio Cuareim) and the islands at the confluence of the Rio Quarai (Rio Cuareim) and the Uruguay

Climate: mostly tropical, but temperate in south

Terrain: mostly flat to rolling lowlands in north; some plains, hills, mountains, and narrow coastal belt

Natural Resources: iron ore, manganese, bauxite, nickel, uranium, phosphates, tin, hydropower, gold, platinum, petroleum, timber

Land Use:

arable land:	7%
permanent crops:	1%

meadows and pastures:	19%
forest and woodland:	67%
other:	6%

Irrigated Land: 27,000 km2 (1989 est.)
Environment: recurrent droughts in northeast; floods and frost in south; deforestation in Amazon basin; air and water pollution in Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and several other large cities
Note: largest country in South America; shares common boundaries with every South American country except Chile and Ecuador

BRAZIL

People

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Population: 156,664,223 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 1.35% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 21.77 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 8.3 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 61.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	62.7 years
male:	58.28 years
female:	67.33 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.49 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Brazilian(s)
adjective:	Brazilian

Ethnic divisions:

Portuguese, Italian, German, Japanese, Amerindian, black:	6%
white:	55%
mixed:	38%
other:	1%

Religions:

Roman Catholic (nominal):	90%

Languages:

Portuguese (official):	NA%
Spanish:	NA%
English:	NA%
French:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	81%
male:	82%
female:	80%

Labor force: 57 million (1989 est.)
by occupation:

services:	42%
agriculture:	31%
industry:	27%

BRAZIL

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Federative Republic of Brazil
conventional short form:	Brazil
local long form:	Republica Federativa do Brasil
local short form:	Brasil

Digraph: BR

Type: federal republic

Capital: Brasilia

Administrative divisions: 26 states (estados, singular - estado) and 1 federal district* (distrito federal); Acre, Alagoas, Amapa, Amazonas, Bahia, Ceara, Distrito Federal*, Espirito Santo, Goias, Maranhao, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Para, Paraiba, Parana, Pernambuco, Piaui, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Norte, Rio Grande do Sul, Rondonia, Roraima, Santa Catarina, Sao Paulo, Sergipe, Tocantins

Independence: 7 September 1822 (from Portugal)

Constitution: 5 October 1988

Legal system: based on Roman codes; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 7 September (1822)

Political parties and leaders: National Reconstruction Party (PRN), Daniel TOURINHO, president; Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB), Roberto ROLLEMBERG, president; Liberal Front Party (PFL), Jose Mucio MONTEIRO, president; Workers' Party (PT), Luis Ignacio (Lula) da SILVA, president; Brazilian Labor Party (PTB), Luiz GONZAGA de Paiva Muniz, president; Democratic Labor Party (PDT), Leonel BRIZOLA, president; Democratic Social Party (PPS), Paulo MALUF, president; Brazilian Social Democracy Party (PSDB), Tasso JEREISSATI, president; Popular Socialist Party (PPS), Roberto FREIRE, president; Communist Party of Brazil (PCdoB), Joao AMAZONAS, secretary general; Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Siqueira CAMPOS, president

Other political or pressure groups: left wing of the Catholic Church and labor unions allied to leftist Worker's Party are critical of government's social and economic policies

Suffrage: voluntary between 16 and 18 years of age and over 70; compulsory over 18 and under 70 years of age

Elections: Chamber of Deputies: last held 3 October 1990 (next to be held November 1994); results - PMDB 21%, PFL 17%, PDT 9%, PDS 8%, PRN 7.9%, PTB 7%, PT 7%, other 23.1%; seats - (503 total as of 3 February 1991) PMDB 108, PFL 87, PDT 46, PDS 43, PRN 40, PTB 35, PT 35, other 109 Federal Senate: last held 3 October 1990 (next to be held November 1994); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (81 total as of 3 February 1991) PMDB 27, PFL 15, PSDB 10, PTB 8, PDT 5, other 16 President: last held 15 November 1989, with runoff on 17 December 1989 (next to be held November 1994); results - Fernando COLLOR de Mello 53%, Luis Inacio da SILVA 47%; Note - first free, direct presidential election since 1960

Executive branch: president, vice president, Cabinet

Legislative branch: bicameral National Congress (Congresso Nacional) consists of an upper chamber or Federal Senate (Senado Federal) and a lower chamber or Chamber of Deputies (Camara dos Deputados)
Judicial branch: Supreme Federal Tribunal
Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: President Itamar FRANCO (since 29 December 1992)
Member of: AfDB, AG (observer), CCC, ECLAC, FAO, G-11, G-15, G-19, G-24, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO, ITU, LAES, LAIA, LORCS, MERCOSUR, NAM (observer), OAS, ONUSAL, OPANAL, PCA, RG, UN, UNAVEM II, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNOMOZ, UNPROFOR, UPU, WCL, WHO, WFTU, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Rubens RICUPERO chancery: 3006 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 745-2700 consulates general: Chicago, Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, and New York consulates: Dallas, Houston, and San Francisco
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Richard MELTON embassy: Avenida das Nacoes, Lote 3, Brasilia, Distrito Federal mailing address: APO AA 34030 telephone: [55] (61) 321-7272 FAX: [55] (61) 225-9136 consulates general: Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo consulates: Porto Alegre, Recife
Flag: green with a large yellow diamond in the center bearing a blue celestial globe with 23 white five-pointed stars (one for each state) arranged in the same pattern as the night sky over Brazil; the globe has a white equatorial band with the motto ORDEM E PROGRESSO (Order and Progress)

BRAZIL

Economy

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Overview: The economy, with large agrarian, mining, and manufacturing sectors, entered the 1990s with declining real growth, runaway inflation, an unserviceable foreign debt of $122 billion, and a lack of policy direction. In addition, the economy remained highly regulated, inward-looking, and protected by substantial trade and investment barriers. Ownership of major industrial and mining facilities is divided among private interests - including several multinationals - and the government. Most large agricultural holdings are private, with the government channeling financing to this sector. Conflicts between large landholders and landless peasants have produced intermittent violence. The COLLOR government, which assumed office in March 1990, launched an ambitious reform program that sought to modernize and reinvigorate the economy by stabilizing prices, deregulating the economy, and opening it to increased foreign competition. The government also obtained an IMF standby loan in January 1992 and reached agreements with commercial bankers on the repayment of interest arrears and on the reduction of debt and debt service payments. Galloping inflation - the rate doubled in 1992 - continues to undermine economic stability. Itamar FRANCO, who assumed the presidency following President COLLOR'S resignation in December 1992, has promised to support the basic premises of COLLOR'S reform program but has yet to define clearly his economic policies. Brazil's Natural Resources remain a major, long-term economic strength.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $369 billion (1992)

National product real growth rate: -0.2% (1992)

National product per capita: $2,350 (1992)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 1,174% (1992)

Unemployment rate: 5.9% (1992)

Budget: revenues $164.3 billion; expenditures $170.6 billion, including capital expenditures of $32.9 billion (1990)

Exports: $35.0 billion (1992)

commodities:

iron ore:	NA%
soybean bran:	NA%
orange juice:	NA%
footwear:	NA%
coffee:	NA%
motor vehicle parts:	NA%

partners:

EC:	32.3%
US:	20.3%
Latin America:	11.6%
Japan:	9% (1991)

Imports: $20.0 billion (1992)

commodities:

crude oil:	NA%
capital goods:	NA%
chemical products:	NA%
foodstuffs:	NA%
coal:	NA%
partners:	
Middle East:	12.4%
US:	23.5%
EC:	21.8%
Latin America 18.8%	
Japan:	6% (1991)

External debt: $123.3 billion (December 1992)
Industrial production: growth rate -3.8% (1992); accounts for 39% of GDP
Electricity: 63,765,000 kW capacity; 242,184 million kWh produced, 1,531 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: textiles and other consumer goods, shoes, chemicals, cement, lumber, iron ore, steel, motor vehicles and auto parts, metalworking, capital goods, tin
Agriculture: accounts for 11% of GDP; world's largest producer and exporter of coffee and orange juice concentrate and second- largest exporter of soybeans; other products - rice, corn, sugarcane, cocoa, beef; self-sufficient in food, except for wheat
Illicit drugs: illicit producer of cannabis and coca, mostly for domestic consumption; government has a modest eradication program to control cannabis and coca cultivation; important transshipment country for Bolivian and Colombian cocaine headed for the US and Europe
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $2.5 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $10.2 million; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $284 million; former Communist countries (1970-89), $1.3 billion
Currency: 1 cruzeiro (Cr$) = 100 centavos
Exchange rates: cruzeiros (Cr$) per US$1 - 13,827.06 (January 1993), 4,506.45 (1992), 406.61 (1991), 68.300 (1990), 2.834 (1989), 0.26238 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

BRAZIL

Communications

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Railroads: 28,828 km total; 24,864 km 1.000-meter gauge, 3,877 km 1.600-meter gauge, 74 km mixed 1.600-1.000-meter gauge, 13 km 0.760-meter gauge; 2,360 km electrified

Highways: 1,448,000 km total; 48,000 km paved, 1,400,000 km gravel or earth

Inland waterways: 50,000 km navigable

Pipelines: crude oil 2,000 km; petroleum products 3,804 km; natural gas 1,095 km

Ports: Belem, Fortaleza, Ilheus, Manaus, Paranagua, Porto Alegre, Recife, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande, Salvador, Santos

Merchant marine: 232 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 5,335,234 GRT/8,986,734 DWT; includes 5 passenger-cargo, 42 cargo, 1 refrigerated cargo, 10 container, 11 roll-on/roll-off, 58 oil tanker, 15 chemical tanker, 12 combination ore/oil, 65 bulk, 2 combination bulk, 11 vehicle carrier; in addition, 1 naval tanker is sometimes used commercially

Airports:

total:	3,613
usable:	3,031
with permanent-surface runways:	431
with runways over 3,659 m:	2
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	22
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	584

Telecommunications: good system; extensive microwave radio relay facilities; 9.86 million telephones; broadcast stations - 1,223 AM, no FM, 112 TV, 151 shortwave; 3 coaxial submarine cables, 3 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth stations and 64 domestic satellite earth stations

BRAZIL

Defense Forces

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Branches: Brazilian Army, Navy of Brazil (including Marines), Brazilian Air Force, Military Police (paramilitary)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 42,623,934; fit for military service 28,721,849; reach military age (18) annually 1,655,918 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $1.1 billion, 3% of GDP (1990)

BRITISH INDIAN
OCEAN TERRITORY
Peros Banhos
Salomon
Islands
Chagos
Archipelago
Eagle Islands
Egmont Islands
Diego Garcia
75 km
Indian Ocean

Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY

Geography

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Affiliation: dependent territory of the UK

Location: in the Indian Ocean, south of India about halfway between Africa and Indonesia

Area:

total area:	60 km2
land area :	60 km2
comparative area:	about 0.3 times the size of Washington, DC

Note: includes the island of Diego Garcia

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 698 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive fishing zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	3 nm

International Disputes: the entire Chagos Archipelago is claimed by Mauritius

Climate: tropical marine; hot, humid, moderated by trade winds

Terrain: flat and low (up to 4 meters in elevation)

Natural Resources: coconuts, fish

Land Use:

arable land:	0%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	100%

Irrigated Land: 0 km2

Environment: archipelago of 2,300 islands

Note: Diego Garcia, largest and southernmost island, occupies strategic location in central Indian Ocean; island is site of joint US-UK military facility

BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY

People

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Population: no indigenous inhabitants Note: there are UK-US military personnel; civilian inhabitants, known as the Ilois, evacuated to Mauritius before construction of UK-US military facilities

BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: British Indian Ocean Territory

conventional short form: none

Abbreviation: BIOT

Digraph: IO

Type: dependent territory of the UK

Capital: none

Independence: none (dependent territory of the UK)

Leaders: Chief of State: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952) Head of Government: Commissioner Mr. T. G. HARRIS (since NA); Administrator Mr. R. G. WELLS (since NA 1991); Note - both reside in the UK

Diplomatic representation in US: none (dependent territory of UK)

Flag: white with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant and six blue wavy horizontal stripes bearing a palm tree and yellow crown centered on the outer half of the flag

BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY

Economy

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Overview: All economic activity is concentrated on the largest island of Diego Garcia, where joint UK-US defense facilities are located. Construction projects and various services needed to support the military installations are done by military and contract employees from the UK, Mauritius, the Philippines, and the US. There are no industrial or agricultural activities on the islands.

Electricity: provided by the US military

BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY

Communications

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Highways: short stretch of paved road between port and airfield on Diego Garcia

Ports: Diego Garcia

Airports:

total:	1
usable:	1
with permanent-surface runways:	1
with runways over 3,659 m:	1 on Diego Garcia
with runways 2,439-3,659 m:	0
with runways 1,229-2,439 m:	0

Telecommunications: minimal facilities; broadcast stations (operated by US Navy) - 1 AM, 1 FM, 1 TV; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY

Defense Forces

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Note: defense is the responsibility of the UK

Atlantic Ocean
BRITISH VIRGIN
ISLANDS
San Juan
PUERTO RICO
Road Town
Basseterre
ST. KITTS
AND NEVIS
ANTIGUA AND
BARBUDA
GUADELOUPE
Basse-Terre
DOMINICA
Roseau
Caribbean Sea
Fort-de-France
MARTINIQUE
ST. LUCIA
Castries
BARBADOS
Bridgetown
ST. VINCENT AND
THE GRENADINES
Kingstown
St. George's
GRENADA

Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

Geography

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Affiliation: dependent territory of the UK

Location: in the eastern Caribbean Sea, about 110 km east of Puerto Rico

Area:

total area:	150 km2
land area :	150 km2

comparative area: about 0.8 times the size of Washington, DC

Note: includes the island of Anegada

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 80 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive fishing zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	3 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: subtropical; humid; temperatures moderated by trade winds

Terrain: coral islands relatively flat; volcanic islands steep, hilly

Natural Resources: negligible

Land Use:

arable land:	20%
permanent crops:	7%
meadows and pastures:	33%
forest and woodland:	7%
other:	33%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: subject to hurricanes and tropical storms from July to October

Note: strong ties to nearby US Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

People

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Population: 12,707 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 1.22% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 20.37 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 6.11 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -2.1 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 19.68 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	72.62 years
male:	70.77 years
female:	74.6 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.28 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	British Virgin Islander(s)
adjective:	British Virgin Islander

Ethnic divisions:

black:	90%
white:	NA%
Asian:	NA%

Religions:

Protestant:	86%
(Methodis:	45%
Anglican:	21%
Church of God:	7%
Seventh-Day Adventist:	5%
Baptist:	4%
Jehovah's Witnesses:	2%
other:	2%)

Roman Catholic 6%none 2%other 6% (1981)
Languages:

English (official):	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1970)

total population:	98%
male:	98%
female:	98%

Labor force: 4,911 (1980)

by occupation:	NA

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: British Virgin Islands

Abbreviation: BVI

Digraph: VI

Type: dependent territory of the UK

Capital: Road Town

Administrative divisions: none (dependent territory of the UK)

Independence: none (dependent territory of the UK)

Constitution: 1 June 1977

Legal system: English law

National holiday: Territory Day, 1 July

Political parties and leaders: United Party (UP), Conrad MADURO; Virgin Islands Party (VIP), H. Lavity STOUTT; Independent Progressive Movement (IPM), Cyril B. ROMNEY

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: Legislative Council: last held 12 November 1990 (next to be held by November 1995); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (9 total) VIP 6, IPM 1, independents 2

Executive branch: British monarch, governor, chief minister, Executive Council (cabinet)

Legislative branch: unicameral Legislative Council

Judicial branch: Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court

Leaders: Chief of State: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor Peter Alfred PENFOLD (since NA 1991) Head of Government: Chief Minister H. Lavity STOUTT (since NA 1986)

Member of: CARICOM (associate), CDB, ECLAC (associate), IOC, OECS (associate), UNESCO (associate)

Diplomatic representation in US: none (dependent territory of UK)

Flag: blue with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant and the Virgin Islander coat of arms centered in the outer half of the flag; the coat of arms depicts a woman flanked on either side by a vertical column of six oil lamps above a scroll bearing the Latin word VIGILATE (Be Watchful)

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

Economy

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Overview: The economy, one of the most prosperous in the Caribbean area, is highly dependent on the tourist industry, which generates about 21% of the national income. In 1985 the government offered offshore registration to companies wishing to incorporate in the islands, and, in consequence, incorporation fees generated about $2 million in 1987. The economy slowed in 1991 because of the poor performances of the tourist sector and tight commercial bank credit. Livestock raising is the most significant agricultural activity. The islands' crops, limited by poor soils, are unable to meet food requirements.

National product: GDP - purchasing power equivalent - $133 million (1991)

National product real growth rate: 2% (1991)

National product per capita: $10,600 (1991)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 2.5% (1990 est.)

Unemployment rate: NEGL% (1992)

Budget: revenues $51 million; expenditures $88 million, including capital expenditures of $38 million (1991)

Exports: $2.7 million (f.o.b., 1988)

commodities:

rum:	NA%
fresh fish:	NA%
gravel:	NA%
sand:	NA%
fruits:	NA%
animals:	NA%

partners:

Virgin Islands (US):	NA%
Puerto Rico:	NA%
US:	NA%

Imports: $11.5 million (c.i.f., 1988)

commodities:

building materials:	NA%
automobiles:	NA%
foodstuffs:	NA%
machinery:	NA%

partners:

Virgin Islands (US):	NA%
Puerto Rico:	NA%
US:	NA%

External debt: $4.5 million (1985)

Industrial production: growth rate 4.0% (1985)

Electricity: 10,500 kW capacity; 43 million kWh produced, 3,510 kWh per capita (1990)
Industries: tourism, light industry, construction, rum, concrete block, offshore financial center
Agriculture: livestock (including poultry), fish, fruit, vegetables
Economic aid: NA
Currency: US currency is used
Exchange rates: US currency is used
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

Communications

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Highways: 106 km motorable roads (1983)

Ports: Road Town

Airports:

total:	3
usable:	3
with permanent-surface runways:	2
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	0
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	0

Telecommunications: 3,000 telephones; worldwide external telephone service; submarine cable communication links to Bermuda; broadcast stations - 1 AM, no FM, 1 TV

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

Defense Forces

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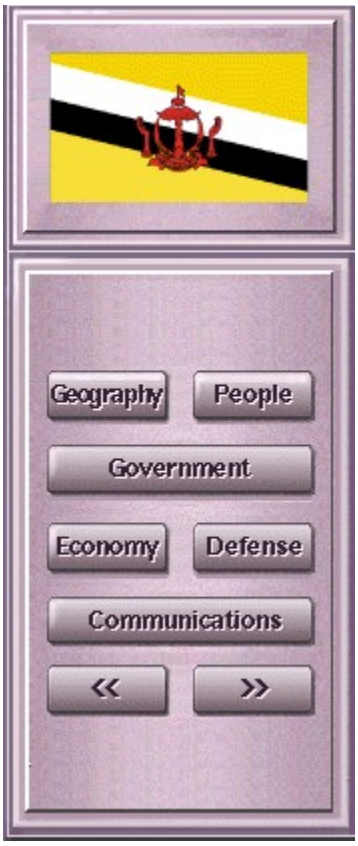
Note: defense is the responsibility of the UK

South
China
Sea
CAMBODIA
VIETNAM
Phnom
Penh
Ho Chi Minh City
Bandar Seri
Begawan
BRUNEI
MALAYSIA
MALAYSIA
Kuala Lumpur
SINGAPORE
Singapore
Borneo


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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BRUNEI

Geography

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Location: Southeast Asia, on the northern coast of Borneo almost completely surrounded by Malaysia

Area:

total area:	5,770 km2
land area :	5,270 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than Delaware

Land Boundaries:

total:	381 km
Malysia:	381 km

Coastline: 161 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive fishing zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: may wish to purchase the Malaysian salient that divides the country; all of the Spratly Islands are claimed by China, Taiwan, and Vietnam; parts of them are claimed by Malaysia and the Philippines; in 1984, Brunei established an exclusive fishing zone that encompasses Louisa Reef, but has not publicly claimed the island

Climate: tropical; hot, humid, rainy

Terrain: flat coastal plain rises to mountains in east; hilly lowland in west

Natural Resources: petroleum, natural gas, timber

Land Use:

arable land:	1%
permanent crops:	1%
meadows and pastures:	1%
forest and woodland:	79%
other:	18%

Irrigated Land: 10 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: typhoons, earthquakes, and severe flooding are rare

Note: close to vital sea lanes through South China Sea linking Indian and Pacific Oceans; two parts physically separated by Malaysia; almost an enclave of Malaysia

BRUNEI

People

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Population: 276,984 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.77% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 26.55 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 5.02 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 6.15 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 25.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	70.94 years
male:	69.27 years
female:	72.65 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.45 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Bruneian(s)
adjective:	Bruneian

Ethnic divisions:

Malay:	64%
Chinese:	20%
other:	16%

Religions:

Muslim (official):	63%
Buddhism:	14%
Christian:	8%
indigenous beliefs and: other	15% (1981)

Languages:

Malay (official):	NA%
English:	NA%
Chinese:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1981)

total population:	77%
male:	85%
female:	69%

Labor force: 89,000 (includes members of the Army)
by occupation:

government:	47.5%
production of oil, natural gas, services, and construction:	41.9%
agriculture, forestry, and fishing:	3.8% (1986)

Note: 33% of labor force is foreign (1988)

BRUNEI

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: Negara Brunei Darussalam

conventional short form: Brunei

Digraph: BX

Type: constitutional sultanate

Capital: Bandar Seri Begawan

Administrative divisions: 4 districts (daerah-daerah, singular - daerah); Belait, Brunei and Muara, Temburong, Tutong

Independence: 1 January 1984 (from UK)

Constitution: 29 September 1959 (some provisions suspended under a State of Emergency since December 1962, others since independence on 1 January 1984)

Legal system: based on Islamic law

National holiday: 23 February (1984)

Political parties and leaders: Brunei United National Party (inactive), Anak HASANUDDIN, chairman; Brunei National Democratic Party (the first legal political party and now banned), leader NA

Suffrage: none

Elections: Legislative Council: last held in March 1962; in 1970 the Council was changed to an appointive body by decree of the sultan and no elections are planned

Executive branch: sultan, prime minister, Council of Cabinet Ministers

Legislative branch: unicameral Legislative Council (Majlis Masyuarat Megeri)

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: Sultan and Prime Minister His Majesty Paduka Seri Baginda Sultan Haji HASSANAL Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah (since 5 October 1967)

Member of: APEC, ASEAN, C, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, ICAO, IDB, IMO, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO (correspondent), ITU, OIC, UN, UNCTAD, UPU, WHO, WMO

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Mohamed KASSIM bin Haji Mohamed Daud chancery: 2600 Virginia Avenue NW, Suite 3000, Washington, DC 20037 telephone: (202) 342-0159

US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Donald Burnham ENSENAT embassy: Third Floor, Teck Guan Plaza, Jalan Sultan, Bandar Seri Begawan mailing address: American Embassy Box B, APO AP 96440 telephone: [673] (2) 229-670 FAX: [673] (2) 225-293

Flag: yellow with two diagonal bands of white (top, almost double width) and black starting from the upper hoist side; the national emblem in red is superimposed at the center; the emblem includes a swallow-tailed flag on top of a winged column within an upturned crescent above a scroll and flanked by two upraised hands

BRUNEI

Economy

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Overview: The economy is a mixture of foreign and domestic entrepreneurship, government regulation and welfare measures, and village tradition. It is almost totally supported by exports of crude oil and natural gas, with revenues from the petroleum sector accounting for more than 50% of GDP. Per capita GDP of $8,800 is among the highest in the Third World, and substantial income from overseas investment supplements domestic production. The government provides for all medical services and subsidizes food and housing.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $3.5 billion (1990 est.)

National product real growth rate: 1% (1990 est.)

National product per capita: $8,800 (1990 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 1.3% (1989)

Unemployment rate: 3.7% (1989)

Budget: revenues $1.3 billion; expenditures $1.5 billion, including capital expenditures of $255 million (1989 est.)

Exports: $2.2 billion (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:

crude oil:	NA%
liquefied natural gas:	NA%
petroleum products:	NA%

partners:

Japan:	53%
UK:	12%
South Korea:	9%
Thailand:	7%
Singapore:	5% (1990)

Imports: $1.7 billion (c.i.f., 1990 est.)

commodities:

machinery and transport equipment:	NA%
manufactured goods:	NA%
food:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%

partners:

Singapore:	35%
UK:	26%
Switzerland:	9%
US:	9%
Japan:	5% (1990)

External debt: $0

Industrial production: growth rate 12.9% (1987); accounts for 52.4% of GDP

Electricity: 310,000 kW capacity; 890 million kWh produced, 3,300 kWh per capita (1990)
Industries: petroleum, petroleum refining, liquefied natural gas, construction
Agriculture: imports about 80% of its food needs; principal crops and livestock include rice, cassava, bananas, buffaloes, and pigs
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-87), $20.6 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $153 million
Currency: 1 Bruneian dollar (B$) = 100 cents
Exchange rates: Bruneian dollars (B$) per US$1 - 1.6531 (January 1993), 1.6290 (1992), 1.7276 (1991), 1.8125 (1990), 1.9503 (1989), 2.0124 (1988); Note - the Bruneian dollar is at par with the Singapore dollar
Fiscal year: calendar year

BRUNEI

Communications

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Railroads: 13 km 0.610-meter narrow-gauge private line

Highways: 1,090 km total; 370 km paved (bituminous treated) and another 52 km under construction, 720 km gravel or unimproved

Inland waterways: 209 km; navigable by craft drawing less than 1.2 meters

Pipelines: crude oil 135 km; petroleum products 418 km; natural gas 920 km

Ports: Kuala Belait, Muara

Merchant marine: 7 liquefied gas carriers (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 348,476 GRT/340,635 DWT

Airports:

total:	2
usable:	2
with permanent-surface runways:	1
with runway over 3,659 m:	1
with runway 2,440-3,659 m:	0
with runway 1,220-2,439 m:	1

Telecommunications: service throughout country is adequate for present needs; international service good to adjacent Malaysia; radiobroadcast coverage good; 33,000 telephones (1987); broadcast stations - 4 AM/FM, 1 TV; 74,000 radio receivers (1987); satellite earth stations - 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT and 1 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT

BRUNEI

Defense Forces

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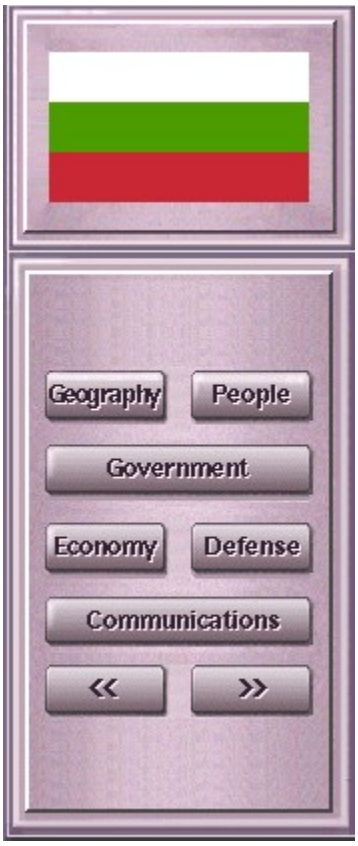
Branches: Ground Force, Navy, Air Force, Royal Brunei Police

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 77,407; fit for military service 45,112; reach military age (18) annually 2,676 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $300 million, 9% of GDP (1990)

COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES
SLOVAK REPUBLIC
HUNGARY
ROMANIA
VOJVODINA
Black
Sea
BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA
SERBIA YUGOSLAVIA
Lom
Ruse
Varna
BULGARIA
Sofia
KOSOVO
Kurdzhali
MONTENEGRO
MACEDONIA
ALB.
TURKEY
Aegean


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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BULGARIA

Geography

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Location: Southeastern Europe, bordering the Black Sea, between Romania and Turkey

Area:

total area:	110,910 km2
land area :	110,550 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than Tennessee

Land Boundaries:

total:	1,808 km
Greece:	494 km
Macedonia:	148 km
Romania:	608 km
Serbia and Montenegro:	318 km (all with Serbia)
Turkey:	240 km

Coastline: 354 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	24 nm
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: Macedonia question with Greece and Macedonia

Climate: temperate; cold, damp winters; hot, dry summers

Terrain: mostly mountains with lowlands in north and south

Natural Resources: bauxite, copper, lead, zinc, coal, timber, arable land

Land Use:

arable land:	34%
permanent crops:	3%
meadows and pastures:	18%
forest and woodland:	35%
other:	10%

Irrigated Land: 10 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: subject to earthquakes, landslides; deforestation; air pollution

Note: strategic location near Turkish Straits; controls key land routes from Europe to Middle East and Asia

BULGARIA

People

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Population: 8,831,168 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: -0.39% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 11.69 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 11.54 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -4.05 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 12.6 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	72.82 years
male:	69.55 years
female:	76.26 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.71 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Bulgarian(s)
adjective:	Bulgarian

Ethnic divisions:

Bulgarian:	85.3%
Turk:	8.5%
Gypsy:	2.6%
Macedonian:	2.5%
Armenian:	0.3%,
Russian:	0.2%
other:	0.6%

Religions:

Bulgarian Orthodox:	85%
Muslim:	13%
Jewish:	0.8%
Roman Catholic:	0.5%
Uniate Catholic:	0.2%
Protestant, Gregorian-Armenian, and other:	0.5%

Languages:

Bulgarian:	NA%

Note: Secondary languages closely correspond to ethnic breakdown

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1970)

total population:	93%
male:	NA%

female:	NA%
Labor force: 4.3 million	
by occupation:	
industry:	33%
agriculture:	20%
other:	47% (1987)

BULGARIA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: Republic of Bulgaria
conventional short form: Bulgaria

Digraph: BU
Type: emerging democracy
Capital: Sofia
Administrative divisions: 9 provinces (oblasti, singular - oblast); Burgas, Grad Sofiya, Khaskovo, Lovech, Mikhaylovgrad, Plovdiv, Razgrad, Sofiya, Varna
Independence: 22 September 1908 (from Ottoman Empire)
Constitution: adopted 12 July 1991
Legal system: based on civil law system, with Soviet law influence; has accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
National holiday: 3 March (1878)
Political parties and leaders: Union of Democratic Forces (UDF), Filip DIMITROV, chairman, an alliance of approximately 20 pro-Democratic parties including United Democratic Center, Democratic Party, Radical Democratic Party, Christian Democratic Union, Alternative Social Liberal Party, Republican Party, Civic Initiative Movement, Union of the Repressed, and about a dozen other groups; Movement for Rights and Freedoms (ethnic Turkish party) (MRF), Ahmed DOGAN, chairman; Bulgarian Socialist Party (BSP), Zhan VIDENOV, chairman
Other political or pressure groups: Ecoglasnost; Podkrepa (Support) Labor Confederation; Fatherland Union; Bulgarian Democratic Youth (formerly Communist Youth Union); Confederation of Independent Trade Unions of Bulgaria (KNSB); Nationwide Committee for Defense of National Interests; Peasant Youth League; Bulgarian Agrarian National Union - United (BZNS); Bulgarian Democratic Center; "Nikola Petkov" Bulgarian Agrarian National Union; Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization - Union of Macedonian Societies (IMRO-UMS); numerous regional, ethnic, and national interest groups with various agendas
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal and compulsory
Elections: President: last held January 1992; results - Zhelyu ZHELEV was elected by popular vote National Assembly: last held 13 October 1991; results - UDF 34%, BSP 33%, MRF 7.5%; seats - (240 total) UDF 110, BSP 106, Movement for Rights and Freedoms 24
Executive branch: president, chairman of the Council of Ministers (prime minister), three deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers, Council of Ministers
Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly (Narodno Sobranie)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court, Constitutional Court
Leaders: Chief of State: President Zhelyu Mitev ZHELEV (since 1 August 1990); Vice President Blaga Nikolova DIMITROVA (since NA) Head of Government: Chairman of the Council of Ministers (Prime Minister) Lyuben Borisov BEROV (since 30 December 1992); Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers (Deputy Prime Ministers) Valentin KARABASHEV, Neycho NEEV, and Evgeniy

MATINCHEV (since 30 December 1992)
Member of: BIS, BSEC, CCC, CE, CSCE, EBRD, ECE, FAO, G-9, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO, ITU, LORCS, NACC, NAM (guest), NSG, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNTAC, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Ognyan Raytchev PISHEV chancery: 1621 22nd Street NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 387-7969 FAX: (202) 234-7973
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Hugh Kenneth HILL embassy: 1 Alexander Stamboliski Boulevard, Sofia, Unit 25402 mailing address: APO AE 09213-5740 telephone: [359] (2) 88-48-01 through 05 FAX: [359] (2) 80-19-77
Flag: three equal horizontal bands of white (top), green, and red; the national emblem formerly on the hoist side of the white stripe has been removed - it contained a rampant lion within a wreath of wheat ears below a red five-pointed star and above a ribbon bearing the dates 681 (first Bulgarian state established) and 1944 (liberation from Nazi control)

BULGARIA

Economy

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Overview: Growth in the lackluster Bulgarian economy fell to the 2% annual level in the 1980s. By 1990, Sofia's foreign debt had skyrocketed to over $10 billion - giving a debt-service ratio of more than 40% of hard currency earnings and leading the regime to declare a moratorium on its hard currency payments. The post-Communist government faces major problems of renovating an aging industrial plant; keeping abreast of rapidly unfolding technological developments; investing in additional energy capacity (the portion of electric power from nuclear energy reached over one-third in 1990); and motivating workers, in part by giving them a share in the earnings of their enterprises. Political bickering in Sofia and the collapse of the DIMITROV government in October 1992 have slowed the economic reform process. New Prime Minister BEROV, however, has pledged to continue the reforms initiated by the previous government. He has promised to continue cooperation with the World Bank and IMF, advance negotiations on rescheduling commercial debt, and push ahead with privatization. BEROV's government - whose main parliamentary supporters are the former Communist Bulgarian Socialist Party (BSP) - nonetheless appears likely to pursue more interventionist tactics in overcoming the country's economic problems.

National product: GDP - purchasing power equivalent - $34.1 billion (1992)

National product real growth rate: -7.7% (1992)

National product per capita: $3,800 (1992)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 80% (1992)

Unemployment rate: 15% (1992)

Budget: revenues $8 billion; expenditures $5 billion, including capital expenditures of $NA (1991 est.)

Exports: $3.5 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

machinery and equipment:	30.6%
agricultural products:	24%
manufactured consumer goods:	22.2%;
fuels, minerals, raw materials, and metals:	10.5%;
other:	12.7% (1991)

partners:former CEMA countries 57.7%(USSR 48.6%Poland 2.1%Czechoslovakia 0.9%)developed countries 26.3%(Germany 4.8%Greece 2.2%)less developed countries 15.9% (Libya 2.1%Iran 0.7%) (1991)

Imports: $2.8 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

fuels, minerals, and raw materials 58.7%;
machinery and equipment 15.8%;
manufactured consumer goods 4.4%;
agricultural products 15.2%;
other 5.9%

partners:former CEMA countries 51.0% (former USSR 43.2%, Poland 3.7%);developed countries 32.8% (Germany 7.0%, Austria 4.7%);less developed countries 16.2% (Iran 2.8%, Libya 2.5%)
External debt: $12 billion (1991)
Industrial production: growth rate -21% (1992 est.); accounts for about 37% of GDP (1990)
Electricity: 11,500,000 kW capacity; 45,000 million kWh produced, 5,070 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: machine building and metal working, food processing, chemicals, textiles, building materials, ferrous and nonferrous metals
Agriculture: accounts for 22% of GDP (1990); climate and soil conditions support livestock raising and the growing of various grain crops, oilseeds, vegetables, fruits, and tobacco; more than one-third of the arable land devoted to grain; world's fourth-largest tobacco exporter; surplus food producer
Illicit drugs: transshipment point for southwest Asian heroin transiting the Balkan route
Economic aid: donor - $1.6 billion in bilateral aid to non-Communist less developed countries (1956-89)
Currency: 1 lev (Lv) = 100 stotinki
Exchange rates: leva (Lv) per US$1 - 24.56 (January 1993),17.18 (January 1992), 16.13 (March 1991), 0.7446 (November 1990), 0.84 (1989), 0.82 (1988), 0.90 (1987); Note - floating exchange rate since February 1991
Fiscal year: calendar year

BULGARIA

Communications

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Railroads: 4,300 km total, all government owned (1987); 4,055 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 245 km narrow gauge; 917 km double track; 2,640 km electrified

Highways: 36,908 km total; 33,535 km hard surface (including 242 km superhighways); 3,373 km earth roads (1987)

Inland waterways: 470 km (1987)

Pipelines: crude oil 193 km; petroleum products 525 km; natural gas 1,400 km (1992)

Ports: coastal - Burgas, Varna, Varna West; inland - Ruse, Vidin, and Lom on the Danube

Merchant marine: 112 ships (1,000 GRT and over) totaling 1,262,320 GRT/1,887,729 DWT; includes 2 short-sea passenger, 30 cargo, 2 container, 1 passenger-cargo training, 6 roll-on/roll-off, 15 oil tanker, 4 chemical carrier, 2 railcar carrier, 50 bulk; Bulgaria owns 1 ship (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 8,717 DWT operating under Liberian registry

Airports:

total:	380
usable:	380
with permanent-surface runways:	120
with runways over 3659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	20
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	20

Telecommunications: extensive but antiquated transmission system of coaxial cable and mirowave radio relay; 2.6 million telephones; direct dialing to 36 countries; phone density is 29 phones per 100 persons (1992); almost two-thirds of the lines are residential; 67% of Sofia households have phones (November 1988); telephone service is available in most villages; broadcast stations - 20 AM, 15 FM, and 29 TV, with 1 Soviet TV repeater in Sofia; 2.1 million TV sets (1990); 92% of country receives No. 1 television program (May 1990); 1 satellite ground station using Intersputnik; INTELSAT is used through a Greek earth station

BULGARIA

Defense Forces

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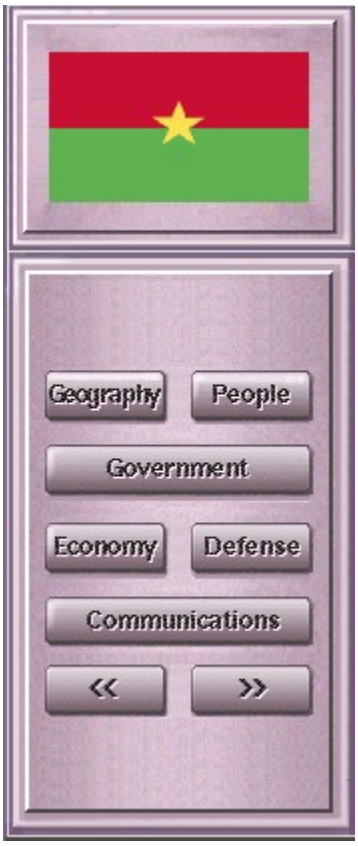
Branches: Army, Navy, Air and Air Defense Forces, Frontier Troops, Internal Troops

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 2,178,136; fit for military service 1,819,901; reach military age (19) annually 69,495 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: 5.77 billion leva, NA% of GDP (1993 est.); Note - conversion of defense expenditures into US dollars using the current exchange rate could produce misleading results

MALI
Nouakchott
Lombouctou
Nema
Dakar
SENEGAL
Banjul
THE
GAMBIA
Bissau
GUINEA
BISSAU
BURKINA
NIGER
Bamako
Niamey
Kano
Ouagadougou
GUINEA
BENIN
NIGERIA
Conakry
Freetown
TOGO
Abuj
IVORY
COAST
GHANA
Porto-Novo
SIERRA
LEONE
Lagos
Abidjan
Monrovia
Loma
Accra
LIBERIA
Malabo
South
EQUATORIAL
GUINEA
Atlantic
Ocean
0
500
1000 Nautical Miles


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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BURKINA

Geography

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Location: Western Africa, between Ghana and Mali

Area:

total area:	274,200 km2
land area:	273,800 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than Colorado

Land Boundaries:

total:	3,192 km
Benin:	306 km
Ghana:	548 km
Cote d'Ivoire:	584 km
Mali:	1,000 km
Niger:	628 km
Togo:	126 km

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

Maritime Claims: none; landlocked

International Disputes: the disputed international boundary between Burkina and Mali was submitted to the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in October 1983 and the ICJ issued its final ruling in December 1986, which both sides agreed to accept; Burkina and Mali are proceeding with boundary demarcation, including the tripoint with Niger

Climate: tropical; warm, dry winters; hot, wet summers

Terrain: mostly flat to dissected, undulating plains; hills in west and southeast

Natural Resources: manganese, limestone, marble; small deposits of gold, antimony, copper, nickel, bauxite, lead, phosphates, zinc, silver

Land Use:

arable land:	10%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	37%
forest and woodland:	26%
other:	27%

Irrigated Land: 160 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: recent droughts and desertification severely affecting marginal agricultural activities, population distribution, economy; overgrazing; deforestation

Note: landlocked

BURKINA

People

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Population: 9,852,529 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.83% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 48.8 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 18.19 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -2.28 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 119.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	47.47 years
male:	46.66 years
female:	48.3 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 7 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Burkinabe (singular and plural)
adjective:	Burkinabe

Ethnic divisions:

Mossi:	(about 2.5 million)
Gurunsi:	NA%
Senufo:	NA%
Lobi:	NA%
Bobo:	NA%
Mande:	NA%
Fulani:	NA%

Religions:

indigenous beliefs:	65%
Muslim:	25%
Christian (mainly Roman Catholic):	10%

Languages:

French (official):	NA%

Note: tribal languages belong to Sudanic family, spoken by 90% of the population

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	18%
male:	28%
female:	9%

Labor force: 3.3 million residents; 30,000 are wage earners
by occupation:

agriculture:	82%

industry:	13%
commerce, services, and government:	5%

Note: 20% of male labor force migrates annually to neighboring countries for seasonal employment (1984); 44% of population of working age (1985)

BURKINA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Burkina Faso
conventional short form:	Burkina
former:	Upper Volta

Digraph: UV
Type: parliamentary
Capital: Ouagadougou
Administrative divisions: 30 provinces; Bam, Bazega, Bougouriba, Boulgou, Boulkiemde, Ganzourgou, Gnagna, Gourma, Houet, Kadiogo, Kenedougou, Komoe, Kossi, Kouritenga, Mouhoun, Namentenga, Naouri, Oubritenga, Oudalan, Passore, Poni, Sanguie, Sanmatenga, Seno, Sissili, Soum, Sourou, Tapoa, Yatenga, Zoundweogo
Independence: 5 August 1960 (from France)
Constitution: June 1991
Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law
National holiday: Anniversary of the Revolution, 4 August (1983)
Political parties and leaders: Organization for People's Democracy-Labor Movement (ODP-MT), ruling party, Marc Christian Roch KABORE; National Convention of Progressive Patriots-Social Democratic Party (CNPP-PSD), Pierre TAPSOBA; African Democratic Assembly (RDA), Gerard Kango OUEDRAOGO; Alliance for Democracy and Federation (ADF), Herman YAMEOGO
Other political or pressure groups: committees for the defense of the revolution; watchdog/political action groups throughout the country in both organizations and communities
Suffrage: none
Elections: President: last held December 1991 Assembly of People's Deputies: last held 24 May 1992 (next to be held NA); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (107 total), ODP-MT 78, CNPP-PSD 12, RDA 6, ADF 4, other 7
Executive branch: president, Council of Ministers
Legislative branch: Assembly of People's Deputies Note: the current law also provides for a second consultative chamber, which had not been formally constituted as of 1 July 1992
Judicial branch: Appeals Court
Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: President Captain Blaise COMPAORE (since 15 October 1987)
Member of: ACCT, ACP, AfDB, CCC, CEAO, ECA, ECOWAS, Entente, FAO, FZ, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, OIC, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WADB, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: (vacant) chancery: 2340 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 332-5577 or 6895
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Edward P. BYRNN embassy: Avenue

Raoul Follerau, Ouagadougou mailing address: 01 B. P. 35, Ouagadougou telephone: [226] 30-67- 23 through 25 FAX: [226] 31-23-68

Flag: two equal horizontal bands of red (top) and green with a yellow five-pointed star in the center; uses the popular pan-African colors of Ethiopia

BURKINA

Economy

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Overview: One of the poorest countries in the world, Burkina has a high population density, few Natural Resources, and relatively infertile soil. Economic development is hindered by a poor communications network within a landlocked country. Agriculture provides about 40% of GDP and is entirely of a subsistence nature. Industry, dominated by unprofitable government-controlled corporations, accounts for about 15% of GDP.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $3.3 billion (1991)

National product real growth rate: 1.3% (1990 est.)

National product per capita: $350 (1991)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): -1% (1990)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $495 million; expenditures $786 million, including capital expenditures of $NA (1991)

Exports: $304.8 million (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

cotton:	NA%
gold:	NA%
animal products:	NA%

partners:

EC:	45%
Taiwan:	15%
Cote d'Ivoire:	15% (1987)

Imports: $593 million (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

machinery:	NA%
food products:	NA%
petroleum:	NA%

partners:

EC:	51%

Africa 25%

US:	6% (1987)

External debt: $865 million (December 1991 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 5.7% (1990 est.), accounts for about 23% of GDP (1989)

Electricity: 120,000 kW capacity; 320 million kWh produced, 40 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries: cotton lint, beverages, agricultural processing, soap, cigarettes, textiles, gold mining and extraction

Agriculture: accounts for about 30% of GDP; cash crops - peanuts, shea nuts, sesame, cotton; food crops - sorghum, millet, corn, rice; livestock; not self-sufficient in food grains

Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $294 million; Western (non-US)

countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $2.9 billion; Communist countries (1970-89), $113 million
Currency: 1 CFA franc (CFAF) = 100 centimes
Exchange rates: CFA francs (CFAF) per US$1 - 274.06 (January 1993), 264.69 (1992), 282.11 (1991), 272.26 (1990), 319.01 (1989), 297.85 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

BURKINA

Communications

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Railroads: 620 km total; 520 km Ouagadougou to Cote d'Ivoire border and 100 km Ouagadougou to Kaya; all 1.00-meter gauge and single track Highways: 16,500 km total; 1,300 km paved, 7,400 km improved, 7,800 km unimproved (1985)

Airports:

total:	48
usable:	38
with permanent-surface runways:	2
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	2
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	8

Telecommunications: all services only fair; microwave radio relay, wire, and radio communication stations in use; broadcast stations - 2 AM, 1 FM, 2 TV; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

BURKINA

Defense Forces

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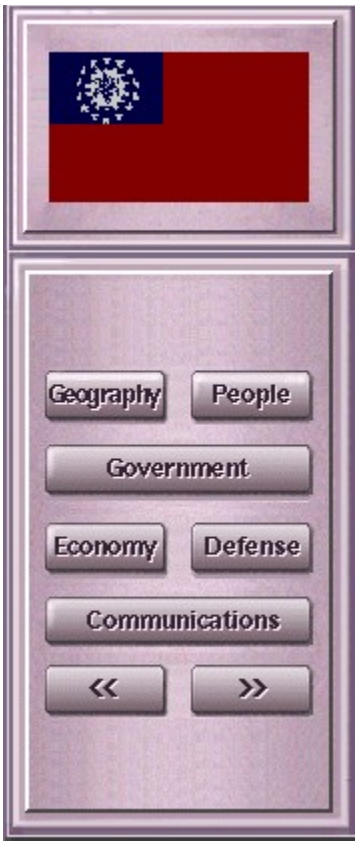
Branches: Army, Air Force, National Gendarmerie, National Police, People's Militia Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,947,935; fit for military service 995,532 (1993 est.); no conscription Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $NA, NA% of GDP

CHINA
Changsha
BHUTAN
Thimphu
Kunming
BANGLADESH
Calcutta
Dhaka
Mandalay
BURMA
Hanoi
Hainan
LAOS
Vientiane
VIETNAM
Hue
Bay of
Bangal
Rangoon
THAILAND
Bangkok
CAMBODIA
Andaman
Islands
Phnom
Penh
Ho Chi Minh C
Nicobar
Islands
Songkhla
MALAYSIA


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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BURMA

Geography

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Location: Southeast Asia, bordering the Bay of Bengal, between Bangladesh and Thailand

Area:

total area:	678,500 km2
land area:	657,740 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than Texas

Land Boundaries:

total:	5,876 km
Bangladesh:	193 km
China:	2,185 km
India:	1,463 km
Laos:	235km
Thailand:	1,800 km

Coastline: 1,930 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	24 nm
continental shelf:	200 nm or to the edge of continental margin
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical monsoon; cloudy, rainy, hot, humid summers (southwest monsoon, June to September); less cloudy, scant rainfall, mild temperatures, lower humidity during winter (northeast monsoon, December to April)

Terrain: central lowlands ringed by steep, rugged highlands

Natural Resources: petroleum, timber, tin, antimony, zinc, copper, tungsten, lead, coal, some marble, limestone, precious stones, natural gas

Land Use:

arable land:	15%
permanent crops:	1%
meadows and pastures:	1%
forest and woodland:	49%
other:	34%

Irrigated Land: 10,180 km2 (1989)

Environment: subject to destructive earthquakes and cyclones; flooding and landslides common during rainy season (June to September); deforestation Note: strategic location near major Indian Ocean shipping lanes

BURMA

People

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Population: 43,455,953 (July 1993 est.) Population growth rate: 1.88% (1993 est.) Birth rate: 28.88 births/1,000 population (1993 est.) Death rate: 10.05 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.) Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.) Infant mortality rate: 65.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	59.5 years
male:	57.5 years
female:	61.63 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.7 children born/woman (1993 est.)

Nationality:

noun:	Burmese (singular and plural)
adjective:	Burmese

Ethnic divisions:

Burman:	68%
Shan:	9%
Karen:	7%
Rakhine:	4%
Chinese:	3%
Mon:	2%
Indian:	2%
other:	5%

Religions:

Buddhist:	89%
Christian:	4%
(Baptist:	3%
Roman Catholic:	1%)
Muslim:	4%,
animist beliefs:	1%
other:	2%

Languages:

Burmese:	NA%

Note: minority ethnic groups have their own languages

Literacy:

Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	81%

male:	89%
female:	72%
Labor force: 16.007 million (1992)	
by occupation:	
agriculture:	65.2%
industry:	14.3%
trade:	10.1%
government:	6.3%
other:	4.1% (FY89 est.)

BURMA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: Union of Burma
conventional short form: Burma
local long form: Pyidaungzu Myanma Naingngandaw (translated by the US Government as Union of Myanma and by the Burmese as Union of Myanmar)
local short form: Myanma Naingngandaw
former: Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma

Digraph: BM
Type: military regime
Capital: Rangoon (sometimes translated as Yangon)
Administrative divisions: 7 divisions* (yin-mya, singular - yin) and 7 states (pyine-mya, singular - pyine); Chin State, Irrawaddy*, Kachin State, Karan State, Kayah State, Magwe*, Mandalay*, Mon State, Pegu*, Rakhine State, Rangoon*, Sagaing*, Shan State, Tenasserim*
Independence: 4 January 1948 (from UK)
Constitution: 3 January 1974 (suspended since 18 September 1988); National Convention started on 9 January 1993 to draft chapter headings for a new constitution
Legal system: has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
National holiday: Independence Day, 4 January (1948)
Political parties and leaders: National Unity Party (NUP; proregime), THA KYAW; National League for Democracy (NLD), U AUNG SHWE; National Coalition of Union of Burma (NCGUB), SEIN WIN (which consists of individuals legitimately elected to parliament, but not recognized by military regime) fled to border area and joined with insurgents in December 1990 to form a parallel government
Other political or pressure groups: Kachin Independence Army (KIA); United Wa State Army (UWSA); Karen National Union (KNU - the only non-drug group); several Shan factions, including the Mong Tai Army (MTA)
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: People's Assembly: last held 27 May 1990, but Assembly never convened; results - NLD 80%; seats - (485 total) NLD 396, the regime-favored NUP 10, other 79
Executive branch: chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, State Law and Order Restoration Council
Legislative branch: unicameral People's Assembly (Pyithu Hluttaw) was dissolved after the coup of 18 September 1988
Judicial branch: none; Council of People's Justices was abolished after the coup of 18 September 1988
Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: Chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council Gen. THAN SHWE (since 23 April 1992)
Member of: AsDB, CCC, CP, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC,

ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador U THAUNG chancery: 2300 S Street NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 332-9044 through 9046 consulate general: New York

US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: (vacant); Deputy Chief of Mission, Charge d'Affaires Franklin P. HUDDLE, Jr. embassy: 581 Merchant Street, Rangoon mailing address: GPO Box 521, AMEMB Box B, APO AP 96546 telephone: [95] (1) 82055, 82181 FAX: [95] (1) 80409

Flag: red with a blue rectangle in the upper hoist-side corner bearing, all in white, 14 five-pointed stars encircling a cogwheel containing a stalk of rice; the 14 stars represent the 14 administrative divisions

BURMA

Economy

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Overview: Burma is a poor Asian country, with a per capita GDP of about $660. The nation has been unable to achieve any substantial improvement in export earnings because of falling prices for many of its major commodity exports. For rice, traditionally the most important export, the drop in world prices has been accompanied by shrinking markets and a smaller volume of sales. In 1985 teak replaced rice as the largest export and continues to hold this position. The economy is heavily dependent on the agricultural sector, which generates about 40% of GDP and provides employment for 65% of the work force. Burma has been largely isolated from international economic forces and has been trying to encourage foreign investment, so far with little success.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $28 billion (1992)

National product real growth rate: 1.3% (1992)

National product per capita: $660 (1992)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 50% (1992)

Unemployment rate: 9.6% (FY89 est.) in urban areas

Budget: revenues $8.1 billion; expenditures $11.6 billion, including capital expenditures of $NA (1992)

Exports:

$535.1 million (FY92)

commodities:

teak:	NA%
rice:	NA%
oilseed:	NA%
metals:	NA%
rubber:	NA%
gems:	NA%

partners:

China:	NA%
India:	NA%
Thailand:	NA%
Singapore:	NA%

Imports:

$907.0 million (FY92)

commodities:

machinery:	NA%
transport equipment:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%
food products:	NA%

partners:

Japan:	NA

China:	NA
Singapore:	NA

External debt: $4 billion (1992)
Industrial production: growth rate 2.6% (FY90 est.); accounts for 10% of GDP
Electricity: 1,100,000 kW capacity; 2,800 million kWh produced, 65 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: agricultural processing; textiles and footwear; wood and wood products; petroleum refining; mining of copper, tin, tungsten, iron; construction materials; pharmaceuticals; fertilizer
Agriculture: accounts for 40% of GDP (including fish and forestry); self-sufficient in food; principal crops - paddy rice, corn, oilseed, sugarcane, pulses; world's largest stand of hardwood trees; rice and teak account for 55% of export revenues
Illicit drugs: world's largest illicit producer of opium poppy and minor producer of cannabis for the international drug trade; opium production has nearly doubled since the collapse of Rangoon's antinarcotic programs
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $158 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $3.9 billion; Communist countries (1970-89), $424 million
Currency: 1 kyat (K) = 100 pyas
Exchange rates: kyats (K) per US$1 - 6.0963 (January 1992), 6.2837 (1991), 6.3386 (1990), 6.7049 (1989), 6.46 (1988), 6.6535 (1987); unofficial - 105
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

BURMA

Communications

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Railroads: 3,991 km total, all government owned; 3,878 km 1.000-meter gauge, 113 km narrow-gauge industrial lines; 362 km double track Highways: 27,000 km total; 3,200 km bituminous, 17,700 km improved earth or gravel, 6,100 km unimproved earth Inland waterways: 12,800 km; 3,200 km navigable by large commercial vessels Pipelines: crude oil 1,343 km; natural gas 330 km Ports: Rangoon, Moulmein, Bassein Merchant marine: 62 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 940,264 GRT/1,315,156 DWT; includes 3 passenger-cargo, 18 cargo, 5 refrigerated cargo, 4 vehicle carrier, 2 container, 2 oil tanker, 3 chemical, 1 combination ore/oil, 23 bulk, 1 combination bulk

Airports:

total:	83
usable:	78
with permanent-surface runways:	26
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	3
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	38

Telecommunications: meets minimum requirements for local and intercity service for business and government; international service is good; 53,000 telephones (1986); radiobroadcast coverage is limited to the most populous areas; broadcast stations - 2 AM, 1 FM, 1 TV (1985); 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT earth station

BURMA

Defense Forces

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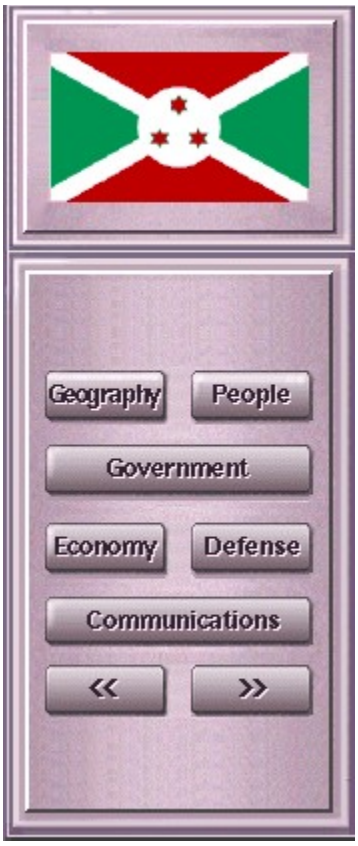
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 11,004,419; females age 15-49 10,945,899; males fit for military service 5,894,514; females fit for military service 5,847,958; males reach military age (18) annually 435,030; females reach military age (18) annually 420,487 (1993 est.); both sexes are liable for military service

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $NA, NA% of GDP (1992)

Kisangani
Kampala
KENYA
ZAIRE
Nairobi
Kigali
Lake
Victoria
RWANDA
BURUNDI
Bujumbura
Mombas
Lake
Tanganyika
Kalemie
Zanzibar
Kananga
TANZANIA
Dar es Sala
Mbeya
Lake
Nyasa
MALAWI
Ndola
Lilongwe
ZAMBIA
MOZAMBIQUE
Lusaka
Harare


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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BURUNDI

Geography

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Location: Central Africa, between Tanzania and Zaire

Area:

total area:	27,830 km2
land area:	25,650 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than Maryland

Land Boundaries:

total:	974 km
Rwanda:	290 km
Tanzania:	451 km
Zaire:	233 km

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

Maritime Claims:

none; landlocked

International Disputes: none

Climate: temperate; warm; occasional frost in uplands

Terrain: mostly rolling to hilly highland; some plains

Natural Resources: nickel, uranium, rare earth oxide, peat, cobalt, copper, platinum (not yet exploited), vanadium

Land Use:

arable land:	43%
permanent crops:	8%
meadows and pastures:	35%
forest and woodland:	2%
other:	12%

Irrigated Land: 720 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: soil exhaustion; soil erosion; deforestation Note: landlocked; straddles crest of the Nile-Congo watershed

BURUNDI

People

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Population: 5,985,308 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.34% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 44.69 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 21.25 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 115.6 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	40.75 years
male:	38.79 years
female:	42.76 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.76 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Burundian(s)
adjective:	Burundi

Ethnic divisions:
Africans:

Hutu (Bantu):	85%
Tutsi (Hamitic):	14%
Twa (Pygmy):	1%

Note: other Africans include about 70,000 refugees, mostly Rwandans and Zairians
non-Africans:Europeans 3,000South Asians 2,000
Religions:

Christian:	67%
(Roman Catholic:	62%
Protestant:	5%)
indigenous beliefs:	32%,
Muslim:	1%

Languages:

Kirundi (official):	NA%
French (official):	NA%

Swahili (along Lake Tanganyika and in the Bujumbura area):NA%
Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	50%
male:	61%
female:	40%

Labor force: 1.9 million (1983 est.)
by occupation:

agriculture:	93.0%
government:	4.0%
industry and commerce:	1.5%
services:	1.5%

Note: 52% of population of working age (1985)

BURUNDI

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Burundi
conventional short form:	Burundi
local long form:	Republika y'u Burundi
local short form:	Burundi

Digraph: BY

Type: republic

Capital: Bujumbura

Administrative divisions: 15 provinces; Bubanza, Bujumbura, Bururi, Cankuzo, Cibitoke, Gitega, Karuzi, Kayanza, Kirundo, Makamba, Muramvya, Muyinga, Ngozi, Rutana, Ruyigi

Independence: 1 July 1962 (from UN trusteeship under Belgian administration)

Constitution: 13 March 1992 draft provides for establishment of plural political system

Legal system: based on German and Belgian civil codes and customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 1 July (1962)

Political parties and leaders: only party - National Party of Unity and Progress (UPRONA), Nicolas MAYUGI, secretary general; Note: although Burundi is still officially a one-party state, at least four political parties were formed in 1991 and set the precedent for constitutional reform in 1992 - Burundi Democratic Front (FRODEBU), Organization of the People of Burundi (RPB), Socialist Party of Burundi (PSB), Royalist Parliamentary Party (PRP) - the most significant opposition party is FRODEBU, led by Melchior NDADAYE; the Party for the Liberation of the Hutu People (PALIPEHUTU), formed in exile in the early 1980s, is an ethnica lly based political party dedicated to majority rule; the government has long accused PALIPEHUTU of practicing devisive ethnic politics and fomenting violence against the state; PALIPEHUTU's exclusivist charter makes it an unlikely candidate for legalization under the new constitution that will require party membership open to all ethnic groups

Suffrage: universal adult at age NA

Elections: National Assembly: Note - The National Unity Charter outlining the principles for constitutional government was adopted by a national referendum on 5 February 1991; new elections to the National Assembly are to take place 29 June 1993; presidential elections are to take place 1 June 1993

Executive branch: president; chairman of the Central Committee of the National Party of Unity and Progress (UPRONA), prime minister

Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly (Assemblee Nationale) was dissolved following the coup of 3 September 1987; at an extraordinary party congress held from 27 to 29 December 1990, the Central Committee of the National Party of Unity and Progress (UPRONA) replaced the Military Committee for National Salvation, and became the supreme governing body during the transition to constitutional government

Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)
Leaders: Chief of State: President Major Pierre BUYOYA (since 9 September 1987) Head of Government: Prime Minister Adrien SIBOMANA (since 26 October 1988)
Member of: ACCT, ACP, AfDB, CCC, CEEAC, CEPGL, ECA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTERPOL, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Julien KAVAKURE chancery: Suite 212, 2233 Wisconsin Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20007 telephone: (202) 342-2574
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Cynthia Shepherd PERRY embassy: Avenue des Etats-Unis, Bujumbura mailing address: B. P. 1720, Bujumbura telephone: [257] (223) 454 FAX: [257] (222) 926
Flag: divided by a white diagonal cross into red panels (top and bottom) and green panels (hoist side and outer side) with a white disk superimposed at the center bearing three red six-pointed stars outlined in green arranged in a triangular design (one star above, two stars below)

BURUNDI

Economy

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Overview: A landlocked, resource-poor country in an early stage of economic development, Burundi is predominately agricultural with only a few basic industries. Its economic health depends on the coffee crop, which accounts for an average 90% of foreign exchange earnings each year. The ability to pay for imports therefore continues to rest largely on the vagaries of the climate and the international coffee market. As part of its economic reform agenda, launched in February 1991 with IMF and World Bank support, Burundi is trying to diversify its agricultural exports and attract foreign investment in industry. Several state-owned coffee companies were privatized via public auction in September 1991.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $1.23 billion (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate: 5% (1991 est.)

National product per capita: $205 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 9% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $318 million; expenditures $326 million, including capital expenditures of $150 million (1991 est.)

Exports: $91.7 million (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

coffee:	81%
tea:	NA%
hides:	NA%
and skins:	NA%

partners:

EC:	83%
US:	5%
Asia:	2%

Imports: $246 million (c.i.f., 1991)

commodities:

capital goods:	31%

petroleum products 15%

foodstuffs:	NA%
consumer goods:	NA%

partners:

EC:	57%

Asia 23%

US:	3%

External debt: $1 billion (1990 est.)

Industrial production: real growth rate 11.0% (1991 est.); accounts for about 5% of GDP

Electricity: 55,000 kW capacity; 105 million kWh produced, 20 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries: light consumer goods such as blankets, shoes, soap; assembly of imports; public works

construction; food processing
Agriculture: accounts for 60% of GDP; 90% of population dependent on subsistence farming; marginally self-sufficient in food production; cash crops - coffee, cotton, tea; food crops - corn, sorghum, sweet potatoes, bananas, manioc; livestock - meat, milk, hides and skins
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $71 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $10.2 billion; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $32 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $175 million
Currency: 1 Burundi franc (FBu) = 100 centimes
Exchange rates: Burundi francs (FBu) per US$1 - 235.75 (January 1993), 208.30 (1992), 181.51 (1991), 171.26 (1990), 158.67 (1989), 140.40 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

BURUNDI

Communications

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Highways: 5,900 km total; 400 km paved, 2,500 km gravel or laterite, 3,000 km improved or unimproved earth Inland waterways: Lake Tanganyika Ports: Bujumbura (lake port) connects to transportation systems of Tanzania and Zaire

Airports:

total:	5
usable:	4
with permanent-surface runways:	1
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	1
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	4

Telecommunications: sparse system of wire, radiocommunications, and low-capacity microwave radio relay links; 8,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 2 AM, 2 FM, 1 TV; 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT earth station

BURUNDI

Defense Forces

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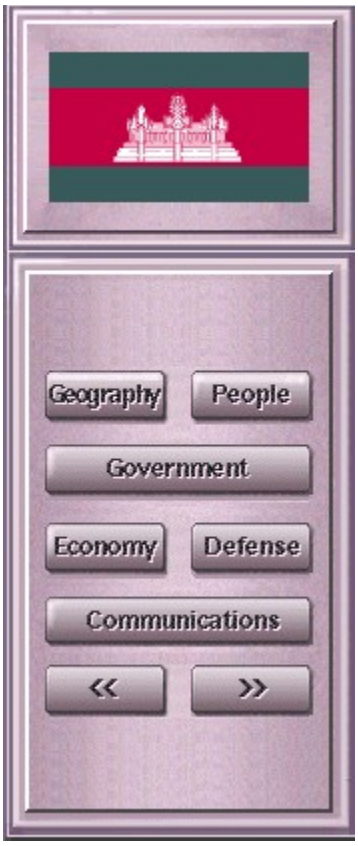
Branches: Army (includes naval and air units), paramilitary Gendarmerie

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,283,308; fit for military service 670,381; reach military age (16) annually 62,700 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $28 million, 3.7% of GDP (1989)

CHINA
Kunming
Hong Kong
Macau
Hanoi
Luzon
Mandalay
BURMA
LAOS
Vientiane
Hainan Dao
VIETNAM
Hue
Rangoon
THAILAND
South
China
Sea
Bangkok
CAMBODIA
Andaman
Islands
Phnom
Penh
Ho Chi Minh City
Bay of
Bangal
Bandar Seri
Begawan
Nicobar
Islands
Songkhla
BRUNEI
MALAYSIA
MALAYSIA
Kuala Lumpur
Medan


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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CAMBODIA

Geography

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Location: Southeast Asia, bordering the Gulf of Thailand, between Thailand and Vietnam

Area:

total area:	181,040 km2
land area:	176,520 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than Oklahoma

Land Boundaries:

total:	2,572 km
Laos:	541 km
Thailand:	803 km
Vietnam:	1,228 km

Coastline: 443 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	24 nm
continental shelf:	200 nm
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: offshore islands and three sections of the boundary with Vietnam are in dispute; maritime boundary with Vietnam not defined

Climate: tropical; rainy, monsoon season (May to October); dry season (December to March); little seasonal temperature variation

Terrain: mostly low, flat plains; mountains in southwest and north

Natural Resources: timber, gemstones, some iron ore, manganese, phosphates, hydropower potential

Land Use:

arable land:	16%
permanent crops:	1%
meadows and pastures:	3%
forest and woodland:	76%
other:	4%

Irrigated Land: 920 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: a land of paddies and forests dominated by Mekong River and Tonle Sap

Note: buffer between Thailand and Vietnam

CAMBODIA

People

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Population: 9,898,900 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 4.41% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 45.52 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 16.57 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 15.15 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 111.5 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	49.06 years
male:	47.6 years
female:	50.6 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 5.81 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Cambodian(s)
adjective:	Cambodian

Ethnic divisions:

Khmer:	90%
Vietnamese:	5%
Chinese:	1%
other:	4%

Religions:

Theravada Buddhism:	95%
other:	5%

Languages:

Khmer (official):	NA%
French:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	35%
male:	48%
female:	22%

Labor force: 2,500,000 to 3,000,000
by occupation:

agriculture:	80% (1988 est.)

CAMBODIA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Cambodia

Digraph: CB

Type: transitional government currently administered by the Supreme National Council (SNC), a body set up under United Nations' auspices, in preparation for an internationally supervised election in 1993 and including representatives from each of the country's four political factions

Capital: Phnom Penh

Administrative divisions: 20 provinces (khet, singular and plural); Banteay Meanchey, Batdambang, Kampong Cham, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Spoe, Kampong Thum, Kampot, Kandal, Kaoh Kong, Kracheh, Mondol Kiri, Phnum Penh, Pouthisat, Preah Vihear, Prey Veng, Rotanokiri, Siemreab-Otdar Meanchey, Stoeng Treng, Svay Rieng, Takev

Independence: 9 November 1949 (from France)

Constitution: a new constitution will be drafted after the national election in 1993

Legal system: NA

National holiday: NGC: Independence Day, 17 April (1975) SOC: Liberation Day, 7 January (1979)

Political parties and leaders: Democratic Kampuchea (DK, also known as the Khmer Rouge) under KHIEU SAMPHAN; Cambodian Pracheachon Party or Cambodian People's Party (CPP) under CHEA SIM; Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) under SON SANN; National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia (FUNCINPEC) under Prince NORODOM RANARIDDH; Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) under SAK SUTSAKHAN

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: UN-supervised election for a 120-member constituent assembly based on proportional representation within each province is scheduled for 23-27 May 1993; the assembly will draft and approve a constitution and then transform itself into a legislature that will create a new Cambodian Government

Executive branch: a 12 member Supreme National Council (SNC), chaired by Prince NORODOM SIHANOUK, composed of representatives from each of the four political factions; faction names and delegation leaders are: State of Cambodia (SOC) - HUN SEN; Democratic Kampuchea (DK or Khmer Rouge) - KHIEU SAMPHAN; Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) - SON SANN; National United Front for an Independent, Peaceful, Neutral, and Cooperative Cambodia (FUNCINPEC) - Prince NORODOM RANARIDDH

Legislative branch: pending a national election in 1993, the incumbent SOC faction's unicameral National Assembly is the only functioning national legislative body

Judicial branch: Supreme People's Court pending a national election in 1993, the incumbent SOC faction's Supreme People's Court is the only functioning national judicial body

Leaders: Chief of State: SNC - Chairman Prince NORODOM SIHANOUK, under UN supervision Head of Government: NGC - vacant, but will be determined following the national election in 1993;

SOC - Chairman of the Council of Ministers HUN SEN (since 14 January 1985)
Member of: AsDB, CP, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, ITU, LORCS, NAM, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: the Supreme National Council (SNC) represents Cambodia in international organizations
US diplomatic representation: US representative: Charles TWINNING mission: 27 EO Street 240, Phnom Penh mailing address: Box P, APO AP 96546 telephone: (855) 23-26436 or (855) 23-26438 FAX: (855) 23-26437
Flag: SNC - blue background with white map of Cambodia in middle; SOC - two equal horizontal bands of red (top) and blue with a gold stylized five-towered temple representing Angkor Wat in the center

CAMBODIA

Economy

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Overview: Cambodia remains a desperately poor country whose economic recovery is held hostage to continued political unrest and factional hostilities. The country's immediate economic challenge is an acute financial crisis that is undermining monetary stability and preventing disbursement of foreign development assistance. Cambodia is still recovering from an abrupt shift in 1990 to free-market economic mechanisms and a cutoff in aid from former Soviet bloc countries; these changes have severely impacted on public sector revenues and performance. The country's infrastructure of roads, bridges, and power plants has been severely degraded, now having only 40-50% of prewar capacity. The economy remains essentially rural, with 90% of the population living in the countryside and dependent mainly on subsistence agriculture. Statistical data on the economy continue to be sparse and unreliable.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $2 billion (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate: NA%

National product per capita: $280 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 250-300% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $120 million; expenditures $NA, including capital expenditures of $NA (1992 est.)

Exports: $59 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:

natural rubber:	NA%
rice:	NA%
pepper:	NA%
wood:	NA%

partners:

Vietnam:	NA%
USSR:	NA%
Eastern Europe:	NA%
Japan:	NA%
India:	NA%

Imports: $170 million (c.i.f., 1990 est.)

commodities:

international food aid;

fuels:	NA%
consumer goods:	NA%
machinery:	NA%

partners:

Vietnam:	NA%
USSR:	NA%
Eastern Europe:	NA%

Japan:	NA%
India:	NA%

External debt: $717 million (1990)
Industrial production: growth rate NA%
Electricity: 35,000 kW capacity; 70 million kWh produced, 9 kWh per capita (1990)
Industries: rice milling, fishing, wood and wood products, rubber, cement, gem mining
Agriculture: mainly subsistence farming except for rubber plantations; main crops - rice, rubber, corn; food shortages - rice, meat, vegetables, dairy products, sugar, flour
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $725 million; Western (non-US countries) (1970-89), $300 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $1.8 billion
Currency: 1 riel (CR) = 100 sen
Exchange rates: riels (CR) per US$1 - 2,800 (September 1992), 500 (December 1991), 560 (1990), 159.00 (1988), 100.00 (1987)
Fiscal year: calendar year

CAMBODIA

Communications

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Railroads: 612 km 1.000-meter gauge, government owned

Highways: 13,351 km total; 2,622 km bituminous; 7,105 km crushed stone, gravel, or improved earth; 3,624 km unimproved earth; some roads in disrepair

Inland waterways: 3,700 km navigable all year to craft drawing 0.6 meters; 282 km navigable to craft drawing 1.8 meters

Ports: Kampong Saom, Phnom Penh

Airports:

total:	15
usable:	9
with permanent-surface runways:	5
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	2
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	4

Telecommunications: service barely adequate for government requirements and virtually nonexistent for general public; international service limited to Vietnam and other adjacent countries; broadcast stations - 1 AM, no FM, 1 TV

CAMBODIA

Defense Forces

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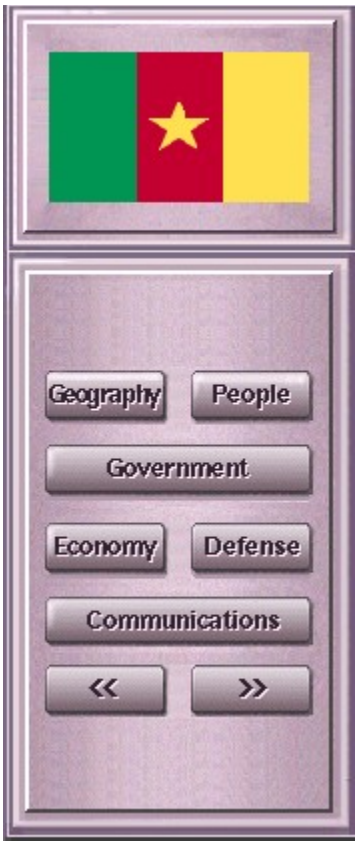
Branches: SOC: Cambodian People's Armed Forces (CPAF) Communist resistance forces: National Army of Democratic Kampuchea (Khmer Rouge) non-Communist resistance forces: Armee National Kampuchea Independent (ANKI) which is sometimes anglicized as National Army of Independent Cambodia (NAIC), Khmer People's National Liberation Armed Forces (KPNLAF)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,883,679; fit for military service 1,033,168; reach military age (18) annually 74,585 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $NA, NA% of GDP

NIGER
ombouctou
MALI
Agadez
CHAD
Niamey
Zinder
N'Djamena
BURKINA
Kano
Maiduguri
agadougou
BENIN
NIGERIA
Maroua
SUDAN
TOGO
Abuja
Garoua
GHANA
Porto-Novo
Lagos
CENTRAL
AFRICAN
REPUBLIC
Lome
Accra
CAMEROON
Yaounde
Bangui
Malabo
Kribi
South
EQUATORIAL
GUINEA
Libreville
CONGO
Atlantic
CAMEROON
GABON
ZAIRE
Brazzaville
Pointe-Noire
Kinshasa
Ocean
ANGOLA
Kananga
Luanda
Waw
Kisangani
Kigali
RWANDA
BURUNDI
Kalemie


Geography
People
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CAMEROON

Geography

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Location: Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean between Equatorial Guinea and Nigeria

Area:

total area:	475,440 km2
land area:	469,440 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than California

Land Boundaries:

total:	4,591 km
Central African Republic:	797 km
Chad:	1,094 km
Congo:	523km
Equatorial Guinea:	189 km
Gabon:	298 km
Nigeria:	1,690 km

Coastline: 402 km

Maritime Claims:

territorial sea:	50 nm

International Disputes: demarcation of international boundaries in Lake Chad, the lack of which has led to border incidents in the past, is completed and awaiting ratification by Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria; boundary commission, created with Nigeria to discuss unresolved land and maritime boundaries, has not yet convened

Climate: varies with terrain from tropical along coast to semiarid and hot in north

Terrain: diverse, with coastal plain in southwest, dissected plateau in center, mountains in west, plains in north

Natural Resources: petroleum, bauxite, iron ore, timber, hydropower potential

Land Use:

arable land:	13%
permanent crops:	2%
meadows and pastures:	18%
forest and woodland:	54%
other:	13%

Irrigated Land: 280 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: recent volcanic activity with release of poisonous gases; deforestation; overgrazing; desertification

Note: sometimes referred to as the hinge of Africa

CAMEROON

People

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Population: 12,755,873 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.9% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 40.66 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 11.63 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 78.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	56.66 years
male:	54.65 years
female:	58.74 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 5.88 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Cameroonian(s)
adjective:	Cameroonian

Ethnic divisions:

Cameroon Highlanders:	31%
Equatorial Bantu:	19%
Kirdi:	11%
Fulani:	10%,
Northwestern Bantu:	8%
Eastern Nigritic:	7%
other African:	13%

non-African less than 1%
Religions:

indigenous beliefs:	51%
Christian:	33%
Muslim:	16%

Languages:
Note: 24 major African language groups

English (official):	NA%
French (official):	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	54%
male:	66%
female:	43%

Labor force: NA
by occupation:

agriculture:	74.4%
industry and transport:	11.4%
other services:	14.2% (1983)

Note: 50% of population of working age (15-64 years) (1985)

CAMEROON

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Cameroon
conventional short form:	Cameroon
former:	French Cameroon

Digraph: CM

Type: unitary republic; multiparty presidential regime (opposition parties legalized 1990)

Capital: Yaounde

Administrative divisions: 10 provinces; Adamaoua, Centre, Est, Extreme-Nord, Littoral, Nord, Nord-Ouest, Ouest, Sud, Sud-Ouest

Independence: 1 January 1960 (from UN trusteeship under French administration)

Constitution: 20 May 1972

Legal system: based on French civil law system, with common law influence; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: National Day, 20 May (1972)

Political parties and leaders: Cameroon People's Democratic Movement (CPDM), Paul BIYA, president, is government-controlled and was formerly the only party, but opposition parties were legalized in 1990 major opposition parties: National Union for Democracy and Progress (UNDP) major oppositon parties: Social Democratic Front (SDF) major opposition parties: Cameroonian Democratic Union (UDC); Union of Cameroonian Populations (UPC)

Other political or pressure groups: NA

Suffrage: 20 years of age; universal

Elections: National Assembly: last held 1 March 1992 (next scheduled for March 1997); results - (180 seats) CPDM 88, UNDP 68, UPC 18, MDR 6 President: last held 11 October 1992; results - President Paul BIYA reelected with about 40% of the vote amid widespread allegations of fraud; SDF candidate John FRU NDI got 36% of the vote; UNDP candidate Bello Bouba MAIGARI got 19% of the vote

Executive branch: president, Cabinet

Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly (Assemblee Nationale)

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Leaders: Chief of State: President Paul BIYA (since 6 November 1982) Head of Government: Prime Minister Simon ACHIDI ACHU (since 9 April 1992)

Member of: ACCT (associate), ACP, AfDB, BDEAC, CCC, CEEAC, ECA, FAO, FZ, G-19, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, OIC, PCA, UDEAC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNTAC, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Paul PONDI chancery: 2349 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 265-8790 through 8794

US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Harriet ISOM embassy: Rue Nachtigal, Yaounde mailing address: B. P. 817, Yaounde telephone: [237] 234-014 FAX: [237] 230-753

consulate: Douala
Flag: three equal vertical bands of green (hoist side), red, and yellow with a yellow five-pointed star centered in the red band; uses the popular pan-African colors of Ethiopia

CAMEROON

Economy

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Overview: Because of its offshore oil resources, Cameroon has one of the highest incomes per capita in tropical Africa. Still, it faces many of the serious problems facing other underdeveloped countries, such as political instability, a top-heavy civil service, and a generally unfavorable climate for business enterprise. The development of the oil sector led rapid economic growth between 1970 and 1985. Growth came to an abrupt halt in 1986 precipitated by steep declines in the prices of major exports: coffee, cocoa, and petroleum. Export earnings were cut by almost one-third, and inefficiencies in fiscal management were exposed. In 1990-92, with support from the IMF and World Bank, the government has begun to introduce reforms designed to spur business investment, increase efficiency in agriculture, and recapitalize the nation's banks. Nationwide strikes organized by opposition parties in 1991, however, undermined these efforts.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $11.5 billion (1990 est.)

National product real growth rate: 3% (1990 est.)

National product per capita: $1,040 (1990 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 3% (1990 est.)

Unemployment rate: 25% (1990 est.)

Budget: revenues $1.7 billion; expenditures $2.4 billion, including capital expenditures of $422 million (FY90 est.)

Exports: $1.8 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

petroleum products:	51%
coffee:	NA%
beans:	NA%
cocoa:	NA%
aluminum products:	NA%
timber:	NA%

partners:

EC (particularly France):	about 50%
US:	NA%
African countries:	NA%

Imports: $1.2 billion (c.i.f., 1991)

commodities:

machines and electrical equipment:	NA%
food:	NA%
consumer goods:	NA%
transport equipment:	NA%

partners:

EC about:	60%
France:	41%

Germany: 9%
African countries, Japan, US 4%
External debt: $6 billion (1991)
Industrial production: growth rate 6.4% (FY87); accounts for 30% of GDP
Electricity: 755,000 kW capacity; 2,190 million kWh produced, 190 kWh per capita (1991)
Industries: petroleum production and refining, food processing, light consumer goods, textiles, sawmills
Agriculture: the agriculture and forestry sectors provide employment for the majority of the population, contributing nearly 25% to GDP and providing a high degree of self-sufficiency in staple foods; commercial and food crops include coffee, cocoa, timber, cotton, rubber, bananas, oilseed, grains, livestock, root starches
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-90), $479 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-90), $4.75 billion; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $29 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $125 million
Currency: 1 CFA franc (CFAF) = 100 centimes
Exchange rates: Communaute Financiere Africaine francs (CFAF) per US$1 - 274.06 (January 1993), 264.69 (1992), 282.11 (1991), 272.26 (1990), 319.01 (1989), 297.85 (1988)
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

CAMEROON

Communications

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Railroads: 1,003 km total; 858 km 1.000-meter gauge, 145 km 0.600-meter gauge

Highways: about 65,000 km total; includes 2,682 km paved, 32,318 km gravel and improved earth, and 30,000 km of unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 2,090 km; of decreasing importance

Ports: Douala

Merchant marine: 2 cargo ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 24,122 GRT/33,509 DWT

Airports:

total:	59
usable:	51
with permanent-surface runways:	11
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	6
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	51

Telecommunications: good system of open wire, cable, troposcatter, and microwave radio relay; 26,000 telephones, 2 telephones per 1,000 persons, available only to business and government; broadcast stations - 11 AM, 11 FM, 1 TV; 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth stations

CAMEROON

Defense Forces

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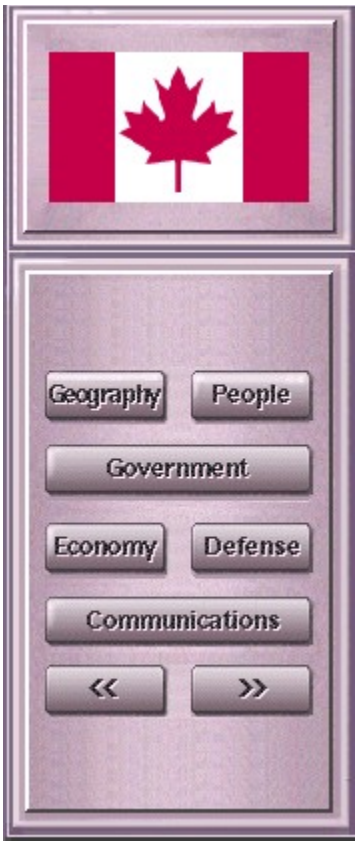
Branches: Army, Navy (including Naval Infantry), Air Force, National Gendarmerie, Presidential Guard

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 2,844,280; fit for military service 1,432,563; reach military age (18) annually 125,453 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $219 million, less than 2% of GDP (1990 est.)

Arctic Ocean
GREENLAND
(Denmark)
ICELAND
Bearfort
Sea
Baffin Bay
Alaska
(US)
Davis
Strait
Whitehorse
Labrador Sea
Hudson
Bay
North
Pacific
Ocean
Prince
Rupert
CANADA
Vancouver
Winnipeg
Quebec
Montreal
Toronto
North
Atlantic
Ocean
UNITED STATES


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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CANADA

Geography

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Location: Northern North America, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean and North Pacific Ocean north of the US

Area:

total area:	9,976,140 km2
land area:	9,220,970 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than US

Land Boundaries:

total:	8,893 km
US:	8,893 km (includes 2,477 km with Alaska)

Coastline: 243,791 km

Maritime Claims:

continental shelf:	200 m depth or to depth of exploitation
exclusive fishing zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: maritime boundary disputes with the US; Saint Pierre and Miquelon is focus of maritime boundary dispute between Canada and France

Climate: varies from temperate in south to subarctic and arctic in north

Terrain: mostly plains with mountains in west and lowlands in southeast

Natural Resources: nickel, zinc, copper, gold, lead, molybdenum, potash, silver, fish, timber, wildlife, coal, petroleum, natural gas

Land Use:

arable land:	5%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	3%
forest and woodland:	35%
other:	57%

Irrigated Land: 8,400 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: 80% of population concentrated within 160 km of US border; continuous permafrost in north a serious obstacle to development

Note: second-largest country in world (after Russia); strategic location between Russia and US via north polar route

CANADA

People

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Population: 27,769,993 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 1.28% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 14.48 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 7.35 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 5.68 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 7 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	77.98 years
male:	74.54 years
female:	81.6 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.84 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Canadian(s)
adjective:	Canadian

Ethnic divisions:

British Isles origin:	40%
French origin:	27%
other European:	20%

indigenous Indian and Eskimo 1.5%
Religions:

Roman Catholic:	46%
United Church:	16%
Anglican:	10%
other:	28%

Languages:

English (official):	NA%
French (official):	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1981)

total population:	99%
male:	NA%
female:	NA%

Labor force: 13.38 million
by occupation:

services:	75%
manufacturing:	14%
agriculture:	4%

construction:	3%
other:	4%

(1988)

CANADA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	none
conventional short form:	Canada

Digraph: CA

Type: confederation with parliamentary democracy

Capital: Ottawa

Administrative divisions: 10 provinces and 2 territories*; Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Northwest Territories*, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Yukon Territory*

Independence: 1 July 1867 (from UK)

Constitution: amended British North America Act 1867 patriated to Canada 17 April 1982; charter of rights and unwritten customs

Legal system: based on English common law, except in Quebec, where civil law system based on French law prevails; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Canada Day, 1 July (1867)

Political parties and leaders: Progressive Conservative Party, Brian MULRONEY; Liberal Party, Jean CHRETIEN; New Democratic Party, Audrey McLAUGHLIN; Reform Party, Preston MANNING; Bloc Quebecois, Lucien BOUCHARD

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: House of Commons: last held 21 November 1988 (next to be held by November 1993); results - Progressive Conservative Party 43%, Liberal Party 32%, New Democratic Party 20%, other 5%; seats - (295 total) Progressive Conservative Party 159, Liberal Party 80, New Democratic Party 44, Bloc Quebecois 9, independents 3

Executive branch: British monarch, governor general, prime minister, deputy prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament (Parlement) consists of an upper house or Senate (Senat) and a lower house or House of Commons (Chambre des Communes)

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Leaders: Chief of State: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General Raymond John HNATYSHYN (since 29 January 1990) Head of Government: Prime Minister Kim CAMBELL was chosen to replace Brian MULRONEY on 13 June 1993

Member of: ACCT, AfDB, AG (observer), APEC, AsDB, Australia Group, BIS, C, CCC, CDB (non-regional), COCOM, CP, CSCE, EBRD, ECE, ECLAC, ESA (cooperating state), FAO, G-7, G-8, G-10, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LORCS, MINURSO, MTCR, NACC, NAM (guest), NATO, NEA, NSG, OAS, OECD, ONUSAL, PCA, UN, UNAVEM II, UNCTAD, UNDOF, UNESCO, UNFICYP, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIKOM, UNOMOZ, UNOSOM, UNPROFOR, UNTAC, UNTSO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WMO, WIPO, WTO, ZC

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador John DE CHASTELAIN chancery:

501 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20001 telephone: (202) 682-1740 FAX: (202) 682-7726 consulates general: Atlanta, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, Detroit, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Seattle
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador-designate Governor James J. BLANCHARD embassy: 100 Wellington Street, K1P 5T1, Ottawa mailing address: P. O. Box 5000, Ogdensburg, NY 13669-0430 telephone: (613) 238-5335 or (613) 238-4470 FAX: (613) 238-5720 consulates general: Calgary, Halifax, Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, and Vancouver
Flag: three vertical bands of red (hoist side), white (double width, square), and red with a red maple leaf centered in the white band

CANADA

Economy

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Overview: As an affluent, high-tech industrial society, Canada today closely resembles the US in per capita output, market-oriented economic system, and pattern of production. Since World War II the impressive growth of the manufacturing, mining, and service sectors has transformed the nation from a largely rural economy into one primarily industrial and urban. In the 1980s, Canada registered one of the highest rates of real growth among the OECD nations, averaging about 3.2%. With its great Natural Resources, skilled labor force, and modern capital plant, Canada has excellent economic prospects. However, the continuing constitutional impasse between English- and French-speaking areas has observers discussing a possible split in the confederation; foregn investors have become edgy.

National product: GDP - purchasing power equivalent - $537.1 billion (1992)

National product real growth rate: 0.9% (1992)

National product per capita: $19,600 (1992)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 1.5% (1992)

Unemployment rate: 11.5% (December 1992)

Budget: revenues $111.8 billion; expenditures $138.3 billion, including capital expenditures of $NA (FY90 est.)

Exports: $124.0 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

newsprint:	NA%
wood pulp:	NA%
timber:	NA%
crude petroleum:	NA%
machinery:	NA%
natural gas:	NA%
aluminum:	NA%
motor vehicles and parts:	NA%
telecommunications equipment:	NA%

partners:

US:	NA%
Japan:	NA%
UK:	NA%
Germany:	NA%
South Korea:	NA%
Netherlands:	NA%
China:	NA%

Imports: $118 billion (c.i.f., 1991)

commodities:

crude oil:	NA%

chemicals: NA%
motor vehicles and parts: NA%
durable consumer goods: NA%
electronic computers;
telecommunications equipment and parts: NA%
partners:
US: NA%
Japan: NA%
UK: NA%
Germany: NA%
France: NA%
Mexico: NA%
Taiwan: NA%
South Korea: NA%

External debt: $247 billion (1987)
Industrial production: growth rate 1% (1992); accounts for 34% of GDP
Electricity: 109,340,000 kW capacity; 493,000 million kWh produced, 17,900 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: processed and unprocessed minerals, food products, wood and paper products, transportation equipment, chemicals, fish products, petroleum and natural gas
Agriculture: accounts for about 3% of GDP; one of the world's major producers and exporters of grain (wheat and barley); key source of US agricultural imports; large forest resources cover 35% of total land area; commercial fisheries provide annual catch of 1.5 million metric tons, of which 75% is exported
Illicit drugs: illicit producer of cannabis for the domestic drug market; use of hydroponics technology permits growers to plant large quantities of high-quality marijuana indoors; growing role as a transit point for heroin and cocaine entering the US market
Economic aid: donor - ODA and OOF commitments (1970-89), $7.2 billion
Currency: 1 Canadian dollar (Can$) = 100 cents
Exchange rates: Canadian dollars (Can$) per US$1 - 1.2776 (January 1993), 1.2087 (1992), 1.1457 (1991), 1.1668 (1990), 1.1840 (1989), 1.2307 (1988)
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

CANADA

Communications

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Railroads: 146,444 km total; two major transcontinental freight railway systems - Canadian National (government owned) and Canadian Pacific Railway; passenger service - VIA (government operated); 158 km is electrified

Highways: 884,272 km total; 712,936 km surfaced (250,023 km paved), 171,336 km earth

Inland waterways: 3,000 km, including Saint Lawrence Seaway

Pipelines: crude and refined oil 23,564 km; natural gas 74,980 km

Ports: Halifax, Montreal, Quebec, Saint John (New Brunswick), Saint John's (Newfoundland), Toronto, Vancouver

Merchant marine: 63 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 454,582 GRT/646,329 DWT; includes 1 passenger, 3 short-sea passenger, 2 passenger-cargo, 8 cargo, 2 railcar carrier, 1 refrigerated cargo, 7 roll-on/roll-off, 1 container, 24 oil tanker, 4 chemical tanker, 1 specialized tanker, 9 bulk; Note - does not include ships used exclusively in the Great Lakes

Airports:

total:	1,420
useable:	1,142
with permanent-surface runways:	457
with runways over 3,659 m:	4
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	30
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	330

Telecommunications: excellent service provided by modern media; 18.0 million telephones; broadcast stations - 900 AM, 29 FM, 53 (1,400 repeaters) TV; 5 coaxial submarine cables; over 300 earth stations operating in INTELSAT (including 4 Atlantic Ocean and 1 Pacific Ocean) and domestic systems

CANADA

Defense Forces

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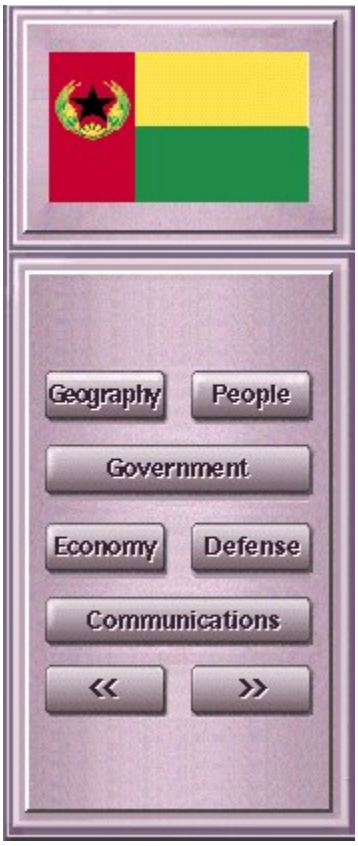
Branches: Canadian Armed Forces (including Land Forces Command, Maritime Command, Air Command, Communications Command, Training Command), Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 7,444,767; fit for military service 6,440,927; reach military age (17) annually 191,884 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $11.3 billion, 2% of GDP (FY92/93)

MAURITANIA
Nouakchott
Dakar
SENEGAL
Banjul
THE
GAMBIA
Bissau
GUINEA
BISSAU
Bamako
GUINEA
Conakry
Freetown
SIERRA
LEONE
Monrovia
LIBERIA
Praia
CAPEVERDE
South
Atlantic
Ocean
0
500 Miles


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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CAPE VERDE

Geography

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Location: in the southeastern North Atlantic Ocean, 500 km west of Senegal in Western Africa

Area:

total area:	4,030 km2
land area:	4,030 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than Rhode Island

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 965 km

Maritime Claims:

measured from claimed archipelagic baselines

exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: temperate; warm, dry, summer; precipitation very erratic

Terrain: steep, rugged, rocky, volcanic

Natural Resources: salt, basalt rock, pozzolana, limestone, kaolin, fish

Land Use:

arable land:	9%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	6%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	85%

Irrigated Land: 20 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: subject to prolonged droughts; harmattan wind can obscure visibility; volcanically and seismically active; deforestation; overgrazing

Note: strategic location 500 km from west coast of Africa near major north-south sea routes; important communications station; important sea and air refueling site

CAPE VERDE

People

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Population: 410,535 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 3.03% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 47.02 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 9.43 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -7.31 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 59.6 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	62.18 years
male:	60.3 years
female:	64.15 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.41 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Cape Verdean(s)
adjective:	Cape Verdean

Ethnic divisions:

Creole (mulatto):	71%
African:	28%
European:	1%

Religions:

Roman Catholicism fused with indigenous beliefs:	NA%

Languages:

Portuguese:	NA%

Note: also Crioulo, a blend of Portuguese and West African words

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1989)

total population:	66%
male:	NA
female:	NA

Labor force: 102,000 (1985 est.)
by occupation:

agriculture (mostly subsistence):	57%
services:	29%
industry:	14% (1981)

Note: 51% of population of working age (1985)

CAPE VERDE

Government

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Names:
Republic of Cape Verde
conventional short form: Cape Verde
local long form: Republica de Cabo Verde
local short form: Cabo Verde

Digraph: CV
Type: republic
Capital: Praia
Administrative divisions: 14 districts (concelhos, singular - concelho); Boa Vista, Brava, Fogo, Maio, Paul, Praia, Porto Novo, Ribeira Grande, Sal, Santa Catarina, Santa Cruz, Sao Nicolau, Sao Vicente, Tarrafal
Independence: 5 July 1975 (from Portugal)
Constitution: 7 September 1980; amended 12 February 1981, December 1988, and 28 September 1990 (legalized opposition parties)
Legal system: NA
National holiday: Independence Day, 5 July (1975)
Political parties and leaders: Movement for Democracy (MPD), Prime Minister Carlos VEIGA, founder and chairman; African Party for Independence of Cape Verde (PAICV), Pedro Verona Rodrigues PIRES, chairman
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: People's National Assembly: last held 13 January 1991 (next to be held January 1996); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (79 total) MPD 56, PAICV 23; Note - this multiparty Assembly election ended 15 years of single-party rule President: last held 17 February 1991 (next to be held February 1996); results - Antonio Monteiro MASCARENHAS (MPD) received 72.6% of vote
Executive branch: president, prime minister, deputy minister, secretaries of state, Council of Ministers (cabinet)
Legislative branch: unicameral People's National Assembly (Assembleia Nacional Popular)
Judicial branch: Supreme Tribunal of Justice (Supremo Tribunal de Justia)
Leaders: Chief of State: President Antonio Monteiro MASCARENHAS (since 22 March 1991) Head of Government: Prime Minister Carlos Alberto Wahnon de Carvalho VEIGA (since 13 January 1991)
Member of: ACP, AfDB, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOM (observer), ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, UN (Cape Verde assumed a nonpermanent seat on the Security Council on 1 January 1992), UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNOMOZ, UPU, WCL, WHO, WMO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Carlos Alberto Santos SILVA chancery: 3415 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20007 telephone: (202) 965-6820 consulate general: Boston
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Joseph SEGARS embassy: Rua Hoji Ya

Henda 81, Praia mailing address: C. P. 201, Praia telephone: [238] 61-56-16 or 61-56-17 FAX: [238] 61-13-55

Flag: a new flag of unknown description reportedly has been adopted; previous flag consisted of two equal horizontal bands of yellow (top) and green with a vertical red band on the hoist side; in the upper portion of the red band is a black five-pointed star framed by two corn stalks and a yellow clam shell; uses the popular pan-African colors of Ethiopia; similar to the flag of Guinea-Bissau, which is longer and has an unadorned black star centered in the red band

CAPE VERDE

Economy

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Overview: Cape Verde's low per capita GDP reflects a poor natural resource base, a serious, long-term drought, and a high birthrate. The economy is service oriented, with commerce, transport, and public services accounting for 60% of GDP. Although nearly 70% of the population lives in rural areas, agriculture's share of GDP is only 16%; the fishing sector accounts for 4%. About 90% of food must be imported. The fishing potential, mostly lobster and tuna, is not fully exploited. In 1988 fishing represented only 3.5% of GDP. Cape Verde annually runs a high trade deficit, financed by remittances from emigrants and foreign aid. Economic reforms launched by the new democratic government in February 1991 are aimed at developing the private sector and attracting foreign investment to diversify the economy.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $310 million (1990 est.)

National product real growth rate: 4% (1990 est.)

National product per capita: $800 (1990 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 8.7% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate: 25% (1988)

Budget: revenues $104 million; expenditures $133 million, including capital expenditures of $72 million (1991 est.)

Exports: $5.7 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:

fish:	NA%
bananas:	NA%
hides and skins:	NA%

partners:

Portugal:	40%
Algeria:	31%
Angola:	NA%
Netherlands (1990 est.):	NA%

Imports: $120 million (c.i.f., 1990 est.)

commodities:

foodstuffs:	NA%
consumer goods:	NA%
industrial products:	NA%
transport equipment:	NA%

partners:

Sweden:	33%
Spain:	11%
Germany:	5%

Portugal 3%

France:	3%

Netherlands, US (1990 est.): NA%

External debt: $156 million (1991)

Industrial production: growth rate 18% (1988 est.); accounts for 4% of GDP

Electricity: 15,000 kW capacity; 15 million kWh produced, 40 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries: fish processing, salt mining, clothing factories, ship repair, construction materials, food and beverage production

Agriculture: accounts for 20% of GDP (including fishing); largely subsistence farming; bananas are the only export crop; other crops - corn, beans, sweet potatoes, coffee; growth potential of agricultural sector limited by poor soils and scanty rainfall; annual food imports required; fish catch provides for both domestic consumption and small exports

Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY75-90), $93 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-90), $586 million; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $12 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $36 million

Currency: 1 Cape Verdean escudo (CVEsc) = 100 centavos

Exchange rates: Cape Verdean escudos (CVEsc) per US$1 - 75.47 (January 1993), 73.10 (1992), 71.41 (1991), 64.10 (November 1990), 74.86 (December 1989), 72.01 (1988)

Fiscal year: calendar year

CAPE VERDE

Communications

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Ports: Mindelo, Praia

Merchant marine: 7 cargo ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 11,717 GRT/19,000 DWT

Airports:

total:	6
usable:	6
with permanent-surface runways:	6
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	1
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	2

Telecommunications: interisland microwave radio relay system, high-frequency radio to Senegal and Guinea-Bissau; over 1,700 telephones; broadcast stations - 1 AM, 6 FM, 1 TV; 2 coaxial submarine cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

CAPE VERDE

Defense Forces

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Branches: People's Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARP) (including Army and Navy), Security Service

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 75,431; fit for military service 44,358 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $NA, NA% of GDP

FLORDIA
Nassau
Nassau
Havana
CUBA
CAYMAN ISLANDS
George Town
Cayman Brac
Little Cayman
Grand Cayman
JAMAICA
Kingston
Caribbean Sea

Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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CAYMAN ISLANDS

Geography

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Affiliation: dependent territory of the UK

Location: in the northwestern Caribbean Sea, nearly halfway between Cuba and Honduras

Area:

total area:	260 km2
land area:	260 km2

comparative area: slightly less than 1.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 160 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive fishing zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	3 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical marine; warm, rainy summers (May to October) and cool, relatively dry winters (November to April)

Terrain: low-lying limestone base surrounded by coral reefs

Natural Resources: fish, climate and beaches that foster tourism

Land Use:

arable land:	0%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	8%
forest and woodland:	23%
other:	69%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: within the Caribbean hurricane belt

Note: important location between Cuba and Central America

CAYMAN ISLANDS

People

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Population: 30,440 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 4.35% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 15.32 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 4.98 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 33.2 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 8.4 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	77.1 years
male:	75.37 years
female:	78.81 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.48 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Caymanian(s)
adjective:	Caymanian

Ethnic divisions:

mixed:	40%
white:	20%
black:	20%
expatriates of various ethnic groups:	20%

Religions:

United Church (Presbyterian and Congregational):	NA%
Anglican:	NA%
Baptist:	NA%
Roman:	NA%
Catholic:	NA%
Church of God:	NA%
other Protestant denominations:	NA%

Languages:

English:	100%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over having ever attended school (1970)
total population: 98%male: 98%female: 98%
Labor force: 8,061
by occupation:

service workers:	18.7%
clerical:	18.6%
construction:	12.5%

finance and investment:	6.7%
directors and business managers:	5.9% (1979)

CAYMAN ISLANDS

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	none
conventional short form:	Cayman Islands

Digraph: CJ
Type: dependent territory of the UK
Capital: George Town
Administrative divisions: 8 districts; Creek, Eastern, Midland, South Town, Spot Bay, Stake Bay, West End, Western
Independence: none (dependent territory of the UK)
Constitution: 1959, revised 1972
Legal system: British common law and local statutes
National holiday: Constitution Day (first Monday in July)
Political parties and leaders: no formal political parties
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: Legislative Assembly: last held November 1992 (next to be held November 1996); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (15 total, 12 elected)
Executive branch: British monarch, governor, Executive Council (cabinet)
Legislative branch: unicameral Legislative Assembly
Judicial branch: Grand Court, Cayman Islands Court of Appeal
Leaders: Chief of State: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952) Head of Government: Governor and President of the Executive Council Michael GORE (since NA May 1992)
Member of: CARICOM (observer), CDB, INTERPOL (subbureau), IOC
Diplomatic representation in US: as a dependent territory of the UK, Caymanian interests in the US are represented by the UK
Flag: blue, with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant and the Caymanian coat of arms on a white disk centered on the outer half of the flag; the coat of arms includes a pineapple and turtle above a shield with three stars (representing the three islands) and a scroll at the bottom bearing the motto HE HATH FOUNDED IT UPON THE SEAS

CAYMAN ISLANDS

Economy

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Overview: The economy depends heavily on tourism (70% of GDP and 75% of export earnings) and offshore financial services, with the tourist industry aimed at the luxury market and catering mainly to visitors from North America. About 90% of the islands' food and consumer goods needs must be imported. The Caymanians enjoy one of the highest standards of living in the region.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $670 million (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate: 4.4% (1991)

National product per capita: $23,000 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 8% (1990 est.)

Unemployment rate: 7% (1992)

Budget: revenues $141.5 million; expenditures $160.7 million, including capital expenditures of $NA (1991)

Exports: $1.5 million (f.o.b., 1987 est.)

commodities:

turtle products:	NA%
manufactured consumer goods:	NA%

partners:

mostly US:	NA%

Imports: $136 million (c.i.f., 1987 est.)

commodities:

foodstuffs:	NA%
manufactured goods:	NA%

partners:

US:	NA%
Trinidad and Tobago:	NA%
UK:	NA%
Netherlands Antilles:	NA%
Japan:	NA%

External debt: $15 million (1986)

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity: 74,000 kW capacity; 256 million kWh produced, 8,780 kWh per capita (1992)

Industries: tourism, banking, insurance and finance, construction, building materials, furniture making

Agriculture: minor production of vegetables, fruit, livestock; turtle farming

Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $26.7 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $35 million

Currency: 1 Caymanian dollar (CI$) = 100 cents

Exchange rates: Caymanian dollars (CI$) per US$1 - 1.20 (fixed rate)

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

CAYMAN ISLANDS

Communications

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Highways: 160 km of main roads

Ports: George Town, Cayman Brac

Merchant marine: 29 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 307,738 GRT/468,659 DWT; includes 1 passenger-cargo, 8 cargo, 8 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 3 oil tanker, 2 chemical tanker, 1 liquefied gas carrier, 4 bulk, 2 combination bulk; Note - a flag of convenience registry

Airports:

total:	3
usable:	3
with permanent-surface runways:	2
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	0
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	2

Telecommunications: 35,000 telephones; telephone system uses 1 submarine coaxial cable and 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station to link islands and access international services; broadcast stations - 2 AM, 1 FM, no TV

CAYMAN ISLANDS

Defense Forces

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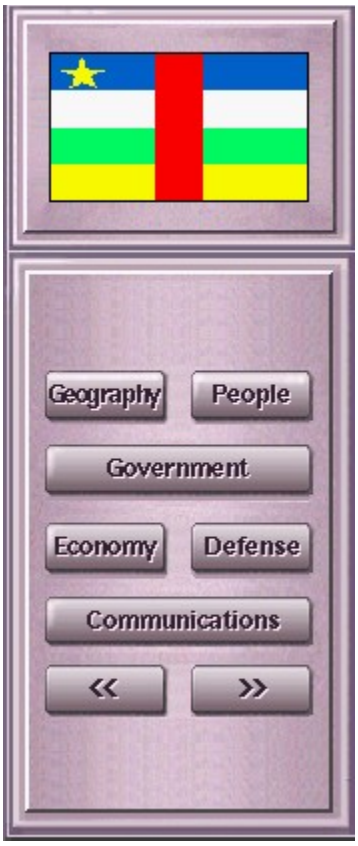
Branches: Royal Cayman Islands Police Force (RCIPF)

Note: defense is the responsibility of the UK

Mediterranean Sea
Tripoli
Benghazi
Alexandria
Cairo
Bechar
LIBYA
EGYPT
ALGERIA
Al Jawf
Aswan
Tamanrasset
Red Sea
Port Sudan
NIGER
Faya-Largeau
Agadez
Khartoum
CHAD
Asmera
Niamey
Zinder
Al Fashir
DJIBOUTI
Djibouti
Kano
Maiduguri
N'Djamena
SUDAN
CENTRAL
AFRICAN
REPUBLIC
BENIN
NIGERIA
Abuja
Addis Ababa
TOGO
Porto-Novo
Lagos
Waw
ETHIOPIA
Loma
Accra
CAMEROON
BANGUI
Juba
Malabo
YAOUNDE
EQUATORIAL GUINEA
Kisangani
Kampala
KENYA
SOMALIA
Libreville
CONGO
ZAIRE
Nairobi
CAMEROON
GABON
Kigali
RWANDA
Lake Victoria
Atlantic Ocean
Brazzaville
BURUNDI
Bujumbura
Mombasa
Pointe-Noire
Kinshasa
Kalemie
Lake Tanganyika
ANGOLA
Kananga
Zanzibar
Dar es Salaam
TANZANIA
Luanda
Mbeya
Indian


Geography
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Economy
Defense
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CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Geography

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Location: Central Africa, between Chad and Zaire

Area:

total area:	622,980 km2
land area:	622,980 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than Texas

Land Boundaries:

total:	5,203 km
Cameroon:	797 km
Chad:	1,197 km
Congo:	467 km
Sudan:	1,165 km
Zaire:	1,577 km

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

Maritime Claims: none; landlocked

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical; hot, dry winters; mild to hot, wet summers

Terrain: vast, flat to rolling, monotonous plateau; scattered hills in northeast and southwest

Natural Resources: diamonds, uranium, timber, gold, oil

Land Use:

arable land:	3%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	5%
forest and woodland:	64%
other:	28%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: hot, dry, dusty harmattan winds affect northern areas; poaching has diminished reputation as one of last great wildlife refuges; desertification

Note: landlocked; almost the precise center of Africa

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

People

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Population: 3,073,979 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.23% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 42.77 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 20.49 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 138.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	42.94 years
male:	41.46 years
female:	44.45 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 5.47 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Central African(s)
adjective:	Central African

Ethnic divisions:

Baya:	34%
Banda:	27%
Sara:	10%
Mandjia:	21%
Mboum:	4%
M'Baka:	4%
Europeans:	6,500 (including 3,600 French)

Religions:

indigenous beliefs:	24%
Protestant:	25%
Roman Catholic:	25%
Muslim:	15%,
other:	11%

Note: animistic beliefs and practices strongly influence the Christian majority
Languages:

French (official):	NA%
Sangho (lingua franca and national language):	NA%
Arabic:	NA%
Hunsa:	NA%
Swahili:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	27%

male:	33%
female:	15%

Labor force: 775,413 (1986 est.)

by occupation:

agriculture:	85%
commerce and services:	9%
industry:	3%
government:	3%

Note: about 64,000 salaried workers; 55% of population of working age (1985)

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Central African Republic
conventional short form:	none
local long form:	Republique Centrafricaine
local short form:	none
former:	Central African Empire

Abbreviation: CAR
Digraph: CT
Type: republic; one-party presidential regime since 1986
Capital: Bangui
Administrative divisions: 14 prefectures (prefectures, singular - prefecture), 2 economic prefectures* (prefectures economiques, singular - prefecture economique), and 1 commune**; Bamingui-Bangoran, Bangui** Basse-Kotto, Gribingui*, Haute-Kotto, Haute-Sangha, Haut-Mbomou, Kemo-Gribingui, Lobaye, Mbomou, Nana-Mambere, Ombella-Mpoko, Ouaka, Ouham, Ouham-Pende, Sangha*, Vakaga
Independence: 13 August 1960 (from France)
Constitution: 21 November 1986
Legal system: based on French law
National holiday: National Day, 1 December (1958) (proclamation of the republic)
Political parties and leaders: Central African Democratic Party (RDC), the government party, Laurent GOMINA-PAMPALI; Council of Moderates Coalition includes; Union of the People for Economic and Social Development (UPDS), Katossy SIMANI; Liberal Republican Party (PARELI), Augustin M'BOE; Central African Socialist Movement (MSCA), Michel BENGUE; Concerted Democratic Forces (CFD), a coalition of 13 parties, including; Alliance for Democracy and Progress (ADP), Francois PEHOUA; Central African Republican party (PRC), Ruth ROLLAND; Social Democratic Party (PSD), Enoch DERANT-LAKOUE; Civic Forum (FC), Gen. Timothee MALENDOMA; Liberal Democratic Party (PLD), Nestor KOMBOT-NAGUEMON
Suffrage: 21 years of age; universal
Elections: President: last held 25 October 1992; widespread irregularities at some polls led to dismissal of results by Supreme Court; elections are rescheduled for 17 October 1993 National Assembly: last held 25 October 1992; widespread irregularities at some polls led to dismissal of results by Supreme Court; elections are rescheduled for 17 October 1993
Executive branch: president, prime minister, Council of Ministers (cabinet)
Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly (Assemblee Nationale) advised by the Economic and Regional Council (Conseil Economique et Regional); when they sit together this is known as the Congress (Congres)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)
Leaders: Chief of State: President Andre-Dieudonne KOLINGBA (since 1 September 1981) Head of

Government: Prime Minister Enoch DERANT-LAKOUE (since 2 March 1993)
Member of: ACCT, ACP, AfDB, BDEAC, CCC, CEEAC, ECA, FAO, FZ, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, UDEAC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Jean-Pierre SOHAHONG-KOMBET chancery: 1618 22nd Street NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 483-7800 or 7801
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Robert E. GRIBBIN embassy: Avenue David Dacko, Bangui mailing address: B. P. 924, Bangui telephone: [236] 61-02-00, 61-25-78, 61-43-33, 61-02-10 FAX: [236] 61-44-94
Flag: four equal horizontal bands of blue (top), white, green, and yellow with a vertical red band in center; there is a yellow five-pointed star on the hoist side of the blue band

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Economy

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Overview: Subsistence agriculture, including forestry, is the backbone of the CAR economy, with more than 70% of the population living in the countryside. In 1988 the agricultural sector generated about 40% of GDP. Agricultural products accounted for about 60% of export earnings and the diamond industry for 30%. Important constraints to economic development include the CAR's landlocked position, a poor transportation system, and a weak human resource base. Multilateral and bilateral development assistance, particularly from France, plays a major role in providing capital for new investment.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $1.3 billion (1990 est.)

National product real growth rate: -3% (1990 est.)

National product per capita: $440 (1990 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): -3% (1990 est.)

Unemployment rate: 30% (1988 est.) in Bangui

Budget: revenues $175 million; expenditures $312 million, including capital expenditures of $122 million (1991 est.)

Exports: $138 million (1991 est.)

commodities:

diamonds:	NA%
cotton:	NA%
coffee:	NA%
timber:	NA%
tobacco:	NA%

partners:

France:	NA%
Belgium:	NA%
Italy:	NA%
Japan:	NA%
US:	NA%

Imports: $205 million (1991 est.)

commodities:

food:	NA%
textiles:	NA%
petroleum products:	NA%
machinery:	NA%
electrical equipment:	NA%
motor vehicles:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%
pharmaceuticals:	NA%
consumer goods:	NA%

industrial products: NA%
partners:
France: NA%
other EC countries: NA%
Japan NA%Algeria NA%
External debt: $859 million (1991)
Industrial production: growth rate 4% (1990 est.); accounts for 14% of GDP
Electricity: 40,000 kW capacity; 95 million kWh produced, 30 kWh per capita (1991)
Industries: diamond mining, sawmills, breweries, textiles, footwear, assembly of bicycles and motorcycles
Agriculture: accounts for 40% of GDP; self-sufficient in food production except for grain; commercial crops - cotton, coffee, tobacco, timber; food crops - manioc, yams, millet, corn, bananas
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-90), $52 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-90), $1.6 billion; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $6 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $38 million
Currency: 1 CFA franc (CFAF) = 100 centimes
Exchange rates: Communaute Financiere Africaine francs (CFAF) per US$1 - 274.06 (January 1993), 264.69 (1992), 282.11 (1991), 272.26 (1990), 319.01 (1989), 297.85 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Communications

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Highways: 22,000 km total; 458 km bituminous, 10,542 km improved earth, 11,000 unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 800 km; traditional trade carried on by means of shallow-draft dugouts; Oubangui is the most important river

Airports:

total:	66
usable:	51
with permanent-surface runways:	3
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	2
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	20

Telecommunications: fair system; network relies primarily on radio relay links, with low-capacity, low-powered radiocommunication also used; broadcast stations - 1 AM, 1 FM, 1 TV; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Defense Forces

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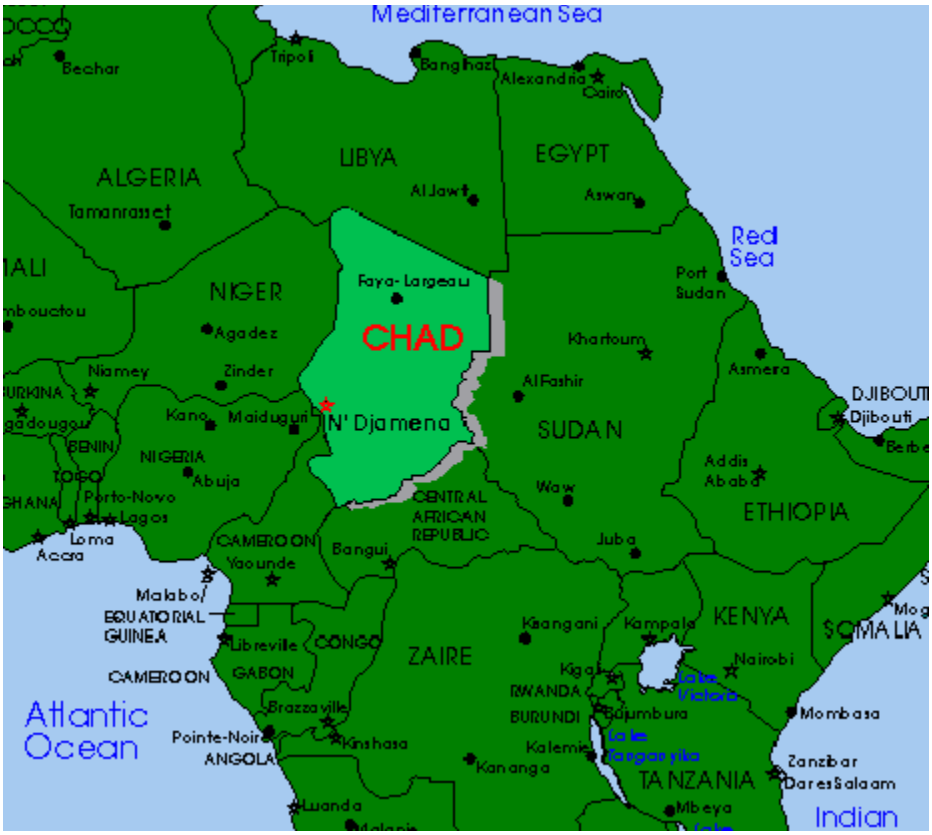
Branches: Central African Army (including Republican Guard), Air Force, National Gendarmerie, Police Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 685,575; fit for military service 358,836 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $23 million, 1.8% of GDP (1989 est.)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Tripoli
Benghazi
Alexandria
Cairo
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LIBYA
EGYPT
Tamanrasset
Al Jawf
Aswan
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NIGER
Faya-Largeau
Port Sudan
CHAD
Agadez
Khartoum
Asmera
Niamey
Zinder
Al Fashir
DJIBOUTI
Djibouti
Kano
Maiduguri
N'Djamena
SUDAN
BENIN
NIGERIA
Abuja
Addis Ababa
TOGO
Porto-Novo
Lagos
Waw
ETHIOPIA
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
Lome
Accra
CAMEROON
Yaounde
Bangui
Juba
Malabo/
EQUATORIAL GUINEA
Kisangani
Kampala
KENYA
SOMALIA
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Nairobi
CAMEROON
GABON
Kigali
RWANDA
Lake Victoria
Atlantic Ocean
Brazzaville
BURUNDI
Bujumbura
Mombasa
Pointe-Noire
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Dar es Salaam
Luanda
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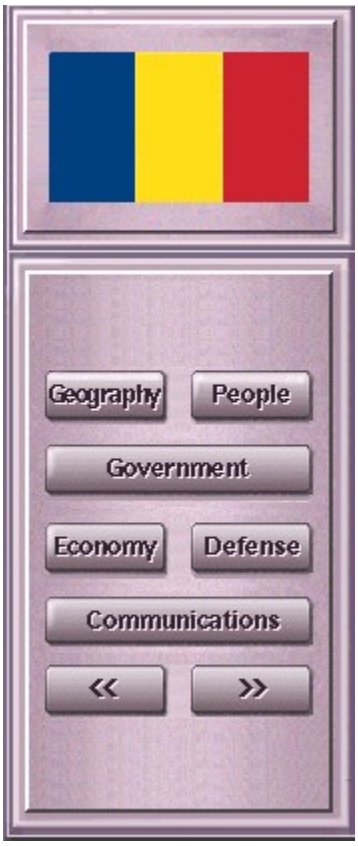
Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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CHAD

Geography

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Location: Central Africa, between the Central African Republic and Libya

Area:

total area:	1.284 million km2
land area:	1,259,200 km2

comparative area: slightly more than three times the size of California

Land Boundaries:

total:	5,968 km
Cameroon:	1,094 km
Central African Republic:	1,197 km
Libya:	1,055 km
Niger:	1,175 km
Nigeria:	87 km
Sudan:	1,360 km

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

Maritime Claims: none; landlocked

International Disputes: Libya claims and occupies the 100,000 km2 Aozou Strip in the far north; demarcation of international boundaries in Lake Chad, the lack of which has led to border incidents in the past, is completed and awaiting ratification by Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria

Climate: tropical in south, desert in north

Terrain: broad, arid plains in center, desert in north, mountains in northwest, lowlands in south

Natural Resources: petroleum (unexploited but exploration under way), uranium, natron, kaolin, fish (Lake Chad)

Land Use:

arable land:	2%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	36%
forest and woodland:	11%
other:	51%

Irrigated Land: 100 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: hot, dry, dusty harmattan winds occur in north; drought and desertification adversely affecting south; subject to plagues of locusts

Note: landlocked; Lake Chad is the most significant water body in the Sahel

CHAD

People

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Population: 5,350,971 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.13% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 42.21 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 20.93 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 134 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	40.41 years
male:	39.36 years
female:	41.5 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 5.33 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Chadian(s)
adjective:	Chadian

Ethnic divisions:
north and center:

Muslims:	NA%

Note: includes Arabs, Toubou, Hadjerai, Fulbe, Kotoko, Kanembou, Baguirmi, Boulala, Zaghawa, and Maba
south:non-Muslims: NA%ANote: includes Sara, Ngambaye, Mbaye, Goulaye, Moundang, Moussei, Massa, nonindigenous 150,000, of whom 1,000 are French
Religions:

Muslim:	44%
Christian:	33%
indigenous beliefs, animism:	23%

Languages:

French (official):	NA%
Arabic (official):	NA%
Sara (in south):	NA%
Sango (in south):	NA%

Note: more than 100 different languages and dialects are spoken

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write French or Arabic (1990)
total population: 30%male: 42%female: 18%
Labor force: NA
by occupation:
agriculture:85% (engaged in unpaid subsistence farming, herding, and

fishing)

CHAD

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Chad
conventional short form:	Chad
local long form:	Republique du Tchad
local short form:	Tchad

Digraph: CD
Type: republic
Capital: N'Djamena
Administrative divisions: 14 prefectures (prefectures, singular - prefecture); Batha, Biltine, Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti, Chari-Baguirmi, Guera, Kanem, Lac, Logone Occidental, Logone Oriental, Mayo-Kebbi, Moyen-Chari, Ouaddai, Salamat, Tandjile
Independence: 11 August 1960 (from France)
Constitution: 22 December 1989, suspended 3 December 1990; Provisional National Charter 1 March 1991; national conference drafting new constitution to submit to referendum January 1993
Legal system: based on French civil law system and Chadian customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
National holiday: 11 August
Political parties and leaders: Patriotic Salvation Movement (MPS; former dissident group), Idriss DEBY, chairman Note: President DEBY has promised political pluralism, a new constitution, and free elections by September 1993; numerous dissident groups; 26 opposition political parties
Other political or pressure groups: NA
Suffrage: universal at age NA
Elections: National Consultative Council: last held 8 July 1990; disbanded 3 December 1990 President: last held 10 December 1989 (next to be held NA); results - President Hissein HABRE was elected without opposition; Note - the government of then President HABRE fell on 1 December 1990, and Idriss DEBY seized power on 3 December 1990; national conference opened 15 January 1993; election to follow by end of year
Executive branch: president, Council of State (cabinet)
Legislative branch: unicameral National Consultative Council (Conseil National Consultatif) was disbanded 3 December 1990 and replaced by the Provisional Council of the Republic, with 30 members appointed by President DEBY on 8 March 1991
Judicial branch: Court of Appeal Leaders: Chief of State: Col. Idriss DEBY (since 4 December 1990) Head of Government: Prime Minister Joseph YODOYMAN (since NA August 1992)
Member of: ACCT, ACP, AfDB, BDEAC, CEEAC, ECA, FAO, FZ, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IDB, IFAD, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, OIC, UDEAC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Kombaria Loumaye MEKONYO chancery: 2002 R Street NW, Washington, DC 20009 telephone: (202) 462-4009 US diplomatic

representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Richard W. BOGOSIAN embassy: Avenue Felix Eboue, N'Djamena mailing address: B. P. 413, N'Djamena telephone: [235] (51) 62-18, 40-09, or 51-62-11 FAX: [235] 51-33-72

Flag: three equal vertical bands of blue (hoist side), yellow, and red; similar to the flag of Romania; also similar to the flag of Andorra, which has a national coat of arms featuring a quartered shield centered in the yellow band; design was based on the flag of France

CHAD

Economy

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Overview: The climate, geographic location, and lack of infrastructure and natural resources make Chad one of the most underdeveloped countries in the world. Its economy is burdened by the ravages of civil war, conflict with Libya, drought, and food shortages. In 1986 real GDP returned to its 1977 level, with cotton, the major cash crop, accounting for 48% of exports. Over 80% of the work force is employed in subsistence farming and fishing. Industry is based almost entirely on the processing of agricultural products, including cotton, sugarcane, and cattle. Chad is highly dependent on foreign aid, with its economy in trouble and many regions suffering from shortages. Oil companies are exploring areas north of Lake Chad and in the Doba basin in the south. Good crop weather led to 8.4% growth in 1991.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $1.1 billion (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate: 8.4% (1991 est.)

National product per capita: $215 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 2%-3% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $115 million; expenditures $412 million, including capital expenditures of $218 million (1991 est.)

Exports: $193.9 million (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

cotton:	48%
cattle:	35%
textiles:	5%

fish

partners:

France:	NA%
Nigeria:	NA%
Cameroon:	NA%

Imports: $294.1 million (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

machinery and transportation equipment 39%

industrial goods:	20%
petroleum products:	13%
foodstuffs:	9%;

Note: excludes military equipment

partners:

US:	NA%
France:	NA%
Nigeria:	NA%
Cameroon:	NA%

External debt: $492 million (December 1990 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate 12.9% (1989 est.); accounts for nearly 15% of GDP
Electricity: 40,000 kW capacity; 70 million kWh produced, 15 kWh per capita (1991)
Industries: cotton textile mills, slaughterhouses, brewery, natron (sodium carbonate), soap, cigarettes
Agriculture: accounts for about 45% of GDP; largely subsistence farming; cotton most important cash crop; food crops include sorghum, millet, peanuts, rice, potatoes, manioc; livestock - cattle, sheep, goats, camels; self-sufficient in food in years of adequate rainfall
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $198 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $1.5 billion; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $28 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $80 million
Currency: 1 CFA franc (CFAF) = 100 centimes
Exchange rates: Communaute Financiere Africaine Francs (CFAF) per US$1 - 274.06 (January 1993), 264.69 (1992), 282.11 (1991), 272.26 (1990), 319.01 (1989), 297.85 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

CHAD

Communications

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Highways: 31,322 km total; 32 km bituminous; 7,300 km gravel and laterite; remainder unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 2,000 km navigable

Airports:

total:	69
usable:	55
with permanent-surface runways:	5
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	4
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	24

Telecommunications: fair system of radiocommunication stations for intercity links; broadcast stations - 6 AM, 1 FM, limited TV service; many facilities are inoperative; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

CHAD

Defense Forces

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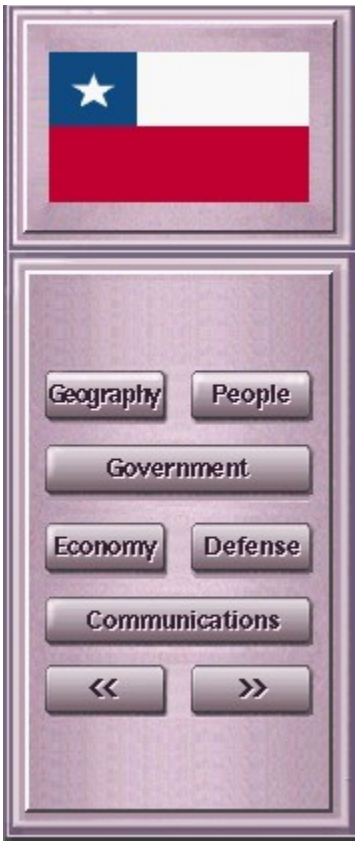
Branches: Army (includes Ground Forces, Air Force, and Gendarmerie), Republican Guard

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,246,617; fit for military service 647,908; reach military age (20) annually 52,870 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $58 million, 5.6% of GDP (1989)

PERU
La Paz
BOLIVIA
Brasilia
BRAZIL
PARAGUAY
Antofagasta
Asuncion
Sao Paulo
South
Pacific
Ocean
CHILE
Santiago
Buenos Aires
URUGUAY
Montevideo
Conception
ARGENTINA
South
Atlantic
Ocean
FALKLAND ISLANDS


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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CHILE

Geography

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Location: Western South America, bordering the South Pacific Ocean between Argentina and Peru

Area:

total area:	756,950 km2
land area:	748,800 km2

comparative area: slightly smaller than twice the size of Montana

Note: includes Isla de Pascua (Easter Island) and Isla Sala y Gomez

Land Boundaries:

total:	6,171 km
Argentina:	5,150 km
Bolivia:	861 km
Peru:	160 km

Coastline: 6,435 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	24 nm
continental shelf:	200 nm
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: short section of the southern boundary with Argentina is indefinite; Bolivia has wanted a sovereign corridor to the South Pacific Ocean since the Atacama area was lost to Chile in 1884; dispute with Bolivia over Rio Lauca water rights; territorial claim in Antarctica (Chilean Antarctic Territory) partially overlaps Argentine and British claims

Climate: temperate; desert in north; cool and damp in south

Terrain: low coastal mountains; fertile central valley; rugged Andes in east

Natural Resources: copper, timber, iron ore, nitrates, precious metals, molybdenum

Land Use:

arable land:	7%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	16%
forest and woodland:	21%
other:	56%

Irrigated Land: 12,650 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: subject to severe earthquakes, active volcanism, tsunami; Atacama Desert one of world's driest regions; desertification

Note: strategic location relative to sea lanes between Atlantic and Pacific Oceans (Strait of Magellan, Beagle Channel, Drake Passage)

CHILE

People

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Population: 13,739,759 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 1.54% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 20.9 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 5.55 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 15.9 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	74.15 years
male:	71.16 years
female:	77.29 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.51 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Chilean(s)
adjective:	Chilean

Ethnic divisions:

European and European-Indian:	95%
Indian:	3%
other:	2%

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	89%
Protestant:	11%
Jewish:	NA%

Languages:

Spanish:	100%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	93%
male:	94%
female:	93%

Labor force: 4.728 million
by occupation:

services:	38.3% (includes government 12%)
industry and commerce:	33.8%
agriculture, forestry, and fishing:	19.2%
mining:	2.3%
construction:	6.4 (1990)

CHILE

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Chile
conventional short form:	Chile
local long form:	Republica de Chile
local short form:	Chile

Digraph: CI

Type: republic

Capital: Santiago

Administrative divisions: 13 regions (regiones, singular - region); Aisen del General Carlos Ibanez del Campo, Antofagasta, Araucania, Atacama, Bio-Bio, Coquimbo, Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins, Los Lagos, Magallanes y de la Antartica Chilena, Maule, Region Metropolitana, Tarapaca, Valparaiso Note: the US does not recognize claims to Antarctica

Independence: 18 September 1810 (from Spain)

Constitution: 11 September 1980, effective 11 March 1981; amended 30 July 1989

Legal system: based on Code of 1857 derived from Spanish law and subsequent codes influenced by French and Austrian law; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 18 September (1810)

Political parties and leaders: Concertation of Parties for Democracy consists mainly of four parties: PDC, PPD, PR, PS; Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Eduardo FREI Ruiz-Tagle; Party for Democracy (PPD), Sergio BITAR; Radical Party (PR), Carlos GONZALEZ Marquez; Sociaistl Party (PS), German CORREA; Independent Democratic Union (UDI), Jovino NOVOA; National Renovation (RN), Andree ALLAMAND; Center-Center Union (UCC), Francisco Juner ERRAZURIZ; Communist Party of Chile (PCCh), Volodia TEITELBOIM; Allende Leftist Democratic Movement (MIDA), Mario PALESTRO

Other political or pressure groups: revitalized university student federations at all major universities dominated by opposition political groups; labor - United Labor Central (CUT) includes trade unionists from the country's five largest labor confederations; Roman Catholic Church

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal and compulsory

Elections: Chamber of Deputies: last held 14 December 1989 (next to be held December 1993); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (120 total) Concertation of Parties for Democracy 71 (PDC 38, PPD 17, PR 5, other 11), RN 29, UDI 11, right-wing independents 9 President: last held 14 December 1989 (next to be held December 1993); results - Patricio AYLWIN (PDC) 55.2%, Hernan BUCHI 29.4%, other 15.4% Senate: last held 14 December 1989 (next to be held December 1993); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (46 total, 38 elected) Concertation of Parties for Democracy 22 (PDC 13, PPD 5, PR 2, PSD 1, PRSD 1), RN 6, UDI 2, right-wing independents 8

Executive branch: president, Cabinet

Legislative branch: bicameral National Congress (Congreso Nacional) consisting of an upper house

or Senate (Senado) and a lower house or Chamber of Deputies (Camara de Diputados)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Corte Suprema)
Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: President Patricio AYLWIN Azocar (since 11 March 1990)
Member of: CCC, ECLAC, FAO, G-11, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LAES, LAIA, LORCS, OAS, OPANAL, PCA, RG, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNIKOM, UNMOGIP, UNTAC, UNTSO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Patricio SILVA Echenique chancery: 1732 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036 telephone: (202) 785-1746 consulates general: Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Philadelphia, and San Francisco
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Curtis W. KAMMAN embassy: Codina Building, 1343 Agustinas, Santiago mailing address: APO AA 34033 telephone: [56] (2) 671-0133 FAX: [56] (2) 699-1141
Flag: two equal horizontal bands of white (top) and red; there is a blue square the same height as the white band at the hoist-side end of the white band; the square bears a white five-pointed star in the center; design was based on the US flag

CHILE

Economy

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Overview: The government of President AYLWIN, which took power in 1990, retained the economic policies of PINOCHET, although the share of spending for social welfare has risen steadily. In 1991 growth in GDP recovered to 6% (led by consumer spending) after only 2% growth in 1990. The pace accelerated in 1992 as the result of strong investment and export growth, and GDP rose 10.4%. Nonetheless, inflation fell further, to 12.7%, compared with 27.3% in 1990 and 18.7% in 1991. The buoyant economy spurred a 25% growth in imports, and the trade surplus fell in 1992, although international reserves increased. Inflationary pressures are not expected to ease much in 1993, and economic growth is likely to approach 7%.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $34.7 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: 10.4% (1992)

National product per capita: $2,550 (1992)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 12.7% (1992)

Unemployment rate: 4.9% (1992)

Budget: revenues $10.9 billion; expenditures $10.9 billion, including capital expenditures of $1.2 billion (1993)

Exports: $10 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities:

copper: 41%

other metals and minerals: 8.7%

wood products 7.1%fish and fishmeal 9.8%fruits 8.4% (1991)partners:EC 32%US 18%Japan 18%Brazil 5% (1991)

Imports: $9.2 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities:

capital goods 25.2%

spare parts: 24.8%

raw materials 15.4%

petroleum: 10%,

foodstuffs: 5.7%

partners:

US: 21%

EC: 18%

Brazil 9%

Japan: 8% (1991)

External debt: $16.9 billion (year end 1991)

Industrial production: growth rate 14.56% (1992); accounts for 34% of GDP

Electricity: 5,769,000 kW capacity; 22,010 million kWh produced, 1,630 kWh per capita (1992)

Industries: copper, other minerals, foodstuffs, fish processing, iron and steel, wood and wood products, transport equipment, cement, textiles

Agriculture: accounts for about 9% of GDP (including fishing and forestry); major exporter of fruit, fish, and timber products; major crops - wheat, corn, grapes, beans, sugar beets, potatoes, deciduous fruit; livestock products - beef, poultry, wool; self-sufficient in most foods; 1991 fish catch of 6.6 million metric tons; net agricultural importer
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $521 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $1.6 billion; Communist countries (1970-89), $386 million
Currency: 1 Chilean peso (Ch$) = 100 centavos
Exchange rates: Chilean pesos (Ch$) per US$1 - 384.04 (January 1993), 362.59 (1992), 349.37 (1991), 305.06 (1990), 267.16 (1989), 245.05 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

CHILE

Communications

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Railroads: 7,766 km total; 3,974 km 1.676-meter gauge, 150 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 3,642 km 1.000-meter gauge; 1,865 km 1.676-meter gauge and 80 km 1.000-meter gauge electrified

Highways: 79,025 km total; 9,913 km paved, 33,140 km gravel, 35,972 km improved and unimproved earth (1984)

Inland waterways: 725 km

Pipelines: crude oil 755 km; petroleum products 785 km; natural gas 320 km

Ports: Antofagasta, Iquique, Puerto Montt, Punta Arenas, Valparaiso, San Antonio, Talcahuano, Arica

Merchant marine: 31 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 445,330 GRT/756,018 DWT; includes 8 cargo, 1 refrigerated cargo, 3 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 2 oil tanker, 3 chemical tanker, 3 liquefied gas tanker, 3 combination ore/oil, 8 bulk; Note - in addition, 1 naval tanker and 1 military transport are sometimes used commercially

Airports:

total:	396
usable:	351
with permanent-surface runways:	48
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	13
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	57

Telecommunications: modern telephone system based on extensive microwave radio relay facilities; 768,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 159 AM, no FM, 131 TV, 11 shortwave; satellite ground stations - 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT and 3 domestic

CHILE

Defense Forces

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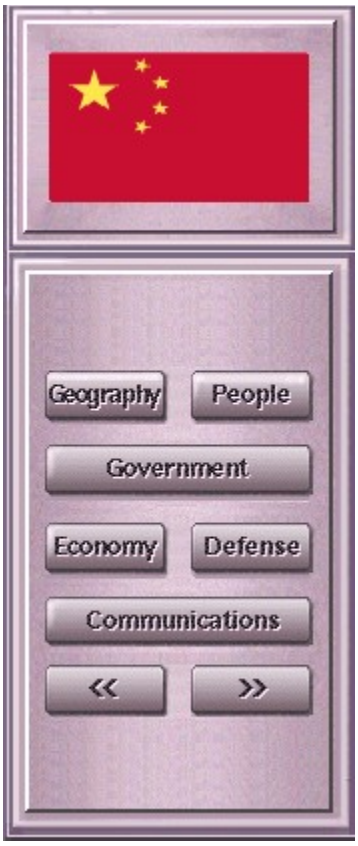
Branches: Army of the Nation, National Navy (including Naval Air, Coast Guard, and Marines), Air Force of the Nation, Carabineros of Chile (National Police), Investigative Police Manpower availability: males age 15-49 3.653 million; fit for military service 2,722,479; reach military age (19) annually 119,434 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $1 billion, 3.4% of GDP (1991 est.)

COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES
Lake Baikal
Sapporo
Lake Balkhash
Aral Sea
Caspian Sea
Tashkent
Alma-Ata
Samarkand
Ulaanbaatar
MONGOLIA
Shenyang
NORTH KOREA
Vladivostok
Tokyo
Osaka
JAPAN
Beijing
SOUTH KOREA
Seoul
Yinchuan
AFGHANISTAN
Kabul
Islamabad
CHINA
Shanghai
East China Sea
PAKISTAN
Nanchang
Taipei
TAIWAN
New Delhi
NEPAL
Kathmandu
Changsha
Karachi
Agra
Thimphu
BANGLADESH
Kunming
Hong Kong
Macau
Philippine Sea
Bombay
INDIA
Calcutta
Dhaka
Hanoi
Luzon
Mandalay
BURMA
LAOS
Hainan Dao
Vientiane
VIETNAM
Manila
Hyderabad
Rangoon
Hue
THAILAND
PHILIPPINES
South China Sea
Bay of Bangal
Madras
Bangkok
CAMBODIA
Calicut
Andaman Islands
Phnom Penh
Ho Chi Minh City
Bandar Seri Begawan
Jaffna
SRI LANKA
Colombo
Nicobar Islands
Songkhla
BRUNEI
MALAYSIA
MALAYSIA
Male
MALDIVES
Borneo
Kuala Lumpur
0
500
1000 Nautical Miles


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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CHINA

Geography

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Affiliation: also see separate Taiwan entry

Location: East Asia, between India and Mongolia

Area:

total area:	9,596,960 km2
land area:	9,326,410 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than the US

Land Boundaries:

total:	22,143.34 km
Afghanistan:	76 km
Bhutan:	470 km
Burma:	2,185 km
Hong Kong:	30 km
India:	3,380 km
Kazakhstan:	1,533 km
North Korea:	1,416 km
Kyrgyzstan:	858 km
Laos:	423 km
Macau:	0.34 km
Mongolia:	4,673 km
Nepal:	1,236 km
Pakistan:	523 km
Russia (northeast):	3,605 km
Russia (northwest):	40 km
Tajikistan:	414 km
Vietnam:	1,281 km

Coastline: 14,500 km

Maritime Claims:

continental shelf:	claim to shallow areas of East China Sea and Yellow Sea
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: boundary with India; bilateral negotiations are under way to resolve disputed sections of the boundary with Russia; boundary with Tajikistan under dispute; a short section of the boundary with North Korea is indefinite; involved in a complex dispute over the Spratly Islands with Malaysia, Philippines, Taiwan, Vietnam, and possibly Brunei; maritime boundary dispute with Vietnam in the Gulf of Tonkin; Paracel Islands occupied by China, but claimed by Vietnam and Taiwan; claims Japanese-administered Senkaku-shoto, as does Taiwan, (Senkaku Islands/Diaoyu Tai)

Climate: extremely diverse; tropical in south to subarctic in north

Terrain: mostly mountains, high plateaus, deserts in west; plains, deltas, and hills in east

Natural Resources: coal, iron ore, petroleum, mercury, tin, tungsten, antimony, manganese,

molybdenum, vanadium, magnetite, aluminum, lead, zinc, uranium, world's largest hydropower potential

Land Use:

arable land:	10%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	31%
forest and woodland:	14%
other:	45%

Irrigated Land: 478,220 km2 (1991 - Chinese statistic)

Environment: frequent typhoons (about five times per year along southern and eastern coasts), damaging floods, tsunamis, earthquakes; deforestation; soil erosion; industrial pollution; water pollution; air pollution; desertification

Note: world's third-largest country (after Russia and Canada)

CHINA

People

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Population: 1,177,584,537 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 1.1% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 18.29 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 7.34 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 52.1 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	67.74 years
male:	66.78 years
female:	68.8 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.85 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Chinese (singular and plural)
adjective:	Chinese

Ethnic divisions:

Han Chinese:	91.9%

Note: Zhuang, Uygur, Hui, Yi, Tibetan, Miao, Manchu, Mongol, Buyi, Korean, and other nationalities 8.1%

Religions:

Daoism (Taoism), Buddhism, Muslim:	2-3%
Christian:	1% (est.)

Note: officially atheist, but traditionally pragmatic and eclectic

Languages:

Standard Chinese (Putonghua):	NA%
Mandarin (based on the Beijing dialect):	NA%
Yue (Cantonese):	NA%
Wu (Shanghainese):	NA%
Minbei (Fuzhou):	NA%
Minnan (Hokkien-Taiwanese):	NA%
Xiang:	NA%
Gan:	NA%
Hakka dialects:	NA%

Note: minority languages (see Ethnic divisions entry)

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	73%
male:	84%
female:	62%
Labor force: 567.4 million	
by occupation:	
agriculture and forestry:	60%
industry and commerce:	25%
construction and mining:	5%
social services:	5%
other:	5% (1990 est.)

CHINA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	People's Republic of China
conventional short form:	China
local long form:	Zhonghua Renmin Gongheguo
local short form:	Zhong Guo

Abbreviation: PRC
Digraph: CH
Type: Communist state
Capital: Beijing
Administrative divisions: 23 provinces (sheng, singular and plural), 5 autonomous regions* (zizhiqu, singular and plural), and 3 municipalities** (shi, singular and plural); Anhui, Beijing Shi**, Fujian, Gansu, Guangdong, Guangxi*, Guizhou, Hainan, Hebei, Heilongjiang, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Jilin, Liaoning, Nei Mongol*, Ningxia*, Qinghai, Shaanxi, Shandong, Shanghai Shi**, Shanxi, Sichuan, Tianjin Shi**, Xinjiang*, Xizang* (Tibet), Yunnan, Zhejiang Note: China considers Taiwan its 23rd province
Independence: 221 BC (unification under the Qin or Ch'in Dynasty 221 BC; Qing or Ch'ing Dynasty replaced by the Republic on 12 February 1912; People's Republic established 1 October 1949)
Constitution: most recent promulgated 4 December 1982
Legal system: a complex amalgam of custom and statute, largely criminal law; rudimentary civil code in effect since 1 January 1987; new legal codes in effect since 1 January 1980; continuing efforts are being made to improve civil, administrative, criminal, and commercial law
National holiday: National Day, 1 October (1949)
Political parties and leaders: Chinese Communist Party (CCP), JIANG Zemin, general secretary of the Central Committee (since 24 June 1989); eight registered small parties controlled by CCP
Other political or pressure groups: such meaningful opposition as exists consists of loose coalitions, usually within the party and government organization, that vary by issue
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: National People's Congress: last held March 1993 (next to be held March 1998); results - CCP is the only party but there are also independents; seats - (2,977 total) (elected at county or xian level) President: last held 27 March 1993 (next to be held NA 1998); results - JIANG Zemin was nominally elected by the Eighth National People's Congress
Executive branch: president, vice president, premier, four vice premiers, State Council
Legislative branch: unicameral National People's Congress (Quanguo Renmin Daibiao Dahui)
Judicial branch: Supreme People's Court
Leaders: Chief of State: President JIANG Zemin (since 27 March 1993); Vice President RONG Yiren (since 27 March 1993) Chief of State and Head of Government (de facto): DENG Xiaoping (since NA 1977) Head of Government: Premier LI Peng (Acting Premier since 24 November 1987, Premier since 9 April 1988) Vice Premier ZHU Rongji (since 8 April 1991); Vice Premier ZOU Jiahua (since 8

April 1991); Vice Premier QIAN Qichen (since 29 March 1993); Vice Premier LI Lanqing (29 March 1993)
Member of: AfDB, APEC, AsDB, CCC, ESCAP, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO, ITU, LORCS, MINURSO, NAM (observer), PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIKOM, UN Security Council, UNTAC, UNTSO, UN Trusteeship Council, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador LI Daoyu chancery: 2300 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 328-2500 through 2502 consulates general: Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, and San Francisco
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador J. Stapleton ROY embassy: Xiu Shui Bei Jie 3, Beijing mailing address: 100600, PSC 461, Box 50, Beijing or FPO AP 96521-0002 telephone: [86] (1) 532-3831 FAX: [86] (1) 532-3178 consulates general: Chengdu, Guangzhou, Shanghai, Shenyang
Flag: red with a large yellow five-pointed star and four smaller yellow five-pointed stars (arranged in a vertical arc toward the middle of the flag) in the upper hoist-side corner

CHINA

Economy

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Overview: Beginning in late 1978 the Chinese leadership has been trying to move the economy from the sluggish Soviet-style centrally planned economy to a more productive and flexible economy with market elements, but still within the framework of monolithic Communist control. To this end the authorities have switched to a system of household responsibility in agriculture in place of the old collectivization, increased the authority of local officials and plant managers in industry, permitted a wide variety of small-scale enterprise in services and light manufacturing, and opened the foreign economic sector to increased trade and joint ventures. The most gratifying result has been a strong spurt in production, particularly in agriculture in the early 1980s. Industry also has posted major gains, especially in coastal areas near Hong Kong and opposite Taiwan, where foreign investment and modern production methods have helped spur production of both domestic and export goods. Aggregate output has more than doubled since 1978. On the darker side, the leadership has often experienced in its hybrid system the worst results of socialism (bureaucracy, lassitude, corruption) and of capitalism (windfall gains and stepped-up inflation). Beijing thus has periodically backtracked, retightening central controls at intervals and thereby lessening the credibility of the reform process. In 1991, and again in 1992, output rose substantially, particularly in the favored coastal areas. Popular resistance, changes in central policy, and loss of authority by rural cadres have weakened China's population control program, which is essential to the nation's long-term economic viability.

National product: GNP $NA

National product real growth rate: 12.8% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $NA

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 5.4% (1992)

Unemployment rate: 2.3% in urban areas (1992)

Budget: deficit $16.3 billion (1992)

Exports: $85.0 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities:

textiles:	NA%
garments:	NA%
telecommunications and recording equipment:	NA%
petroleum:	NA%
minerals:	NA%

partners:

Hong Kong and Macau:	NA%
Japan:	NA%
US:	NA%
Germany:	NA%
South Korea:	NA%
Russia (1992):	NA%

Imports: $80.6 billion (c.i.f., 1992)

commodities:

specialized industrial machinery:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%
manufactured goods:	NA%
steel:	NA%
textile yarn fertilizer:	NA%

partners:

Hong Kong and Macau:	NA%
Japan:	NA%
US:	NA%
Taiwan:	NA%
Germany:	NA%
Russia (1992):	NA%

External debt: $69.3 billion (1992)
Industrial production: growth rate 20.8% (1992)
Electricity: 158,690,000 kW capacity; 740,000 million kWh produced, 630 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: iron and steel, coal, machine building, armaments, textiles, petroleum, cement, chemical fertilizers, consumer durables, food processing
Agriculture: accounts for 26% of GNP; among the world's largest producers of rice, potatoes, sorghum, peanuts, tea, millet, barley, and pork; commercial crops include cotton, other fibers, and oilseeds; produces variety of livestock products; basically self-sufficient in food; fish catch of 13.35 million metric tons (including fresh water and pond raised) (1991)
Illicit drugs: illicit producer of opium in at least 18 provinces and administrative regions; bulk of production is in Yunnan Province; transshipment point for heroin produced in the Golden Triangle
Economic aid: donor - to less developed countries (1970-89) $7.0 billion; US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-87), $220.7 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-87), $13.5 billion
Currency: 1 yuan (Y) = 10 jiao
Exchange rates: yuan (Y) per US$1 - 5.7640 (January 1993), 5.5146 (1992), 5.3234 (1991), 4.7832 (1990), 3.7651 (1989), 3.7221 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

CHINA

Communications

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Railroads: total about 64,000 km; 54,000 km of common carrier lines, of which 53,400 km are 1.435-meter gauge (standard) and 600 km are 1.000-meter gauge (narrow); 11,200 km of standard gauge common carrier route are double tracked and 6,900 km are electrified (1990); an additional 10,000 km of varying gauges (0.762 to 1.067-meter) are dedicated industrial lines

Highways: about 1,029,000 km (1990) total; 170,000 km (est.) paved roads, 648,000 km (est.) gravel/improved earth roads, 211,000 km (est.) unimproved earth roads and tracks

Inland waterways: 138,600 km; about 109,800 km navigable

Pipelines: crude oil 9,700 km (1990); petroleum products 1,100 km; natural gas 6,200 km

Ports: Dalian, Guangzhou, Huangpu, Qingdao, Qinhuangdao, Shanghai, Xingang, Zhanjiang, Ningbo, Xiamen, Tanggu, Shantou

Merchant marine: 1,478 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 14,029,320 GRT/21,120,522 DWT; includes 25 passenger, 42 short-sea passenger, 18 passenger-cargo, 6 cargo/training, 811 cargo, 11 refrigerated cargo, 81 container, 18 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 1 multifunction/barge carrier, 177 oil tanker, 11 chemical tanker, 263 bulk, 3 liquefied gas, 1 vehicle carrier, 9 combination bulk, 1 barge carrier; Note - China beneficially owns an additional 227 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling approximately 6,187,117 DWT that operate under Panamanian, British, Hong Kong, Maltese, Liberian, Vanuatu, Cypriot, Saint Vincent, Bahamian, and Romanian registry

Airports:

total:	330
usable:	330
with permanent-surface runways:	260
with runways over 3,500 m:	fewer than 10
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	90
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	200

Telecommunications: domestic and international services are increasingly available for private use; unevenly distributed internal system serves principal cities, industrial centers, and most townships; 11,000,000 telephones (December 1989); broadcast stations - 274 AM, unknown FM, 202 (2,050 repeaters) TV; more than 215 million radio receivers; 75 million TVs; satellite earth stations - 4 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT, 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT, 1 INMARSAT, and 55 domestic

CHINA

Defense Forces

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Branches: People's Liberation Army (PLA), PLA Navy (including Marines), PLA Air Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 343,361,925; fit for military service 190,665,512; reach military age (18) annually 10,844,047 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $NA, NA% of GNP

CHRISTMAS ISLAND
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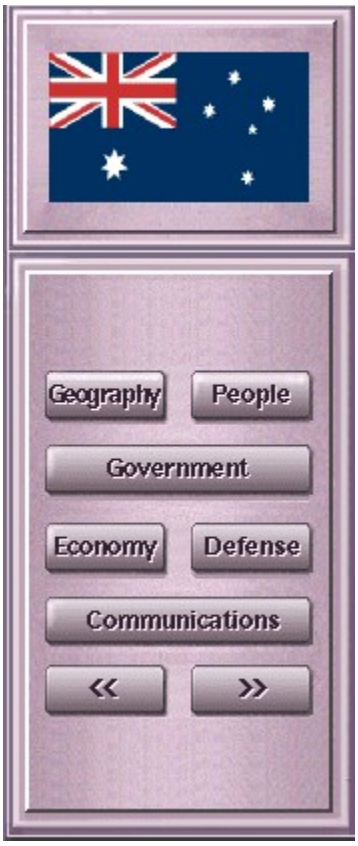
Indian Ocean


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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CHRISTMAS ISLAND

Geography

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Affiliation: territory of Australia

Location: in the Indian Ocean, between Australia and Indonesia

Area:

total area:	135 km2
land area:	135 km2
comparative area:	about 0.8 times the size of Washington, DC

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 138.9 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	12 nm
exclusive fishing zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	3 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical; heat and humidity moderated by trade winds

Terrain: steep cliffs along coast rise abruptly to central plateau

Natural Resources: phosphate

Land Use:

arable land:	0%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	100%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: almost completely surrounded by a reef

Note: located along major sea lanes of Indian Ocean

CHRISTMAS ISLAND

People

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Population: 1,685 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: -2.44% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: NA births/1,000 population
Death rate: NA deaths/1,000 population
Net migration rate: NA migrant(s)/1,000 population
Infant mortality rate: NA deaths/1,000 live births
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	NA years
male:	NA years
female:	NA years

Total fertility rate: NA children born/woman
Nationality:

noun:	Christmas Islander(s)
adjective:	Christmas Island

Ethnic divisions:

Chinese:	61%
Malay:	25%
European:	11%
other:	3%

Note: no indigenous population
Religions:

Buddhist:	36.1%
Muslim:	25.4%
Christian:	17.7%
Roman Catholic:	8.2%
Church of England:	3.2%
Presbyterian:	0.9%
Uniting Church:	0.4%
Methodist:	0.2%,
Baptist:	0.1%
and other:	4.7%
none:	12.7%
unknown:	4.6%
other:	3.5% (1981)

Languages:

English:	100%

Literacy:

total population:	NA%
male:	NA%
female:	NA%

Labor force: NA
by occupation:
all workers are employees of the Phosphate Mining Company of Christmas Island, Ltd.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: Territory of Christmas Island

conventional short form: Christmas Island

Digraph: KT

Type: territory of Australia

Capital: The Settlement

Administrative divisions: none (territory of Australia)

Independence: none (territory of Australia)

Constitution: Christmas Island Act of 1958

Legal system: under the authority of the governor general of Australia

National holiday: NA

Political parties and leaders: none

Executive branch: British monarch, governor general of Australia, administrator, Advisory Council (cabinet)

Legislative branch: none

Judicial branch: none

Leaders: Chief of State: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952) Head of Government: Administrator M. J. GRIMES (since NA)

Member of: none

Diplomatic representation in US: none (territory of Australia)

US diplomatic representation: none (territory of Australia)

Flag: the flag of Australia is used

CHRISTMAS ISLAND

Economy

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Overview: Phosphate mining had been the only significant economic activity, but in December 1987 the Australian Government closed the mine as no longer economically viable. Plans have been under way to reopen the mine and also to build a casino and hotel to develop tourism, with a possible opening date during the first half of 1992.

National product: GDP $NA

National product real growth rate: NA%

National product per capita: $NA

Inflation rate (consumer prices): NA%

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $NA; expenditures $NA, including capital expenditures of $NA

Exports: $NA

commodities:

phosphate:	NA%

partners:

Australia:	NA%
NZ:	NA%

Imports: $NA

commodities:

consumer goods:	NA%

partners:

principally Australia:	NA%

External debt: $NA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity: 11,000 kW capacity; 30 million kWh produced, 17,800 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries: phosphate extraction (near depletion)

Agriculture: NA

Economic aid: none

Currency: 1 Australian dollar ($A) = 100 cents

Exchange rates: Australian dollars ($A) per US$1 - 1.4837 (January 1993), 1.3600 (1992), 1.2836 (1991), 1.2799 (1990), 1.2618 (1989), 1.2752 (1988)

Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

CHRISTMAS ISLAND

Communications

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Highways: adequate road system

Ports: Flying Fish Cove

Airports:

total:	1
useable:	1
with permanent-surface runways:	1
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	0
with runways 1,220-2,439:	1

Telecommunications: 4,000 radios (1982); broadcasting stations - 1 AM, 1 TV

CHRISTMAS ISLAND

Defense Forces

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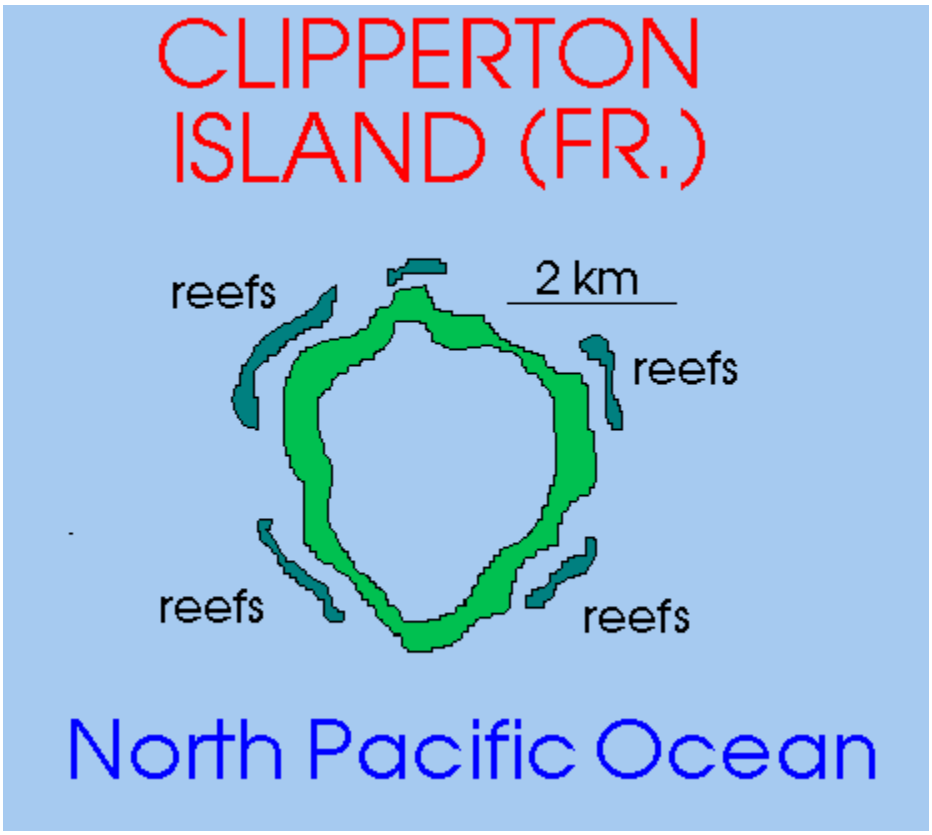
Note: defense is the responsibility of Australia


CLIPPERTON
ISLAND (FR.)
reefs
2 km
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North Pacific Ocean

Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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CLIPPERTON ISLAND

Geography

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Affiliation: possession of France

Location: in the North Pacific Ocean, 1,120 km southwest of Mexico

Area:

total area:	7 km2
land area:	7 km2
comparative area:	about 12 times the size of the Mall in Washington, DC

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 11.1 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: claimed by Mexico

Climate: tropical

Terrain: coral atoll

Natural Resources: none

Land Use:

arable land:	0%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	100% (all coral)

Irrigated Land: 0 km2

Environment: reef about 8 km in circumference

CLIPPERTON ISLAND

People

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Population: uninhabited

CLIPPERTON ISLAND

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	none
conventional short form:	Clipperton Island
local long form:	none
local short form:	Ile Clipperton
former:	sometimes called Ile de la Passion

Digraph: IP

Type: French possession administered by France from French Polynesia by High Commissioner of the Republic

Capital: none; administered by France from French Polynesia

Independence: none (possession of France)

CLIPPERTON ISLAND

Economy

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Overview: The only economic activity is a tuna fishing station.

CLIPPERTON ISLAND

Communications

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Ports: none; offshore anchorage only

CLIPPERTON ISLAND

Defense Forces

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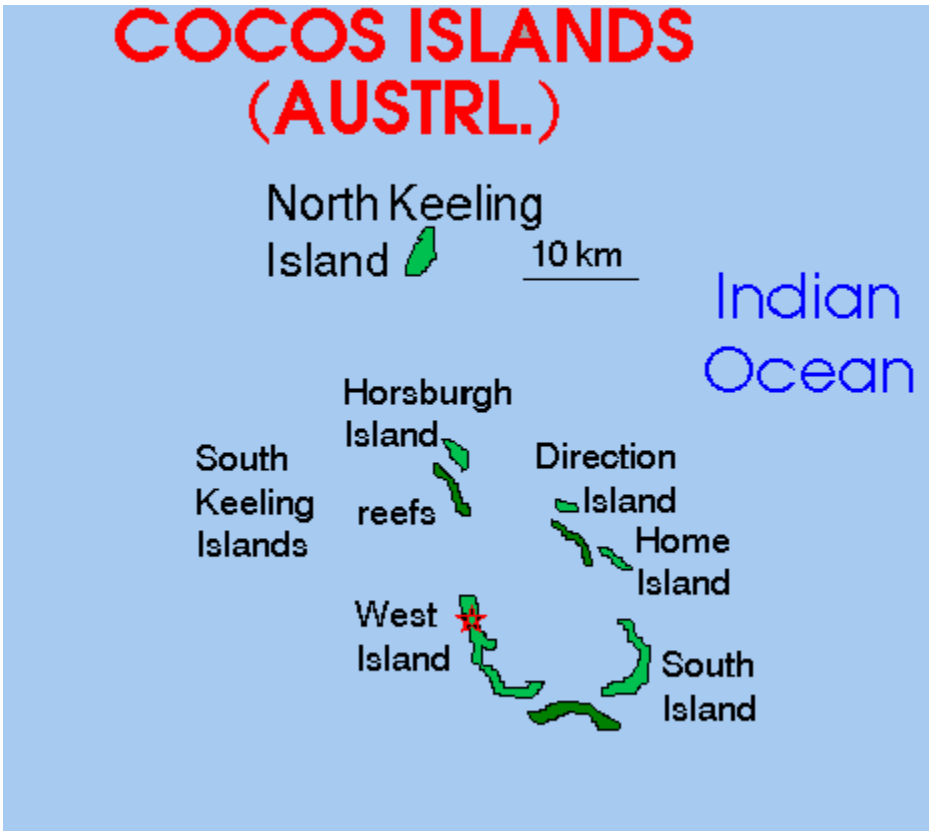
Note: defense is the responsibility of France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(AUSTRL.)
North Keeling
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10 km
Indian
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Horsburgh
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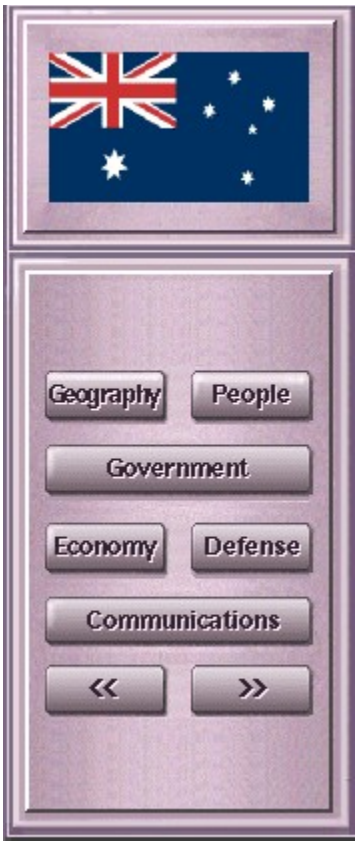
Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS

Geography

{ewl tstools2,TsButton2,"<<"[name=prevtopbut][graphic=`!prevtop1.bmp',`!prevtop2.bmp',`!prevtop3.bmp'] [macro=JI(`wfb.mvb>main', `0053Ge')][Font="Arial" /S11/B0/3+]/H19/W92/B1/D3}{ewc tstools2,TsButton2,"Print"[name=printbut][graphic=`!print1.bmp',`!print2.bmp',`!print3.bmp'] [macro=Print()] [Font="Arial" /S11/B0/3+]/H19/W92/B1/D3}{ewc tstools2,TsButton2,"To Map"[name=retmapbut][graphic=`! retmap1.bmp',`!retmap2.bmp',`!retmap3.bmp'] [macro=JI(`wfb.mvb>main', `0054')][Font="Arial" /S11/B0/3+]/H19/W95/B1/D3}{ewc tstools2,TsButton2,"Copy"[name=copybut][graphic=`!copy1.bmp',`! copy2.bmp',`!copy3.bmp'] [macro=CopyDialog()][Font="Arial" /S11/B0/3+]/H19/W92/B1/D3}{ewc tstools2,TsButton2,">>"[name=nexttopbut][graphic=`!nexttop1.bmp',`!nexttop2.bmp',`!prevtop3.bmp'] [macro=JI(`wfb.mvb>main', `0055Ge')][Font="Arial" /S11/B0/3+]/H19/W92/B1/D3}

Affiliation: territory of Australia

Location: in the Indian Ocean, 1,070 km southwest of Indonesia, about halfway between Australia and Sri Lanka

Area:

total area:	14 km2
land area:	14 km2
comparative area:	about 24 times the size of the Mall in Washington, DC

Note: includes the two main islands of West Island and Home Island

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 2.6 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive fishing zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	3 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: pleasant, modified by the southeast trade wind for about nine months of the year; moderate rain fall

Terrain: flat, low-lying coral atolls

Natural Resources: fish

Land Use:

arable land:	0%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	100%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: two coral atolls thickly covered with coconut palms and other vegetation

COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS

People

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Population: 593 (July 1993 est.)

Population growth rate: -0.53% (1993 est.)

Birth rate: NA births/1,000 population

Death rate: NA deaths/1,000 population

Net migration rate: NA migrant(s)/1,000 population

Infant mortality rate: NA deaths/1,000 live births

Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	NA years
male:	NA years
female:	NA years

Total fertility rate: NA children born/women

Nationality:

noun:	Cocos Islander(s)
adjective:	Cocos Islander

Ethnic divisions:

West Island:	Europeans
Home Island:	Cocos Malays

Religions:

Sunni Muslims:	NA%

Languages:

English:	100%

Literacy:

total population:	NA%
male:	NA%
female:	NA%

Labor force:

NA

COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands
conventional short form: Cocos (Keeling) Islands

Digraph: CK
Type: territory of Australia
Capital: West Island
Administrative divisions: none (territory of Australia)
Independence: none (territory of Australia)
Constitution: Cocos (Keeling) Islands Act of 1955
Legal system: based upon the laws of Australia and local laws
National holiday: NA
Political parties and leaders: NA
Suffrage: NA
Elections: NA
Executive branch: British monarch, governor general of Australia, administrator, chairman of the Islands Council
Legislative branch: unicameral Islands Council
Judicial branch: Supreme Court
Leaders: Chief of State: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952) Head of Government: Administrator B. CUNNINGHAM (since NA); Chairman of the Islands Council Haji WAHIN bin Bynie (since NA)
Member of: none Diplomatic representation in US: none (territory of Australia) US diplomatic representation: none (territory of Australia) Flag: the flag of Australia is used

COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS

Economy

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Overview: Grown throughout the islands, coconuts are the sole cash crop. Copra and fresh coconuts are the major export earners. Small local gardens and fishing contribute to the food supply, but additional food and most other necessities must be imported from Australia.

National product: GDP $NA

National product real growth rate: NA%

National product per capita: $NA

Inflation rate (consumer prices): NA%

Budget: revenues $NA; expenditures $NA, including capital expenditures of $NA

Exports: $NA

commodities:

copra:	NA%

partners:

Australia:	NA%

Imports: $NA

commodities:

foodstuffs:	NA%

partners:

Australia:	NA%

External debt: $NA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity: 1,000 kW capacity; 2 million kWh produced, 2,980 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries: copra products

Agriculture: gardens provide vegetables, bananas, pawpaws, coconuts

Economic aid: none

Currency: 1 Australian dollar ($A) = 100 cents

Exchange rates: Australian dollars ($A) per US$1 - 1.4837 (January 1993), 1.3600 (1992), 1.2836 (1991), 1.2799 (1990), 1.2618 (1989), 1.2752 (1988)

Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS

Communications

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Ports: none; lagoon anchorage only

Airports:

total:	1
useable:	1
with permanent-surface runways:	1
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	0
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	1

Telecommunications: 250 radios (1985); linked by telephone, telex, and facsimile communications via satellite with Australia; broadcast stations - 1 AM, no FM, no TV

COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS

Defense Forces

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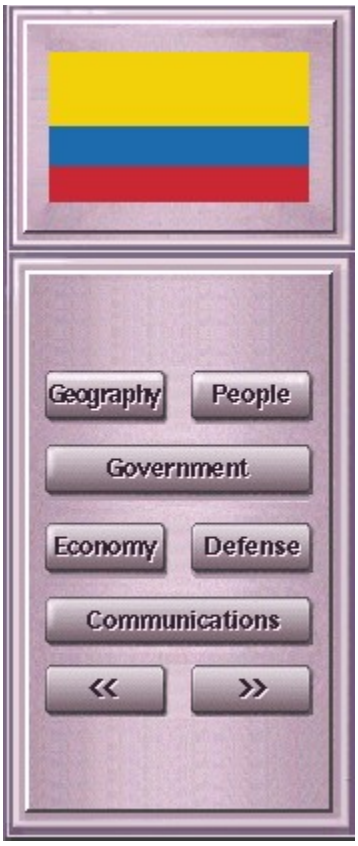
Note: defense is the responsibility of Australia

0
1000 Miles
VENEZUELA
GUYANA
Georgetown
Paramaribo
Cayenne
Medellin
Bogota
COLOMBIA
Cali
ECUADOR
Quito
SURINAME
Manaus
Trujillo
PERU
BRAZIL
Lima
LaPaz
BOLIVIA
Brasilia


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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COLOMBIA

Geography

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Location: Northern South America, between Panama and Venezuela

Area:

total area:	1,138,910 km2
land area:	1,038,700 km2

comparative area: slightly less than three times the size of Montana

Note: includes Isla de Malpelo, Roncador Cay, Serrana Bank, and Serranilla Bank

Land Boundaries:

total:	7,408 km
Brazil:	1,643 km
Ecuador:	590 km
Panama:	225 km
Peru:	2,900 km
Venezuela:	2,050 km

Coastline: 3,208 km (Caribbean Sea 1,760 km, North Pacific Ocean 1,448 km)

Maritime Claims:

continental shelf:	not specified
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: maritime boundary dispute with Venezuela in the Gulf of Venezuela; territorial dispute with Nicaragua over Archipelago de San Andres y Providencia and Quita Sueno Bank

Climate: tropical along coast and eastern plains; cooler in highlands

Terrain: flat coastal lowlands, central highlands, high Andes mountains, eastern lowland plains

Natural Resources: petroleum, natural gas, coal, iron ore, nickel, gold, copper, emeralds

Land Use:

arable land:	4%
permanent crops:	2%
meadows and pastures:	29%
forest and woodland:	49%
other:	16%

Irrigated Land: 5,150 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: highlands subject to volcanic eruptions; deforestation; soil damage from overuse of pesticides; periodic droughts

Note: only South American country with coastlines on both North Pacific Ocean and Caribbean Sea

COLOMBIA

People

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Population: 34,942,767 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 1.83% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 23.4 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 4.82 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -0.25 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 29.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	71.72 years
male:	68.99 years
female:	74.53 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.54 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Colombian(s)
adjective:	Colombian

Ethnic divisions:

mestizo:	58%
white:	20%
mulatto:	14%
black:	4%
mixed black-Indian:	3%
Indian:	1%

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	95%

Languages:

Spanish:	100%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	87%
male:	88%
female:	86%

Labor force: 12 million (1990)
by occupation:

services:	46%
agriculture:	30%
industry:	24% (1990)

COLOMBIA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Colombia
conventional short form:	Colombia
local long form:	Republica de Colombia
local short form:	Colombia

Digraph: CO

Type: republic; executive branch dominates government structure

Capital: Bogota

Administrative divisions: 23 departments (departamentos, singular - departamento), 5 commissariats* (comisarias, singular - comisaria), 4 intendancies** (intendencias, singular - intendencia), and 1 special district*** (distrito especial); Amazonas*, Antioquia, Arauca**, Atlantico, Bogota***, Bolivar, Boyaca, Caldas, Caqueta, Casanare**, Cauca, Cesar, Choco, Cordoba, Cundinamarca, Guainia*, Guaviare*, Huila, La Guajira, Magdalena, Meta, Narino, Norte de Santander, Putumayo**, Quindio, Risaralda, San Andres y Providencia**, Santander, Sucre, Tolima, Valle del Cauca, Vaupes*, Vichada* Note: the Constitution of 5 July 1991 states that the commissariats and intendancies are to become full departments and a capital district (distrito capital) of Santa Fe de Bogota is to be established by 1997

Independence: 20 July 1810 (from Spain)

Constitution: 5 July 1991

Legal system: based on Spanish law; judicial review of executive and legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Independence Day, 20 July (1810)

Political parties and leaders: Liberal Party (PL), Cesar GAVIRIA Trujillo, president; Social Conservative Party (PCS), Misael PASTRANA Borrero; National Salvation Movement (MSN), Alvaro GOMEZ Hurtado; Democratic Alliance M-19 (AD/M-19) is headed by 19th of April Movement (M-19) leader Antonio NAVARRO Wolf, coalition of small leftist parties and dissident liberals and conservatives; Patriotic Union (UP) is a legal political party formed by Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and Colombian Communist Party (PCC), Carlos ROMERO

Other political or pressure groups: three insurgent groups are active in Colombia - Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), Manuel MARULANDA and Alfonso CANO; National Liberation Army (ELN), Manuel PEREZ; and dissidents of the recently demobilized People's Liberation Army (EPL), Francisco CARABALLO

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal and compulsory

Elections: President: last held 27 May 1990 (next to be held May 1994); results - Cesar GAVIRIA Trujillo (Liberal) 47%, Alvaro GOMEZ Hurtado (National Salvation Movement) 24%, Antonio NAVARRO Wolff (M-19) 13%, Rodrigo LLOREDA (Conservative) 12% Senate: last held 27 October 1991 (next to be held March 1994); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (102 total) Liberal 58, Conservative 22, AD/M-19 9, MSN 5, UP 1, other 7 House of Representatives: last held 27

October 1991 (next to be held March 1994); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (161 total) Liberal 87, Conservative 31, AD/M-19 13, MSN 10, UP 3, other 17
Executive branch: president, presidential designate, Cabinet
Legislative branch: bicameral Congress (Congreso) consists of a nationally elected upper chamber or Senate (Senado) and a nationally elected lower chamber or House of Representatives (Camara de Representantes)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court of Justice (Corte Suprema de Justical), Constitutional Court, Council of State
Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: President Cesar GAVIRIA Trujillo (since 7 August 1990)
Member of: AG, CDB, CG, ECLAC, FAO, G-3, G-11, G-24, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LAES, LAIA, LORCS, NAM, OAS, ONUSAL, OPANAL, PCA, RG, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNPROFOR, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Jaime GARCIA Parra chancery: 2118 Leroy Place NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 387-8338 consulates general: Chicago, Houston, Miami, New Orleans, New York, San Francisco, and San Juan (Puerto Rico) consulates: Atlanta, Boston, Detroit, Los Angeles, and Tampa
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Morris D. BUSBY embassy: Calle 38, No. 8-61, Bogota mailing address: P. O. Box A. A. 3831, Bogota or APO AA 34038 telephone: [57] (1) 285-1300 or 1688 FAX: [57] (1) 288-5687 consulate: Barranquilla
Flag: three horizontal bands of yellow (top, double-width), blue, and red; similar to the flag of Ecuador, which is longer and bears the Ecuadorian coat of arms superimposed in the center

COLOMBIA

Economy

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Overview: Economic development has slowed gradually since 1986, but growth rates remain high by Latin American standards. Conservative economic policies have kept inflation and unemployment near 30% and 10%, respectively. The rapid development of oil, coal, and other nontraditional industries in recent years has helped to offset the decline in coffee prices - Colombia's major export. The collapse of the International Coffee Agreement in the summer of 1989, a troublesome rural insurgency, energy rationing, and drug-related violence have dampened growth. The level of violence, in Bogota in particular, surged to higher levels in the first quarter of 1993, further delaying the economic resurgence expected from government reforms. These reforms center on fiscal restraint, trade and investment liberalization, financial and labor reform, and privatization of state utilities and commercial banks.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $51 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: 3.3% (1992 est.) National product per capita: $1,500 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 25% (1992)

Unemployment rate: 10% (1992)

Budget: revenues $5.0 billion; current expenditures $5.1 billion, capital expenditures $964 million (1991 est.)

Exports: $7.4 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities:	
petroleum:	NA%
coffee:	NA%
coal:	NA%
bananas:	NA%
fresh cut flowers:	NA%
partners:	
US:	44%
EC:	21%
Japan:	5%
Netherlands:	4%
Sweden:	3% (1991)

Imports: $5.5 billion (c.i.f., 1992 est.)

commodities:	
industrial equipment:	NA%
transportation equipment:	NA%
consumer goods:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%
paper products:	NA%
partners:	
US:	36%
EC:	16%

Brazil: 4%
Venezuela 3%
Japan: 3% (1991)
External debt: $17 billion (1992)
Industrial production: growth rate -0.5% (1991); accounts for 20% of GDP
Electricity: 10,193,000 kW capacity; 36,000 million kWh produced, 1,050 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: textiles, food processing, oil, clothing and footwear, beverages, chemicals, metal products, cement; mining - gold, coal, emeralds, iron, nickel, silver, salt
Agriculture: growth rate 3% (1991 est.) accounts for 22% of GDP; crops make up two-thirds and livestock one-third of agricultural output; climate and soils permit a wide variety of crops, such as coffee, rice, tobacco, corn, sugarcane, cocoa beans, oilseeds, vegetables; forest products and shrimp farming are becoming more important
Illicit drugs: illicit producer of cannabis, coca, and opium; about 37,500 hectares of coca under cultivation; the world's largest processor of coca derivatives into cocaine; supplier of cocaine to the US and other international drug markets
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $1.6 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $3.3 billion, Communist countries (1970-89), $399 million
Currency: 1 Colombian peso (Col$) = 100 centavos
Exchange rates: Colombian pesos (Col$) per US$1 - 820.08 (January 1993), 759.28 (1992), 633.05 (1991), 502.26 (1990), 382.57 (1989), 299.17 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

COLOMBIA

Communications

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Railroads: 3,386 km; 3,236 km 0.914-meter gauge, single track (2,611 km in use), 150 km 1.435-meter gauge

Highways: 75,450 km total; 9,350 km paved, 66,100 km earth and gravel surfaces

Inland waterways: 14,300 km, navigable by river boats

Pipelines: crude oil 3,585 km; petroleum products 1,350 km; natural gas 830 km; natural gas liquids 125 km

Ports: Barranquilla, Buenaventura, Cartagena, Covenas, San Andres, Santa Marta, Tumaco

Merchant marine: 27 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 227,719 GRT/356,665 DWT; includes 9 cargo, 3 oil tanker, 8 bulk, 7 container

Airports:

total:	1,233
usable:	1,059
with permanent-surface:	69
with runways over 3,659 m:	1
with runways 2,440-2,459 m:	9
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	200

Telecommunications: nationwide radio relay system; 1,890,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 413 AM, no FM, 33 TV, 28 shortwave; 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth stations and 11 domestic satellite earth stations

COLOMBIA

Defense Forces

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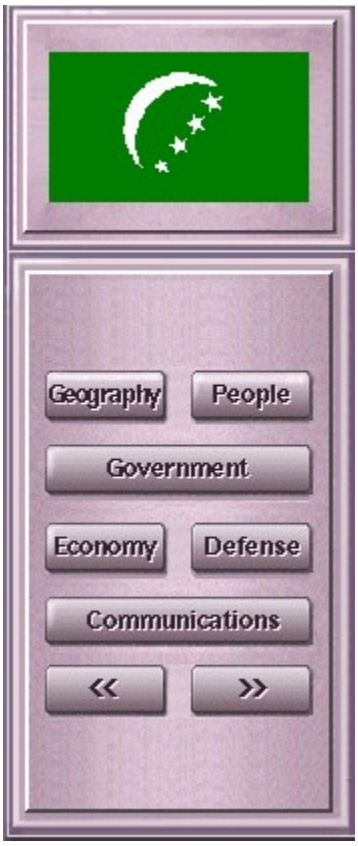
Branches: Army (Ejercito Nacional), Navy (Armada Nacional, including Marines), Air Force (Fuerza Aerea Colombiana), National Police (Policia Nacional)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 9,428,358; fit for military service 6,375,944; reach military age (18) annually 356,993 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $630 million, 1.3% of GDP (1993 est.)

Indian
Ocean
Zanzibar
Dar es Salaam
TANZANIA
Comoros
Moroni
Anjouan
MAYOTTE
Lake
Nyasa
Grande
Comore
Dzaoudzi
Moheli
Antsiran
MOZAMBIQUE
MADAGASCAR
Beira
Antananarivo


Geography
People
Government
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Defense
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COMOROS

Geography

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Location: in the extreme northern Mozambique Channel, about two-thirds of the way between northern Madagascar and northern Mozambique

Area:

total area:	2,170 km2
land area:	2,170 km2

comparative area: slightly more than 12 times the size of Washington, DC

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 340 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: claims French-administered Mayotte

Climate: tropical marine; rainy season (November to May)

Terrain: volcanic islands, interiors vary from steep mountains to low hills

Natural Resources: negligible

Land Use:

arable land:	35%
permanent crops:	8%
meadows and pastures:	7%
forest and woodland:	16%
other:	34%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: soil degradation and erosion; deforestation; cyclones possible during rainy season

Note: important location at northern end of Mozambique Channel

COMOROS

People

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Population: 511,651 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 3.54% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 46.75 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 11.31 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 81.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	57.35 years
male:	55.23 years
female:	59.55 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.86 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Comoran(s)
adjective:	Comoran

Ethnic divisions:

Antalote:	NA%
Cafre:	NA%
Makoa:	NA%
Oimatsaha:	NA%
Sakalava:	NA%

Religions:

Sunni Muslim:	86%
Roman Catholic:	14%

Languages:

Arabic (official):	NA%
French (official):	NA%
Comoran (a blend of Swahili and Arabic):	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1980)

total population:	48%
male:	56%
female:	40%

Labor force: 140,000 (1982)
by occupation:

agriculture:	80%
government:	3%

Note: 51% of population of working age (1985)

COMOROS

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros
conventional short form: Comoros
local long form: Republique Federale Islamique des Comores
local short form: Comores

Digraph: CN
Type: independent republic
Capital: Moroni
Administrative divisions: three islands; Njazidja (Grand Comore), Nzwani (Anjouan), and Mwali (Moheli) Note: there are also four municipalities named Domoni, Fomboni, Moroni, and Mutsamudu
Independence: 6 July 1975 (from France)
Constitution: 7 June 1992
Legal system: French and Muslim law in a new consolidated code
National holiday: Independence Day, 6 July (1975)
Political parties and leaders: over 20 political parties are currently active, the most important of which are; Comoran Union for Progress (UDZIMA), Omar TAMOU; Islands' Fraternity and Unity Party (CHUMA), Said Ali KEMAL; Comoran Party for Democracy and Progress (PCDP), Ali MROUDJAE; Realizing Freedom's Capability (UWEZO), Mouazair ABDALLAH; Democratic Front of the Comoros (FDR), Moustapha CHELKH; Dialogue Proposition Action (DPA/MWANGAZA), Said MCHAWGAMA; Rally for Change and Democracy (RACHADE), Hassan HACHIM; Union for Democracy and Decentralization (UNDC), Mohamed Taki Halidi IBRAHAM; Maecha Bora, leader NA; MDP/NGDC (expansion NA), leader NA; Comoran Popular Front (FPC), Mohamed HASSANALI, Mohamed El Arif OUKACHA, Abdou MOUSTAKIM (Secretary General)
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: Federal Assembly: last held November-December 1992 (next to be held NA March 1997); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (42 total) UNDC 7, CHUMA 3, ADP 2, MDP/NGDC 5, FDC 2, MAECHA BORA 2, FPC 2, RACHADE 1, UWEZO 1, MWANGAZA 1, 16 other seats to smaller parties President: last held 11 March 1990 (next to be held March 1996); results - Said Mohamed DJOHAR (UDZIMA) 55%, Mohamed TAKI Abdulkarim (UNDC) 45%
Executive branch: president, Council of Ministers (cabinet), prime minister
Legislative branch: unicameral Federal Assembly (Assemblee Federale)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)
Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: President Said Mohamed DJOHAR (since 11 March 1990); Prime Minister Ibrahim HALIDI (since 1 January 1992)
Member of: ACCT, ACP, AfDB, ECA, FAO, FZ, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WMO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Amini Ali MOUMIN chancery: (temporary) at the Comoran Permanent Mission to the UN, 336 East 45th Street, 2nd Floor, New York,

NY 10017 telephone: (212) 972-8010
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Kenneth N. PELTIER embassy: address NA, Moroni mailing address: B. P. 1318, Moroni telephone: [269] 73-22-03, 73-29-22 FAX: no service available at this time
Flag: green with a white crescent placed diagonally (closed side of the crescent points to the upper hoist-side corner of the flag); there are four white five-pointed stars placed in a line between the points of the crescent; the crescent, stars, and color green are traditional symbols of Islam; the four stars represent the four main islands of the archipelago - Mwali, Njazidja, Nzwani, and Mayotte (which is a territorial collectivity of France, but claimed by the Comoros)

COMOROS

Economy

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Overview: One of the world's poorest countries, Comoros is made up of several islands that have poor transportation links, a young and rapidly increasing population, and few Natural Resources. The low educational level of the labor force contributes to a low level of economic activity, high unemployment, and a heavy dependence on foreign grants and technical assistance. Agriculture, including fishing, hunting, and forestry, is the leading sector of the economy. It contributes 40% to GDP, employs 80% of the labor force, and provides most of the exports. The country is not self-sufficient in food production, and rice, the main staple, accounts for 90% of imports. During the period 1982-86 the industrial sector grew at an annual average rate of 5.3%, but its contribution to GDP was only 5% in 1988. Despite major investment in the tourist industry, which accounts for about 25% of GDP, growth has stagnated since 1983. A sluggish growth rate of 1.5% during 1985-90 has led to large budget deficits, declining incomes, and balance-of-payments difficulties. Preliminary estimates for FY92 show a moderate increase in the growth rate based on increased exports, tourism, and government investment outlays.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $260 million (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate: 2.7% (1991 est.)

National product per capita: $540 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 4% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate: over 16% (1988 est.)

Budget: revenues $96 million; expenditures $88 million, including capital expenditures of $33 million (1991 est.)

Exports: $16 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:	
vanilla:	NA%
cloves:	NA%
perfume oil:	NA%
copra:	NA%
ylang-ylang:	NA%
partners:	
US:	53%
France:	41%
Africa:	4%
FRG:	2% (1988)

Imports: $41 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:	
rice and other foodstuffs:	NA%
cement:	NA%
petroleum products:	NA%
consumer goods:	NA%

partners:

Europe:	62% (France 22%)
Africa:	5%
Pakistan:	NA%
China (1988):	NA%

External debt: $196 million (1991 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate -6.5% (1989 est.); accounts for 10% of GDP
Electricity: 16,000 kW capacity; 25 million kWh produced, 50 kWh per capita (1991)
Industries: perfume distillation, textiles, furniture, jewelry, construction materials, soft drinks
Agriculture: accounts for 40% of GDP; most of population works in subsistence agriculture and fishing; plantations produce cash crops for export - vanilla, cloves, perfume essences, copra; principal food crops - coconuts, bananas, cassava; world's leading producer of essence of ylang-ylang (for perfumes) and second-largest producer of vanilla; large net food importer
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY80-89), $10 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $435 million; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $22 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $18 million
Currency: 1 Comoran franc (CF) = 100 centimes
Exchange rates: Comoran francs (CF) per US$1 - 274.06 (January 1993), 264.69 (1992), 282.11 (1991), 272.26 (1990), 319.01 (1989), 297.85 (1988)); Note - linked to the French franc at 50 to 1 French franc
Fiscal year: calendar year

COMOROS

Communications

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Highways: 750 km total; about 210 km bituminous, remainder crushed stone or gravel

Ports: Mutsamudu, Moroni

Airports:

total:	4
usable:	4
with permanent-surface runways:	4
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	1
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	3

Telecommunications: sparse system of radio relay and high-frequency radio communication stations for interisland and external communications to Madagascar and Reunion; over 1,800 telephones; broadcast stations - 2 AM, 1 FM, no TV

COMOROS

Defense Forces

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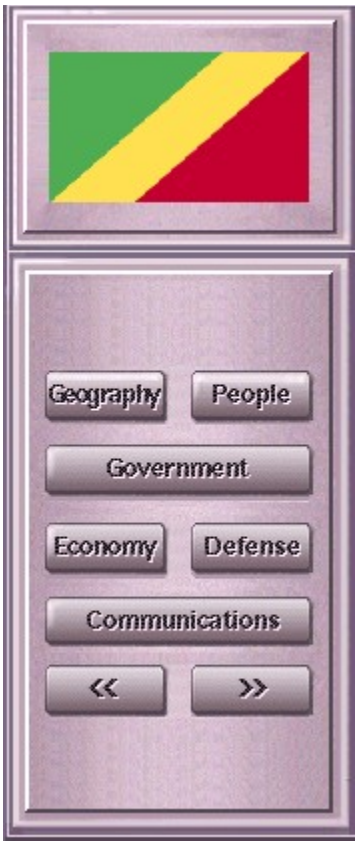
Branches: Comoran Defense Force (FDC)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 108,867; fit for military service 65,106 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: $NA, NA% of GDP

NIGER
N'Djamena
Kano
Maiduguri
CHAD
BENIN
NIGERIA
SUDAN
Porto-Novo
Lagos
CENTRAL
AFRICAN
REPUBLIC
Loma
CAMEROON
Bangui
Yaounde
Malabo
EQUATORIAL
GUINEA
CONGO
Kisangani
Libreville
ZAIRE
CAMEROON
GABON
Kigali
RWANDA
South
Brazzaville
BURUNDI
Pointe-Noire
Kinshasa
Kalemie
ANGOLA
Kananga
Atlantic
Luanda
Malanje
Ocean
MALI


Geography
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CONGO

Geography

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Location: Western Africa, bordering the South Atlantic Ocean between Gabon and Zaire

Area:

total area:	342,000 km2
land area:	341,500 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than Montana

Land Boundaries:

total:	5,504 km
Angola:	201 km
Cameroon:	523 km
Central African Republic:	467 km
Gabon:	1,903 km
Zaire:	2,410 km

Coastline: 169 km

Maritime Claims:

territorial sea:	200 nm

International Disputes: long section with Zaire along the Congo River is indefinite (no division of the river or its islands has been made)

Climate: tropical; rainy season (March to June); dry season (June to October); constantly high temperatures and humidity; particularly enervating climate astride the Equator

Terrain: coastal plain, southern basin, central plateau, northern basin

Natural Resources: petroleum, timber, potash, lead, zinc, uranium, copper, phosphates, natural gas

Land Use:

arable land:	2%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	29%
forest and woodland:	62%
other:	7%

Irrigated Land: 40 km2 (1989)

Environment: deforestation; about 70% of the population lives in Brazzaville, Pointe Noire, or along the railroad between them

CONGO

People

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Population: 2,388,667 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.44% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 40.68 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 16.28 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 112.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	48.04 years
male:	46.3 years
female:	49.84 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 5.38 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Congolese (singular and plural)
adjective:	Congolese or Congo

Ethnic divisions:

south:	Kongo	48%
north:	Sangha	20%
:	M'Bochi	12%
center:	Teke	17%

Note: Europeans 8,500 (mostly French)
Religions:

Christian:	50%
animist:	48%
Muslim:	2%

Languages:

French (official):	NA%
African languages (Lingala and Kikongo are the most widely used):	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	57%
male:	70%
female:	44%

Labor force: 79,100 wage earners
by occupation:

agriculture:	75%
commerce, industry, and government:	25%

Note: 51% of population of working age; 40% of population economically active (1985)

CONGO

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of the Congo
conventional short form:	Congo
local long form:	Republique Populaire du Congo
local short form:	Congo
former:	Congo/Brazzaville

Digraph: CF
Type: republic
Capital: Brazzaville
Administrative divisions: 9 regions (regions, singular - region) and 1 commune*; Bouenza, Brazzaville*, Cuvette, Kouilou, Lekoumou, Likouala, Niari, Plateaux, Pool, Sangha
Independence: 15 August 1960 (from France)
Constitution: 8 July 1979, currently being modified
Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law
National holiday: Congolese National Day, 15 August (1960)
Political parties and leaders: Congolese Labor Party (PCT), headed by former president Denis SASSOU-NGUESSO; Union for Democratic Renewal (URD) - a coalition of opposition parties; Panafrican Union for Social Development (UPADS)
Other political or pressure groups: Union of Congolese Socialist Youth (UJSC); Congolese Trade Union Congress (CSC); Revolutionary Union of Congolese Women (URFC); General Union of Congolese Pupils and Students (UGEEC)
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: President: last held 2-16 August 1992 (next to be held August 1997); results - President Pascal LISSOUBA won with 61% of the vote National Assembly: last held 24 June-19 July 1992; results - (125 total) UPADS 39, MCDDI (part of URD coalition) 29, PCT 19; more than a dozen smaller parties split the remaining 38 seats Note: National Assembly dissolved in November 1992; next election to be held May 1993
Executive branch: president, prime minister, Council of Ministers (cabinet)
Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly (Assemblee Nationale) was dissolved on NA November 1992
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)
Leaders: Chief of State: President Pascal LISSOUBA (since August 1992) Head of Government: Prime Minister Claude Antoine DA COSTA (since December 1992)
Member of: ACCT, ACP, AfDB, BDEAC, CCC, CEEAC, ECA, FAO, FZ, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, UDEAC, UN, UNAVEM II, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNTAC, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Roger ISSOMBO chancery: 4891

Colorado Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20011 telephone: (202) 726-5500
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador James Daniel PHILLIPS embassy: Avenue Amilcar Cabral, Brazzaville mailing address: B. P. 1015, Brazzaville, or Box C, APO AE 09828 telephone: (242) 83-20-70 FAX: [242] 83-63-38
Flag: red, divided diagonally from the lower hoist side by a yellow band; the upper triangle (hoist side) is green and the lower triangle is red; uses the popular pan-African colors of Ethiopia

CONGO

Economy

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Overview: Congo's economy is a mixture of village agriculture and handicrafts, a beginning industrial sector based largely on oil, supporting services, and a government characterized by budget problems and overstaffing. A reform program, supported by the IMF and World Bank, ran into difficulties in 1990-91 because of problems in changing to a democratic political regime and a heavy debt-servicing burden. Oil has supplanted forestry as the mainstay of the economy, providing about two-thirds of government revenues and exports. In the early 1980s rapidly rising oil revenues enabled Congo to finance large-scale development projects with growth averaging 5% annually, one of the highest rates in Africa. During the period 1987-91, however, growth has slowed to an average of roughly 1.5% annually, only half the population growth rate. The new government, responding to pressure from businessmen and the electorate, has promised to reduce the bureaucracy and government regulation but little has been accomplished as of early 1993.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $2.5 billion (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate: 0.6% (1991 est.)

National product per capita: $1,070 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): -0.6% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $765 million; expenditures $952 million, including capital expenditures of $65 million (1990)

Exports: $1.1 billion (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

crude oil:	72%
lumber:	NA%
plywood:	NA%
coffee:	NA%
cocoa:	NA%
sugar:	NA%
diamonds:	NA%

partners:

US:	NA%
France:	NA%
other EC countries:	NA%

Imports: $704 million (c.i.f., 1990)

commodities:

foodstuffs:	NA%
consumer goods:	NA%
intermediate manufactures:	NA%
capital equipment:	NA%

partners:

France:	NA%
Italy:	NA%
other EC countries:	NA%

US NA%	Germany NA%	Spain NA%
Japan NA%	Brazil NA%	

External debt: $4.1 billion (1991)
Industrial production: growth rate 1.2% (1989); accounts for 33% of GDP; includes petroleum
Electricity: 140,000 kW capacity; 315 million kWh produced, 135 kWh per capita (1991)
Industries: petroleum, cement, lumbering, brewing, sugar milling, palm oil, soap, cigarette
Agriculture: accounts for 13% of GDP (including fishing and forestry); cassava accounts for 90% of food output; other crops - rice, corn, peanuts, vegetables; cash crops include coffee and cocoa; forest products important export earner; imports over 90% of food needs
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-90), $63 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-90), $2.5 billion; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $15 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $338 million
Currency: 1 CFA franc (CFAF) = 100 centimes
Exchange rates: Communaute Financiere Africaine francs (CFAF) per US$1 - 274.06 (January 1993), 264.69 (1992), 282.11 (1991), 272.26 (1990), 319.01 (1989), 297.85 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

CONGO

Communications

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Railroads: 797 km, 1.067-meter gauge, single track (includes 285 km that are privately owned)

Highways: 11,960 km total; 560 km paved; 850 km gravel and laterite; 5,350 km improved earth; 5,200 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: the Congo and Ubangi (Oubangui) Rivers provide 1,120 km of commercially navigable water transport; the rest are used for local traffic only

Pipelines: crude oil 25 km

Ports: Pointe-Noire (ocean port), Brazzaville (river port)

Airports:

total:	44
usable:	41
with permanent-surface runways:	5
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	1
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	16

Telecommunications: services adequate for government use; primary network is composed of radio relay routes and coaxial cables; key centers are Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire, and Loubomo; 18,100 telephones; broadcast stations - 4 AM, 1 FM, 4 TV; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite earth station

CONGO

Defense Forces

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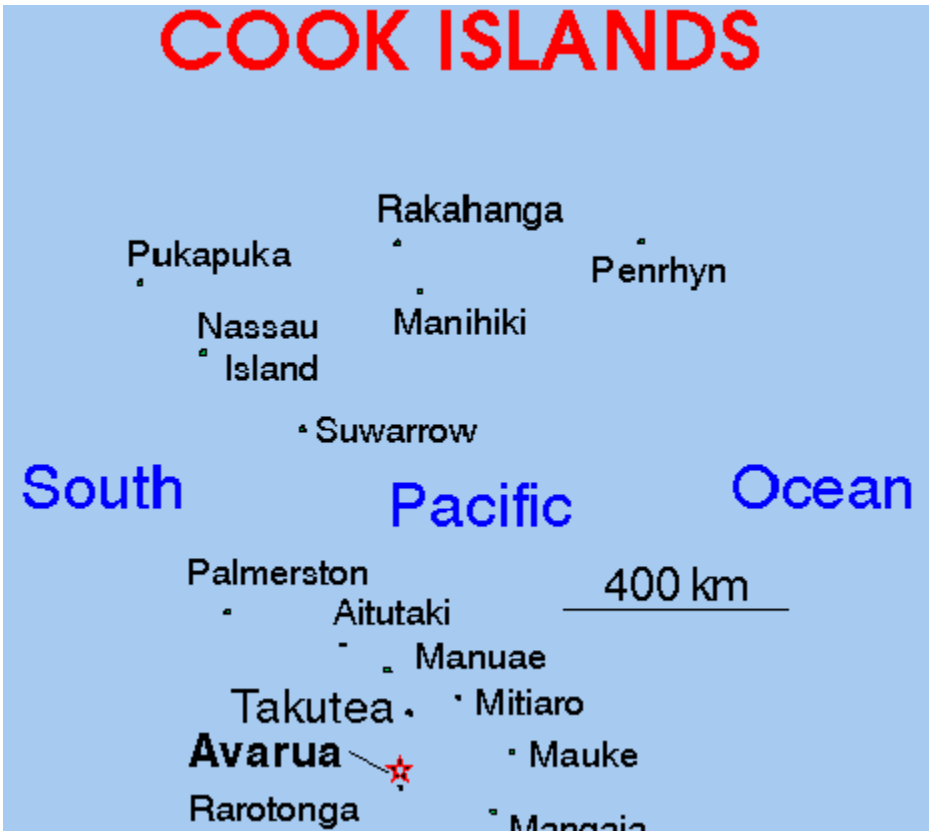
Branches: Army, Navy (including Marines), Air Force, National Police

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 534,802; fit for military service 272,051; reach military age (20) annually 24,190 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $NA, NA% of GDP


COOK ISLANDS
Rakahanga
Pukapuka
Penrhyn
Manihiki
Nassau
Island
Suwarrow
South
Pacific
Ocean
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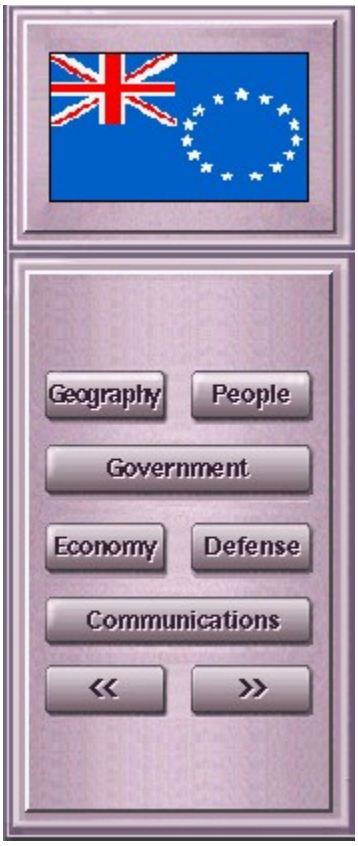
400 km
Aitutaki
Manuae
Takutea
Mitiaro
Avarua
Mauke
Rarotonga


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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COOK ISLANDS

Geography

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Affiliation: free association with New Zealand

Location: Oceania, 4,500 km south of Hawaii in the South Pacific Ocean, about halfway between Hawaii and New Zealand

Area:

total area:	240 km2
land area:	240 km2

comparative area: slightly less than 1.3 times the size of Washington, DC

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 120 km

Maritime Claims:

continental shelf:	200 nm or the edge of continental margin
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical; moderated by trade winds

Terrain: low coral atolls in north; volcanic, hilly islands in south Natural Resources: negligible

Land Use:

arable land:	4%
permanent crops:	22%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	74%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: subject to typhoons from November to March

COOK ISLANDS

People

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Population: 18,903 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 1.18% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 23.4 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 5.2 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -6.45 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 24.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	71.14 years
male:	69.2 years
female:	73.1 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.32 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Cook Islander(s)
adjective:	Cook Islander

Ethnic divisions:

Polynesian (full blood):	81.3%
Polynesian and European:	7.7%
Polynesian and other:	7.7%
European:	2.4%
other:	0.9%

Religions:

Christian:	NA%

Note: (majority of populace members of Cook Islands Christian Church)

Languages:

English (official):	NA%
Maori:	NA%

Literacy:

total population:	NA%
male:	NA%
female:	NA%

Labor force: 5,810
by occupation:

agriculture:	29%
government:	27%
services:	25%
industry:	15%

other:	4% (1981)

COOK ISLANDS

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	none
conventional short form:	Cook Islands

Digraph: CW

Type: self-governing parliamentary government in free association with New Zealand; Cook Islands is fully responsible for internal affairs; New Zealand retains responsibility for external affairs, in consultation with the Cook Islands

Capital: Avarua

Administrative divisions: none

Independence: none (became self-governing in free association with New Zealand on 4 August 1965 and has the right at any time to move to full independence by unilateral action)

Constitution: 4 August 1965

Legal system: NA

National holiday: Constitution Day, 4 August

Political parties and leaders: Cook Islands Party, Geoffrey HENRY; Democratic Tumu Party, Vincent INGRAM; Democratic Party, Terepai MAOATE; Cook Islands Labor Party, Rena JONASSEN; Cook Islands People's Party, Sadaraka SADARAKA

Suffrage: universal adult at age NA

Elections: Parliament: last held 19 January 1989 (next to be held by January 1994); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (24 total) Cook Islands Party 12, Democratic Tumu Party 2, opposition coalition (including Democratic Party) 9, independent 1

Executive branch: British monarch, representative of the UK, representative of New Zealand, prime minister, deputy prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch: unicameral Parliament; Note - the House of Arikis (chiefs) advises on traditional matters, but has no legislative powers

Judicial branch: High Court

Leaders: Chief of State: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952); Representative of the UK Sir Tangaroa TANGAROA (since NA); Representative of New Zealand Adrian SINCOCK (since NA) Head of Government: Prime Minister Geoffrey HENRY (since 1 February 1989); Deputy Prime Minister Inatio AKARURU (since NA February 1989)

Member of: AsDB, ESCAP (associate), ICAO, IOC, SPARTECA, SPC, SPF, UNESCO, WHO

Diplomatic representation in US: none (self-governing in free association with New Zealand)

US diplomatic representation: none (self-governing in free association with New Zealand)

Flag: blue, with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant and a large circle of 15 white five-pointed stars (one for every island) centered in the outer half of the flag

COOK ISLANDS

Economy

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Overview: Agriculture provides the economic base. The major export earners are fruit, copra, and clothing. Manufacturing activities are limited to a fruit-processing plant and several clothing factories. Economic development is hindered by the isolation of the islands from foreign markets and a lack of Natural Resources and good transportation links. A large trade deficit is annually made up for by remittances from emigrants and from foreign aid. Current economic development plans call for exploiting the tourism potential and expanding the fishing industry.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $40 million (1988 est.)

National product real growth rate: 5.3% (1986-88 est.)

National product per capita: $2,200 (1988 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 8% (1988)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $33.8 million; expenditures $34.4 million, including capital expenditures of $NA (1990 est.)

Exports: $4.0 million (f.o.b., 1988)

commodities:

copra:	NA%
fresh and canned fruit:	NA%
clothing:	NA%

partners:

NZ:	80%
Japan:	NA%

Imports: $38.7 million (c.i.f., 1988)

commodities:

foodstuffs:	NA%
textiles:	NA%
fuels:	NA%
timber:	NA%

partners:

NZ:	49%
Japan:	NA%
Australia:	NA%
US:	NA%

External debt: $NA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity: 14,000 kW capacity; 21 million kWh produced, 1,170 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries: fruit processing, tourism

Agriculture: export crops - copra, citrus fruits, pineapples, tomatoes, bananas; subsistence crops - yams, taro

Economic aid: Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $128 million
Currency: 1 New Zealand dollar (NZ$) = 100 cents
Exchange rates: New Zealand dollars (NZ$) per US$1 - 1.9490 (January 1993), 1.8584 (1992), 1.7266 (1991), 1.6750 (1990), 1.6711 (1989), 1.5244 (1988)
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

COOK ISLANDS

Communications

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Highways: 187 km total (1980); 35 km paved, 35 km gravel, 84 km improved earth, 33 km unimproved earth

Ports: Avatiu

Merchant marine: 1 cargo ship (1,000 or over) totaling 1,464 GRT/2,181 DWT

Airports:

total:	7
usable:	7
with permanent-surface runways:	1
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	0
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	5

Telecommunications: broadcast stations - 1 AM, 1 FM, 1 TV; 11,000 radio receivers; 17,000 TV receivers (1989); 2,052 telephones; 1 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT earth station

COOK ISLANDS

Defense Forces

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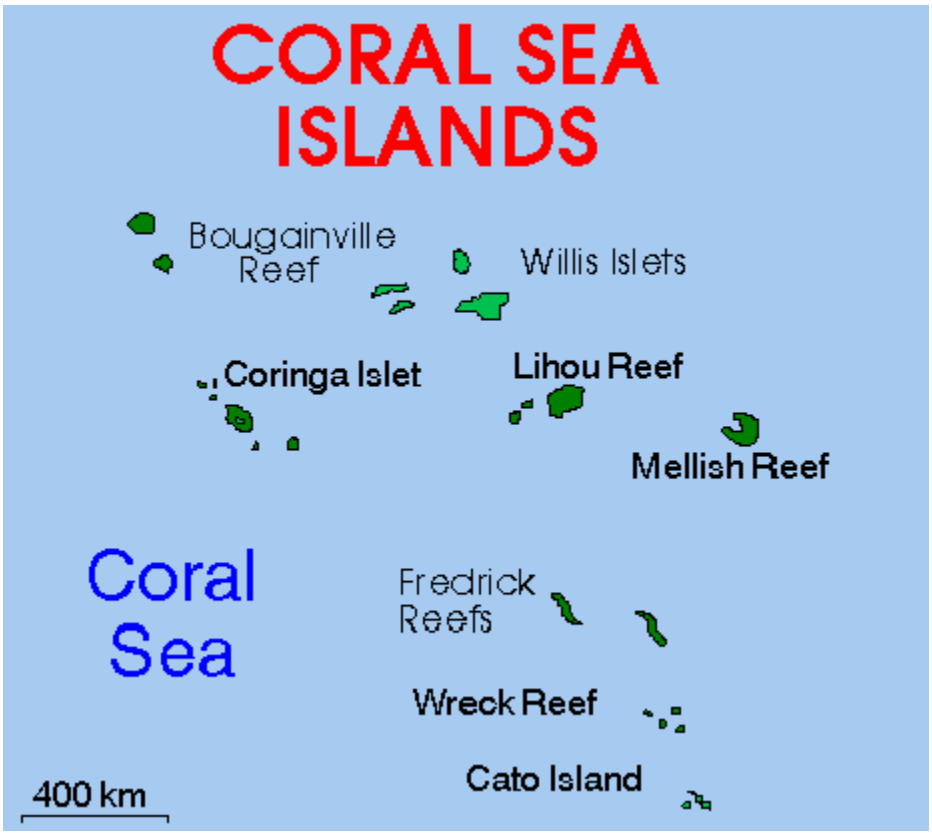
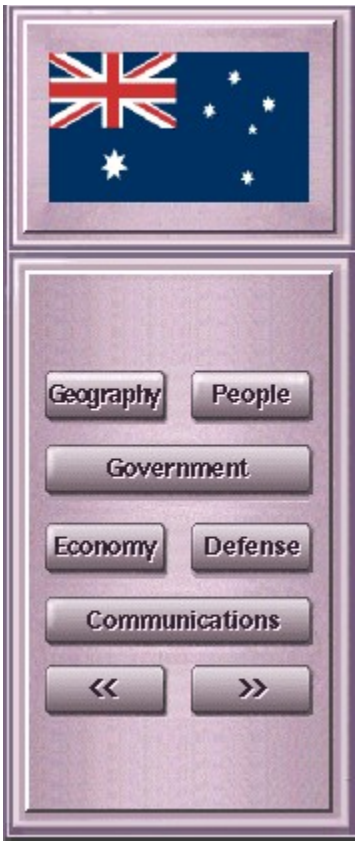
Note: defense is the responsibility of New Zealand


CORAL SEA ISLANDS
Bougainville Reef
Willis Islets
Coringa Islet
Lihou Reef
Mellish Reef
Coral Sea
Fredrick Reefs
Wreck Reef
Cato Island
400 km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Economy
Defense
Communications
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CORAL SEA ISLANDS

Geography

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Affiliation: territory of Australia

Location: Oceania, just off the northeast coast of Australia in the Coral Sea

Area:

total area:	less than 3 km2
land area:	less than 3 km2
comparative area:	NA

Note: includes numerous small islands and reefs scattered over a sea area of about 1 million km2, with Willis Islets the most important

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 3,095 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive fishing zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	3 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical

Terrain: sand and coral reefs and islands (or cays)

Natural Resources: negligible

Land Use:

arable land:	0%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	100% (mostly grass or scrub cover)

Irrigated Land: 0 km2

Environment: subject to occasional tropical cyclones; no permanent fresh water; important nesting area for birds and turtles

CORAL SEA ISLANDS

People

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Population: no indigenous inhabitants; Note - there are 3 meteorologists

CORAL SEA ISLANDS

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: Coral Sea Islands Territory

conventional short form: Coral Sea Islands

Digraph: CR

Type: territory of Australia administered by the Ministry for Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism, and Territories

Capital: none; administered from Canberra, Australia

Independence: none (territory of Australia)

Flag: the flag of Australia is used

CORAL SEA ISLANDS

Economy

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Overview: no economic activity

CORAL SEA ISLANDS

Communications

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Ports: none; offshore anchorages only

CORAL SEA ISLANDS

Defense Forces

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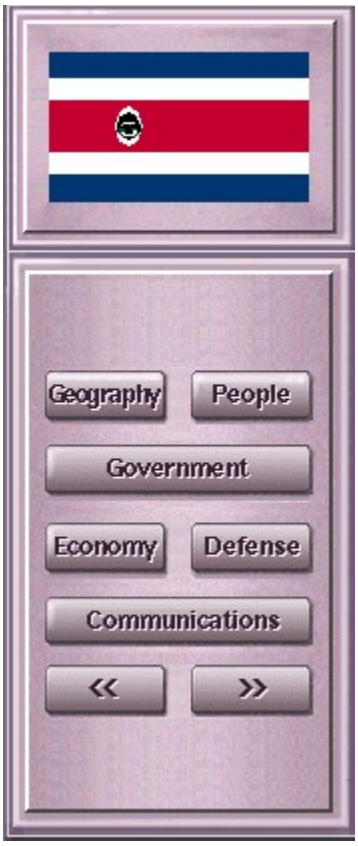
Note: defense is the responsibility of Australia; visited regularly by the Royal Australian Navy; Australia has control over the activities of visitors

BELIZE
Belmopan
Caribbean Sea
HONDURAS
Tegucigalpa
NICARAGUA
Managua
Lago de Managua
Lago de Nicaragua
COSTA RICA
Nicoya
San Jose
San Isidro
Golfito
PANAMA
North Pacific Ocean


Geography
People
Government
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Defense
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COSTA RICA

Geography

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Location: Central America, between Nicaragua and Panama

Area:

total area:	51,100 km2
land area:	50,660 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than West Virginia

Note: includes Isla del Coco

Land Boundaries:

total:	639 km
Nicaragua:	309 km
Panama:	330 km

Coastline: 1,290 km

Maritime Claims:

continental shelf:	200 nm
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical; dry season (December to April); rainy season (May to November)

Terrain: coastal plains separated by rugged mountains

Natural Resources: hydropower potential

Land Use:

arable land:	6%
permanent crops:	7%
meadows and pastures:	45%
forest and woodland:	34%
other:	8%

Irrigated Land: 1,180 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: subject to occasional earthquakes, hurricanes along Atlantic coast; frequent flooding of lowlands at onset of rainy season; active volcanoes; deforestation; soil erosion

COSTA RICA

People

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Population: 3,264,776 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.38% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 26.07 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 3.57 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 1.26 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 11.6 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	77.49 years
male:	75.56 years
female:	79.52 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.11 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Costa Rican(s)
adjective:	Costa Rican

Ethnic divisions:

white (including mestizo):	96%
black:	2%
Indian:	1%
Chinese:	1%

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	95%

Languages:

Spanish (official):	NA%
English; spoken around Puerto Limon:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	93%
male:	93%
female:	93%

Labor force: 868,300
by occupation:

industry and commerce:	35.1%
government and services:	33%
agriculture:	27%
other:	4.9% (1985 est.)

COSTA RICA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Costa Rica
conventional short form:	Costa Rica
local long form:	Republica de Costa Rica
local short form:	Costa Rica

Digraph: CS
Type: democratic republic
Capital: San Jose
Administrative divisions: 7 provinces (provincias, singular - provincia); Alajuela, Cartago, Guanacaste, Heredia, Limon, Puntarenas, San Jose
Independence: 15 September 1821 (from Spain) Constitution: 9 November 1949
Legal system: based on Spanish civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
National holiday: Independence Day, 15 September (1821)
Political parties and leaders: National Liberation Party (PLN), Carlos Manuel CASTILLO Morales; Social Christian Unity Party (PUSC), Rafael Angel CALDERON Fournier; Marxist Popular Vanguard Party (PVP), Humberto VARGAS Carbonell; New Republic Movement (MNR), Sergio Erick ARDON Ramirez; Progressive Party (PP), Isaac Felipe AZOFEIFA Bolanos; People's Party of Costa Rica (PPC), Lenin CHACON Vargas; Radical Democratic Party (PRD), Juan Jose ECHEVERRIA Brealey
Other political or pressure groups: Costa Rican Confederation of Democratic Workers (CCTD; Liberation Party affiliate); Confederated Union of Workers (CUT; Communist Party affiliate); Authentic Confederation of Democratic Workers (CATD; Communist Party affiliate); Chamber of Coffee Growers; National Association for Economic Development (ANFE); Free Costa Rica Movement (MCRL; rightwing militants); National Association of Educators (ANDE)
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal and compulsory
Elections: Legislative Assembly: last held 4 February 1990 (next to be held February 1994); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (57 total) PUSC 29, PLN 25, PVP/PPC 1, regional parties 2 President: last held 4 February 1990 (next to be held February 1994); results - Rafael Angel CALDERON Fournier 51%, Carlos Manuel CASTILLO 47%
Executive branch: president, two vice presidents, Cabinet
Legislative branch: unicameral Legislative Assembly (Asamblea Legislativa)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Corte Suprema)
Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: President Rafael Angel CALDERON Fournier (since 8 May 1990); First Vice President German SERRANO Pinto (since 8 May 1990); Second Vice President Arnoldo LOPEZ Echandi (since 8 May 1990)
Member of: AG (observer), BCIE, CACM, ECLAC, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ITU, LAES, LAIA (observer), LORCS, NAM (observer), OAS, OPANAL, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU,

WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Gonzalo FACIO Segreda chancery: Suite 211, 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20009 telephone: (202) 234-2945 through 2947 consulates general: Albuquerque, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, New York, San Diego, San Francisco, and San Juan (Puerto Rico) consulate: Buffalo
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Luis GUINOT, Jr. embassy: Pavas Road, San Jose mailing address: APO AA 34020 telephone: [506] 20-39-39 FAX: (506) 20-2305
Flag: five horizontal bands of blue (top), white, red (double width), white, and blue, with the coat of arms in a white disk on the hoist side of the red band

COSTA RICA

Economy

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Overview: In 1992 the economy grew at an estimated 5.4%, up from the 2.5% gain of 1991 and the gain of 1990. Increases in agricultural production (on the strength of good coffee and banana crops) and in nontraditional exports are responsible for much of the growth. In 1992 consumer prices rose by 17%, below the 27% of 1991. The trade deficit of $100 million was substantially below the 1991 deficit of $270 million. Unemployment is officially reported at 4.0%, but much underemployment remains. External debt, on a per capita basis, is among the world's highest.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $6.4 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: 5.4% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $2,000 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 17% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: 4% (1992)

Budget: revenues $1.1 billion; expenditures $1.34 billion, including capital expenditures of $110 million (1991 est.)

Exports: $1.7 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities:

coffee:	NA%
bananas:	NA%
textiles:	NA%
sugar:	NA%

partners:

US:	75%
Germany:	NA%
Guatemala:	NA%
Netherlands:	NA%
UK:	NA%
Japan:	NA%

Imports: $1.8 billion (c.i.f., 1992 est.)

commodities:

raw materials:	NA%
consumer goods:	NA%
capital equipment:	NA%
petroleum:	NA%

partners:

US:	45%
Japan:	NA%
Guatemala:	NA%
Germany:	NA%

External debt: $3.2 billion (1991)

Industrial production: growth rate 1.0% (1991); accounts for 19% of GDP
Electricity: 927,000 kW capacity; 3,612 million kWh produced, 1,130 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: food processing, textiles and clothing, construction materials, fertilizer, plastic products
Agriculture: accounts for 17% of GDP and 70% of exports; cash commodities - coffee, beef, bananas, sugar; other food crops include corn, rice, beans, potatoes; normally self-sufficient in food except for grain; depletion of forest resources resulting in lower timber output
Illicit drugs: illicit production of cannabis on small scattered plots; transshipment country for cocaine from South America
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $1.4 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $935 million; Communist countries (1971-89), $27 million
Currency: 1 Costa Rican colon (C) = 100 centimos
Exchange rates: Costa Rican colones (C) per US$1 - 137.72 (January 1993), 134.51 (1992), 122.43 (1991), 91.58 (1990), 81.504 (1989), 75.805 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

COSTA RICA

Communications

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Railroads: 950 km total, all 1.067-meter gauge; 260 km electrified

Highways: 15,400 km total; 7,030 km paved, 7,010 km gravel, 1,360 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: about 730 km, seasonally navigable

Pipelines: petroleum products 176 km

Ports: Puerto Limon, Caldera, Golfito, Moin, Puntarenas

Merchant marine: 1 cargo ship (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 2,878 GRT/4,506 DWT

Airports:

total:	162
usable:	144
with permanent-surface runways:	28
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	2
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	8

Telecommunications: very good domestic telephone service; 292,000 telephones; connection into Central American Microwave System; broadcast stations - 71 AM, no FM, 18 TV, 13 shortwave; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

COSTA RICA

Defense Forces

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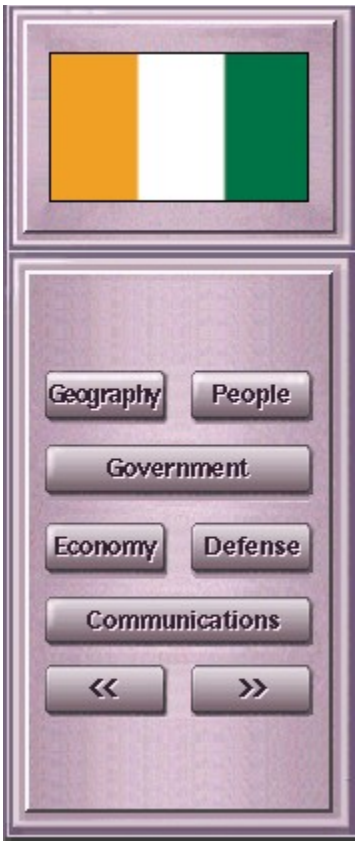
Branches: Civil Guard, Rural Assistance Guard Note: constitution prohibits armed forces

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 851,713; fit for military service 573,854; reach military age (18) annually 31,987 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $22 million, 0.5% of GDP (1989)

Nouakchott
MAURITANIA
MALI
NIGER
Dakar
SENEGAL
Banjul
THE
GAMBIA
Bissau
GUINEA
BISSAU
Conakry
Freetown
SIERRA
LEONE
Monrovia
LIBERIA
Bamako
GUINEA
COTE D'IVOIRE
Abidjan
BURKINA
Ouagadougou
Niamey
BENIN
TOGO
GHANA
Porto-Novo
Accra
Loma
NIGERIA
Abuja
CAMERO
Malabo
EQUATORIAL
GUINEA
South Atlantic Ocean


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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COTE D'IVOIRE

Geography

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Affiliation: also known as Ivory Coast

Location: Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean between Ghana and Liberia

Area:

total area:	322,460 km2
land area:	318,000 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than New Mexico

Land Boundaries:

total:	3,110 km
Burkina:	584 km
Ghana:	668 km
Guinea:	610 km
Liberia:	716 km
Mali:	532 km

Coastline: 515 km

Maritime Claims:

continental shelf:	200 m depth
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical along coast, semiarid in far north; three seasons - warm and dry (November to March), hot and dry (March to May), hot and wet (June to October)

Terrain: mostly flat to undulating plains; mountains in northwest Natural Resources: petroleum, diamonds, manganese, iron ore, cobalt, bauxite, copper

Land Use:

arable land:	9%
permanent crops:	4%
meadows and pastures:	9%
forest and woodland:	26%
other:	52%

Irrigated Land: 620 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: coast has heavy surf and no natural harbors; severe deforestation

COTE D'IVOIRE

People

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Population: 13,808,447 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 3.5% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 46.88 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 15.07 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 3.15 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 97 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	48.97 years
male:	46.98 years
female:	51.03 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.73 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Ivorian(s)
adjective:	Ivorian

Ethnic divisions:

Baoule:	23%
Bete:	18%
Senoufou:	15%
Malinke:	11%

Note: also Agni, foreign Africans, (mostly Burkinabe about 2 million), non-Africans 130,000 to 330,000, (French 30,000, and Lebanese 100,000 to 300,000)

Religions:

indigenous:	63%
Muslim:	25%
Christian:	12%

Languages:

French (official):	NA%

Note: 60 native dialects Dioula is the most widely spoken

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	54%
male:	67%
female:	40%

Labor force: 5.718 million
by occupation:
over 85% of population engaged in agriculture, forestry, livestock raising;

about 11% of labor force are wage earners, nearly half in agriculture and the remainder in government, industry, commerce, and professions
Note: 54% of population of working age (1985)

COTE D'IVOIRE

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Cote d'Ivoire
conventional short form:	Cote d'Ivoire
local long form:	Republique de Cote d'Ivoire
local short form:	Cote d'Ivoire
former:	Ivory Coast

Digraph: IV

Type: republic multiparty presidential regime established 1960

Capital: Yamoussoukro Note: although Yamoussoukro has been the capital since 1983, Adibjan remains the administrative center; foreign governments, including the United States, maintain presence in Abidjan

Administrative divisions: 49 departments (departements, singular - (departement); Abengourou, Abidjan, Aboisso, Adzope, Agboville, Bangolo, Beoumi, Biankouma, Bondoukou, Bongouanou, Bouafle, Bouake, Bouna, Boundiali, Dabakala, Daloa, Danane, Daoukro, Dimbokro, Divo, Duekoue, Ferkessedougou, Gagnoa, Grand-Lahou, Guiglo, Issia, Katiola, Korhogo, Lakota, Man, Mankono, Mbahiakro, Odienne, Oume, Sakassou, San-Pedro, Sassandra, Seguela, Sinfra, Soubre, Tabou, Tanda, Tingrela, Tiassale, Touba, Toumodi, Vavoua, Yamoussoukro, Zuenoula

Independence: 7 August 1960 (from France)

Constitution: 3 November 1960

Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; judicial review in the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: National Day, 7 December

Political parties and leaders: Democratic Party of the Cote d'Ivoire (PDCI), Dr. Felix HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY; Ivorian Popular Front (FPI), Laurent GBAGBO; Ivorian Worker's Party (PIT), Francis WODIE; Ivorian Socialist Party (PSI), Morifere BAMBA; over 20 smaller parties

Suffrage: 21 years of age; universal

Elections: President: last held 28 October 1990 (next to be held October 1995); results - President Felix HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY received 81% of the vote in his first contested election; he is currently serving his seventh consecutive five-year term National Assembly: last held 25 November 1990 (next to be held November 1995); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (175 total) PDCI 163, FPI 9, PIT 1, independents 2

Executive branch: president, Council of Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly (Assemblee Nationale)

Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)

Leaders: Chief of State: President Dr. Felix HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY (since 27 November 1960) Head of Government: Prime Minister Alassane OUATTARA (since 7 November 1990)

Member of: ACCT, ACP, AfDB, CCC, CEAO, ECA, ECOWAS, Entente, FAO, FZ, G-24, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC,

ISO, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WADB, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Charles GOMIS chancery: 2424 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 797-0300

US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Hume A. HORAN embassy: 5 Rue Jesse Owens, Abidjan mailing address: 01 B. P. 1712, Abidjan telephone: [225] 21-09-79 or 21-46-72 FAX: [225] 22-32-59

Flag: three equal vertical bands of orange (hoist side), white, and green; similar to the flag of Ireland, which is longer and has the colors reversed - green (hoist side), white, and orange; also similar to the flag of Italy, which is green (hoist side), white, and red; design was based on the flag of France

COTE D'IVOIRE

Economy

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Overview: Cote d'Ivoire is among the world's largest producers and exporters of coffee, cocoa beans, and palm-kernel oil. Consequently, the economy is highly sensitive to fluctuations in international prices for coffee and cocoa and to weather conditions. Despite attempts by the government to diversify, the economy is still largely dependent on agriculture and related industries. The agricultural sector accounts for over one-third of GDP and about 80% of export earnings and employs about 85% of the labor force. A collapse of world cocoa and coffee prices in 1986 threw the economy into a recession, from which the country had not recovered by 1990. Continuing low prices for commodity exports, an overvalued exchange rate, a bloated public-sector wage bill, and a large foreign debt hindered economic recovery in 1991. The government, which has sponsored various economic reform programs, especially in agriculture, projected an increase of 1.6% in GNP in 1992.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $10 billion (1991)

National product real growth rate: -0.6% (1991)

National product per capita: $800 (1991)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 1% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate: 14% (1985)

Budget: revenues $2.3 billion; expenditures $3.6 billion, including capital expenditures of $274 million (1990 est.)

Exports: $2.8 billion (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

cocoa:	30%
coffee:	20%
tropical woods:	11%
petroleum:	NA%
cotton:	NA%
bananas:	NA%
pineapples:	NA%
palm oil:	NA%
cotton:	NA%

partners:

France:	NA%
FRG:	NA%
Netherlands:	NA%
US:	NA%
Belgium:	NA%
Spain (1985):	NA%

Imports: $1.6 billion (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

food:	NA%

capital goods: NA%
consumer goods: NA%
fuel: NA%
partners:
France: 29%
other EC: 29%
Nigeria 16%US 4%Japan 3% (1989)
External debt: $15 billion (1990 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate 6% (1990); accounts for 11% of GDP
Electricity: 1,210,000 kW capacity; 1,970 million kWh produced, 150 kWh per capita (1991)
Industries: foodstuffs, wood processing, oil refinery, automobile assembly, textiles, fertilizer, beverage
Agriculture: most important sector, contributing one-third to GDP and 80% to exports; cash crops include coffee, cocoa beans, timber, bananas, palm kernels, rubber; food crops - corn, rice, manioc, sweet potatoes; not self-sufficient in bread grain and dairy products
Illicit drugs: illicit producer of cannabis; mostly for local consumption; some international drug trade; transshipment point for Southwest Asian heroin to Europe
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $356 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-88), $5.2 billion
Currency: 1 CFA franc (CFAF) = 100 centimes
Exchange rates: Communaute Financiere Africaine francs (CFAF) per US$1 - 274.06 (January 1993), 264.69 (1992), 282.11 (1991), 272.26 (1990), 319.01 (1989), 297.85 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

COTE D'IVOIRE

Communications

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Railroads: 660 km (Burkina border to Abidjan, 1.00-meter gauge, single track, except 25 km Abidjan-Anyama section is double track)

Highways: 46,600 km total; 3,600 km paved; 32,000 km gravel, crushed stone, laterite, and improved earth; 11,000 km unimproved

Inland waterways: 980 km navigable rivers, canals, and numerous coastal lagoons

Ports: Abidjan, San-Pedro

Merchant marine: 7 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 71,945 GRT/ 90,684 DWT; includes 1 oil tanker, 1 chemical tanker, 3 container, 2 roll-on/roll-off

Airports:

total:	42
usable:	37
with permanent-surface runways:	7
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	3
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	15

Telecommunications: well-developed by African standards but operating well below capacity; consists of open-wire lines and radio relay microwave links; 87,700 telephones; broadcast stations - 3 AM, 17 FM, 13 TV, 1 Atlantic Ocean and 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT earth station; 2 coaxial submarine cables

COTE D'IVOIRE

Defense Forces

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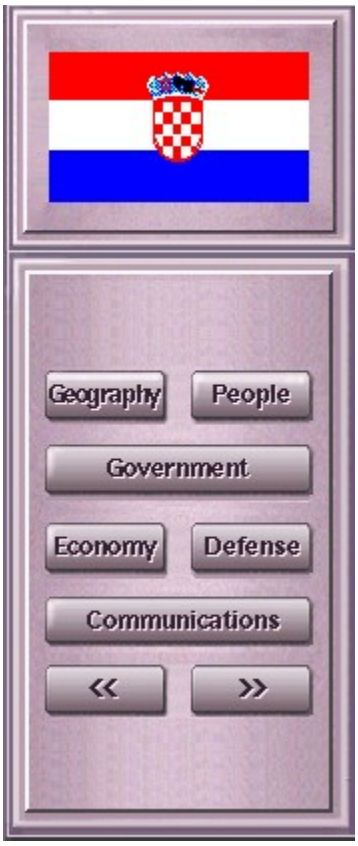
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, paramilitary Gendarmerie, Republican Guard, Military Fire Group

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 3,131,016; fit for military service 1,624,401; reach military age (18) annually 145,827 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $200 million, 2.3% of GDP (1988)

GERMANY
Vienna
Bratislava
Budapest
AUSTRIA
LIECH.
HUNGARY
ROMANIA
SLOVENIA
Zagreb
VOJVODINA
Venice
CROATIA
BOSNIA-
HERZEGOVINA
Belgrade
SERBIA
YUGOSLAVIA
Genoa
Adriatic
Sea
Split
Sarajevo
KOSOVO
ITALY
Dubrovnik
MONTENEGRO
MACEDONIA
Rome
Tirani
ALB
Naples
GREECE
Tyrrhenian
Sea
Ionian


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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CROATIA

Geography

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Location: Southeastern Europe, on the Balkan Peninsula, bordering the Adriatic Sea, between Slovenia and Bosnia and Herzegovina

Area:

total area:	56,538 km2
land area:	56,410 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than West Virginia

Land Boundaries:

total:	1,843 km
Bosnia and Herzegovina (east):	751 km
Bosnia and Herzegovina (southeast):	91 km
Hungary:	292 km
Serbia and Montenegro:	254 km (239 km with Serbia; 15 km with Montenego)
Slovenia:	455 km

Coastline: 5,790 km (mainland 1,778 km, islands 4,012 km)

Maritime Claims:

continental shelf:	200 m depth or to depth of exploitation
exclusive economic zone:	12 nm
exclusive fishing zone:	12 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: Serbian enclaves in eastern Croatia and along the western Bosnia and Herzegovinian border; dispute with Slovenia over fishing rights in Adriatic

Climate: Mediterranean and continental; continental climate predominant with hot summers and cold winters; mild winters, dry summers along coast

Terrain: geographically diverse; flat plains along Hungarian border, low mountains and highlands near Adriatic coast, coastline, and islands

Natural Resources: oil, some coal, bauxite, low-grade iron ore, calcium, natural asphalt, silica, mica, clays, salt

Land Use:

arable land:	32%
permanent crops:	20%
meadows and pastures:	18%
forest and woodland:	15%
other:	15%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: air pollution from metallurgical plants; damaged forest; coastal pollution from industrial and domestic waste; subject to frequent and destructive earthquakes

Note: controls most land routes from Western Europe to Aegean Sea and Turkish Straits

CROATIA

People

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Population: 4,694,398 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.07% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 11.38 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 10.73 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 9 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	73.19 years
male:	69.7 years
female:	76.89 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.66 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Croat(s)
adjective:	Croatian

Ethnic divisions:

Croat:	78%
Serb:	12%
Muslim:	0.9%
Hungarian:	0.5%
Slovenian:	0.5%
others:	8.1%

Religions:

Catholic:	76.5%
Orthodox:	11.1%
Slavic Muslim:	1.2%
Protestant:	1.4%
others and unknown:	9.8%

Languages:

Serbo-Croatian:	96%
other:	4%

Literacy:

total population:	NA%
male:	NA%
female:	NA%

Labor force: 1,509,489

by occupation:	
industry and mining:	37%
agriculture:	16% (1981 est.)
government:	NA%
other	

CROATIA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Croatia
conventional short form:	Croatia
local long form:	Republika Hrvatska
local short form:	Hrvatska

Digraph: HR

Type: parliamentary democracy

Capital: Zagreb

Administrative divisions: 100 districts (opcine, singular - opcina) Beli Manastir, Biograd (Biograd Na Moru), Bielovar, Bjelovar, Brac, Buje, Buzet, Cabar, Cakovec, Cazma, Cres Losinj, Crikvenica, Daruvar, Delnice, Djakovo (Dakovo), Donja Stubica, Donji Lapac, Dordevac, Drnis, Dubrovnik, Duga Resa, Dugo Selo, Dvor, Garesnica, Glina, Gospic, Gracac, Grubisno Polje, Hvar, Imotski, Ivanec, Ivanic-Grad, Jastrebarsko, Karlovac, Klanjec, Knin, Koprivnica, Korcula, Kostajnica, Krapina, Krizevci, Krk, Kutina, Labin, Lastovo, Ludbreg, Makarska, Metkovic, Nova Gradiska, Novi Marof, Novska, Obrovac, Ogulin, Omis, Opatija, Orahovica, Osijek, Otocac, Ozalj, Pag, Pazin, Petrinja, Ploce (Kardeljevo), Podravska Slatina, Porec, Pregrada, Pukrac, Pula, Rab, Rijeka, Rovinj, Samobor (part of Zagreb), Senj, Sesvete, Sibenik, Sinj, Sisak, Slavonska Pozega, Slavonski Brod, Slunj, Split (Solin, Kastela), Titova Korenica, Trogir, Valpovo, Varazdin, Vinkovci, Virovitica, Vukovar, Vis, Vojnic, Vrborsko, Vrbovec, Vrgin-Most, Vrgorac, Zabok, Zadar, Zagreb (Grad Zagreb), Zelina (Sveti Ivan Zelina), Zlatar Bistrica, Zupanja

Independence: NA June 1991 (from Yugoslavia)

Constitution: adopted on 2 December 1991

Legal system: based on civil law system

National holiday: Statehood Day, 30 May (1990)

Political parties and leaders: Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ), Stjepan MESIC, chairman of the executive council; Croatian People's Party (HNS), Savka DABCEVIC-KUCAR, president; Croatian Christian Democratic Party (HKDS), Ivan CESAR, president; Croatian Party of Rights, Dobroslav PARAGA; Croatian Social Liberal Party (HSLS), Drazen BUDISA, president; Croatian Peasant Party (HSS), leader NA; Istrian Democratic Assembly (IDS), leader NA; Social-Democratic Party (SDP), leader NA; Croatian National Party (PNS), leader NA

Other political or pressure groups: NA

Suffrage: 16 years of age, if employed; 18 years of age, universal

Elections: President: last held 4 August 1992 (next to be held NA); Franjo TUDJMAN reelected with about 56% of the vote; Dobroslav PARAGA 5% House of Parishes: last held 7 February 1993 (next to be held NA February 1997); seats - (68 total; 63 elected, 5 presidentially appointed) HDZ 37, HSLS 16, HSS 5, IDS 3, SDP 1, PNS 1 Chamber of Deputies: last held NA August 1992 (next to be held NA August 1996); seats - (138 total) 87 HDZ

Executive branch: president, prime minister, deputy prime ministers, cabinet

Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament consists of an upper house or House of Parishes (Zupanije Dom) and a lower house or Chamber of Deputies (Predstavnicke Dom) Judicial branch: Supreme Court, Constitutional Court Leaders: Chief of State: President Franjo TUDJMAN (since 30 May 1990) Head of Government: Prime Minister Nikica VALENTIC (since NA April 1993); Deputy Prime Ministers Mate GRANIC, Vladimir SEKS, Borislav SKEGRO (since NA)
Member of: CEI, CSCE, ECE, ICAO, IMO, IOM (observer), UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Peter A. SARCEVIC chancery: 2356 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036 telephone: (202) 543-5586
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: (vacant) embassy: Andrije Hebranga 2, Zagreb mailing address: AMEMB Unit 25402, APO AE 09213-5080 telephone: [38] (41) 444-800 FAX: [38] (41) 440-235
Flag: red, white, and blue horizontal bands with Croatian coat of arms (red and white checkered)

CROATIA

Economy

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Overview: Before the dissolution of Yugoslavia, the republic of Croatia, after Slovenia, was the most prosperous and industrialized area, with a per capita output roughly comparable to that of Portugal and perhaps one-third above the Yugoslav average. Croatian Serb Nationalists control approximately one third of the Croatian territory, and one of the overriding determinants of Croatia's long-term political and economic prospects will be the resolution of this territorial dispute. Croatia faces monumental problems stemming from: the legacy of longtime Communist mismanagement of the economy; large foreign debt; damage during the fighting to bridges, factories, powerlines, buildings, and houses; the large refugee population, both Croatian and Bosnian; and the disruption of economic ties to Serbia and the other former Yugoslav republics, as well as within its own territory. At the minimum, extensive Western aid and investment, especially in the tourist and oil industries, would seem necessary to salvage a desperate economic situation. However, peace and political stability must come first. As of June 1993, fighting continues among Croats, Serbs, and Muslims, and national boundaries and final political arrangements are still in doubt.

National product: GDP - purchasing power equivalent - $26.3 billion (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate: -25% (1991 est.)

National product per capita: $5,600 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 50% (monthly rate, December 1992)

Unemployment rate: 20% (December 1991 est.)

Budget: revenues $NA; expenditures $NA, including capital expenditures of $NA

Exports: $2.9 billion (1990)

commodities:

machinery and transport equipment:	30%
other manufacturers:	37%

chemical 11%food and live animals 9%raw materials 6.5%fuels and lubricants 5%partners:Note: principally the other former Yugoslav republics

Imports: $4.4 billion (1990)

commodities:

machinery and transport equipment:	21%
fuels and lubricants:	19%
food and live animals:	16%
chemicals:	14%
manufactured goods:	13%
miscellaneous manufactured articles:	9%
raw materials:	6.5%
beverages and tobacco:	1%

partners:

principally other former Yugoslav republics:	NA%

External debt: $2.6 billion (will assume some part of foreign debt of former Yugoslavia)
Industrial production: growth rate -29% (1991 est.)
Electricity: 3,570,000 kW capacity; 11,500 million kWh produced, 2,400 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: chemicals and plastics, machine tools, fabricated metal, electronics, pig iron and rolled steel products, aluminum reduction, paper, wood products (including furniture), building materials (including cement), textiles, shipbuilding, petroleum and petroleum refining, food processing and beverages
Agriculture: Croatia normally produces a food surplus; most agricultural land in private hands and concentrated in Croat-majority districts in Slavonia and Istria; much of Slavonia's land has been put out of production by fighting; wheat, corn, sugar beets, sunflowers, alfalfa, and clover are main crops in Slavonia; central Croatian highlands are less fertile but support cereal production, orchards, vineyards, livestock breeding, and dairy farming; coastal areas and offshore islands grow olives, citrus fruits, and vegetables
Economic aid: $NA
Currency: 1 Croatian dinar (CD) = 100 paras
Exchange rates: Croatian dinar per US $1 - 60.00 (April 1992)
Fiscal year: calendar year

CROATIA

Communications

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Railroads: 2,592 km of standard guage (1.435 m) of which 864 km are electrified (1992); Note - disrupted by territorial dispute

Highways: 32,071 km total; 23,305 km paved, 8,439 km gravel, 327 km earth (1990); Note - key highways Note disrupted because of territorial dispute

Inland waterways: 785 km perennially navigable

Pipelines: crude oil 670 km, petroleum products 20 km, natural gas 310 km (1992); Note - now disrupted because of territorial dispute

Ports: coastal - Rijeka, Split, Kardeljevo (Ploce); inland - Vukovar, Osijek, Sisak, Vinkovci

Merchant marine: 18 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 77,074 GRT/93,052 DWT; includes 4 cargo, 1 roll-on/roll-off, 10 passenger ferries, 2 bulk, 1 oil tanker; Note - also controlled by Croatian shipowners are 198 ships (1,000 GRT or over) under flags of convenience - primarily Malta and St. Vincent - totaling 2,602,678 GRT/4,070,852 DWT; includes 89 cargo, 9 roll-on/ roll-off, 6 refrigerated cargo, 14 container, 3 multifunction large load carriers, 51 bulk, 5 passenger, 11 oil tanker, 4 chemical tanker, 6 service vessel

Airports:

total:	75
usable:	72
with permanent-surface runways:	15
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	10
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	5

Telecommunications: 350,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 14 AM, 8 FM, 12 (2 repeaters) TV; 1,100,000 radios; 1,027,000 TVs; NA submarine coaxial cables; satellite ground stations - none

CROATIA

Defense Forces

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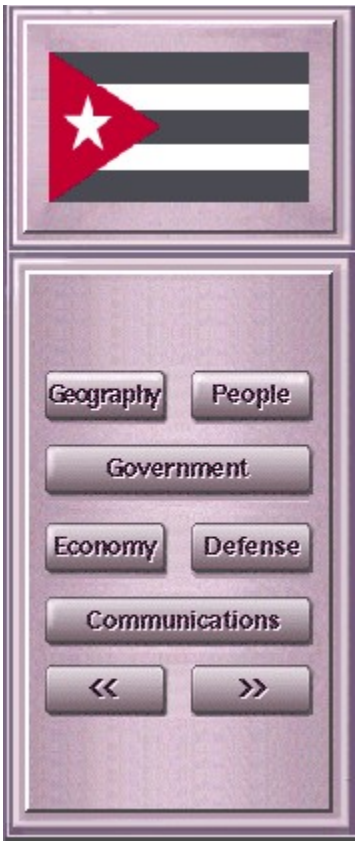
Branches: Ground Forces, Naval Forces, Air and Air Defense Forces

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,177,029; fit for military service 943,259; reach military age (19) annually 32,873 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: 337-393 billion Croatian dinars, NA% of GDP (1993 est.); Note - conversion of defense expenditures into US dollars using the current exchange rate could produce misleading results

GEORGIA
Atlantic Ocean
FLORDIA
THE
BAHAMAS
Nassau
Gulf of Mexico
Santa
Clara
Havana
DOMINICAN
REPUBLIC
CUBA
Guantanamo
HAITI
Santo
Domingo
CAYMAN ISLANDS
George Town
MEXICO
Port-au-
Prince
JAMAICA
Kingston
BELIZE
Belmopan
Caribbean Sea
HONDURAS
ARUBA


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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CUBA

Geography

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Location: in the northern Caribbean Sea, 145 km south of Key West (Florida)

Area:

total area:	110,860 km2
land area:	110,860 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than Pennsylvania

Land Boundaries:

total:	29 km
US Naval Base at Guantanamo:	29 km

Note: Guantanamo is leased and as such remains part of Cuba

Coastline: 3,735 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: US Naval Base at Guantanamo is leased to US and only mutual agreement or US abandonment of the area can terminate the lease

Climate: tropical; moderated by trade winds; dry season (November to April); rainy season (May to October)

Terrain: mostly flat to rolling plains with rugged hills and mountains in the southeast

Natural Resources: cobalt, nickel, iron ore, copper, manganese, salt, timber, silica, petroleum

Land Use:

arable land:	23%
permanent crops:	6%
meadows and pastures:	23%
forest and woodland:	17%
other:	31%

Irrigated Land: 8,960 km2 (1989)

Environment: averages one hurricane every other year

Note: largest country in Caribbean

CUBA

People

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Population: 10,957,088 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 1% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 17.08 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 6.5 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -0.63 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 10.5 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	76.72 years
male:	74.59 years
female:	78.99 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.83 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Cuban(s)
adjective:	Cuban

Ethnic divisions:

0mulatto:	51%
white:	37%
black:	11%
Chinese:	1%

Religions:

nominally Roman Catholic:	85%

Note: prior to Castro assuming power
Languages:

Spanish:	100%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	94%
male:	95%
female:	93%

Labor force: 4,620,800 economically active population (1988); 3,578,800 in state sector by occupation:

services and government:	30%
industry:	22%
agriculture:	20%
commerce:	11%
construction:	10%
transportation and communications:	7% (June 1990)

CUBA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Cuba
conventional short form:	Cuba
local long form:	Republica de Cuba
local short form:	Cuba

Digraph: CU

Type: Communist state

Capital: Havana

Administrative divisions: 14 provinces (provincias, singular - provincia) and 1 special municipality* (municipio especial); Camaguey, Ciego de Avila, Cienfuegos, Ciudad de La Habana, Granma, Guantanamo, Holguin, Isla de la Juventud*, La Habana, Las Tunas, Matanzas, Pinar del Rio, Sancti Spiritus, Santiago de Cuba, Villa Clara

Independence: 20 May 1902 (from Spain 10 December 1898; administered by the US from 1898 to 1902)

Constitution: 24 February 1976

Legal system: based on Spanish and American law, with large elements of Communist legal theory; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Rebellion Day, 26 July (1953)

Political parties and leaders: only party - Cuban Communist Party (PCC), Fidel CASTRO Ruz, first secretary

Suffrage: 16 years of age; universal

Elections: National Assembly of People's Power: last held December 1986 (next to be held February 1993); results - PCC is the only party; seats - (510 total; after the February election, the National Assembly will have 590 seats) indirectly elected from slates approved by special candidacy commissions

Executive branch: president of the Council of State, first vice president of the Council of State, Council of State, president of the Council of Ministers, first vice president of the Council of Ministers, Executive Committee of the Council of Ministers, Council of Ministers

Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly of the People's Power (Asamblea Nacional del Poder Popular)

Judicial branch: People's Supreme Court (Tribunal Supremo Popular)

Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: President of the Council of State and President of the Council of Ministers Fidel CASTRO Ruz (Prime Minister from February 1959 until 24 February 1976 when office was abolished; President since 2 December 1976); First Vice President of the Council of State and First Vice President of the Council of Ministers Gen. Raul CASTRO Ruz (since 2 December 1976)

Member of: CCC, ECLAC, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, ICAO, IFAD, ILO, IMO, INMARSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO, ITU, LAES, LAIA (observer), LORCS, NAM, OAS (excluded from formal

participation since 1962), PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Principal Officer Alfonso FRAGA Perez (since August 1992) chancery: 2630 and 2639 16th Street NW, US Interests Section, Swiss Embassy, Washington, DC 20009 telephone: (202) 797-8518 or 8519, 8520, 8609, 8610

US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Principal Officer Alan H. FLANIGAN US Interests Section: USINT, Swiss Embassy, Calzada entre L Y M, Vedado Seccion, Havana mailing address: USINT, Swiss Embassy, Calzada Entre L Y M, Vedado, Havava telephone: 32-0051, 32-0543 FAX: no service available at this time Note: protecting power in Cuba is Switzerland - US Interests Section, Swiss Embassy

Flag: five equal horizontal bands of blue (top and bottom) alternating with white; a red equilateral triangle based on the hoist side bears a white five-pointed star in the center

CUBA

Economy

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Overview: Since Castro's takeover of Cuba in 1959, the economy has been run in the Soviet style of government ownership of substantially all the means of production and government planning of all but the smallest details of economic activity. Thus, Cuba, like the former Warsaw Pact nations, has remained in the backwater of economic modernization. The economy contracted by about one-third between 1989 and 1992 as it absorbed the loss of $4 billion of annual economic aid from the former Soviet Union and much smaller amounts from Eastern Europe. The government implemented numerous energy conservation measures and import substitution schemes to cope with a large decline in imports. To reduce fuel consumption, Havana has cut back bus service and imported approximately 1 million bicycles from China, domesticated nearly 200,000 oxen to replace tractors, and halted a large amount of industrial production. The government has prioritized domestic food production and promoted herbal medicines since 1990 to compensate for lower imports. Havana also has been shifting its trade away from the former Soviet republics and Eastern Europe toward the industrialized countries of Latin America and the OECD.

National product: GNP - exchange rate conversion - $14.9 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: -15% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $1,370 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): NA%

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $12.46 billion; expenditures $14.45 billion, including capital expenditures of $NA (1990 est.)

Exports: $2.1 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities:

sugar:	NA%
nickel:	NA%
shellfish:	NA%
tobacco:	NA%
medical products:	NA%
citrus:	NA%
coffee:	NA%

partners:

Russia:	30%
Canada:	10%
China:	9%
Japan:	6%
Spain:	4% (1992 est.)

Imports: $2.2 billion (c.i.f., 1992 est.)

commodities:

petroleum:	NA%

food:	NA%
machinery:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%
partners:	
Russia:	10%
China:	9%
Spain:	9%
Mexico:	5%
Italy:	5%
Canada:	4%
France:	4% (1992 est.)

External debt: $6.8 billion (convertible currency, July 1989)
Industrial production: NA
Electricity: 3,889,000 kW capacity; 16,248 million kWh produced, 1,500 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: sugar milling and refining, petroleum refining, food and tobacco processing, textiles, chemicals, paper and wood products, metals (particularly nickel), cement, fertilizers, consumer goods, agricultural machinery
Agriculture: accounts for 11% of GNP (including fishing and forestry); key commercial crops - sugarcane, tobacco, and citrus fruits; other products - coffee, rice, potatoes, meat, beans; world's largest sugar exporter; not self-sufficient in food (excluding sugar); sector hurt by growing shortages of fuels and parts
Economic aid: Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $710 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $18.5 billion
Currency: 1 Cuban peso (Cu$) = 100 centavos
Exchange rates: Cuban pesos (Cu$) per US$1 - 1.0000 (linked to the US dollar)
Fiscal year: calendar year

CUBA

Communications

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Railroads: 12,947 km total; Cuban National Railways operates 5,053 km of 1.435-meter gauge track; 151.7 km electrified; 7,742 km of sugar plantation lines of 0.914-m and 1.435-m gauge

Highways: 26,477 km total; 14,477 km paved, 12,000 km gravel and earth surfaced (1989 est.)

Inland waterways: 240 km

Ports: Cienfuegos, Havana, Mariel, Matanzas, Santiago de Cuba; 7 secondary, 35 minor

Merchant marine: 73 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 511,522 GRT/720,270 DWT; includes 42 cargo, 10 refrigerated cargo, 1 cargo/training, 11 oil tanker, 1 chemical tanker, 4 liquefied gas, 4 bulk; Note - Cuba beneficially owns an additional 38 ships (1,000 GRT and over) totaling 529,090 DWT under the registry of Panama, Cyprus, and Malta

Airports:

total:	186
usable:	166
with permanent-surface runways:	73
with runways over 3,659 m:	3
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	12
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	19

Telecommunications: broadcast stations - 150 AM, 5 FM, 58 TV; 1,530,000 TVs; 2,140,000 radios; 229,000 telephones; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

CUBA

Defense Forces

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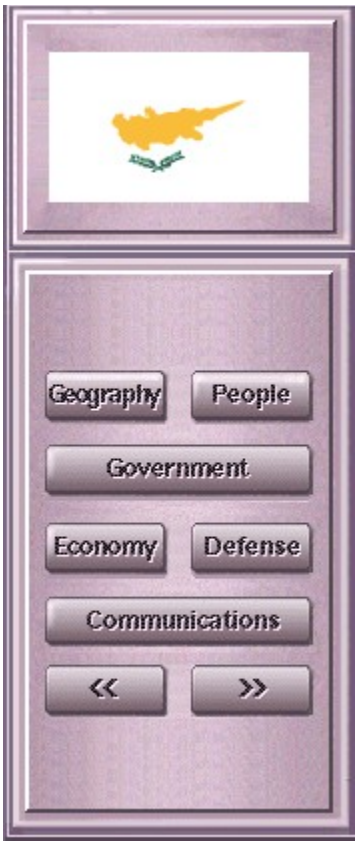
Branches: Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR) - including Ground Forces, Revolutionary Navy (MGR), Air and Air Defense Force (DAAFAR), Ministry of the Armed Forces Special Troops, Border Guard Troops, Territorial Militia Troops (MTT), Youth Labor Army (EJT)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 3,087,255; females age 15-49 3,064,663; males fit for military service 1,929,698; females fit for military service 1,910,733; males reach military age (17) annually 90,409; females reach military age (17) annually 87,274 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $1.2-1.4 billion; 10% of GNP in 1990 plan was for defense and internal security

Note: the breakup of the Soviet Union, the key military supporter and supplier of Cuba, has resulted in substantially less outside help for Cuba's defense forces

Ankara
Izmir
Denizli
TURKEY
GREECE
Antalya
Adana
Aleppo
Nicosia
CYPRUS
SYRIA
LEBANON
Beirut
Damascus
Mediterranean Sea
Haifa
Golan Heights
IRAQ
ISRAEL
Jerusalem
Amman
West
Bank
JORDAN
EGYPT
Al
Aqabah
SAUDI
ARABIA
Tabuk


Geography
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CYPRUS

Geography

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Location: in the eastern Mediterreanean Sea, 97 km west of Syria and 64 km west of Turkey

Area:

total area:	9,250 km2
land area:	9,240 km2
comparative area:	about 0.7 times the size of Connecticut

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 648 km

Maritime Claims:

continental shelf:	200 m depth or to depth of exploitation
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: 1974 hostilities divided the island into two de facto autonomous areas, a Greek area controlled by the Cypriot Government (60% of the island's land area) and a Turkish-Cypriot area (35% of the island) that are separated by a narrow UN buffer zone; in addition, there are two UK sovereign base areas (about 5% of the island's land area)

Climate: temperate, Mediterranean with hot, dry summers and cool, wet winters

Terrain: central plain with mountains to north and south

Natural Resources: copper, pyrites, asbestos, gypsum, timber, salt, marble, clay earth pigment

Land Use:

arable land:	40%
permanent crops:	7%
meadows and pastures:	10%
forest and woodland:	18%
other:	25%

Irrigated Land: 350 km2 (1989)

Environment: moderate earthquake activity; water resource problems (no natural reservoir catchments, seasonal disparity in rainfall, and most potable resources concentrated in the Turkish-Cypriot area)

CYPRUS
Communications

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Note: There is no information available for this topic.

CYPRUS

People

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Population: 723,371 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.94% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 17.14 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 7.74 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 9.3 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	75.98 years
male:	73.75 years
female:	78.31 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.34 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Cypriot(s)
adjective:	Cypriot

Ethnic divisions:

Greek:	78%
Turkish:	18%
other:	4%

Religions:

Greek Orthodox:	78%
Muslim:	18%
Maronite, Armenian, Apostolic, and other:	4%

Languages:

Greek:	NA%
Turkish:	NA%
English:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1987)

total population:	94%
male:	98%
female:	91%

Labor force:

Greek area:	282,000

by occupation:

services:	57%
industry:	29%
agriculture:	14% (1991)

Turkish area:	72,000
by occupation:	
services:	57%
industry:	22%
agriculture:	21% (1991)

CYPRUS

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: Republic of Cyprus
conventional short form: Cyprus

Digraph: CY

Type: republic Note: a disaggregation of the two ethnic communities inhabiting the island began after the outbreak of communal strife in 1963; this separation was further solidified following the Turkish invasion of the island in July 1974, which gave the Turkish Cypriots de facto control in the north; Greek Cypriots control the only internationally recognized government; on 15 November 1983 Turkish Cypriot President Rauf DENKTASH declared independence and the formation of a "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" (TRNC), which has been recognized only by Turkey; both sides publicly call for the resolution of intercommunal differences and creation of a new federal system of government

Capital: Nicosia

Administrative divisions: 6 districts; Famagusta, Kyrenia, Larnaca, Limassol, Nicosia, Paphos

Independence: 16 August 1960 (from UK)

Constitution: 16 August 1960; negotiations to create the basis for a new or revised constitution to govern the island and to better relations between Greek and Turkish Cypriots have been held intermittently; in 1975 Turkish Cypriots created their own Constitution and governing bodies within the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus," which was renamed the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" in 1983; a new Constitution for the Turkish area passed by referendum in May 1985

Legal system: based on common law, with civil law modifications

National holiday: Independence Day, 1 October (15 November is celebrated as Independence Day in the Turkish area)

Political parties and leaders: Greek Cypriot: Progressive Party of the Working People (AKEL; Communist Party), Dimitrios CHRISTOFIAS; Democratic Rally (DISY), Glafkos CLERIDES; Democratic Party (DIKO), Spyros KYPRIANOU; United Democratic Union of the Center (EDEK), Vassos LYSSARIDIS; Socialist Democratic Renewal Movement (ADISOK), Mikhalis PAPAPETROU; Liberal Party, Nikos ROLANDIS; Free Democrats, George VASSILIOU Turkish Area: National Unity Party (UBP), Dervis EROGLU; Communal Liberation Party (TKP), Mustafa AKINCI; Republican Turkish Party (CTP), Ozker OZGUR; New Cyprus Party (YKP), Alpay DURDURAN; Social Democratic Party (SDP), Ergun VEHBI; New Birth Party (YDP), Ali Ozkan ALTINISHIK; Free Democratic Party (HDP), Ismet KOTAK; Nationalist Justice Party (MAP), Zorlu TORE; United Sovereignty Party, Arif Salih KIRDAG; Democratic Party (DP), Hakki ATUN; Fatherland Party (VP), Orhan UCOK; CTP, TKP, and YDP joined in the coalition Democratic Struggle Party (DMP) for the 22 April 1990 legislative election; the CTP and TKP boycotted the byelection of 13 October 1991, in which 12 seats were at stake; the DMP was dissolved after the 1990 election

Other political or pressure groups: United Democratic Youth Organization (EDON; Communist controlled); Union of Cyprus Farmers (EKA; Communist controlled); Cyprus Farmers Union (PEK;

pro-West); Pan-Cyprian Labor Federation (PEO; Communist controlled); Confederation of Cypriot Workers (SEK; pro-West); Federation of Turkish Cypriot Labor Unions (Turk-Sen); Confederation of Revolutionary Labor Unions (Dev-Is)
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: President: last held 14 February 1993 (next to be held February 1998); results - Glafkos CLERIDES 50.3%, George VASSILIOU 49.7% House of Representatives: last held 19 May 1991; results - DISY 35.8%, AKEL (Communist) 30.6%, DIKO 19.5%, EDEK 10. 9%; others 3.2%; seats - (56 total) DISY 20, AKEL (Communist) 18, DIKO 11, EDEK 7 Turkish Area: President: last held 22 April 1990 (next to be held April 1995); results - Rauf R. DENKTASH 66%, Ismail BOZKURT 32.05% Turkish Area: Assembly of the Republic: last held 6 May 1990 (next to be held May 1995); results - UBP (conservative) 54.4%, DMP 44.4% YKP 0.9%; seats - (50 total) UBP (conservative) 45, SDP 1, HDP 2, YDP 2; Note - by-election of 13 October 1991 was for 12 seats; DP delegates broke away from the UBP and formed their own party after the last election; seats as of July 1992 UBP 34, SPD 1, HDP 1, YDP 2, DP 10, independents 2
Executive branch: president, Council of Ministers (cabinet); Note - there is a president, prime minister, and Council of Ministers (cabinet) in the Turkish area
Legislative branch: unicameral House of Representatives (Vouli Antiprosopon); Note - there is a unicameral Assembly of the Republic (Cumhuriyet Meclisi) in the Turkish area
Judicial branch: Supreme Court; Note - there is also a Supreme Court in the Turkish area
Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: President Glafkos CLERIDES (since 28 February 1993) Note: Rauf R. DENKTASH has been president of the Turkish area since 13 February 1975; Dervish EROGLU has been prime minister of the Turkish area since 20 July 1985
Member of: C, CCC, CE, CSCE, EBRD, ECE, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, NAM, OAS (observer), UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Michael E. SHERIFIS chancery: 2211 R Street NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 462-5772 consulate general: New York Note: Representative of the Turkish area in the US is Namik KORMAN, office at 1667 K Street, NW, Washington DC, telephone (202) 887-6198
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Robert E. LAMB embassy: corner of Therissos Street and Dositheos Street, Nicosia mailing address: APO AE 09836 telephone: [357] (2) 465151 FAX: [357] (2) 459-571
Flag: white with a copper-colored silhouette of the island (the name Cyprus is derived from the Greek word for copper) above two green crossed olive branches in the center of the flag; the branches symbolize the hope for peace and reconciliation between the Greek and Turkish communities Note: the Turkish cypriot flag has a horizontal red stripe at the top and bottom with a red crescent and red star on a white field

CYPRUS

Economy

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Overview: The Greek Cypriot economy is small, diversified, and prosperous. Industry contributes 16.5% to GDP and employs 29% of the labor force, while the service sector contributes 62% to GDP and employs 57% of the labor force. Rapid growth in exports of agricultural and manufactured products and in tourism have played important roles in the average 6.8% rise in GDP between 1986 and 1990. This progress was temporarily checked in 1991, because of the adverse effects of the Gulf War on tourism. Nevertheless in mid-1991, the World Bank "graduated" Cyprus off its list of developing countries. In contrast to the bright picture in the south, the Turkish Cypriot economy has less than half the per capita GDP and suffered a series of reverses in 1991. Crippled by the effects of the Gulf war, the collapse of the fruit-to-electronics conglomerate, Polly Peck, Ltd., and a drought, the Turkish area in late 1991 asked for a multibillion-dollar grant from Turkey to help ease the burden of the economic crisis. In addition, the Turkish government extended a $100 million loan in November 1992 to be used for economic development projects in 1993. Turkey normally underwrites a substantial portion of the Turkish Cypriot economy.

National product: Greek Area: GDP - purchasing power equivalent - $6.3 billion (1992) Turkish Area: GDP - purchasing power equivalent - $600 million (1990)

National product real growth rate: Greek Area: 6.5% (1992) Turkish Area: 5.9% (1990)

National product per capita: Greek Area: $11,000 (1992) Turkish Area: $4,000 (1990)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): Greek Area: 5.1% (1991) Turkish Area: 69.4% (1990)

Unemployment rate: Greek Area: 2.4% (1991) Turkish Area: 1.5% (1991)

Budget: revenues $1.7 billion; expenditures $2.2 billion, including capital expenditures of $350 million (1993)

Exports: $875 million (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

citrus:	NA%
potatoes:	NA%
grapes:	NA%
wine:	NA%
cement:	NA%
clothing and shoes:	NA%

partners:

UK:	23%
Greece:	10%
Lebanon:	10%
Germany:	5%

Imports: $2.4 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

consumer goods:	NA%
petroleum and lubricants:	NA%

food and feed grains:	NA%
machinery:	NA%

partners:

UK:	13%
Japan:	12%
Italy:	10%
Germany:	9.1%

External debt: $1.9 billion (1991)
Industrial production: growth rate 0.4% (1991); accounts for 16.5% of GDP
Electricity: 620,000 kW capacity; 1,770 million kWh produced, 2,530 kWh per capita (1991)
Industries: food, beverages, textiles, chemicals, metal products, tourism, wood products
Agriculture: contributes 6% to GDP and employs 14% of labor force in the south; major crops - potatoes, vegetables, barley, grapes, olives, citrus fruits; vegetables and fruit provide 25% of export revenues
Illicit drugs: transit point for heroin via air routes and container traffic to Europe, especially from Lebanon and Turkey
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $292 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $250 million; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $62 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $24 million
Currency: 1 Cypriot pound (#C) = 100 cents; 1 Turkish lira (TL) = 100 kurus
Exchange rates: NA
Fiscal year: calendar year
Highways: 10,780 km total; 5,170 km paved; 5,610 km gravel, crushed stone, and earth Ports: Famagusta, Kyrenia, Larnaca, Limassol, Paphos
Merchant marine: 1,299 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 21,045,037 GRT/37,119,933 DWT; includes 10 short-sea passenger, 1 passenger-cargo, 463 cargo, 77 refrigerated cargo, 24 roll-on/roll-off, 70 container, 4 multifunction large load carrier, 110 oil tanker, 3 specialized tanker, 3 liquefied gas, 26 chemical tanker, 32 combination ore/oil, 422 bulk, 3 vehicle carrier, 48 combination bulk, 1 railcar carrier, 2 passenger; Note - a flag of convenience registry; Cuba owns 27 of these ships, Russia owns 36, Latvia also has 7 ships, Croatia owns 2, and Romania 5
Airports:

total:	13
usable:	13
with permanent-surface runways:	10
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	7
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	1

Telecommunications: excellent in both the area controlled by the Cypriot Government (Greek area), and in the Turkish-Cypriot administered area; 210,000 telephones; largely open-wire and microwave radio relay; broadcast stations - 11 AM, 8 FM, 1 (34 repeaters) TV in Greek sector and 2 AM, 6 FM and 1 TV in Turkish sector; international service by tropospheric scatter, 3 submarine cables, and satellite earth stations - 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT, 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT and EUTELSAT earth stations

CYPRUS

Defense Forces

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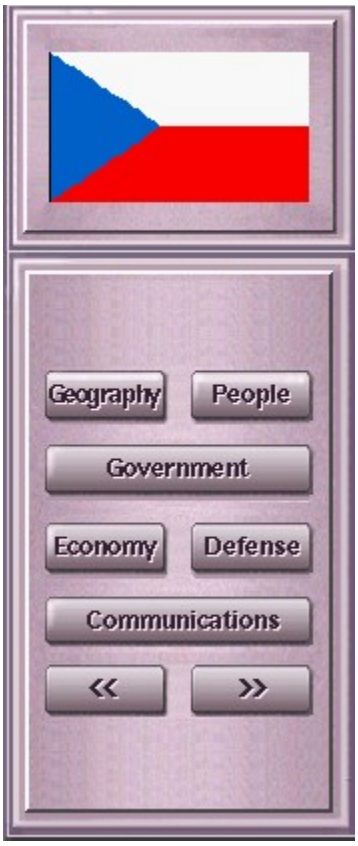
Branches: Greek Area: Greek Cypriot National Guard (GCNG; including air and naval elements), Greek Cypriot Police Turkish Area: Turkish Cypriot Security Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 185,371; fit for military service 127,536; reach military age (18) annually 5,085 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $209 million, 5% of GDP (1990 est.)

Malmo
DENMARK
North
Sea
R.S.F.S.R
Gdansk
Hamburg
Assen
Amsterdam
Hannover
Berlin
Poznan
Warsaw
NETHERLAND
POLAND
Brussels
GERMANY
Uberec
Krakow
BELGIUM
Bonn
LUX.
Frankfurt
Pilsen
Prague
Luxembourg
Brno
SLOVAK REPUBLIC
CZECH REPUBLIC
Strasbourg
Vienna
Bratislava
Budapest
FRANCE
SWITZ.
LIECH.
AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
Bern
Geneva
ITALY
SLOVENIA
Zagreb
VOJVODIN
Lyon
Milan
Venice
CROATIA
BOSNIA-
HERZEGOVINA
Belgrad
SERBIA
Genoa
Split
MONACO


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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CZECH REPUBLIC

Geography

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Location: Eastern Europe, between Germany and Slovakia

Area:

total area:	78,703 km2
land area:	78,645 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than South Carolina

Land Boundaries:

total:	1,880 km
Austria:	362 km
Germany:	646 km
Poland:	658 km
Slovakia:	214 km

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

Maritime Claims: none; landlocked

International Disputes: Liechtenstein claims 620 square miles of Czech territory confiscated from its royal family in 1918; the Czech Republic insists that restitution does not go back before February 1948, when the Communists seized power; unresolved property dispute issues with Slovakia over redistribution of Czech and Slovak Federal Republic's property; establishment of international border between Czech Republic and Slovakia

Climate: temperate; cool summers; cold, cloudy, humid winters

Terrain: two main regions: Bohemia in the west, consisting of rolling plains, hills, and plateaus surrounded by low mountains; and Moravia in the east, consisting of very hilly country

Natural Resources: hard coal, kaolin, clay, graphite

Land Use:

arable land:	NA%
permanent crops:	NA%
meadows and pastures:	NA%
forest and woodland:	NA%
other:	NA%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: NA

Note: landlocked; strategically located astride some of oldest and most significant land routes in Europe; Moravian Gate is a traditional military corridor between the North European Plain and the Danube in central Europe

CZECH REPUBLIC

People

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Population: 10,389,256 (July 1993 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.16% (1993 est.)

Birth rate: 13 births/1,000 population (1993 est.) Death rate: 11.44 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.) Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.) Infant mortality rate: 9.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	72.64 years
male:	68.9 years
female:	76.58 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.85 children born/woman (1993 est.)

Nationality:

noun:	Czech(s)
adjective:	Czech

Ethnic divisions:

Czech:	94.4%
Slovak:	3%
Polish:	0.6%
German:	0.5%
Gypsy:	0.3%
Hungarian:	0.2%
other:	1%

Religions:

atheist:	39.8%
Roman Catholic:	39.2%
Protestant:	4.6%
Orthodox:	3%
other:	13.4%

Languages:

Czech:	NA%
Slovak:	NA%

Literacy:

total population:	NA%
male:	NA%
female:	NA%

Labor force: 5.389 million

by occupation:

industry:	37.9%
agriculture:	8.1%
construction:	8.8%
communications and other:	45.2% (1990)

CZECH REPUBLIC

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Czech Republic
conventional short form:	none
local long form:	Ceska Republika
local short form:	Cechy

Digraph: EZ

Type: parliamentary democracy

Capital: Prague

Administrative divisions: 7 regions (kraje, kraj - singular); Severocesky, Zapadocesky, Jihocesky, Vychodocesky, Praha, Severomoravsky, Jihomoravsky

Independence: 1 January 1993 (from Czechoslovakia)

Constitution: ratified 16 December 1992; effective 1 January 1993

Legal system: civil law system based on Austro-Hungarian codes; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction; legal code modified to bring it in line with Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) obligations and to expunge Marxist-Leninist legal theory

National holiday: NA

Political parties and leaders: Civic Democratic Party, Vaclav KLAUS, chairman; Christian Democratic Union, leader NA; Civic Democratic Alliance, Jan KALVODA, chairman; Christian Democratic Party, Vaclav BENDA, chairman; Czech People's Party, Josef LUX; Czechoslovak Social Democracy, Milos ZEMAN, chairman; Left Bloc, leader NA; Republican Party, Miroslav SLADEK, chairman; Movement for Self-Governing Democracy for Moravia and Silesia, Jan STRYCER, chairman; Liberal Social Union, leader NA; Assembly for the Republic, leader NA

Other political or pressure groups: Czech Democratic Left Movement; Civic Movement

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: President: last held 26 January 1993 (next to be held NA January 1998); results - Vaclav HAVEL elected by the National Council Senate: elections not yet held; seats (81 total) Chamber of Deputies: last held 5-6 June 1992 (next to be held NA 1996); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (200 total) Civic Democratic Party/Christian Democratic Party 76, Left Bloc 35, Czechoslovak Social Democracy 16, Liberal Social Union 16, Christian Democratic Union/Czech People's Party 15, Assembly for the Republic/Republican Party 14, Civic Democratic Alliance 14, Movement for Self-Governing Democracy for Moravia and Silesia 14

Executive branch: president, prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch: bicameral National Council (Narodni rada) will consist of an upper house or Senate (which has not yet been established) and a lower house or Chamber of Deputies

Judicial branch: Supreme Court, Constitutional Court

Leaders: Chief of State: President Vaclav HAVEL (since 26 January 1993) Head of Government: Prime Minister Vaclav KLAUS (since NA June 1992); Deputy Prime Ministers Ivan KOCARNIK, Josef LUX, Jan KALVODA (since NA June 1992)

Member of: BIS, CCC, CE, CEI, CERN, CSCE, EBRD, ECE, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IFCTU, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO, ITU, LORCS, NACC, NAM (guest), NSG, PCA, UN (as of 8 January 1993), UNAVEM II, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNOSOM, UNPROFOR, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Michael ZANTOVSKY chancery: 3900 Spring of Freedom Street NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 363-6315 or 6316
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Adrian A. BASORA embassy: Trziste 15, 125 48, Prague 1 mailing address: Unit 25402; APO AE 09213-5630 telephone: [42] (2) 536-641/6 FAX: [42] (2) 532-457
Flag: two equal horizontal bands of white (top) and red with a blue isosceles triangle based on the hoist side

CZECH REPUBLIC

Economy

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Overview: The dissolution of Czechoslovakia into two independent nation states - the Czech Republic and Slovakia - on 1 January 1993 has complicated the task of moving toward a more open and decentralized economy. The old Czechoslovakia, even though highly industrialized by East European standards, suffered from an aging capital plant, lagging technology, and a deficiency in energy and many raw materials. In January 1991, approximately one year after the end of communist control of Eastern Europe, the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic launched a sweeping program to convert its almost entirely state-owned and controlled economy to a market system. In 1991-92 these measures resulted in privatization of some medium- and small-scale economic activity and the setting of more than 90% of prices by the market - but at a cost in inflation, unemployment, and lower output. For Czechoslovakia as a whole inflation in 1991 was roughly 50% and output fell 15%. In 1992, in the Czech lands, inflation dropped to an estimated 12.5% and GDP was down a more moderate 5%. For 1993 the government of the Czech Republic anticipates inflation of 15-20% and a rise in unemployment to perhaps 12% as some large-scale enterprises go into bankruptcy; GDP may drop as much as 3%, mainly because of the disruption of trade links with Slovakia. Although the governments of the Czech Republic and Slovakia had envisaged retaining the koruna as a common currency, at least in the short term, the two countries ended the currency union in February 1993.

National product: GDP - purchasing power equivalent - $75.3 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: -5% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $7,300 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 12.5% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: 3.1% (1992 est.)

Budget: revenues $NA; expenditures $NA, including capital expenditures of $NA

Exports: $8.2 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities:

manufactured goods:	NA%
machinery and transport equipment:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%
fuels:	NA%
minerals:	NA%
and metals:	NA%

partners:

Slovakia:	NA%
Germany:	NA%
Poland:	NA%
Austria:	NA%
Hungary:	NA%
Italy:	NA%
France:	NA%

US: NA%
UKC: NA%
CIS republics: NA%

Imports: $8.9 billion (f.o.b., 1992)
commodities:
machinery and transport equipment: NA%
fuels and lubricants: NA%
manfactured goods: NA%
raw materials: NA%
chemicals: NA%
agricultural products: NA%
partners:
Slovakia: NA%
CIS republics: NA%
Germany Austria: NA%
Poland: NA%
Switzerland: NA%
Hungary: NA%
UK: NA%
Italy: NA%

External debt: $3.8 billion hard currency indebtedness (December 1992)
Industrial production: growth rate -4% (November 1992 over November 1991); accounts for over 60% of GDP
Electricity: 16,500,000 kW capacity; 62,200 million kWh produced, 6,030 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: fuels, ferrous metallurgy, machinery and equipment, coal, motor vehicles, glass, armaments
Agriculture: largely self-sufficient in food production; diversified crop and livestock production, including grains, potatoes, sugar beets, hops, fruit, hogs, cattle, and poultry; exporter of forest products
Illicit drugs: the former Czechoslovakia was a transshipment point for Southwest Asian heroin and was emerging as a transshipment point for Latin American cocaine (1992)
Economic aid: the former Czechoslovakia was a donor - $4.2 billion in bilateral aid to non-Communist less developed countries (1954-89)
Currency: 1 koruna (Kc) = 100 haleru
Exchange rates: koruny (Kcs) per US$1 - 28.59 (December 1992), 28.26 (1992), 29.53 (1991), 17.95 (1990), 15.05 (1989), 14.36 (1988), 13.69 (1987) Fiscal year: calendar year

CZECH REPUBLIC

Communications

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Railroads: 9,434 km total (1988)

Highways: 55,890 km total (1988)

Inland waterways: NA km; the Elbe (Labe) is the principal river

Pipelines: natural gas 5,400 km

Ports: coastal outlets are in Poland (Gdynia, Gdansk, Szczecin), Croatia (Rijeka), Slovenia (Koper), Germany (Hamburg, Rostock); principal river ports are Prague on the Vltava, Decin on the Elbe (Labe)

Merchant marine: the former Czechoslovakia had 22 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 290,185 GRT/437,291 DWT; includes 13 cargo, 9 bulk; may be shared with Slovakia

Airports:

total:	75
usable:	75
with permanent-surface runways:	8
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	2
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	4

Telecommunications: NA

CZECH REPUBLIC

Defense Forces

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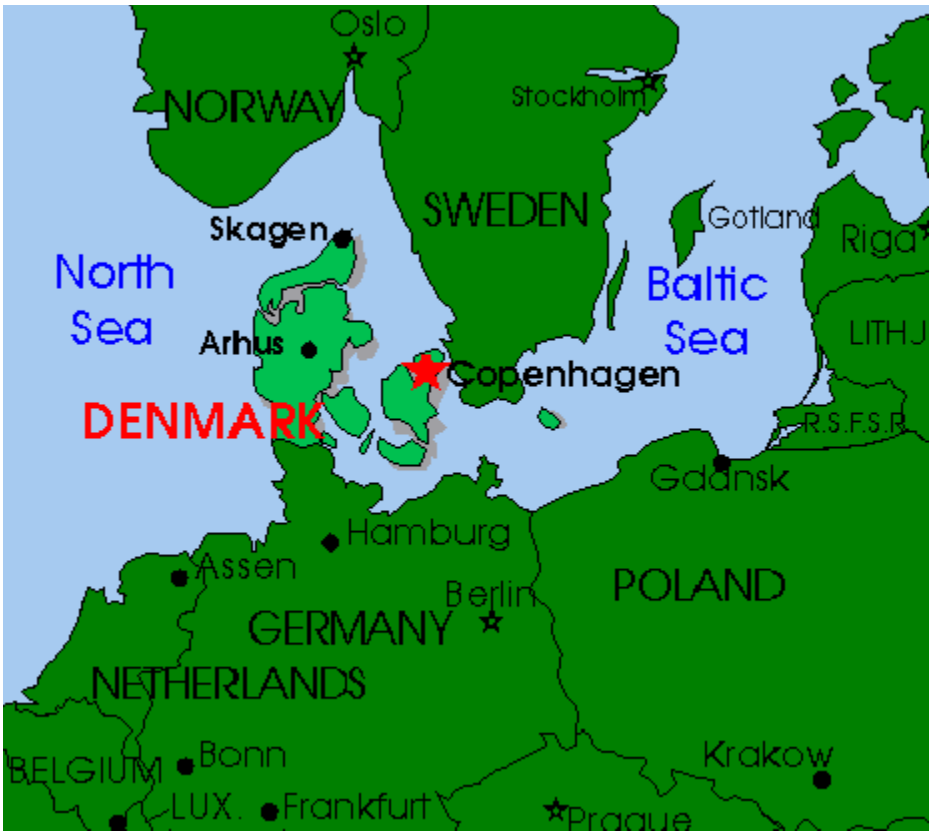
Branches: Army, Air and Air Defense Forces, Civil Defense, Railroad Units

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 2,736,657; fit for military service 2,083,555; reach military age (18) annually 95,335 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: 23 billion koruny, NA% of GNP (1993 est.); Note - conversion of defense expenditures into US dollars using the current exchange rate could produce misleading results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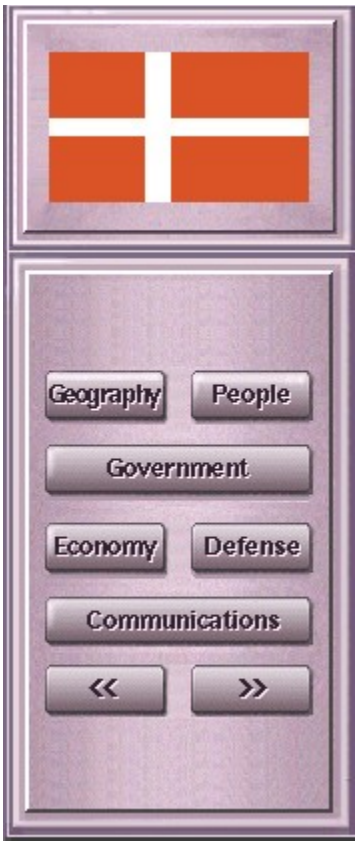
Geography
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DENMARK

Geography

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Location: Northwestern Europe, bordering the North Sea on a peninsula north of Germany

Area:

total area:	43,070 km2
land area:	42,370 km2

comparative area: slightly more than twice the size of Massachusetts

Note: includes the island of Bornholm in the Baltic Sea and the rest of metropolitan Denmark, but excludes the Faroe Islands and Greenland

Land Boundaries:

total:	68 km
Germany:	68 km

Coastline: 3,379 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	4 nm
continental shelf:	200 m depth or to depth of exploitation
exclusive fishing zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	3 nm

International Disputes: Rockall continental shelf dispute involving Iceland, Ireland, and the UK (Ireland and the UK have signed a boundary agreement in the Rockall area); dispute between Denmark and Norway over maritime boundary in Arctic Ocean between Greenland and Jan Mayen is before the International Court of Justice

Climate: temperate; humid and overcast; mild, windy winters and cool summers

Terrain: low and flat to gently rolling plains

Natural Resources: petroleum, natural gas, fish, salt, limestone

Land Use:

arable land:	61%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	6%
forest and woodland:	12%
other:	21%

Irrigated Land: 4,300 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: air and water pollution

Note: controls Danish Straits linking Baltic and North Seas

DENMARK

People

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Population: 5,175,922 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.23% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 12.5 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 11.42 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 1.24 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 7.1 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	75.51 years
male:	72.63 years
female:	78.56 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.68 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Dane(s)
adjective:	Danish

Ethnic divisions:

Scandinavian:	NA%
Eskimo:	NA%
Faroese:	NA%
German:	NA%

Religions:

Evangelical Lutheran:	91%
other Protestant and Roman Catholic:	2%

other 7% (1988)
Languages:

Danish:	NA%
Faroese:	NA%
Greenlandic (an Eskimo dialect):	NA%
German (small minority):	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1980)

total population:	99%
male:	NA%
female:	NA%

Labor force: 2,553,900
by occupation:

private services:	37.1%
government services:	30.4%
manufacturing and mining:	20%

construction:	6.3%
agriculture, forestry, and fishing:	5.6%,
electricity/gas/water:	0.6% (1991)

DENMARK

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Kingdom of Denmark
conventional short form:	Denmark
local long form:	Kongeriget Danmark
local short form:	Danmark

Digraph: DA

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Copenhagen

Administrative divisions: metropolitan Denmark - 14 counties (amter, singular - amt) and 1 city* (stad); Arhus, Bornholm, Frederiksborg, Fyn, Kbenhavn, Nordjylland, Ribe, Ringkbing, Roskilde, Snderjylland, Staden Kbenhavn*, Storstrm, Vejle, Vestsjaelland, Viborg Note: see separate entries for the Faroe Islands and Greenland, which are part of the Danish realm and self-governing administrative divisions

Independence: 1849 (became a constitutional monarchy)

Constitution: 5 June 1953

Legal system: civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Birthday of the Queen, 16 April (1940)

Political parties and leaders: Social Democratic Party, Poul Nyrup RASMUSSEN; Conservative Party, Poul SCHLUETER; Liberal Party, Uffe ELLEMANN-JENSEN; Socialist People's Party, Holger K. NIELSEN; Progress Party, Pia KJAERSGAARD; Center Democratic Party, Mimi Stilling JAKOBSEN; Radical Liberal Party, Marianne JELVED; Christian People's Party, Jann SJURSEN; Common Course, Preben Moller HANSEN; Danish Workers' Party

Suffrage: 21 years of age; universal

Elections: Parliament: last held 12 December 1990 (next to be held by December 1994); results - Social Democratic Party 37.4%, Conservative Party 16.0%, Liberal 15.8%, Socialist People's Party 8.3%, Progress Party 6.4%, Center Democratic Party 5.1%, Radical Liberal Party 3.5%, Christian People's Party 2.3%, other 5.2%; seats - (179 total; includes 2 from Greenland and 2 from the Faroe Islands) Social Democratic 69, Conservative 30, Liberal 29, Socialist People's 15, Progress Party 12, Center Democratic 9, Radical Liberal 7, Christian People's 4

Executive branch: monarch, heir apparent, prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch: unicameral parliament (Folketing)

Judicial branch: Supreme Court Leaders: Chief of State: Queen MARGRETHE II (since NA January 1972); Heir Apparent Crown Prince FREDERIK, elder son of the Queen (born 26 May 1968) Head of Government: Prime Minister Poul Nyrup RASMUSSEN (since NA January 1993)

Member of: AfDB, AG (observer), AsDB, Australia Group, BIS, CBSS, CCC, CE, CERN, COCOM, CSCE, EBRD, EC, ECE, EIB, ESA, FAO, G-9, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU,

LORCS, MTCR, NACC, NATO, NC, NEA, NIB, NSG, OECD, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNFICYP, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIKOM, UNMOGIP, UNPROFOR, UNTSO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, ZC

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Peter Pedersen DYVIG chancery: 3200 Whitehaven Street NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 234-4300 FAX: (202) 328-1470 consulates general: Chicago, Los Angeles, and New York

US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Richard B. STONE embassy: Dag Hammarskjolds Alle 24, 2100 Copenhagen O mailing address: APO AE 09716 telephone: [45] (31) 42-31-44 FAX: [45] (35) 43-0223

Flag: red with a white cross that extends to the edges of the flag; the vertical part of the cross is shifted to the hoist side, and that design element of the DANNEBROG (Danish flag) was subsequently adopted by the other Nordic countries of Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden

DENMARK

Economy

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Overview: This modern economy features high-tech agriculture, up-to-date small-scale and corporate industry, extensive government welfare measures, comfortable living standards, and high dependence on foreign trade. Denmark's new center-left coalition government will concentrate on reducing the persistent high unemployment rate and the budget deficit as well as following the previous government's policies of maintaining low inflation and a current account surplus. In the face of recent international market pressure on the Danish krone, the coalition has also vowed to maintain a stable currency. The coalition hopes to lower marginal income taxes while maintaining overall tax revenues; boost industrial competitiveness through labor market and tax reforms and increased research and development funds; and improve welfare services for the neediest while cutting paperwork and delays. Prime Minister RASMUSSEN's reforms will focus on adapting Denmark to EC's economic and monetary union (EMU) criteria by 1999, although Copenhagen won from the EC the right to opt out of the EMU if a national referendum rejects it. Denmark is, in fact, one of the few EC countries likely to fit into the EMU on time. Denmark is weathering the current worldwide slump better than many West European countries. As the EC's single market (formally established on 1 January 1993) gets underway, Danish economic growth is expected to pickup to around 2% in 1993. Expected Danish approval of the Maastricht treaty on EC political and economic union in May 1993 would almost certainly reverse the drop in investment, further boosting growth. The current account surplus remains strong as limitations on wage increases and low inflation - expected to be around 1% in 1993 - improve export competitiveness. Although unemployment is high, it remains stable compared to most European countries.

National product: GDP - purchasing power equivalent - $94.2 billion (1992)

National product real growth rate: 1% (1992)

National product per capita: $18,200 (1992)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 1.5% (1992)

Unemployment rate: 11.4% (1992)

Budget: revenues $48.8 billion; expenditures $55.3 billion, including capital expenditures of $NA (1992)

Exports: $37.3 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities:

meat and meat products:	NA%
dairy products:	NA%
transport equipment (shipbuilding):	NA%
fish:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%
industrial machinery:	NA%

partners:

EC:	54.3% (Germany 23.6%, UK 10.1%, France 5.7%)
Sweden:	10.5%

Norway: 5.8%,
US: 4.9%
Japan: 3.6% (1992)

Imports: $30.3 billion (c.i.f., 1992)
commodities:
petroleum: NA%
machinery and equipment: NA%
chemicals: NA%
grain and foodstuffs: NA%
textiles: NA%
paper: NA%
partners:
EC: 53.4% (Germany 23.1%, UK 8.2%, France 5.6%)
Sweden: 10.8%
Norway: 5.4%,
US: 5.7%
Japan: 4.1% (1992)

External debt: $40 billion (1992 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate 1.9% (1992)
Electricity: 11,215,000 kW capacity; 34,170 million kWh produced, 6,610 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: food processing, machinery and equipment, textiles and clothing, chemical products, electronics, construction, furniture, and other wood products, shipbuilding
Agriculture: accounts for 4% of GDP and employs 5.6% of labor force (includes fishing and forestry); farm products account for nearly 15% of export revenues; principal products - meat, dairy, grain, potatoes, rape, sugar beets, fish; self-sufficient in food production
Economic aid: donor - ODA and OOF commitments (1970-89) $5.9 billion
Currency: 1 Danish krone (DKr) = 100 re
Exchange rates: Danish kroner (DKr) per US$1 - 6.236 (January 1993), 6.036 (1992), 6.396 (1991), 6.189 (1990), 7.310 (1989), 6.732 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

DENMARK

Communications

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Railroads: 2,770 km; Danish State Railways (DSB) operate 2,120 km (1,999 km rail line and 121 km rail ferry services); 188 km electrified, 730 km double tracked; 650 km of standard-gauge lines are privately owned and operated

Highways: 66,482 km total; 64,551 km concrete, bitumen, or stone block; 1,931 km gravel, crushed stone, improved earth

Inland waterways: 417 km

Pipelines: crude oil 110 km; petroleum products 578 km; natural gas 700 km

Ports: Alborg, Arhus, Copenhagen, Esbjerg, Fredericia; numerous secondary and minor ports

Merchant marine: 328 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 5,043,277 GRT/7,230,634 DWT; includes 13 short-sea passenger, 102 cargo, 19 refrigerated cargo, 47 container, 37 roll-on/roll-off, 1 railcar carrier, 33 oil tanker, 18 chemical tanker, 36 liquefied gas, 4 livestock carrier, 17 bulk, 1 combination bulk; Note - Denmark has created its own internal register, called the Danish International Ship register (DIS); DIS ships do not have to meet Danish manning regulations, and they amount to a flag of convenience within the Danish register; by the end of 1990, 258 of the Danish-flag ships belonged to the DIS

Airports:

total:	118
usable:	109
with permanent-surface runways:	28
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	9
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	7

Telecommunications: excellent telephone, telegraph, and broadcast services; 4,509,000 telephones; buried and submarine cables and microwave radio relay support trunk network; broadcast stations - 3 AM, 2 FM, 50 TV; 19 submarine coaxial cables; 7 earth stations operating in INTELSAT, EUTELSAT, and INMARSAT

DENMARK

Defense Forces

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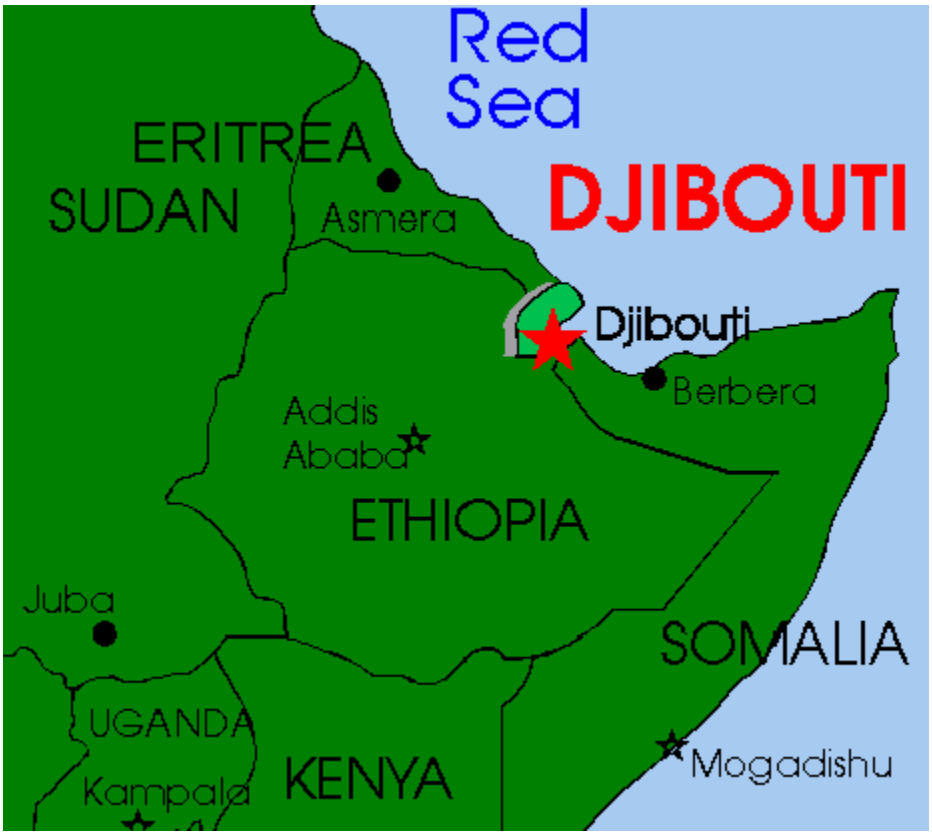
Branches: Royal Danish Army, Royal Danish Navy, Royal Danish Air Force, Home Guard

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,368,211; fit for military service 1,176,559; reach military age (20) annually 37,248 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $2.8 billion, 2% of GDP (1992)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Juba
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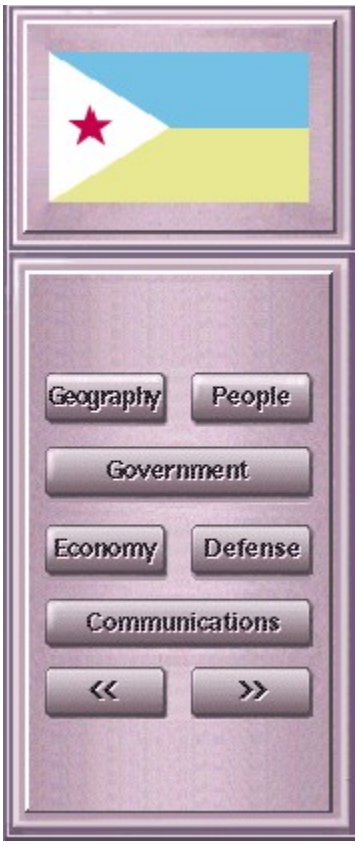
UGANDA
KENYA
Kampala
Mogadishu


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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DJIBOUTI

Geography

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Location: Eastern Africa, at the entrance to the Red Sea between Ethiopia and Somalia

Area:

total area:	22,000 km2
land area:	21,980 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than Massachusetts

Land Boundaries:

total:	508 km
Erithea:	113 km
Ethiopia:	337 km
Somalia:	58 km

Coastline: 314 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	24 nm
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: possible claim by Somalia based on unification of ethnic Somalis

Climate: desert; torrid, dry

Terrain: coastal plain and plateau separated by central mountains

Natural Resources: geothermal areas

Land Use:

arable land:	0%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	9%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	91%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: vast wasteland

Note: strategic location near world's busiest shipping lanes and close to Arabian oilfields; terminus of rail traffic into Ethiopia

DJIBOUTI

People

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Population: 401,579 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.7% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 43.05 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 16.06 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 113.2 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	48.78 years
male:	47.01 years
female:	50.59 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.27 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Djiboutian(s)
adjective:	Djiboutian

Ethnic divisions:

Somali:	60%
Afar:	35%
French, Arab, Ethiopian, and Italian:	5%

Religions:

Muslim:	94%
Christian:	6%

Languages:

French (official):	NA%
Arabic (official):	NA%
Somali:	NA%
Afar:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	48%
male:	63%
female:	34%

Labor force: NA
by occupation:
a small number of semiskilled laborers at the port and 3,000 railway workers
Note: 52% of population of working age (1983)

DJIBOUTI

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: Republic of Djibouti
conventional short form: Djibouti
former:French Territory of the Afars and Issas French Somaliland

Digraph: DJ
Type: republic
Capital: Djibouti
Administrative divisions: 5 districts (cercles, singular - cercle); `Ali Sabih, Dikhil, Djibouti, Obock, Tadjoura
Independence: 27 June 1977 (from France)
Constitution: multiparty constitution approved in referendum September 1992
Legal system: based on French civil law system, traditional practices, and Islamic law
National holiday: Independence Day, 27 June (1977)
Political parties and leaders: ruling party: People's Progress Assembly (RPP), Hassan GOULED Aptidon other parties: Democratic Renewal Party (PRD), Mohamed Jama ELABE; Democratic National Party (PND), ADEN Robleh Awaleh
Other political or pressure groups: Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy (FRUD) and affiliates; Movement for Unity and Democracy (MUD)
Suffrage: universal adult at age NA
Elections: National Assembly: last held 18 December 1992; results - RPP is the only party; seats - (65 total) RPP 65 President: last held 24 April 1987 (next to be held April 1993); results - President Hassan GOULED Aptidon was reelected without opposition
Executive branch: president, prime minister, Council of Ministers
Legislative branch: unicameral Chamber of Deputies (Chambre des Deputes)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)
Leaders: Chief of State: President HASSAN GOULED Aptidon (since 24 June 1977) Head of Government: Prime Minister BARKAT Gourad Hamadou (since 30 September 1978)
Member of: ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AFESD, AL, ECA, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IGADD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UNCTAD, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WMO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Roble OLHAYE chancery: Suite 515, 1156 15th Street NW, Washington, DC 20005 telephone: (202) 331-0270
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Charles R. BAQUET III embassy: Plateau du Serpent, Boulevard Marechal Joffre, Djibouti mailing address: B. P. 185, Djibouti telephone: [253] 35-39-95 FAX: [253] 35-39-40
Flag: two equal horizontal bands of light blue (top) and light green with a white isosceles triangle based on the hoist side bearing a red five-pointed star in the center

DJIBOUTI

Economy

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Overview: The economy is based on service activities connected with the country's strategic location and status as a free trade zone in northeast Africa. Djibouti provides services as both a transit port for the region and an international transshipment and refueling center. It has few natural resources and little industry. The nation is, therefore, heavily dependent on foreign assistance to help support its balance of payments and to finance development projects. An unemployment rate of over 30% continues to be a major problem. Per capita consumption dropped an estimated 35% over the last five years because of recession and a high population growth rate (including immigrants and refugees).

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $358 million (1990 est.)

National product real growth rate: 1.2% (1990 est.)

National product per capita: $1,030 (1990 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 7.7% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate: over 30% (1989)

Budget: revenues $170 million; expenditures $203 million, including capital expenditures of $70 million (1991 est.)

Exports: $186 million (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:	
hides and skins:	NA%
coffee (in transit):	NA%
partners:	
Africa:	50%
Middle East:	40%
Western Europe:	9%

Imports: $360 million (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:	
foods:	NA%
beverages:	NA%
transport equipment:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%
petroleum products:	NA%
partners:	
Western Europe:	54%
Middle East:	20%
Asia:	19%

External debt: $355 million (December 1990)

Industrial production: growth rate 10.0% (1990); manufacturing accounts for 11% of GDP

Electricity: 115,000 kW capacity; 200 million kWh produced, 580 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries: limited to a few small-scale enterprises, such as dairy products and mineral-water bottling

Agriculture: accounts for only 3% of GDP; scanty rainfall limits crop production to mostly fruit and

vegetables; half of population pastoral nomads herding goats, sheep, and camels; imports bulk of food needs
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY78-89), $39 million; Western (non-US) countries, including ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $1.1 billion; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $149 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $35 million
Currency: 1 Djiboutian franc (DF) = 100 centimes
Exchange rates: Djiboutian francs (DF) per US$1 - 177.721 (fixed rate since 1973)
Fiscal year: calendar year

DJIBOUTI

Communications

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Railroads: the Ethiopian-Djibouti railroad extends for 97 km through Djibouti

Highways: 2,900 km total; 280 km paved; 2,620 km improved or unimproved earth (1982)

Ports: Djibouti

Merchant marine: 1 cargo ship (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 1,369 GRT/3,030 DWT

Airports:

total:	13
usable:	11
with permanent-surface runways:	2
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	2
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	5

Telecommunications: telephone facilities in the city of Djibouti are adequate as are the microwave radio relay connections to outlying areas of the country; international connections via submarine cable to Saudi Arabia and by satellite to other countries; one ground station each for Indian Ocean INTELSAT and ARABSAT; broadcast stations - 2 AM, 2 FM, 1 TV

DJIBOUTI

Defense Forces

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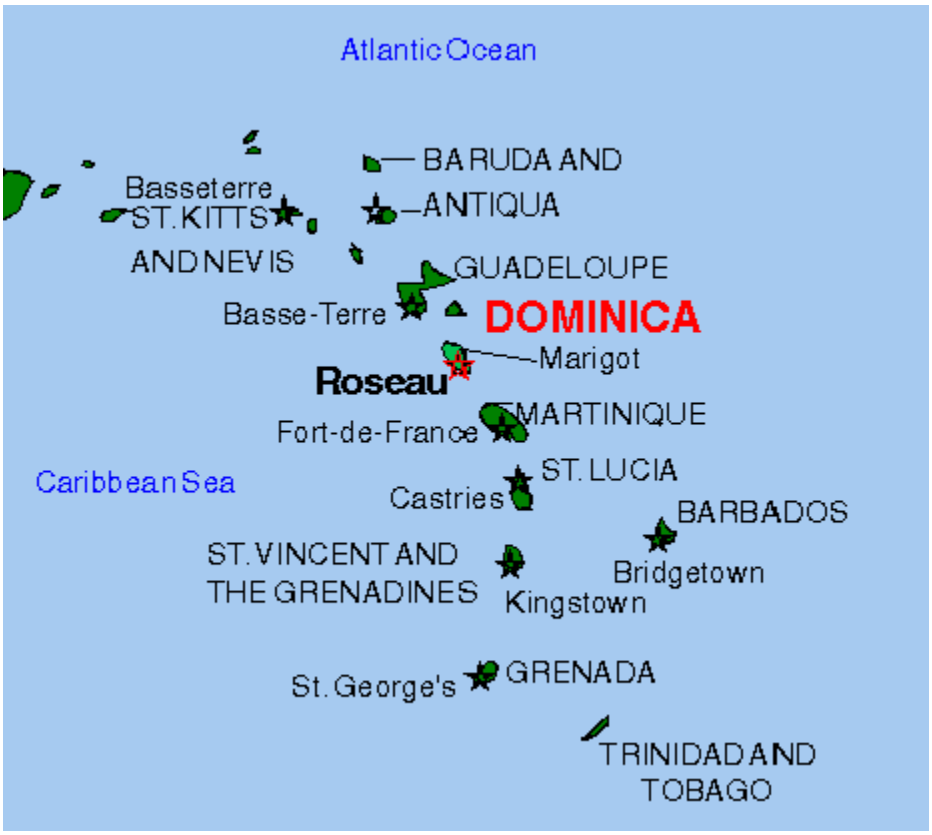
Branches: Djibouti National Army (including Navy and Air Force), National Security Force (Force Nationale de Securite), National Police Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 97,943; fit for military service 57,187 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $26 million, NA% of GDP (1989)


Atlantic Ocean
BARUDA AND
ANTIQUA
Basseterre
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AND NEVIS
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Basse-Terre
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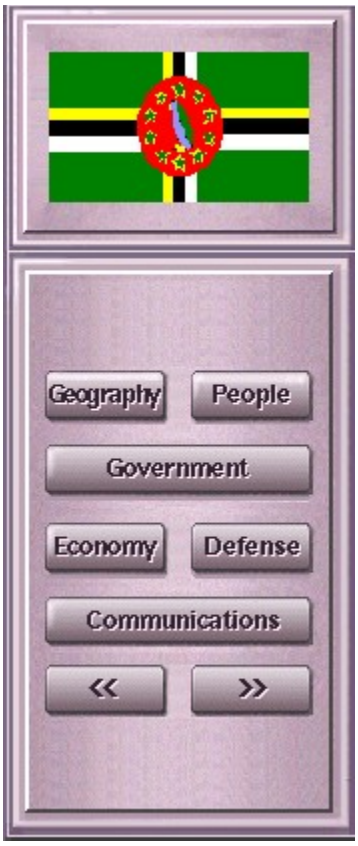
Roseau
MARTINIQUE
Fort-de-France
Caribbean Sea
ST. LUCIA
Castries
BARBADOS
ST. VINCENT AND
THE GRENADINES
Bridgetown
Kingstown
St. George's
GRENADA
TRINIDAD AND
TOBAGO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DOMINICA

Geography

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Location: in the eastern Caribbean, about halfway between Puerto Rico and Trinidad and Tobago

Area:

total area:	750 km2
land area:	750 km2

comparative area: slightly more than four times the size of Washington, DC

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 148 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	24 nm
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical; moderated by northeast trade winds; heavy rainfall

Terrain: rugged mountains of volcanic origin

Natural Resources: timber

Land Use:

arable land:	9%
permanent crops:	13%
meadows and pastures:	3%
forest and woodland:	41%
other:	34%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: flash floods a constant hazard; occasional hurricanes

DOMINICA

People

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Population: 86,547 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 1.31% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 20.82 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 5.06 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -2.63 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 10.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	76.72 years
male:	73.89 years
female:	79.71 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.03 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Dominican(s)
adjective:	Dominican

Ethnic divisions:

black:	NA%
Carib Indians:	NA%

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	77%
Protestant:	15%
(Methodist:	5%
Pentecostal:	3%,
Seventh-Day Adventist:	3%
Baptist:	2%
other:	2%)

none 2%unknown 1%other 5%
Languages:

English (official):	NA%
French patois:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over having ever attended school (1970)
total population: 94%male: 94%female: 94%
Labor force: 25,000
by occupation:

agriculture:	40%
industry and commerce:	32%
services:	28% (1984)

DOMINICA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: Commonwealth of Dominica
conventional short form: Dominica

Digraph: DO
Type: parliamentary democracy
Capital: Roseau
Administrative divisions: 10 parishes; Saint Andrew, Saint David, Saint George, Saint John, Saint Joseph, Saint Luke, Saint Mark, Saint Patrick, Saint Paul, Saint Peter
Independence: 3 November 1978 (from UK)
Constitution: 3 November 1978
Legal system: based on English common law
National holiday: Independence Day, 3 November (1978)
Political parties and leaders: Dominica Freedom Party (DFP), (Mary) Eugenia CHARLES; Dominica Labor Party (DLP), Rosie DOUGLAS; United Workers Party (UWP), Edison JAMES
Other political or pressure groups: Dominica Liberation Movement (DLM), a small leftist group
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: House of Assembly: last held 28 May 1990 (next to be held May 1995); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (30 total; 9 appointed senators and 21 elected representatives) DFP 11, UWP 6, DLP 4 President: last held 20 December 1988 (next to be held December 1993); results - President Sir Clarence Augustus SEIGNORET was reelected by the House of Assembly
Executive branch: president, prime minister, Cabinet
Legislative branch: unicameral House of Assembly
Judicial branch: Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court
Leaders: Chief of State: President Sir Clarence Augustus SEIGNORET (since 19 December 1983) Head of Government: Prime Minister (Mary) Eugenia CHARLES (since 21 July 1980, elected for a third term 28 May 1990)
Member of: ACCT, ACP, C, CARICOM, CDB, ECLAC, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, LORCS, NAM (observer), OAS, OECS, OPANAL, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WMO
Diplomatic representation in US: there is no chancery in the US
US diplomatic representation: no official presence since the Ambassador resides in Bridgetown (Barbados), but travels frequently to Dominica
Flag: green with a centered cross of three equal bands - the vertical part is yellow (hoist side), black, and white - the horizontal part is yellow (top), black, and white; superimposed in the center of the cross is a red disk bearing a sisserou parrot encircled by 10 green five-pointed stars edged in yellow; the 10 stars represent the 10 administrative divisions (parishes)

DOMINICA

Economy

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Overview: The economy is dependent on agriculture and thus is highly vulnerable to climatic conditions. Agriculture accounts for about 30% of GDP and employs 40% of the labor force. Principal products include bananas, citrus, mangoes, root crops, and coconuts. In 1991, GDP grew by 2.1%. The tourist industry remains undeveloped because of a rugged coastline and the lack of an international airport.

National product: GDP - purchasing power equivalent - $174 million (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate: 2.1% (1991 est.)

National product per capita: $2,100 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 4.5% (1991)

Unemployment rate: 15% (1991)

Budget: revenues $70 million; expenditures $84 million, including capital expenditures of $26 million (FY91 est.)

Exports: $66.0 million (c.i.f., 1991)

commodities:

bananas:	NA%
soap:	NA%
bay oil:	NA%
vegetables:	NA%
grapefruit:	NA%
oranges:	NA%

partners:

UK:	50%
CARICOM countries:	NA%
US:	NA%
Italy:	NA%

Imports: $110.0 million (c.i.f., 1991)

commodities:

manufactured goods:	NA%
machinery and equipment:	NA%
food:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%

partners:

US:	27%
CARICOM:	NA%
UK:	NA%
Canada:	NA%

External debt: $87 million (1991)

Industrial production: growth rate 4.5% in manufacturing (1988 est.); accounts for 18% of GDP

Electricity: 7,000 kW capacity; 16 million kWh produced, 185 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: soap, coconut oil, tourism, copra, furniture, cement blocks, shoes
Agriculture: accounts for 26% of GDP; principal crops - bananas, citrus, mangoes, root crops, coconuts; bananas provide the bulk of export earnings; forestry and fisheries potential not exploited
Economic aid: Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $120 million
Currency: 1 EC dollar (EC$) = 100 cents
Exchange rates: East Caribbean dollars (EC$) per US$1 - 2.70 (fixed rate since 1976)
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

DOMINICA

Communications

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Highways: 750 km total; 370 km paved, 380 km gravel and earth

Ports: Roseau, Portsmouth

Airports:

total:	2
usable:	2
with permanent-surface runways:	2
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	0
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	1

Telecommunications: 4,600 telephones in fully automatic network; VHF and UHF link to Saint Lucia; new SHF links to Martinique and Guadeloupe; broadcast stations - 3 AM, 2 FM, 1 cable TV

DOMINICA

Defense Forces

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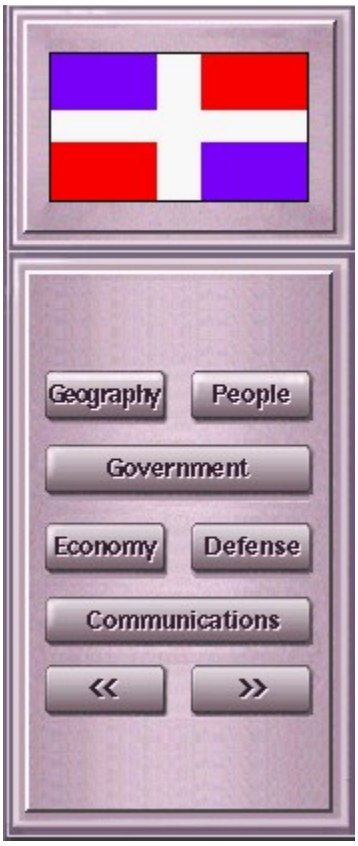
Branches: Commonwealth of Dominica Police Force

Manpower availability: NA

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $NA, NA% of GDP

Atlantic Ocean
Eleuthera
THE BAHAMAS
Cat Island
Long Island
Great Exuma
Great Inagua
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
HAITI
CUBA
Monte Cristo
Santiago
San Juan
St. Marc
Jeremie
Port-Au Prince
Santo Domingo
Pandernales
PUERTO RICO
ST. KITTS
Kingston
JAMAICA
Caribbean Sea
ARUBA


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Geography

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Location: in the northern Caribbean Sea, about halfway between Cuba and Puerto Rico

Area:

total area:	48,730 km2
land area:	48,380 km2

comparative area: slightly more than twice the size of New Hampshire

Land Boundaries:

total:	275 km
Haiti:	275 km

Coastline: 1,288 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	24 nm
continental shelf:	200 nm or the outer edge of continental margin
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	6 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical maritime; little seasonal temperature variation

Terrain: rugged highlands and mountains with fertile valleys interspersed

Natural Resources: nickel, bauxite, gold, silver

Land Use:

arable land:	23%
permanent crops:	7%
meadows and pastures:	43%
forest and woodland:	13%
other:	14%

Irrigated Land: 2,250 km2 (1989)

Environment: subject to occasional hurricanes (July to October); deforestation

Note: shares island of Hispaniola with Haiti (western one-third is Haiti, eastern two-thirds is the Dominican Republic)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

People

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Population: 7,683,940 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 1.86% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 25.68 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 6.38 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -0.68 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 53.6 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	67.98 years
male:	65.87 years
female:	70.21 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.89 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Dominican(s)
adjective:	Dominican

Ethnic divisions:

mixed:	73%
white:	16%
black:	11%

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	95%

Languages:

Spanish:	100%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	83%
male:	85%
female:	82%

Labor force: 2,300,000 to 2,600,000
by occupation:

agriculture:	49%
services:	33%
industry:	18% (1986)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Dominican Republic
conventional short form:	none
local long form:	Republica Dominicana
local short form:	none

Digraph: DR
Type: republic
Capital: Santo Domingo
Administrative divisions: 29 provinces (provincias, singular - provincia) and 1 district* (distrito); Azua, Baoruco, Barahona, Dajabon, Distrito Nacional*, Duarte, Elias Pina, El Seibo, Espaillat, Hato Mayor, Independencia, La Altagracia, La Romana, La Vega, Maria Trinidad Sanchez, Monsenor Nouel, Monte Cristi, Monte Plata, Pedernales, Peravia, Puerto Plata, Salcedo, Samana, Sanchez Ramirez, San Cristobal, San Juan, San Pedro De Macoris, Santiago, Santiago Rodriguez, Valverde
Independence: 27 February 1844 (from Haiti)
Constitution: 28 November 1966
Legal system: based on French civil codes
National holiday: Independence Day, 27 February (1844)
Political parties and leaders: Major parties: Social Christian Reformist Party (PRSC), Joaquin BALAGUER Ricardo; Dominican Liberation Party (PLD), Juan BOSCH Gavino; Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD), Jose Franciso PENA Gomez; Independent Revolutionary Party (PRI), Jacobo MAJLUTA Minor parties: National Veterans and Civilian Party (PNVC), Juan Rene BEAUCHAMPS Javier; Liberal Party of the Dominican Republic (PLRD), Andres Van Der HORST; Democratic Quisqueyan Party (PQD), Elias WESSIN Chavez; National Progressive Force (FNP), Marino VINICIO Castillo; Popular Christian Party (PPC), Rogelio DELGADO Bogaert; Dominican Communist Party (PCD), Narciso ISA Conde; Dominican Workers' Party (PTD), Ivan RODRIGUEZ; Anti-Imperialist Patriotic Union (UPA), Ignacio RODRIGUEZ Chiappini; Alliance for Democracy Party (APD), Maximilano Rabelais PUIG Miller, Nelsida MARMOLEJOS, Vicente BENGOA Note: in 1983 several leftist parties, including the PCD, joined to form the Dominican Leftist Front (FID); however, they still retain individual party structures
Other political or pressure groups: Collective of Popular Organzations (COP), leader NA
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal and compulsory or married persons regardless of age Note: members of the armed forces and police cannot vote
Elections: Chamber of Deputies: last held 16 May 1990 (next to be held May 1994); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (120 total) PLD 44, PRSC 41, PRD 33, PRI 2 President: last held 16 May 1990 (next to be held May 1994); results - Joaquin BALAGUER (PRSC) 35.7%, Juan BOSCH Gavino (PLD) 34.4% Senate: last held 16 May 1990 (next to be held May 1994); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (30 total) PRSC 16, PLD 12, PRD 2
Executive branch: president, vice president, Cabinet

Legislative branch: bicameral National Congress (Congreso Nacional) consists of an upper chamber or Senate (Senado) and lower chamber or Chamber of Deputies (Camara de Diputados)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Corte Suprema)
Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: President Joaquin BALAGUER Ricardo (since 16 August 1986, fifth elected term began 16 August 1990); Vice President Carlos A. MORALES Troncoso (since 16 August 1986)
Member of: ACP, CARICOM (observer), ECLAC, FAO, G-11, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ITU, LAES, LAIA (observer), LORCS, NAM (guest), OAS, OPANAL, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Jose del Carmen ARIZA Gomez chancery: 1715 22nd Street NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 332-6280 consulates general: Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, Mayaguez (Puerto Rico), Miami, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, San Juan (Puerto Rico) consulates: Charlotte Amalie (Virgin Islands), Detroit, Houston, Jacksonville, Minneapolis, Mobile, Ponce (Puerto Rico), and San Francisco
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Robert S. PASTORINO embassy: corner of Calle Cesar Nicolas Penson and Calle Leopoldo Navarro, Santo Domingo mailing address: APO AA 34041-0008 telephone: (809) 541-2171 and 541-8100 FAX: (809) 686-7437
Flag: a centered white cross that extends to the edges, divides the flag into four rectangles - the top ones are blue (hoist side) and red, the bottom ones are red (hoist side) and blue; a small coat of arms is at the center of the cross

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Economy

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Overview: The economy is largely dependent on trade; imported components average 60% of the value of goods consumed in the domestic market. Rapid growth of free trade zones has established a significant expansion of manufacturing for export, especially wearing apparel. Over the past decade, tourism has also increased in importance and is a major earner of foreign exchange and a source of new jobs. Agriculture remains a key sector of the economy. The principal commercial crop is sugarcane, followed by coffee, cotton, cocoa, and tobacco. Domestic industry is based on the processing of agricultural products, oil refining, minerals, and chemicals. Unemployment is officially reported at about 30%, but there is considerable underemployment.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $8.4 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: 5% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $1,120 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 6% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: 30% (1992 est.)

Budget: revenues $1.4 billion; expenditures $1.8 billion, including capital expenditures of $NA (1993 est.)

Exports: $600 million (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities:	
ferronickel:	NA%
sugar:	NA%
gold:	NA%
coffee:	NA%
cocoa:	NA%
partners:	
US:	60%
EC:	19%
Puerto Rico:	8% (1990)

Imports: $2 billion (c.i.f., 1992 est.)

commodities:	
foodstuffs:	NA%
petroleum:	NA%
cotton and fabrics:	NA%
chemicals and pharmaceuticals:	NA%
partners:	
US:	50%

External debt: $4.7 billion (1992 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate -1.5% (1991); accounts for 20% of GDP

Electricity: 2,283,000 kW capacity; 5,000 million kWh produced, 660 kWh per capita (1992)

Industries: tourism, sugar processing, ferronickel and gold mining, textiles, cement, tobacco

Agriculture: accounts for 15% of GDP and employs 49% of labor force; sugarcane is the most important commercial crop, followed by coffee, cotton, cocoa, and tobacco; food crops - rice, beans, potatoes, corn, bananas; animal output - cattle, hogs, dairy products, meat, eggs; not self-sufficient in food
Illicit drugs: transshipment point for South American drugs destined for the US
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY85-89), $575 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $655 million
Currency: 1 Dominican peso (RD$) = 100 centavos
Exchange rates: Dominican pesos (RD$) per US$1 - 12.7 (1992), 12.692 (1991), 8.525 (1990), 6.340 (1989), 6.113 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Communications

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Railroads: 1,655 km total in numerous segments; 4 different gauges from 0.558 m to 1.435 m

Highways: 12,000 km total; 5,800 km paved, 5,600 km gravel and improved earth, 600 km unimproved

Pipelines: crude oil 96 km; petroleum products 8 km

Ports: Santo Domingo, Haina, San Pedro de Macoris, Puerto Plata

Merchant marine: 1 cargo ship (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 1,587 GRT/1,165 DWT

Airports:

total:	36
usable:	30
with permanent-surface runways:	12
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	4
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	8

Telecommunications: relatively efficient domestic system based on islandwide microwave relay network; 190,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 120 AM, no FM, 18 TV, 6 shortwave; 1 coaxial submarine cable; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Defense Forces

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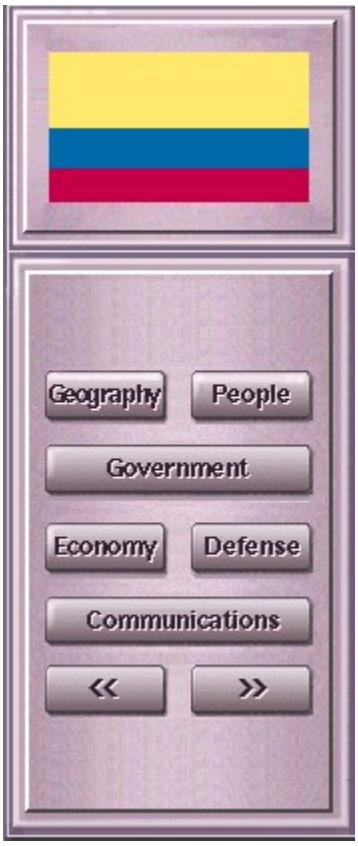
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, National Police

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 2,064,244; fit for military service 1,302,644; reach military age (18) annually 80,991 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $110 million, 0.7% of GDP (1993 est.)

0
1000 Miles
VENEZUELA
Medellin
Bogota
COLOMBIA
Cali
ECUADOR
Quito
GALAPAGOS ISLANDS
South
Pacific
Ocean
Trujillo
PERU
Lima
BRAZIL


Geography
People
Government
Economy
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Communications
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ECUADOR

Geography

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Location: Western South America, bordering the Pacific Ocean at the Equator between Colombia and Peru

Area:

total area:	283,560 km2
land area:	276,840 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than Nevada

Note: includes Galapagos Islands

Land Boundaries:

total:	2,010 km
Colombia:	590 km
Peru:	1,420 km

Coastline: 2,237 km

Maritime Claims:

continental shelf:	claims continental shelf between mainland and Galapagos Islands
territorial sea:	200 nm

International Disputes: three sections of the boundary with Peru are in dispute

Climate: tropical along coast becoming cooler inland

Terrain: coastal plain (Costa), inter-Andean central highlands (Sierra), and flat to rolling eastern jungle (Oriente)

Natural Resources: petroleum, fish, timber

Land Use:

arable land:	6%
permanent crops:	3%
meadows and pastures:	17%
forest and woodland:	51%
other:	23%

Irrigated Land: 5,500 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: subject to frequent earthquakes, landslides, volcanic activity; deforestation; desertification; soil erosion; periodic droughts

Note: Cotopaxi in Andes is highest active volcano in world

ECUADOR

People

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Population: 10,461,072 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.07% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 26.54 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 5.8 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 40.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	69.61 years
male:	67.09 years
female:	72.25 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.19 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Ecuadorian(s)
adjective:	Ecuadorian

Ethnic divisions:

mestizo (mixed Indian and Spanish):	55%
Indian:	25%
Spanish:	10%
black:	10%

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	95%

Languages:

Spanish (official):	NA%
Indian languages (especially Quechua):	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	86%
male:	88%
female:	84%

Labor force: 2.8 million
by occupation:

agriculture:	35%
manufacturing:	21%
commerce:	16%
services and other activities:	28% (1982)

ECUADOR

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Ecuador
conventional short form:	Ecuador
local long form:	Republica del Ecuador
local short form:	Ecuador

Digraph: EC

Type: republic

Capital: Quito

Administrative divisions: 21 provinces (provincias, singular - provincia); Azuay, Bolivar, Canar, Carchi, Chimborazo, Cotopaxi, El Oro, Esmeraldas, Galapagos, Guayas, Imbabura, Loja, Los Rios, Manabi, Morona-Santiago, Napo, Pastaza, Pichincha, Sucumbios, Tungurahua, Zamora-Chinchipe

Independence: 24 May 1822 (from Spain)

Constitution: 10 August 1979

Legal system: based on civil law system; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 10 August (1809) (independence of Quito)

Political parties and leaders: Center-Right parties: Social Christian Party (PSC), Jaime NEBOT Saadi, president; Republican Unity Party (PUR), President Sixto DURAN-BALLEN, leader; Conservative Party (CE), Vice President Alberto DAHIK, president Center-Left parties: Democratic Left (ID), Andres VALLEJO Arcos, Rodrigo BORJA Cevallos, leaders; Popular Democracy (DP), Jamil MANUAD Witt, president; Ecuadorian Radical Liberal Party (PLRE), Carlos Luis PLAZA Aray, director; Radical Alfarista Front (FRA), Jaime ASPIAZU Seminario, director Populist parties: Roldista Party (PRE), Abdala BUCARAM Ortiz, director; Concentration of Popular Forces (CFP), Rafael SANTELICES, director; Popular Revolutionary Action (APRE), Frank VARGAS Passos, leader; Assad Bucaram Party (PAB), Avicena BUCARAM, leader; People, Change, and Democracy (PCD), Raul AULESTIA, director Far-Left parties: Popular Democratic Movement (MPD), Jorge Fausto MORENO, director; Ecuadorian Socialist Party (PSE), Leon ROLDOS, leader; Broad Leftist Front (FADI), Jose Xavier GARAYCOA, president; Ecuadorian National Liberation (LN), Alfredo CASTILLO, director Communists: Communist Party of Ecuador (PCE, pro-North Korea), Rene Leon Mague MOSWUERRA, secretary general (5,00 members); Communist Party of Ecuador/Marxist-Leninist (PCMLE, Maoist), leader NA (3,000 members)

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal, compulsory for literate persons ages 18-65, optional for other eligible voters

Elections: President: runoff election held 5 July 1992 (next to be held NA 1996); results - Sixto DURAN-BALLEN elected as president and Alberto DAHIK elected as vice president National Congress: last held 17 May 1992 (next to be held NA May 1994); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (77 total) PSC 20, PRE 15, PUR 12, ID 7, PC 6, DP 5, PSE 3, MPD 3, PLRE 2, CFP 2, FRA 1, APRE 1

Executive branch: president, vice president, Cabinet

Legislative branch: unicameral National Congress (Congreso Nacional)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Corte Suprema)
Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: President Sixto DURAN-BALLEN (since 10 August 1992); Vice President Alberto DAHIK (since 10 August 1992)
Member of: AG, ECLAC, FAO, G-11, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ITU, LAES, LAIA, LORCS, NAM, OAS, ONUSAL, OPANAL, PCA, RG, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Edgar TERAN chancery: 2535 15th Street NW, Washington, DC 20009 telephone: (202) 234-7200 consulates general: Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, New York, and San Francisco consulate: San Diego
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: (vacant); Charge d'Affaires James F. MACK embassy: Avenida 12 de Octubre y Avenida Patria, Quito mailing address: P. O. Box 538, Quito, or APO AA 34039-3420 telephone: [593] (2) 562-890 FAX: [593] (2) 502-052 consulate general: Guayaquil
Flag: three horizontal bands of yellow (top, double width), blue, and red with the coat of arms superimposed at the center of the flag; similar to the flag of Colombia that is shorter and does not bear a coat of arms

ECUADOR

Economy

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Overview: Ecuador has substantial oil resources and rich agricultural areas. Growth has been uneven because of natural disasters, fluctuations in global oil prices, and government policies designed to curb inflation. Banana exports, second only to oil, have suffered as a result of EC import quotas and banana blight. The new President Sixto DURAN-BALLEN, has a much more favorable attitude toward foreign investment than did his predecessor. Ecuador has implemented trade agreements with Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, and Venezuela and has applied for GATT membership. At the end of 1991, Ecuador received a standby IMF loan of $105 million, which will permit the country to proceed with the rescheduling of Paris Club debt. In September 1992, the government launched a new, macroeconomic program that gives more play to market forces; as of March 1993, the program seemed to be paying off.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $11.8 billion (1992)

National product real growth rate: 3% (1992)

National product per capita: $1,100 (1992)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 70% (1992)

Unemployment rate: 8% (1992)

Budget: revenues $1.9 billion; expenditures $1.9 billion, including capital expenditures of $NA (1992)

Exports: $3.0 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities:	
petroleum:	42%
bananas:	NA%
shrimp:	NA%
cocoa:	NA%
coffee:	NA%
partners:	
US:	53.4%
Latin America:	NA%
Caribbean:	NA%
EC countries:	NA%

Imports: $2.4 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities:	
transport equipment:	NA%
vehicles:	NA%
machinery:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%
partners:	
US:	32.7%
Latin America:	NA%

Caribbean:	NA%
EC countries:	NA%
Japan:	NA%

External debt: $12.7 billion (1992)
Industrial production: growth rate 3.9% (1991); accounts for almost 40% of GDP, including petroleum
Electricity: 2,921,000 kW capacity; 7,676 million kWh produced, 700 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: petroleum, food processing, textiles, metal works, paper products, wood products, chemicals, plastics, fishing, timber
Agriculture: accounts for 18% of GDP and 35% of labor force (including fishing and forestry); leading producer and exporter of bananas and balsawood; other exports - coffee, cocoa, fish, shrimp; crop production - rice, potatoes, manioc, plantains, sugarcane; livestock sector - cattle, sheep, hogs, beef, pork, dairy products; net importer of foodgrains, dairy products, and sugar
Illicit drugs: minor illicit producer of coca following the successful eradication campaign of 1985-87; significant transit country, however, for derivatives of coca originating in Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru; importer of precursor chemicals used in production of illicit narcotics; important money-laundering hub
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $498 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $2.15 billion; Communist countries (1970-89), $64 million
Currency: 1 sucre (S/) = 100 centavos
Exchange rates: sucres (S/) per US$1 - 1,453.8 (August 1992), 1,046.25 (1991), 869.54 (December 1990), 767.75 (1990), 526.35 (1989), 301.61 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

ECUADOR

Communications

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Railroads: 965 km total; all 1.067-meter-gauge single track

Highways: 28,000 km total; 3,600 km paved, 17,400 km gravel and improved earth, 7,000 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 1,500 km

Pipelines: crude oil 800 km; petroleum products 1,358 km

Ports: Guayaquil, Manta, Puerto Bolivar, Esmeraldas

Merchant marine: 45 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 333,380 GRT/483,862 DWT; includes 2 passenger, 4 cargo, 17 refrigerated cargo, 4 container, 1 roll-on/roll-off, 15 oil tanker, 1 liquefied gas, 1 bulk

Airports:

total:	174
usable:	173
with permanent-surface runways:	52
with runway over 3,659 m:	1
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	6
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	21

Telecommunications: domestic facilities generally adequate; 318,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 272 AM, no FM, 33 TV, 39 shortwave; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

ECUADOR

Defense Forces

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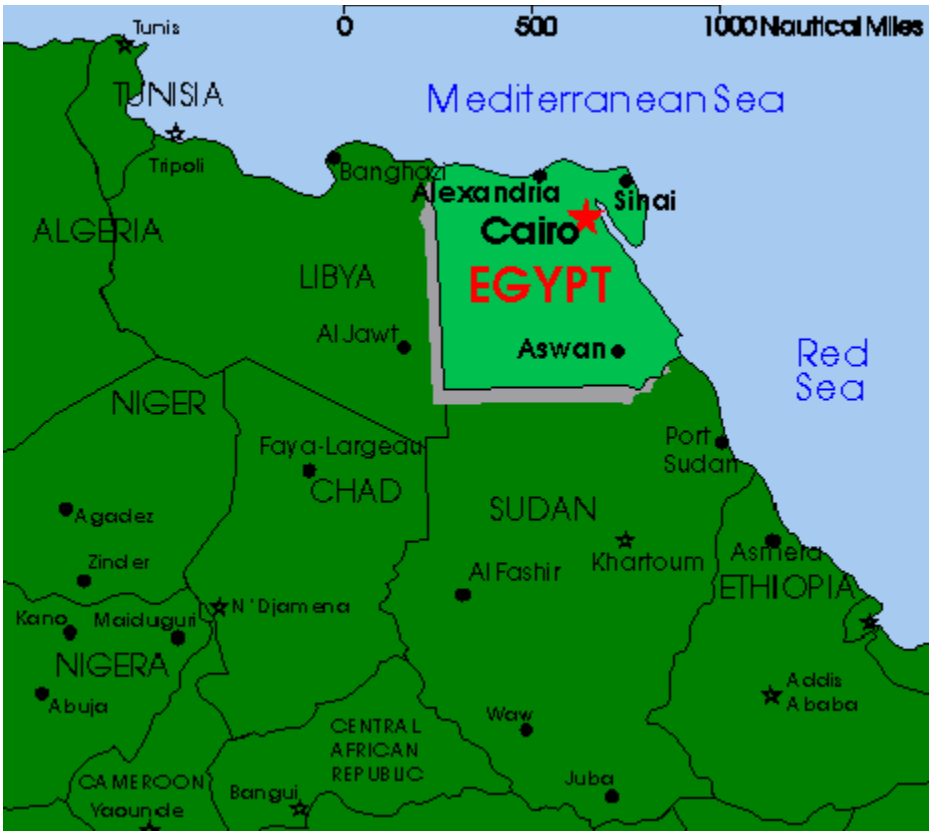
Branches: Army (Ejercito Ecuatoriano), Navy (Armada Ecuatoriana), Air Force (Fuerza Aerea Ecuatoriana), National Police

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 2,655,520; fit for military service 1,798,122; reach military age (20) annually 109,413 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $NA, NA% of GDP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Al Fashir
Khartoum
Asmera
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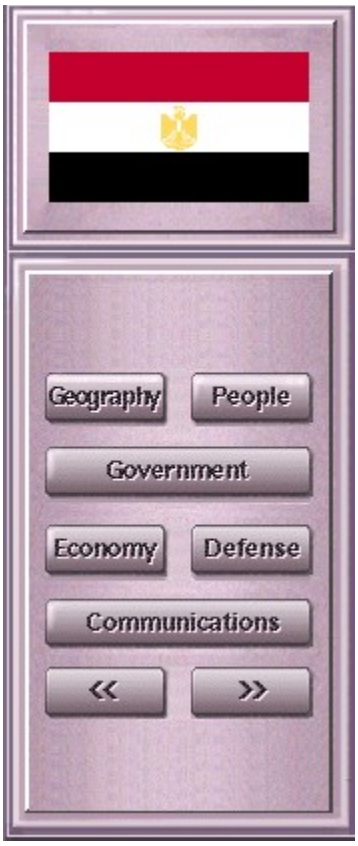
Geography
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EGYPT

Geography

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Location: Northern Africa, bordering the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea, between Sudan and Libya

Area:

total area:	1,001,450 km2
land area:	995,450 km2

comparative area:slightly more than three times the size of New Mexico

Land Boundaries:

total:	2,689 km
Gaza Strip:	11 km
Israel:	255 km
Libya:	1,150 km
Sudan:	1,273 km

Coastline: 2,450 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	24 nm
continental shelf:	200 m depth or to depth of exploitation
exclusive economic zone:	not specified
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: administrative boundary with Sudan does not coincide with international boundary creating the "Hala'ib Triangle," a barren area of 20,580 km2, the dispute over this area escalated in 1993

Climate: desert; hot, dry summers with moderate winters

Terrain: vast desert plateau interrupted by Nile valley and delta

Natural Resources: petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, phosphates, manganese, limestone, gypsum, talc, asbestos, lead, zinc

Land Use:

arable land:	3%
permanent crops:	2%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	95%

Irrigated Land: 25,850 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: Nile is only perennial water source; increasing soil salinization below Aswan High Dam; hot, driving windstorm called khamsin occurs in spring; water pollution; desertification

Note: controls Sinai Peninsula, only land bridge between Africa and remainder of Eastern Hemisphere; controls Suez Canal, shortest sea link between Indian Ocean and Mediterranean; size and juxtaposition to Israel establish its major role in Middle Eastern geopolitics

EGYPT

People

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Population: 59,585,529 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.3% (1993 est.) Note: the US Bureau of the Census has lowered its 1993 estimate of growth to 2.0% on the basis of a 1992 Egyptian government survey, whereas estimates of other observers go as high as 2.9%
Birth rate: 33 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 9 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: NEGL
Infant mortality rate: 78.3 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	60.46 years
male:	58.61 years
female:	62.41 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 4.35 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Egyptian(s)
adjective:	Egyptian

Ethnic divisions:

Eastern Hamitic stock:	90%
Greek, Italian, Syro-Lebanese:	10%

Religions:

Muslim (mostly Sunni):	94% (official estimate)
Coptic Christian and other:	6% (official estimate)

Languages:

Arabic (official):	NA%

Note: English and French widely understood by educated classes

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	48%
male:	63%
female:	34%

Labor force: 15 million (1989 est.)
by occupation:

government, public sector enterprises, and armed forces:	36%
agriculture:	34%
privately owned service and manufacturing enterprises:	20% (1984)

Note: shortage of skilled labor; 2,500,000 Egyptians work abroad, mostly in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf Arab states (1988 est.)

EGYPT

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Arab Republic of Egypt
conventional short form:	Egypt
local long form:	Jumhuriyat Misr al-Arabiyah
local short form:	none
former:	United Arab Republic (with Syria)

Digraph: EG

Type: republic

Capital: Cairo

Administrative divisions: 26 governorates (muhafazat, singular - muhafazah); Ad Daqahliyah, Al Bahr al Ahmar, Al Buhayrah, Al Fayyum, Al Gharbiyah, Al Iskandariyah, Al Isma'iliyah, Al Jizah, Al Minufiyah, Al Minya, Al Qahirah, Al Qalyubiyah, Al Wadi al Jadid, Ash Sharqiyah, As Suways, Aswan, Asyu't, Bani Suwayf, Bur Sa'id, Dumyat, Janub Sina, Kafr ash Shaykh, Matruh, Qina, Shamal Sina, Suhaj

Independence: 28 February 1922 (from UK)

Constitution: 11 September 1971

Legal system: based on English common law, Islamic law, and Napoleonic codes; judicial review by Supreme Court and Council of State (oversees validity of administrative decisions); accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Anniversary of the Revolution, 23 July (1952)

Political parties and leaders: National Democratic Party (NDP), President Mohammed Hosni MUBARAK, leader, is the dominant party; legal opposition parties are Socialist Liberal Party (SLP), Kamal MURAD; Socialist Labor Party, Ibrahim SHUKRI; National Progressive Unionist Grouping (NPUG), Khalid MUHYI-AL-DIN; Umma Party, Ahmad al-SABAHI; New Wafd Party (NWP), Fu'ad SIRAJ AL-DIN; Misr al-Fatah Party (Young Egypt Party), Ali al-Din SALIH; The Greens Party, Hasan RAJABD; Nasserist Arab Democratic Party, Muhammad Rif'at al-MUHAMI; Democratic Unionist Party, Mohammed 'Abd-al-Mun'im TURK; Democratic Peoples' Party, Anwar AFISI Note: formation of political parties must be approved by government

Other political or pressure groups: Islamic groups are illegal, but the largest one, the Muslim Brotherhood, is tolerated by the government; trade unions and professional associations are officially sanctioned

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal and compulsory

Elections: Advisory Council: last held 8 June 1989 (next to be held June 1995); results - NDP 100%; seats - (258 total, 172 elected) NDP 172 People's Assembly: last held 29 November 1990 (next to be held November 1995); results - NDP 78.4%, NPUG 1.4%, independents 18.7%; seats - (437 total, 444 elected) NDP 348, NPUG 6, independents 83; Note - most opposition parties boycotted President: last held 5 October 1987 (next to be held October 1993); results - President Hosni MUBARAK was reelected

Executive branch: president, prime minister, Cabinet
Legislative branch: unicameral People's Assembly (Majlis al-Cha'b); Note - there is an Advisory Council (Majlis al-Shura) that functions in a consultative role
Judicial branch: Supreme Constitutional Court
Leaders: Chief of State: President Mohammed Hosni MUBARAK (was made acting President on 6 October 1981 upon the assassination of President SADAT and sworn in as president on 14 October 1981) Head of Government: Prime Minister Atef Mohammed Najib SEDKY (since 12 November 1986)
Member of: ABEDA, ACC, ACCT (associate), AfDB, AFESD, AG (observer), AL, AMF, CAEU, CCC, EBRD, ECA, ESCWA, FAO, G-15, G-19, G-24, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LORCS, MINURSO, NAM, OAPEC, OAS (observer), OAU, OIC, PCA, UN, UNAVEM II, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNOMOZ, UNOSOM, UNPROFOR, UPU, UNRWA, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Ahmed MAHER El Sayed chancery: 2310 Decatur Place NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 232-5400 consulates general: Chicago, Houston, New York, and San Francisco
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Robert PELLETREAU embassy: Lazougi Street, Garden City, Cairo mailing address: APO AE 09839 telephone: [20] (2) 355-7371 FAX: [20] (2) 355-7375 consulate general: Alexandria
Flag: three equal horizontal bands of red (top), white, and black with the national emblem (a shield superimposed on a golden eagle facing the hoist side above a scroll bearing the name of the country in Arabic) centered in the white band; similar to the flag of Yemen, which has a plain white band; also similar to the flag of Syria that has two green stars and to the flag of Iraq, which has three green stars (plus an Arabic inscription) in a horizontal line centered in the white band

EGYPT

Economy

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Overview: Egypt has one of the largest public sectors of all the Third World economies, most industrial plants being owned by the government. Overregulation holds back technical modernization and foreign investment. Even so, the economy grew rapidly during the late 1970s and early 1980s, but in 1986 the collapse of world oil prices and an increasingly heavy burden of debt servicing led Egypt to begin negotiations with the IMF for balance-of-payments support. Egypt's first IMF standby arrangement concluded in mid-1987 was suspended in early 1988 because of the government's failure to adopt promised reforms. Egypt signed a follow-on program with the IMF and also negotiated a structural adjustment loan with the World Bank in 1991. In 1991-92 the government made solid progress on administrative reforms such as liberalizing exchange and interest rates but resisted implementing major structural reforms like streamlining the public sector. As a result, the economy has not gained momentum and unemployment has become a growing problem. In 1992-93 tourism has plunged 20% or so because of sporadic attacks by Islamic extremists on tourist groups. President MUBARAK has cited population growth as the main cause of the country's economic troubles. The addition of about 1.4 million people a year to the already huge population of 60 million exerts enormous pressure on the 5% of the land area available for agriculture.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $41.2 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: 2.1% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $730 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 21% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: 20% (1992 est.)

Budget: revenues $12.6 billion; expenditures $15.2 billion, including capital expenditures of $4 billion (FY92 est.)

Exports: $3.6 billion (f.o.b., FY92 est.)

commodities:

crude oil and petroleum products:	NA%
cotton yarn:	NA%
raw cotton:	NA%
textiles:	NA%
metal products:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%

partners:

EC:	NA%
Eastern Europe:	NA%
US:	NA%
Japan:	NA%

Imports: $10.0 billion (c.i.f., FY92 est.)

commodities:

machinery and equipment:	NA%

foods:	NA%
fertilizers:	NA%
wood products:	NA%
durable consumer:	NA%
goods:	NA%
capital goods:	NA%
partners:	
EC:	NA%
US:	NA%
Japan:	NA%
Eastern Europe:	NA%

External debt: $38 billion (December 1991 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate 7.3% (FY89 est.); accounts for 18% of GDP
Electricity: 14,175,000 kW capacity; 47,000 million kWh produced, 830 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: textiles, food processing, tourism, chemicals, petroleum, construction, cement, metals
Agriculture: accounts for 20% of GDP and employs more than one-third of labor force; dependent on irrigation water from the Nile; world's sixth-largest cotton exporter; other crops produced include rice, corn, wheat, beans, fruit, vegetables; not self-sufficient in food for a rapidly expanding population; livestock - cattle, water buffalo, sheep, goats; annual fish catch about 140,000 metric tons
Illicit drugs: a transit point for Southwest Asian and Southeast Asian heroin and opium moving to Europe and the US; popular transit stop for Nigerian couriers; large domestic consumption of hashish and heroin from Lebanon and Syria
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $15.7 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-88), $10.1 billion; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $2.9 billion; Communist countries (1970-89), $2.4 billion
Currency: 1 Egyptian pound (#E) = 100 piasters
Exchange rates: Egyptian pounds (#E) per US$1 - 3.345 (November 1992), 2.7072 (1990), 2.5171 (1989), 2.2233 (1988), 1.5183 (1987)
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

EGYPT

Communications

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Railroads: 5,110 km total; 4,763 km 1,435-meter standard gauge, 347 km 0.750-meter gauge; 951 km double track; 25 km electrified

Highways: 51,925 km total; 17,900 km paved, 2,500 km gravel, 13,500 km improved earth, 18,025 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 3,500 km (including the Nile, Lake Nasser, Alexandria-Cairo Waterway, and numerous smaller canals in the delta); Suez Canal, 193.5 km long (including approaches), used by oceangoing vessels drawing up to 16.1 meters of water

Pipelines: crude oil 1,171 km; petroleum products 596 km; natural gas 460 km

Ports: Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Bur Safajah, Damietta

Merchant marine: 168 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 1,097,707 GRT/1,592,885 DWT; includes 25 passenger, 6 short-sea passenger, 2 passenger-cargo, 88 cargo, 3 refrigerated cargo, 14 roll-on/roll-off, 13 oil tanker, 16 bulk, 1 container

Airports:

total:	92
usable:	82
with permanent-surface runways:	66
with runways over 3,659 m:	2
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	44
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	24

Telecommunications: large system by Third World standards but inadequate for present requirements and undergoing extensive upgrading; about 600,000 telephones (est.) - 11 telephones per 1,000 persons; principal centers at Alexandria, Cairo, Al Mansurah, Ismailia Suez, and Tanta are connected by coaxial cable and microwave radio relay; international traffic is carried by satellite - one earth station for each of Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT, Indian Ocean INTELSAT, ARABSAT and INMARSAT; by 5 coaxial submarine cables, microwave troposcatter (to Sudan), and microwave radio relay (to Libya, Israel, and Jordan); broadcast stations - 39 AM, 6 FM, and 41 TV

EGYPT

Defense Forces

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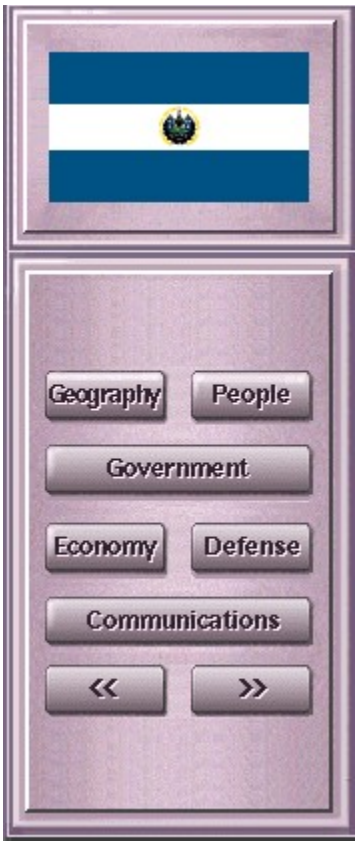
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Air Defense Command

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 14,513,752; fit for military service 9,434,020; reach military age (20) annually 581,858 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $2.05 billion, 5% of GDP (FY92/93)

Gulf of Mexico
Yucatan
George Town
Caribbean Sea
Belmopan
MEXICO
BELIZE
GUATEMALA
Lago de Izabal
HONDURAS
Guatemala
Tegucigalpa
Santa Ana
San Salvador
EL SALVADOR
San Miguel
NICARAGUA
Managua
Lake Nicaragua
Pacific Ocean
San Jose
COSTA RICA


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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EL SALVADOR

Geography

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Location: Central America, bordering the North Pacific Ocean between Guatemala and Honduras

Area:

total area:	21,040 km2
land area:	20,720 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than Massachusetts

Land Boundaries:

total:	545 km
Guatemala:	203 km
Honduras:	342 km

Coastline: 307 km

Maritime Claims:

territorial sea:200 nm; overflight and navigation permitted beyond 12 nm

International Disputes: land boundary dispute with Honduras mostly resolved by 11 September 1992 International Court of Justice (ICJ) decision; ICJ referred the maritime boundary in the Golfo de Fonseca to an earlier agreement in this century and advised that some tripartite resolution among El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua likely would be required

Climate: tropical; rainy season (May to October); dry season (November to April)

Terrain: mostly mountains with narrow coastal belt and central plateau

Natural Resources: hydropower, geothermal power, petroleum

Land Use:

arable land:	27%
permanent crops:	8%
meadows and pastures:	29%
forest and woodland:	6%
other:	30%

Irrigated Land: 1,200 km2 (1989)

Environment: the Land of Volcanoes; subject to frequent and sometimes very destructive earthquakes; deforestation; soil erosion; water pollution

Note: smallest Central American country and only one without a coastline on Caribbean Sea

EL SALVADOR

People

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Population: 5,636,524 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.04% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 33.12 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 6.53 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -6.21 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 42.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	66.5 years
male:	63.93 years
female:	69.2 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.87 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Salvadoran(s)
adjective:	Salvadoran

Ethnic divisions:

mestizo:	94%
Indian:	5%
white:	1%

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	75%

Note: Roman Catholic about 75%; there is extensive activity by Protestant groups throughout the country; by the end of 1992, there were an estimated 1 million Protestant evangelicals in El Salvador

Languages:

Spanish:	NA%
Nahua (among some Indians):	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	73%
male:	76%
female:	70%

Labor force: 1.7 million (1982 est.)
by occupation:

agriculture:	40%
commerce:	16%
manufacturing:	15%
government:	13%
financial services:	9%

transportation:	6%
other:	1%

Note: shortage of skilled labor and a large pool of unskilled labor, but manpower training programs improving situation (1984 est.)

EL SALVADOR

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of El Salvador
conventional short form:	El Salvador
local long form:	Republica de El Salvador
local short form:	El Salvador

Digraph: ES

Type: republic

Capital: San Salvador

Administrative divisions: 14 departments (departamentos, singular - departamento); Ahuachapan, Cabanas, Chalatenango, Cuscatlan, La Libertad, La Paz, La Union, Morazan, San Miguel, San Salvador, Santa Ana, San Vicente, Sonsonate, Usulutan

Independence: 15 September 1821 (from Spain)

Constitution: 20 December 1983

Legal system: based on civil and Roman law, with traces of common law; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Independence Day, 15 September (1821)

Political parties and leaders: National Republican Alliance (Arena), Armando CALDERON Sol, president; Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Fidel CHAVEZ Mena, secretary general; National Conciliation Party (PCN), Ciro CRUZ Zepeda, president; Democratic Convergence (CD) is a coalition of three parties - the Social Democratic Party (PSD), Carlos Diaz BARRERA, secretary general; Democratic Nationalist Union (UDN), Mario AGUINADA Carranza, secretary general; and the Popular Social Christian Movement (MPSC), Dr. Ruben Ignacio ZAMORA Rivas; Authentic Christian Movement (MAC), Guillermo Antonia GUEVARA Lacayo, president; Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLM), Jorge Shafik HANDAL, general coordinator, has five factions - Popular Liberation Forces (FPL), Salvador SANCHEZ Ceren; Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN), Ferman CIENFUEGOS; People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), Joaquin VILLA LOBOS Huezo; Salvadoran Communist Party/Armed Forces of Liberation (PCES/FAL), Jorge Shafik HANDAL; and Central American Workers' Revolutionary Party (PRTC)/Popular Liberation Revolutionary Aermed Forces (FARLP), Francisco JOVEL

Other political or pressure groups: FMLN labor front organizations: National Union of Salvadoran Workers (UNTS), leftist umbrella front group, leads FMLN front network; National Federation of Salvadoran Workers (FENASTRAS), best organized of front groups and controlled by FMLN's National Resistance (RN); Social Security Institute Workers Union (STISSS), one of the most militant fronts, is controlled by FMLN's Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN) and RN; Association of Telecommunications Workers (ASTTEL); Unitary Federation of Salvadoran Unions (FUSS), leftist; Treasury Ministry Employees (AGEMHA) FMLN nonlabor front organizations: Committee of Mothers and Families of Political Prisoners, Disappeared Persons, and Assassinated of El Salvador (COMADRES); Nongovernmental Human Rights Commission (CDHES); Committee of Dismissed

and Unemployed of El Salvador (CODYDES); General Association of Salvadoran University Students (AGEUS); National Association of Salvadoran Educators (ANDES-21 DE JUNIO); Salvadoran Revolutionary Student Front (FERS), associated with the Popular Forces of Liberation (FPL); Association of National University Educators (ADUES); Salvadoran University Students Front (FEUS); Christian Committee for the Displaced of El Salvador (CRIPDES), an FPL front; The Association for Communal Development in El Salvador (PADECOES), controlled by the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP); Confederation of Cooperative Associations of El Salvador (COACES) labor organizations: Federation of Construction and Transport Workers Unions (FESINCONSTRANS), independent; Salvadoran Communal Union (UCS), peasant association; Democratic Workers Central (CTD), moderate; General Confederation of Workers (CGT), moderate; National Union of Workers and Peasants (UNOC), moderate labor coalition of democratic labor organizations; United Workers Front (FUT) business organizations: National Association of Private Enterprise (ANEP), conservative; Productive Alliance (AP), conservative; National Federation of Salvadoran Small Businessmen (FENAPES), conservative
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: Legislative Assembly: last held 10 March 1991 (next to be held March 1994); results - ARENA 44.3%, PDC 27.96%, CD 12.16%, PCN 8.99%, MAC 3.23%, UDN 2.68%; seats - (84 total) ARENA 39, PDC 26, PCN 9, CD 8, UDN 1, MAC 1 President: last held 19 March 1989 (next to be held March 1994); results - Alfredo CRISTIANI (ARENA) 53.8%, Fidel CHAVEZ Mena (PDC) 36.6%, other 9.6%
Executive branch: president, vice president, Council of Ministers (cabinet)
Legislative branch: unicameral Legislative Assembly (Asamblea Legislativa)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Corte Suprema)
Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: President (Felix) Alfredo CRISTIANI Buchard (since 1 June 1989); Vice President (Jose) Francisco MERINO Lopez (since 1 June 1989)
Member of: BCIE, CACM, ECLAC, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, IOC, IOM, ITU, LAES, LAIA (observer), LORCS, NAM (observer), OAS, OPANAL, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Miguel Angel SALAVERRIA chancery: 2308 California Street NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 265-9671 through 3482 consulates general: Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, New York, and San Francisco
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Charge d'Affaires Peter F. ROMERO embassy: Final Boulevard, Station Antigua Cuscatlan, San Salvador mailing address: APO AA 34023 telephone: [503] 78-4444 FAX: [503] 78-6011
Flag: three equal horizontal bands of blue (top), white, and blue with the national coat of arms centered in the white band; the coat of arms features a round emblem encircled by the words REPUBLICA DE EL SALVADOR EN LA AMERICA CENTRAL; similar to the flag of Nicaragua, which has a different coat of arms centered in the white band - it features a triangle encircled by the words REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA on top and AMERICA CENTRAL on the bottom; also similar to the flag of Honduras, which has five blue stars arranged in an X pattern centered in the white band

EL SALVADOR

Economy

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Overview: The agricultural sector accounts for 24% of GDP, employs about 40% of the labor force, and contributes about 66% to total exports. Coffee is the major commercial crop, accounting for 45% of export earnings. The manufacturing sector, based largely on food and beverage processing, accounts for 18% of GDP and 15% of employment. Economic losses because of guerrilla sabotage total more than $2 billion since 1979. The costs of maintaining a large military seriously constrain the government's efforts to provide essential social services. Nevertheless, growth in national output during the period 1990-92 exceeded growth in population for the first time since 1987.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $5.9 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: 4.6% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $1,060 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 17% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: 7.5% (1991)

Budget: revenues $846 million; expenditures $890 million, including capital expenditures of $NA (1992 est.)

Exports: $693 million (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities:

coffee:	45%
sugar:	NA%
shrimp:	NA%
cotton:	NA%

partners:

US:	33%
Guatemala:	NA%
Germany:	NA%
Costa Rica:	NA%

Imports:

$1.47 billion (c.i.f., 1992 est.)

commodities:

raw materials:	NA%
consumer goods:	NA%
capital goods:	NA%

partners:

US:	43%
Guatemala:	NA%
Mexico:	NA%
Venezuela:	NA%
Germany:	NA%

External debt: $2.6 billion (December 1992)

Industrial production: growth rate 4.7% (1991); accounts for 22% of GDP
Electricity: 713,800 kW capacity; 2,190 million kWh produced, 390 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: food processing, beverages, petroleum, nonmetallic products, tobacco, chemicals, textiles, furniture
Agriculture: accounts for 24% of GDP and 40% of labor force (including fishing and forestry); coffee most important commercial crop; other products - sugarcane, corn, rice, beans, oilseeds, beef, dairy products, shrimp; not self-sufficient in food
Illicit drugs: transshipment point for cocaine
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-90), $2.95 billion, plus $250 million for 1992-96; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $525 million
Currency: 1 Salvadoran colon (C) = 100 centavos
Exchange rates: Salvadoran colones (C) per US$1 - 8.7600 (January 1993), 9.1700 (1992), 8.0300 (1991), fixed rate of 5.000 (1986-1989)
Fiscal year: calendar year

EL SALVADOR

Communications

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Railroads: 602 km 0.914-meter gauge, single track; 542 km in use

Highways: 10,000 km total; 1,500 km paved, 4,100 km gravel, 4,400 km improved and unimproved earth

Inland waterways: Rio Lempa partially navigable

Ports: Acajutla, Cutuco

Airports:

total:	105
usable:	74
with permanent-surface runways:	5
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	1
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	5

Telecommunications: nationwide trunk microwave radio relay system; connection into Central American Microwave System; 116,000 telephones (21 telephones per 1,000 persons); broadcast stations - 77 AM, no FM, 5 TV, 2 shortwave; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

EL SALVADOR

Defense Forces

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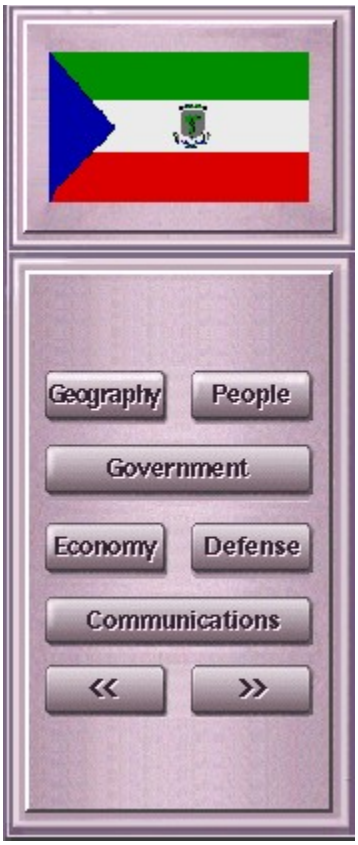
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,305,853; fit for military service 836,192; reach military age (18) annually 71,101 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $104 million, 3%-4% of GDP (1993 est.)

BENIN
TOGO
Abuja
CHAD
GHANA
Porto-Novo
Lagos
NIGERIA
Loma
CENTRAL
AFRICAN
REPUBLIC
CAMEROON
Yaounde
Malabo
EQUATORIAL
GUINEA
Libreville
CONGO
GABON
South
Atlantic
Ocean
Brazzaville
Pointe-Noire
Kinshasa
ANGOLA
ZAIRE
Luanda


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
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EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Geography

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Location: Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean between Cameroon and Gabon

Area:

total area:	28,050 km2
land area:	28,050 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than Maryland

Land Boundaries:

total:	539 km
Cameroon:	189 km
Gabon:	350 km

Coastline: 296 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: maritime boundary dispute with Gabon because of disputed sovereignty over islands in Corisco Bay

Climate: tropical; always hot, humid

Terrain: coastal plains rise to interior hills; islands are volcanic

Natural Resources: timber, petroleum, small unexploited deposits of gold, manganese, uranium

Land Use:

arable land:	8%
permanent crops:	4%
meadows and pastures:	4%
forest and woodland:	51%
other:	33%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: subject to violent windstorms

Note: insular and continental regions rather widely separated

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

People

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Population: 399,055 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.6% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 41.1 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 15.11 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 104.9 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	51.63 years
male:	49.56 years
female:	53.76 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 5.33 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Equatorial Guinean(s) or Equatoguinean(s)
adjective:	Equatorial Guinean or Equatoguinean

Ethnic divisions:

Bioko (primarily Bubi, some Fernandinos):	NA%
Rio Muni (primarily Fang):	NA%

Note: Europeans less than 1,000, mostly Spanish
Religions:
Note: nominally Christian and predominantly Roman Catholic, pagan practices

Languages:

Spanish (official):	NA%
pidgin English:	NA%
Fang:	NA%
Bubi:	NA%
Ibo:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	50%
male:	64%
female:	37%

Labor force: 172,000 (1986 est.)
by occupation:

agriculture:	66%
services:	23%
industry:	11% (1980)

Note: labor shortages on plantations; 58% of population of working age (1985)

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Equatorial Guinea
conventional short form:	Equatorial Guinea
local long form:	Republica de Guinea Ecuatorial
local short form:	Guinea Ecuatorial
former:	Spanish Guinea

Digraph: EK
Type: republic in transition to multiparty democracy
Capital: Malabo
Administrative divisions: 7 provinces (provincias, singular - provincia); Annobon, Bioko Norte, Bioko Sur, Centro Sur, Kie-Ntem, Litoral, Wele-Nzas
Independence: 12 October 1968 (from Spain)
Constitution: new constitution 17 November 1991
Legal system: partly based on Spanish civil law and tribal custom
National holiday: Independence Day, 12 October (1968)
Political parties and leaders: ruling - Democratic Party for Equatorial Guinea (PDGE), Brig. Gen. (Ret.) Teodoro OBIANG NGUEMA MBASOGO, party leader
Suffrage: universal adult at age NA
Elections: President: last held 25 June 1989 (next to be held 25 June 1996); results - President Brig. Gen. (Ret.) Teodoro OBIANG NGUEMA MBASOGO was reelected without opposition Chamber of People's Representatives: last held 10 July 1988 (next to be held 10 July 1993); results - PDGE is the only party; seats - (41 total) PDGE 41
Executive branch: president, prime minister, deputy prime minister, Council of Ministers (cabinet)
Legislative branch: unicameral House of Representatives of the People (Camara de Representantes del Pueblo)
Judicial branch: Supreme Tribunal
Leaders: Chief of State: President Brig. Gen. (Ret.) Teodoro OBIANG NGUEMA MBASOGO (since 3 August 1979) Head of Government: Prime Minister Silvestre SIALE BILEKA (since 17 January 1992); Deputy Prime Minister Miguel OYONO NDONG MIFUMU (since 22 January 1992)
Member of: ACCT, ACP, AfDB, BDEAC, CEEAC, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, FZ, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS (associate), NAM, OAS (observer), OAU, UDEAC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Damaso OBIANG NDONG chancery: (temporary) 57 Magnolia Avenue, Mount Vernon, NY 10553 telephone: (914) 667-9664
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador John E. BENNETT embassy: Calle de Los Ministros, Malabo mailing address: P.O. Box 597, Malabo telephone: [240] (9) 2185 FAX: [240] (9) 2164
Flag: three equal horizontal bands of green (top), white, and red with a blue isosceles triangle based

on the hoist side and the coat of arms centered in the white band; the coat of arms has six yellow six-pointed stars (representing the mainland and five offshore islands) above a gray shield bearing a silk-cotton tree and below which is a scroll with the motto UNIDAD, PAZ, JUSTICIA (Unity, Peace, Justice)

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Economy

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Overview: The economy, devastated during the regime of former President Macias NGUEMA, is based on agriculture, forestry, and fishing, which account for about half of GDP and nearly all exports. Subsistence agriculture predominates, with cocoa, coffee, and wood products providing income, foreign exchange, and government revenues. There is little industry. Commerce accounts for about 8% of GDP and the construction, public works, and service sectors for about 38%. Undeveloped Natural Resources include titanium, iron ore, manganese, uranium, and alluvial gold. Oil exploration, taking place under concessions offered to US, French, and Spanish firms, has been moderately successful. Increased production from recently discovered natural gas deposits will provide a greater share of exports by 1995.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $144 million (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate: -1% (1991 est.)

National product per capita: $380 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 1.4% (1990)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $26 million; expenditures $30 million, including capital expenditures of $3 million (1991 est.)

Exports: $37 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:	
coffee:	NA%
timber:	NA%
cocoa beans:	NA%
partners:	
Spain:	38.2%
Italy:	12.2%
Netherlands:	11.4%
FRG:	6.9%
Nigeria:	12.4% (1988)

Imports: $63.0 million (c.i.f., 1990)

commodities:	
petroleum:	NA%
food:	NA%
beverages:	NA%
clothing:	NA%
machinery:	NA%
partners:	
France:	25.9%
Spain:	21.0%
Italy:	16%

US:	12.8%
Netherlands:	8%
FRG:	3.1%,
Gabon:	2.9%
Nigeria:	1.8% (1988)

External debt: $213 million (1990)
Industrial production: growth rate 6.8% (1990 est.)
Electricity: 23,000 kW capacity; 60 million kWh produced, 160 kWh per capita (1991)
Industries: fishing, sawmilling
Agriculture: cash crops - timber and coffee from Rio Muni, cocoa from Bioko; food crops - rice, yams, cassava, bananas, oil palm nuts, manioc, livestock
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY81-89), $14 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89) $130 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $55 million
Currency: 1 CFA franc (CFAF) = 100 centimes
Exchange rates: Communaute Financiere Africaine francs (CFAF) per US$1 - 274.06 (January 1993), 264.69 (1992), 282.11 (1991), 272.26 (1990), 319.01 (1989), 297.85 (1988)
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Communications

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Highways: Rio Muni - 2,460 km; Bioko - 300 km

Ports: Malabo, Bata

Merchant marine: 2 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 6,413 GRT/6,699 DWT; includes 1 cargo and 1 passenger-cargo

Airports:

total:	3
usable:	3
with permanent-surface runways:	2
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	1
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	1

Telecommunications: poor system with adequate government services; international communications from Bata and Malabo to African and European countries; 2,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 2 AM, no FM, 1 TV; 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT earth station

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Defense Forces

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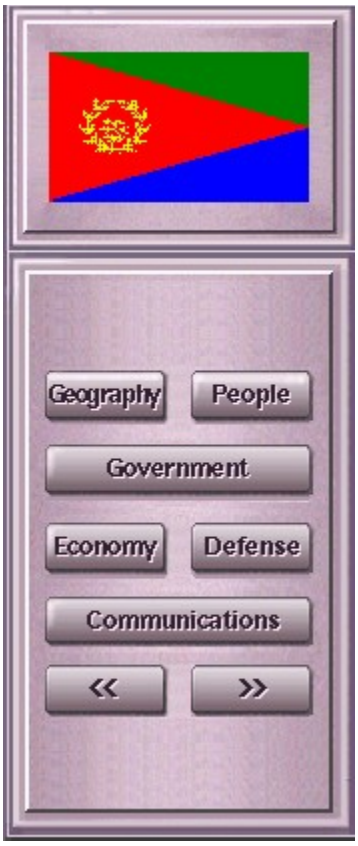
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, National Guard, National Police

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 84,323; fit for military service 42,812 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $NA, NA% of GDP

TUNISIA
Mediterranean Sea
Tripoli
Benghazi
Alexandria
Sinai
Cairo
LIBYA
EGYPT
Al Jawf
Aswan
Red
Sea
NIGER
Faya-Largeau
Agadez
CHAD
KHARTOUM
ERITREA
ASMARA
Zinder
SUDAN
DJIBOUTI
Djibouti
Maiduguri
N' Djamena
Berbera
Addis
Ababa
Abuja
ETHIOPIA
CENTRAL
AFRICAN
REPUBLIC
CAMEROON
Bangui
Yaounde
SOMALIA
UGANDA
Mogadishu
Kisangani
Kampala
KENYA
ZAIRE
Libreville
CONGO
Nairobi
GABON
Kigali
Indian
Lake
Victoria
RWANDA
BURUNDI
Brazzaville
Bujumbura
Mombasa


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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ERITREA

Geography

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Location: Eastern Africa, bordering the Red Sea between Djibouti and Sudan

Area:

total area:	121,320 km2
land area:	121,320 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than Pennsylvania

Land Boundaries:

total:	1,630 km

Djibouti 113 km

Ethiopia:	912 km

Sudan 605 km

Coastline: 1,151 km (land and island coastline is 2,234 km)

Maritime Claims:

territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: hot, dry desert strip along Red Sea coast; cooler and wetter in the central highlands (up to 61 cm of rainfall annually); semiarid in western hills and lowlands; rainfall heaviest during June-September except on coast desert

Terrain: dominated by extension of Ethiopian north-south trending highlands, descending on the east to a coastal desert plan, on the northwest to hilly terrain and on the southwest to flat-to-rolling plains

Natural Resources: gold, potash, zinc, copper, salt, probably oil, fish

Land Use:

arable land:	3%
permanent crops:	2% (coffee)
meadows and pastures:	40%
forest and woodland:	5%
other:	50%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: frequent droughts, famine; deforestation; soil eroision; overgrazing; loss of infrastructure from civil warfare

Note: strategic geopolitical position along world's busiest shipping lanes and close to Arabian oilfields, Eritrea retained the entire coastline of Ethiopia along the Red Sea upon de jure independence from Ethiopia on 27 April 1993

ERITREA

People

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Population: 3,467,087 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 3.46% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: NA births/1,000 population
Death rate: NA deaths/1,000 population
Net migration rate: NA migrant(s)/1,000 population
Infant mortality rate: NA deaths/1,000 live births
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	NA years
male:	NA years
female:	NA years

Total fertility rate: NA children born/woman
Nationality:

noun:	Eritrean(s)
adjective:	Eritrean

Ethnic divisions:

ethnic Tigrays:	50%
Tigre and Kunama:	40%
Afar:	4%
Saho (Red Sea coast dwellers):	3%

Religions:

Muslim:	NA%
Coptic Christian:	NA%
Roman Catholic:	NA%
Protestant:	NA%

Languages:

Tigre and Kunama:	NA%
Cushitic dialects:	NA%
Tigre:	NA%
Nora Bana:	NA%
Arabic:	NA%

Literacy:
NA%
Labor force: NA

ERITREA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	none
conventional short form:	Eritrea
local long form:	none
local short form:	none
former:	Eritrea Autonomous Region in Ethiopia

Digraph: ER

Type: transitional government Note: on 29 May 1991 ISSAIAS Afeworke, secretary general of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF), announced the formation of the Provisional Government in Eritrea (PGE), in preparation for the 23-25 April 1993 referendum on independence for the autonomous region of Eritrea; the result was a landslide vote for independence that was announced on 27 April 1993

Capital: Asmara (formerly Asmera)

Administrative divisions: NA

Independence: 27 April 1993 (from Ethiopia; formerly the Eritrea Autonomous Region)

Constitution: transitional "constitution" decreed 19 May 1993

Legal system: NA

National holiday: National Day (independence from Ethiopia), 24 May (1993)

Political parties and leaders: Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) (Christian Muslim), ISSAIAS Aferworke, PETROS Soloman; Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) (Muslim), ABDULLAH Muhammed; Eritrean Liberation Front - United Organization (ELF-UO), leader NA

Other political or pressure groups: Oromo Liberation Front (OLF); Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party (EPRP); numerous small, ethnic-based groups have formed since Mengistu's resignation, including several Islamic militant groups

Suffrage: NA

Elections: multinational election before 20 May 1997

Executive branch: president, Eritrean National Council

Legislative branch: National Assembly

Judicial branch: Judiciary

Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: President ISSAIAS Aferworke

Member of: OAU, UN, UNCTAD

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: NA chancery: NA telephone: NA

US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Joseph P. O'NEILL embassy: NA mailing address: NA telephone: 251-4-113-720 FAX: NA

Flag: red isosceles triangle (based on the hoist side) dividing the flag into two right triangles; the upper triangle is green, the lower one is blue; a gold wreath encircling a gold olive branch is centered on the hoist side of the red triangle

ERITREA

Economy

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Overview: With independence from Ethiopia on 27 April 1993, Eritrea faces the bitter economic problems of a small, desperately poor African country. Most of the population will continue to depend on subsistence farming. Domestic output is substantially augmented by worker remittances from abroad. Government revenues come from custom duties and income and sales taxes. Eritrea has inherited the entire coastline of Ethiopia and has long-term prospects for revenues from the devlopment of offshore oil, offshore fishing and tourist development. For the time being, Ethiopia will be largely dependent on Eritrean ports for its foreign trade.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $400 million (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: NA%

National product per capita: $115 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): NA%

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $NA; expenditures $NA, including capital expenditures of $NA

Exports: $NA

commodities:	NA
partners:	NA

Imports: $NA

commodities:	NA
partners:	NA

External debt: $NA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity: NA kW capacity; NA kWh produced, NA kWh per capita

Industries: food processing, beverages, clothing and textiles

Agriculture: NA

Economic aid: NA

Currency: NA

Exchange rates: NA

Fiscal year: NA

ERITREA

Communications

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Railroads: 307 km total; 307 km 1.000-meter gauge; 307 km 0.950-meter gauge (nonoperational) linking Ak'ordat and Asmera with the port of Mits'iwe (1993 est.)

Highways: 3,845 km total; 807 km paved, 840 km gravel, 402 km improved earth, 1,796 km unimproved earth

Ports: Assab (formerly Aseb), Massawa (formerly Mits'iwa)

Merchant marine: 14 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 71,837 GRT/90,492 DWT; includes 9 cargo, 1 roll-on/roll off, 1 livestock carrier, 2 oil tanker, 1 refrigerated cargo

Airports:

total:	5
usable:	5
with permanent-surface runways:	2
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	2
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	2

Telecommunications: NA

ERITREA

Defense Forces

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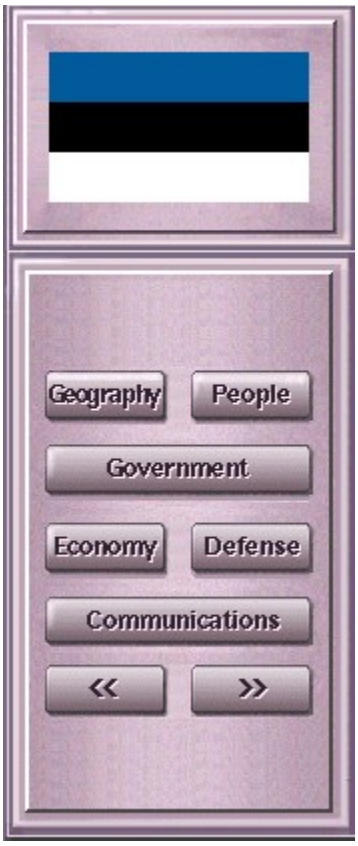
Branches: Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 NA; fit for military service NA; reach military age (18) annually NA

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $NA, NA% of GDP

COMMONWEALTH
Gulf of
Bothnia
Helsinki
SWEDEN
Tallinn
ESTONIA
OF
Tartu
Stockholm
Pärnu
Valga
Gotland
Riga
LATVIA
Baltic
Sea
LITHUANIA
INDEPENDENT
Malmo
Vilnius
R.S.F.S.R.
Gdansk
POLAND
STATES
Berlin
Poznan
GERMANY
Warsaw


Geography
People
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ESTONIA

Geography

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Location: Northeastern Europe, bordering the Baltic Sea, between Sweden and Russia

Area:

total area:	45,100 km2
land area:	43,200 km2

comparative area: slightly larger than New Hampshire and Vermont combined

Note: includes 1,520 islands in the Baltic Sea

Land Boundaries:

total:	557 km
Latvia:	267 km
Russia:	290 km

Coastline: 1,393 km

Maritime Claims:

territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: international small border strips along the northern (Narva) and southern (Petseri) sections of eastern border with Russia ceded to Russia in 1945 by the Estonian SSR

Climate: maritime, wet, moderate winters

Terrain: marshy, lowlands

Natural Resources: shale oil, peat, phosphorite, amber

Land Use:

arable land:	22%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	11%
forest and woodland:	31%
other:	36%

Irrigated Land: 110 km2 (1990)

Environment: air heavily polluted with sulphur dioxide from oil-shale burning power plants in northeast; radioactive wastes dumped in open reservoir in Sillamae, a few dozen meters from Baltic Sea; contamination of soil and ground water with petroleum products, chemicals at military bases

ESTONIA

People

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Population: 1,608,469 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.52% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 14.05 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 12.13 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 3.28 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 19.5 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	69.75 years
male:	64.75 years
female:	74.99 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.01 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Estonian(s)
adjective:	Estonian

Ethnic divisions:

Estonian:	61.5%
Russian:	30.3%
Ukrainian:	3.17%
Belarusian:	1.8%
Finn:	1.1%,
other:	2.13% (1989)

Religions:

Lutheran:	NA%

Languages:

Estonian (official):	NA%
Latvian:	NA%
Lithuanian:	NA%
Russian:	NA%
other:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 9-49 can read and write (1970)

total population:	100%
male:	100%
female:	100%

Labor force: 796,000
by occupation:

industry and construction:	42%
agriculture and forestry:	20%
other:	38% (1990)

ESTONIA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Estonia
conventional short form:	Estonia
local long form:	Eesti Vabariik
local short form:	Eesti
former:	Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic

Digraph: EN
Type: republic
Capital: Tallinn
Administrative divisions: none (all districts are under direct republic jurisdiction)
Independence: 6 September 1991 (from Soviet Union)
Constitution: adopted 28 June 1992
Legal system: based on civil law system; no judicial review of legislative acts
National holiday: Independence Day, 24 February (1918)
Political parties and leaders: Popular Front of Estonia (Rahvarinne), NA chairman; Estonian Christian Democratic Party, Aivar KALA, chairman; Estonian Christian Democratic Union, Illar HALLASTE, chairman; Estonian Heritage Society (EMS), Trivimi VELLISTE, chairman; Estonian National Independence Party (ENIP), Lagle PAREK, chairman; Estonian Social Democratic Party, Marju LAURISTIN, chairman; Estonian Green Party, Tonu OJA; Independent Estonian Communist Party, Vaino VALJAS; People's Centrist Party, Edgar SAVISAAR, chairman; Estonian Royalist Party (ERP), Kalle KULBOK, chairman; Entrpreneurs' Party (EP), Tiit MADE; Estonian Fatherland Party, Mart LAAR, chairman; Safe Home; Moderates; Estonian Citizen
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: President: last held 20 September 1992; (next to be held NA); results - no candidate received majority; newly elected Parliament elected Lennart MERI (NA October 1992) Parliament: last held 20 September 1992; (next to be held NA); results - Fatherland 21%, Safe Home 14%, Popular Front 13%, Moderates 10%, Estonian National Independence Party 8%, Royalists 7%, Estonian Citizen 7%, Estonian Entrepreneurs 2%, other 18%; seats - (101 total) Fatherland 29, Safe Home 18, Popular Front 15, Moderates 12, ENIP 10, Royalists 8, Estonian Citizen 8, Estonian Entrepreneurs 1 Congress of Estonia: last held March 1990 (next to be held NA); Note - Congress of Estonia was a quasi-governmental structure which disbanded itself October 1992 after the new Parliament and government were installed
Executive branch: president, prime minister, cabinet
Legislative branch: unicameral Parliament (Riigikogu)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court
Leaders: Chief of State: President Lennart MERI (since NA October 1992) Head of Government: Prime Minister Mart LAAR (since NA October 1992)
Member of: CBSS, CSCE, EBRD, ECE, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, ILO, IMF, IMO, NACC,

UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Toomas Hendrik IIVES chancery: (temporary) 630 Fifth Avenue, Suite 2415, New York, NY 10111 telephone: (212) 247-2131 consulate general: New York

US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Robert C. FRASURE embassy: Kentmanni 20, Tallin EE 0001 mailing address: use embassy street address telephone: 011-[358] (49) 303-182 (cellular) FAX: [358] (49) 306-817 (cellular) Note: dialing to Baltics still requires use of an international operator unless you use the cellular phone lines

Flag: pre-1940 flag restored by Supreme Soviet in May 1990 - three equal horizontal bands of blue (top), black, and white

ESTONIA

Economy

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Overview: As of June 1993 Estonia ranks first among the 15 former Soviet republics in moving from its obsolete command economy to a modern market economy. Yet serious problems remain. In contrast to the estimated 30% drop in output in 1992, GDP should grow by a small percent in 1993. Of key importance has been the introduction of the kroon in August 1993 and the subsequent reductions in inflation to 1%-2% per month. Starting in July 1991, under a new law on private ownership, small enterprises, such as retail shops and restaurants, were sold to private owners. The auctioning of large-scale enterprises is progressing with the proceeds being held in escrow until the prior ownership (that is, Estonian or the Commonwealth of Independent States) can be established. Estonia ranks first in per capita consumption among the former Soviet republics. Agriculture is well developed, especially meat production, and provides a surplus for export. Only about one-fifth of the work force is in agriculture. The major share of the work force engages in manufacturing both capital and consumer goods based on raw materials and intermediate products from the other former Soviet republics. These manufactures are of high quality by ex-Soviet standards and are exported to the other republics. Estonia's mineral resources are limited to major deposits of shale oil (60% of the old Soviet total) and phosphorites (400 million tons). Estonia has a large, relatively modern port and produces more than half of its own energy needs at highly polluting shale oil power plants. It has advantages in the transition, not having suffered so long under the Soviet yoke and having better chances of developing profitable ties to the Nordic and West European countries. Like Latvia, but unlike Lithuania, the large portion of ethnic Russians (30%) in the population poses still another difficulty in the transition to an independent market economy.

National product: GDP $NA

National product real growth rate: -30% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $NA

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 1%-2% per month (first quarter 1993)

Unemployment rate: 3% (March 1993); but large number of underemployed workers

Budget: revenues $223 million; expenditures $142 million, including capital expenditures of $NA (1992)

Exports: $NA

commodities:

textile:	11%
wood products and timber:	9%
dairy products:	9%

partners:

Russia and the other former Soviet republics:	50%
West:	50% (1992)

Imports: $NA

commodities:

machinery:	45%

oil:	13%
chemicals:	12%
partners:	
Finland:	15%
Russia:	18%

External debt: $650 million (end of 1991)
Industrial production: growth rate -40% (1992)
Electricity: 3,700,000 kW capacity; 22,900 million kWh produced, 14,245 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: accounts for 30% of labor force; oil shale, shipbuilding, phosphates, electric motors, excavators, cement, furniture, clothing, textiles, paper, shoes, apparel
Agriculture: employs 20% of work force; very efficient; net exports of meat, fish, dairy products, and potatoes; imports of feedgrains for livestock; fruits and vegetables
Illicit drugs: transshipment point for illicit drugs from Central and Southwest Asia to Western Europe; limited illicit opium producer; mostly for domestic production
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (1992), $10 million
Currency: 1 Estonian kroon (EEK) = 100 NA; (introduced in August 1992)
Exchange rates: kroons (EEK) per US$1 - 12 (January 1993)
Fiscal year: calendar year

ESTONIA

Communications

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Railroads: 1,030 km (includes NA km electrified); does not include industrial lines (1990)

Highways: 30,300 km total (1990); 29,200 km hard surfaced; 1,100 km earth

Inland waterways: 500 km perennially navigable

Pipelines: natural gas 420 km (1992)

Ports: coastal - Tallinn, Novotallin, Parnu; inland - Narva

Merchant marine: 68 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 394,501 GRT/526,502 DWT; includes 52 cargo, 6 roll-on/roll-off, 2 short-sea passenger, 6 bulk, 2 container

Airports:

total:	29
useable:	18
with permanent-surface runways:	11
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	10
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	8

Telecommunications: 300,000 telephone subscribers in 1990 with international direct dial service available to Finland, Germany, Austria, UK and France; 21 telephone lines per 100 persons as of 1991; broadcast stations - 3 TV (provide Estonian programs as well as Moscow Ostenkino's first and second programs); international traffic is carried to the other former USSR republics by landline or microwave and to other countries by leased connection to the Moscow international gateway switch via 19 incoming/20 outgoing international channels, by the Finnish cellular net, and by an old copper submarine cable to Finland soon to be replaced by an undersea fiber optic cable system; there is also a new international telephone exchange in Tallinn handling 60 channels via Helsinki; 2 analog mobile cellular networks with international roaming capability to Scandinavia are operating in major cities

ESTONIA

Defense Forces

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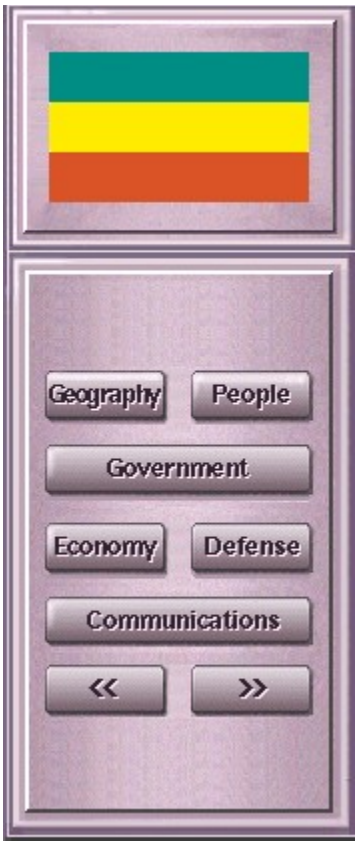
Branches: Ground Forces, Maritime Border Guard, National Guard (Kaitseliit), Security Forces (internal and border troops)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 387,733; fit for military service 306,056; reach military age (18) annually 11,570 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: 124.4 million kroons, NA% of GDP (forecast for 1993); Note - conversion of the military budget into US dollars using the current exchange rate could produce misleading results

Cairo
LIBYA
EGYPT
Al Jawf
Aswan
Red
Sea
Port
Sudan
Faya-Largeau
CHAD
Khartoum
Asmera
Al Fashir
N' Djamena
SUDAN
Addis
Ababa
DJIBOUTI
Djibouti
Berbera
ETHIOPIA
Wau
CENTRAL
AFRICAN
REPUBLIC
Bangui
Juba
SOMALIA
UGANDA
KENYA
Mogadishu
Kisangani
Kampala
CONGO
Nairobi
ZAIRE
Kigali
Lake
Victoria
RWANDA
BURUNDI
Bujumbura
Mombasa
Indian
Ocean
Lake
Tanganyika
Kalemie
Zanzibar
Kananga
TANZANIA
Dar es Salaam
Luanda
Mbeya


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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ETHIOPIA

Geography

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Location: Eastern Africa, between Somalia and Sudan

Area:

total area:	1,127,127 km2
land area:	1,119,683 km2
comparative area:	slightly less than twice the size of Texas

Land Boundaries:

total:	5,311 km
Djibouti:	337 km
Erithea:	912 km
Kenya:	830 km
Somalia:	1,626 km
Sudan:	1,606 km

Coastline: none - landlocked

Maritime Claims:

none - landlocked

International Disputes: southern half of the boundary with Somalia is a Provisional Administrative Line; possible claim by Somalia based on unification of ethnic Somalis; territorial dispute with Somalia over the Ogaden

Climate: tropical monsoon with wide topographic-induced variation; some areas prone to extended droughts

Terrain: high plateau with central mountain range divided by Great Rift Valley

Natural Resources: small reserves of gold, platinum, copper, potash

Land Use:

arable land:	12%
permanent crops:	1%
meadows and pastures:	41%
forest and woodland:	24%
other:	22%

Irrigated Land: 1,620 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: geologically active Great Rift Valley susceptible to earthquakes, volcanic eruptions; deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification; frequent droughts; famine

Note: landlocked - entire coastline along the Red Sea was lost with the de jure independence of Eritrea on 27 April 1993

ETHIOPIA

People

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Population: 53,278,446 (July 1993 est.) Note: Ethiopian demographic data, except population and population growth rate, include Eritrea
Population growth rate: 3.41% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 45.37 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 14.23 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 2.94 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 108.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	52.21 years
male:	50.6 years
female:	53.88 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.88 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Ethiopian(s)
adjective:	Ethiopian

Ethnic divisions:

Oromo:	40%
Amhara and Tigrean:	32%
Sidamo:	9%
Shankella:	6%
Somali:	6%
Afar:	4%
Gurage:	2%
other:	1%

Religions:

Muslim:	45-50%
Ethiopian Orthodox:	35-40%
animist:	12%
other:	5%

Languages:

Amharic (official):	NA%
Tigrinya:	NA%
Orominga:	NA%
Guaraginga:	NA%
Somali:	NA%
Arabic:	NA%

Note: English is the major foreign language taught in schools

Literacy:
Note: age 10 and over can read and write (1983)

total population:	62%
male:	NA%
female:	NA%

Labor force: 18 million
by occupation:

agriculture and animal husbandry:	80%
government and services:	12%
industry and construction:	8% (1985)

ETHIOPIA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	none
conventional short form:	Ethiopia
local long form:	none
local short form:	Ityop'iya

Digraph: ET

Type: transitional government Note: on 28 May 1991 the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) toppled the authoritarian government of MENGISTU Haile-Mariam and took control in Addis Ababa; the Transitional Government of Ethiopia (TGE), announced a two-year transitional period

Capital: Addis Ababa

Administrative divisions: 14 administrative regions (astedader akababiwach, singular - astedader akababi) Addis Ababa, Afar, Amhara, Benishangul, Gambela, Gurage-Hadiya-Kambata, Harer, Kefa, Omo, Oromo, Sidamo, Somali, Tigray, Wolayta

Independence: oldest independent country in Africa and one of the oldest in the world - at least 2,000 years

Constitution: to be redrafted by 1993

Legal system: NA

National holiday: National Day, 28 May (1991) (defeat of Mengistu regime)

Political parties and leaders: NA

Other political or pressure groups: Oromo Liberation Front (OLF); Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party (EPRP); numerous small, ethnic-based groups have formed since Mengistu's resignation, including several Islamic militant groups

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: President: last held 10 September 1987; next election planned after new constitution drafted; results - MENGISTU Haile-Mariam elected by the now defunct National Assembly, but resigned and left Ethiopia on 21 May 1991 Constituent Assembly: now planned for January 1994 (to ratify constitution to be drafted by end of 1993)

Executive branch: president, prime minister, Council of Ministers

Legislative branch: unicameral Constituent Assembly

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Leaders: Chief of State: President MELES Zenawi (since 1 June 1991) Head of Government: Prime Minister TAMIRAT Layne (since 6 June 1991)

Member of: ACP, AfDB, CCC, ECA, FAO, G-24, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IGADD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador BERHANE Gebre-Christos chancery: 2134 Kalorama Road NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 234-2281 or 2282

US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Marc A. BAAS embassy: Entoto Street, Addis Ababa mailing address: P. O. Box 1014, Addis Ababa telephone: [251] (1) 550-666 FAX: [251] (1) 551-166
Flag: three equal horizontal bands of green (top), yellow, and red; Ethiopia is the oldest independent country in Africa, and the colors of her flag were so often adopted by other African countries upon independence that they became known as the pan-African colors

ETHIOPIA

Economy

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Overview: With the independence of Eritrea on 27 April 1993, Ethiopia continues to face difficult economic problems as one of the poorest and least developed countries in Africa. (The accompanying analysis and figures predate the independence of Eritrea.) Its economy is based on subsistence agriculture, which accounts for about 45% of GDP, 90% of exports, and 80% of total employment; coffee generates 60% of export earnings. The manufacturing sector is heavily dependent on inputs from the agricultural sector. Over 90% of large-scale industry, but less than 10% of agriculture, is state run; the government is considering selling off a portion of state-owned plants. Favorable agricultural weather largely explains the 4.5% growth in output in FY89, whereas drought and deteriorating internal security conditions prevented growth in FY90. In 1991 the lack of law and order, particularly in the south, interfered with economic development and growth. In 1992, because of some easing of civil strife and aid from the outside world, the economy substantially improved.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $6.6 billion (FY92 est.)

National product real growth rate: 6% (FY92 est.)

National product per capita: $130 (FY92 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 7.8% (1989)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $1.4 billion; expenditures $2.3 billion, including capital expenditures of $565 million (FY91)

Exports: $276 million (f.o.b., FY90)

commodities:

coffee:	NA%
leather products:	NA%
gold:	NA%
petroleum products:	NA%

partners:

EC:	NA%
Djibouti:	NA%
Japan:	NA%
Saudi Arabia:	NA%
US:	NA%

Imports: $1.0 billion (c.i.f., FY90)

commodities:

capital goods:	NA%
consumer goods:	NA%
fuel:	NA%

partners:

EC:	NA%
Eastern Europe:	NA%

Japan:	NA%
US:	NA%

External debt: $3.48 billion (1991)
Industrial production: growth rate 2.3% (FY89 est.); accounts for 12% of GDP
Electricity: 330,000 kW capacity; 650 million kWh produced, 10 kWh per capita (1991)
Industries: food processing, beverages, textiles, chemicals, metals processing, cement
Agriculture: accounts for 47% of GDP and is the most important sector of the economy even though frequent droughts and poor cultivation practices keep farm output low; famines not uncommon; export crops of coffee and oilseeds grown partly on state farms; estimated 50% of agricultural production at subsistence level; principal crops and livestock - cereals, pulses, coffee, oilseeds, sugarcane, potatoes and other vegetables, hides and skins, cattle, sheep, goats
Illicit drugs: transit hub for heroin originating in Southwest and Southeast Asia and destined for Europe and North America; cultivates qat (chat) for local use and regional export
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $504 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $3.4 billion; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $8 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $2.0 billion
Currency: 1 birr (Br) = 100 cents
Exchange rates: birr (Br) per US$1 - 5.0000 (fixed rate)
Fiscal year: 8 July - 7 July

ETHIOPIA

Communications

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Railroads: 781 km total; 781 km 1.000-meter gauge; 307 km 0.950-meter gauge linking Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) to Djibouti; control of railroad is shared between Djibouti and Ethiopia

Highways: 39,150 km total; 2,776 km paved, 7,504 km gravel, 2,054 km improved earth, 26,816 km unimproved earth (1993 est.)

Ports: none; landlocked

Merchant marine: none; landlocked

Airports:

total:	121
usable:	82
with permanent-surface runways:	9
with runways over 3,659 m:	1
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	13
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	83 (1993 est.)

Telecommunications: open-wire and radio relay system adequate for government use; open-wire to Sudan and Djibouti; microwave radio relay to Kenya and Djibouti; broadcast stations - 4 AM, no FM, 1 TV; 100,000 TV sets; 9,000,000 radios; satellite earth stations - 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT and 2 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT

ETHIOPIA

Defense Forces

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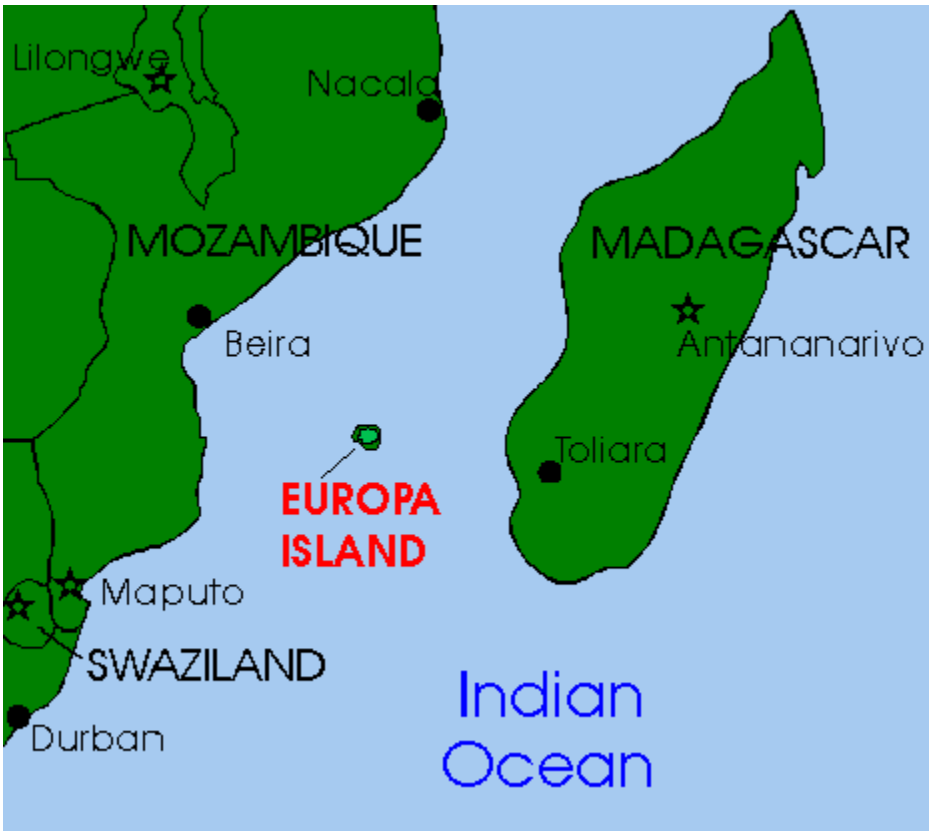
Branches: Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 12,793,340; fit for military service 6,640,616; reach military age (18) annually 576,329 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $NA, NA% of GDP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MADAGASCAR
Beira
Antananarivo
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ISLAND
Maputo
SWAZILAND
Durban
Indian
Ocean

Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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EUROPA ISLAND

Geography

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Affiliation: possession of France

Location: Southern Africa, in the southern Mozambique Channel about halfway between Madagascar and Mozambique

Area:

total area:	28 km2
land area:	28 km2
comparative area:	about 0.2 times the size of Washington, DC

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 22.2 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: claimed by Madagascar

Climate: tropical

Terrain: NA

Natural Resources: negligible

Land Use:

arable land:	NA%
permanent crops:	NA%
meadows and pastures:	NA%
forest and woodland:	NA%
other:	NA% (heavily wooded)

Irrigated Land: 0 km2

Environment: wildlife sanctuary

EUROPA ISLAND

People

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Population: uninhabited

EUROPA ISLAND

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	none
conventional short form:	Europa Island
local long form:	none
local short form:	Ile Europa

Digraph: EU

Type: French possession administered by Commissioner of the Republic; resident in Reunion

Capital: none; administered by France from Reunion

Independence: none (possession of France)

EUROPA ISLAND

Economy

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Overview: no economic activity

EUROPA ISLAND

Communications

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Ports: none; offshore anchorage only

Airports:

total:	1
usable:	1
with permanent-surface runways:	0
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,439-3,659 m:	0
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	1

Telecommunications: 1 meteorological station

EUROPA ISLAND

Defense Forces

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Note: defense is the responsibility of France

Buenos Aires
Montevideo
Conception
CHILE
ARGENTINA
South
Atlantic
Ocean
FALKLAND ISLANDS
West Faulkland
East Faulkland
Stanley
South
Pacific
Ocean
Cape Horn

Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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FALKLAND ISLANDS (ISLAS MALVINAS)

Geography

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Affiliation: dependent territory of the UK

Location: in the South Atlantic Ocean, off the southern coast of Argentina

Area:

total area:	12,170 km2
land area:	12,170 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than Connecticut

Note: includes the two main islands of East and West Falkland and about 200 small islands

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 1,288 km

Maritime Claims:

continental shelf:	100 m depth
exclusive fishing zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: administered by the UK, claimed by Argentina

Climate: cold marine; strong westerly winds, cloudy, humid; rain occurs on more than half of days in year; occasional snow all year, except in January and February, but does not accumulate

Terrain: rocky, hilly, mountainous with some boggy, undulating plains

Natural Resources: fish, wildlife

Land Use:

arable land:	0%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	99%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	1%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: poor soil fertility and a short growing season

Note: deeply indented coast provides good natural harbors

FALKLAND ISLANDS (ISLAS MALVINAS)

People

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Population: 2,206 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.43% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: NA births/1,000 population
Death rate: NA deaths/1,000 population
Net migration rate: NA migrant(s)/1,000 population
Infant mortality rate: NA deaths/1,000 population
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	NA years
male:	NA years
female:	NA years

Total fertility rate: NA children born/woman
Nationality:

noun:	Falkland Islander(s)
adjective:	Falkland Island

Ethnic divisions:

British:	100%

Religions:

primarily Anglican:	NA%
Roman Catholic:	NA%
United Free Church:	NA%
Evangelist Church:	NA%
Jehovah's Witnesses:	NA%
Lutheran:	NA%
Seventh-Day Adventist:	NA%

Languages:

English:	100%

Literacy:

total population:	NA%
male:	NA%
female:	NA%

Labor force: 1,100 (est.)
by occupation:

agriculture:	95% (mostly sheepherding)

FALKLAND ISLANDS (ISLAS MALVINAS)

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: Colony of the Falkland Islands
conventional short form: Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

Digraph: FA
Type: dependent territory of the UK
Capital: Stanley
Administrative divisions: none (dependent territory of the UK)
Independence: none (dependent territory of the UK)
Constitution: 3 October 1985
Legal system: English common law
National holiday: Liberation Day, 14 June (1982)
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: Legislative Council: last held 11 October 1989 (next to be held October 1994); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (10 total, 8 elected) number of seats by party NA
Executive branch: British monarch, governor, Executive Council
Legislative branch: unicameral Legislative Council
Judicial branch: Supreme Court
Leaders: Chief of State: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952) Head of Government: Governor David Everard TATHAM (since August 1992)
Member of: ICFTU
Diplomatic representation in US: none (dependent territory of the UK)
US diplomatic representation: none (dependent territory of the UK)
Flag: blue with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant and the Falkland Island coat of arms in a white disk centered on the outer half of the flag; the coat of arms contains a white ram (sheep raising is the major economic activity) above the sailing ship Desire (whose crew discovered the islands) with a scroll at the bottom bearing the motto DESIRE THE RIGHT

FALKLAND ISLANDS (ISLAS MALVINAS)

Economy

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Overview: The economy is based on sheep farming, which directly or indirectly employs most of the work force. A few dairy herds are kept to meet domestic consumption of milk and milk products, and crops grown are primarily those for providing winter fodder. Exports feature shipments of high-grade wool to the UK and the sale of postage stamps and coins. Rich stocks of fish in the surrounding waters are not presently exploited by the islanders. So far, efforts to establish a domestic fishing industry have been unsuccessful. In 1987 the government began selling fishing licenses to foreign trawlers operating within the Falklands exclusive fishing zone. These license fees amount to more than $40 million per year and are a primary source of income for the government. To encourage tourism, the Falkland Islands Development Corporation has built three lodges for visitors attracted by the abundant wildlife and trout fishing.

National product: GDP $NA

National product real growth rate: NA%

National product per capita: $NA

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 7.4% (1980-87 average)

Unemployment rate: NA%; labor shortage

Budget: revenues $62.7 million; expenditures $41.8 million, including capital expenditures of $NA (FY90)

Exports: at least $14.7 million

commodities:

wool:	NA%
hides and skins and meat:	NA%

partners:

UK:	NA%
Netherlands:	NA%
Japan (1987 est.):	NA%

Imports: at least $13.9 million

commodities:

food:	NA%
clothing:	NA%
fuels, and machinery:	NA%

partners:

UK:	NA%
Netherlands Antilles (Curacao):	NA%
Japan (1987 est.):	NA%

External debt: $NA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity: 9,200 kW capacity; 17 million kWh produced, 8,940 kWh per capita (1992)

Industries: wool and fish processing

Agriculture: predominantly sheep farming; small dairy herds; some fodder and vegetable crops
Economic aid: Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $277 million
Currency: 1 Falkland pound (#F) = 100 pence
Exchange rates: Falkland pound (#F) per US$1 - 0.6527 (January 1993), 0.5664 (1992), 0.5652 (1991), 0.5604 (1990), 0.6099 (1989), 0.5614 (1988); Note - the Falkland pound is at par with the British pound
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

FALKLAND ISLANDS (ISLAS MALVINAS)

Communications

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Highways: 510 km total; 30 km paved, 80 km gravel, and 400 km unimproved earth

Ports: Stanley

Airports:

total:	5
usable:	5
with permanent-surface runways:	2
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	1
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	0

Telecommunications: government-operated radiotelephone and private VHF/CB radio networks provide effective service to almost all points on both islands; 590 telephones; broadcast stations - 2 AM, 3 FM, no TV; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station with links through London to other countries

FALKLAND ISLANDS (ISLAS MALVINAS)

Defense Forces

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Branches: British Forces Falkland Islands (including Army, Royal Air Force, Royal Navy, and Royal Marines), Police Force

Note: defense is the responsibility of the UK

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Faroe Islands
Torshavn
NORWAY
UNITED
KINGDOM
Shetland
Islands
North
Atlantic
Ocean
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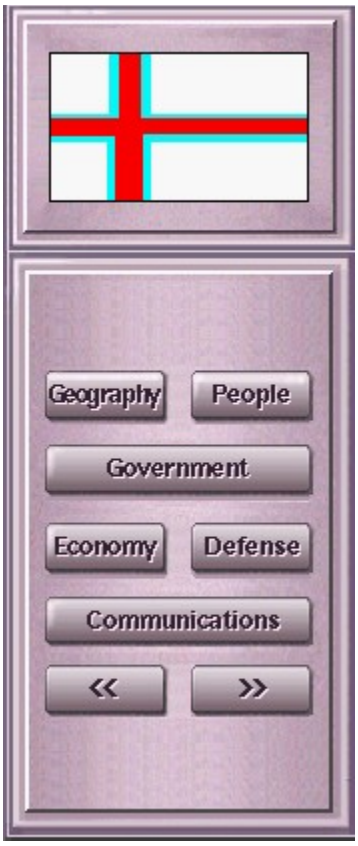
Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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FAROE ISLANDS

Geography

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Affiliation: part of the Danish realm

Location: in the north Atlantic Ocean, located half way between Norway and Iceland

Area:

total area:	1,400 km2
land area:	1,400 km2

comparative area: slightly less than eight times the size of Washington, DC

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 764 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive fishing zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	3 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: mild winters, cool summers; usually overcast; foggy, windy

Terrain: rugged, rocky, some low peaks; cliffs along most of coast

Natural Resources: fish

Land Use:

arable land:	2%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	98%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: precipitous terrain limits habitation to small coastal lowlands; archipelago of 18 inhabited islands and a few uninhabited islets

Note: strategically located along important sea lanes in northeastern Atlantic

FAROE ISLANDS

People

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Population: 48,065 (July 1993 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.67% (1993 est.)

Birth rate: 18.45 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Death rate: 7.57 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Net migration rate: -4.2 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 8.3 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	77.92 years
male:	74.51 years
female:	81.45 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.52 children born/woman (1993 est.)

Nationality:

noun:	Faroese (singular and plural)
adjective:	Faroese

Ethnic divisions:

Scandinavian:	100%

Religions:

Evangelical Lutheran:	NA%

Languages:

Faroese (derived from Old Norse):	100%
Danish:	100%

Literacy:

total population:	NA%
male:	NA%
female:	NA%

Labor force: 17,585

by occupation:

largely engaged in fishing, manufacturing, transportation, and commerce

FAROE ISLANDS

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	none
conventional short form:	Faroe Islands
local long form:	none
local short form:	Foroyar

Digraph: FO

Type: part of the Danish realm; self-governing overseas administrative division of Denmark

Capital: Torshavn

Administrative divisions: none (self-governing overseas administrative division of Denmark)

Independence: none (part of the Danish realm; self-governing overseas administrative division of Denmark)

Constitution: Danish

Legal system: Danish

National holiday: Birthday of the Queen, 16 April (1940)

Political parties and leaders: three-party ruling coalition: Social Democratic Party, Marita PETERSEN; Republican Party, Signer HANSEN; Home Rule Party, Hilmar KASS opposition: Cooperation Coalition Party, Pauli ELLEFSEN; Progressive and Fishing Industry Party-Christian People's Party (PFIP-CPP), leader NA; Progress Party, leader NA; People's Party, Jogvan SUNDSTEIN

Suffrage: 20 years of age; universal

Elections: Danish Parliament: last held on 12 December 1990 (next to be held by December 1994); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (2 total) Social Democratic 1, People's Party 1; Note - the Faroe Islands elects two representatives to the Danish Parliament Faroese Parliament: last held 17 November 1990 (next to be held November 1994); results - Social Democratic 27.4%, People's Party 21.9%, Cooperation Coalition Party 18.9%, Republican Party 14.7%, Home Rule 8.8%, PFIP-CPP 5.9%, other 2.4%; seats - (32 total) two-party coalition 17 (Social Democratic 10, People's Party 7), Cooperation Coalition Party 6, Republican Party 4, Home Rule 3, PFIP-CPP 2

Executive branch: Danish monarch, high commissioner, prime minister, deputy prime minister, Cabinet (Landsstyri)

Legislative branch: unicameral Parliament (Lgting)

Judicial branch: none

Leaders: Chief of State: Queen MARGRETHE II (since 14 January 1972), represented by High Commissioner Bent KLINTE (since NA) Head of Government: Prime Minister Marita PETERSEN (since 18 January 1993)

Member of: none

Diplomatic representation in US: none (self-governing overseas administrative division of Denmark)

US diplomatic representation: none (self-governing overseas administrative division of Denmark)

Flag: white with a red cross outlined in blue that extends to the edges of the flag; the vertical part of

the cross is shifted to the hoist side in the style of the DANNEBROG (Danish flag)

FAROE ISLANDS

Economy

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Overview: The Faroese, who have long enjoyed the affluent living standards of the Danes and other Scandinavians, now must cope with the decline of the all-important fishing industry and one of the world's heaviest per capita external debts of nearly $30,000. When the nations of the world extended their fishing zones to 200 nautical miles in the early 1970s, the Faroese no longer could continue their traditional long-distance fishing and subsequently depleted their own nearby fishing areas. The government's tight controls on fish stocks and its austerity measures have caused a recession, and subsidy cuts will force nationalization in the fishing industry, which has already been plagued with bankruptcies. Copenhagen has threatened to withhold its annual subsidy of $130 million - roughly one-third of the islands' budget revenues - unless the Faroese make significant efforts to balance their budget. To this extent the Faroe government is expected to continue its tough policies, including introducing a 20% VAT in 1993, and has agreed to an IMF economic-political stabilization plan. In addition to its annual subsidy, the Danish government has bailed out the second largest Faroe bank to the tune of $140 million since October 1992.

National product: GDP - purchasing power equivalent - $662 million (1989 est.)

National product real growth rate: 3% (1989 est.)

National product per capita: $14,000 (1989 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 2% (1988)

Unemployment rate: 5%-6% (1991 est.)

Budget: revenues $425 million; expenditures $480 million, including capital expenditures of $NA (1991 est.)

Exports: $386 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:

fish and fish products:	88%
animal feedstuffs:	NA%
transport equipment (ships) (1989):	NA%

partners:

Denmark:	20%
Germany:	18.3%
UK:	14.2%
France:	11.2%
Spain:	7.9%
US:	4.5%

Imports: $322 million (c.i.f., 1990 est.)

commodities:

machinery and transport equipment:	24.4%
manufactures:	24%
food and livestock:	19%
fuels:	12%

chemicals:	6.5%
partners:	
Denmark:	43.8%
Norway:	19.8%
Sweden:	4.9%
Germany:	4.2%
US:	1.3%

External debt: $1.3 billion (1991)
Industrial production: growth rate NA%
Electricity: 80,000 kW capacity; 280 million kWh produced, 5,760 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: fishing, shipbuilding, handicrafts
Agriculture: accounts for 27% of GDP and employs 27% of labor force; principal crops - potatoes and vegetables; livestock - sheep; annual fish catch about 360,000 metric tons
Economic aid: receives an annual subsidy from Denmark of about $130 million
Currency: 1 Danish krone (DKr) = 100 ore
Exchange rates: Danish kroner (DKr) per US$1 - 6.236 (January 1993), 6.036 (1992), 6.396 (1991), 6.189 (1990), 7.310 (1989), 6.732 (1988)
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

FAROE ISLANDS

Communications

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Highways: 200 km

Ports: Torshavn, Tvoroyri

Merchant marine: 10 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 22,015 GRT/24,007 DWT; includes 1 short-sea passenger, 5 cargo, 2 roll-on/roll-off, 2 refrigerated cargo; Note - a subset of the Danish register

Airports:

total:	1
useable:	1
with permanent-surface runways:	1
with runways over 3659 m:	0
with runways 2440-3659 m:	0
with runways 1220-2439 m:	1

Telecommunications: good international communications; fair domestic facilities; 27,900 telephones; broadcast stations - 1 AM, 3 (10 repeaters) FM, 3 (29 repeaters) TV; 3 coaxial submarine cables

FAROE ISLANDS

Defense Forces

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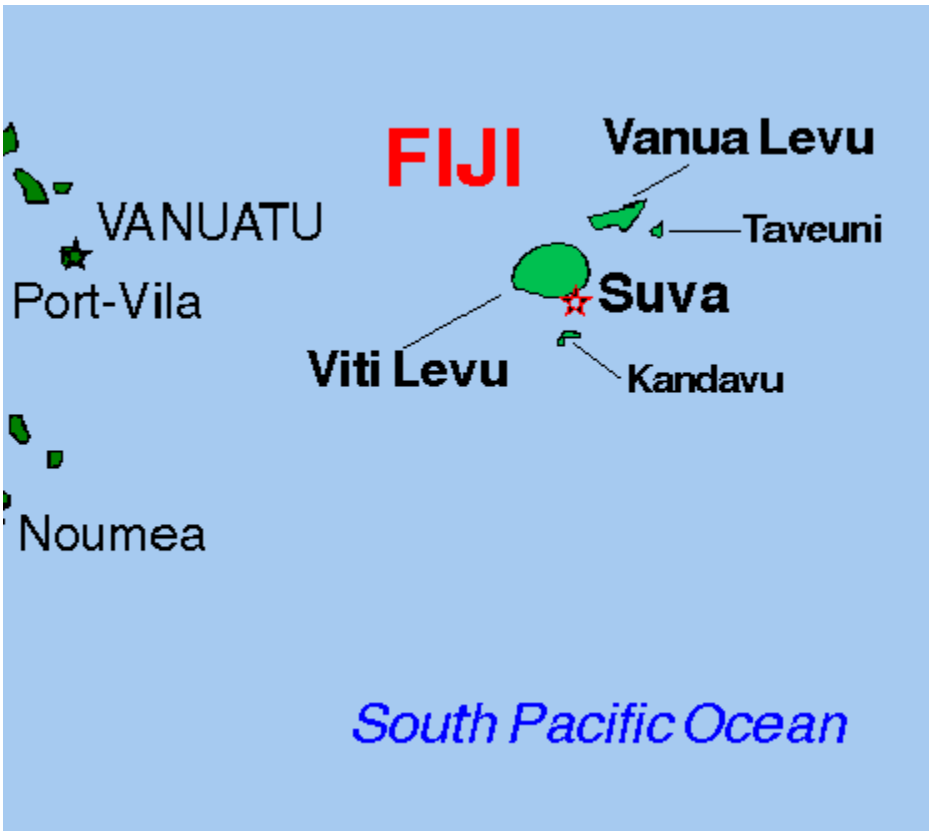
Branches: small Police Force, no organized native military forces

Note: defense is the responsibility of Denmark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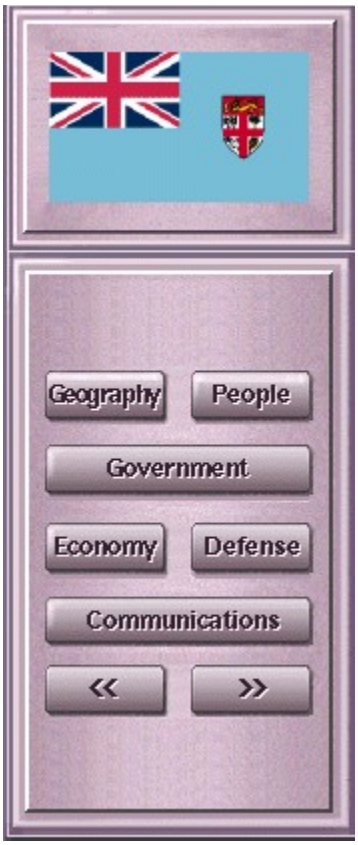
Kandavu
Noumea
South Pacific Ocean


Geography
People
Government
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FIJI

Geography

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Location: Oceania, 2,500 km north of New Zealand in the South Pacific Ocean

Area:

total area:	18,270 km2
land area:	18,270 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than New Jersey

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 1,129 km

Maritime Claims:

(measured from claimed archipelagic baselines)

continental shelf:	200 m depth or to depth of exploitation; rectilinear shelf claim added
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical marine; only slight seasonal temperature variation

Terrain: mostly mountains of volcanic origin

Natural Resources: timber, fish, gold, copper, offshore oil potential

Land Use:

arable land:	8%
permanent crops:	5%
meadows and pastures:	3%
forest and woodland:	65%
other:	19%

Irrigated Land: 10 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: subject to hurricanes from November to January; includes 332 islands of which approximately 110 are inhabited

FIJI

People

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Population: 756,762 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.95% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 24.74 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 6.59 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -8.65 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 18.4 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	64.86 years
male:	62.62 years
female:	67.21 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.98 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Fijian(s)
adjective:	Fijian

Ethnic divisions:

Fijian:	49%
Indian:	46%
European, other Pacific Islanders, overseas Chinese, and other:	5%

Religions:

Christian:	52%
(Methodist:	37%
Roman Catholic:	9%)
Hindu:	38%
Muslim:	8%,
other:	2%

Note: Fijians are mainly Christian, Indians are Hindu, and there is a Muslim minority (1986)
Languages:

English (official):	NA%
Fijian:	NA%
Hindustani:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1985)

total population:	86%
male:	90%
female:	81%

Labor force: 235,000
by occupation:

subsistence agriculture:	67%

wage earners:	18%
salary earners:	15% (1987)

FIJI
Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Fiji
conventional short form:	Fiji

Digraph: FJ

Type: republic Note: military coup leader Maj. Gen. Sitiveni RABUKA formally declared Fiji a republic on 6 October 1987

Capital: Suva

Administrative divisions: 4 divisions and 1 dependency*; Central, Eastern, Northern, Rotuma*, Western

Independence: 10 October 1970 (from UK)

Constitution: 10 October 1970 (suspended 1 October 1987); a new Constitution was proposed on 23 September 1988 and promulgated on 25 July 1990; the 1990 Constitution is currently still under review (February 1993)

Legal system: based on British system

National holiday: Independence Day, 10 October (1970)

Political parties and leaders: Fijian Political Party (SVT - primarily Fijian), leader Maj. Gen. Sitivini RABUKA; National Federation Party (NFP; primarily Indian), Siddiq KOYA; Christian Fijian Nationalist Party (CFNP), Sakeasi BUTADROKA; Fiji Labor Party (FLP), Jokapeci KOROI; All National Congress (ANC), Apisai TORA; General Voters Party (GVP), Max OLSSON; Fiji Conservative Party (FCP), Isireli VUIBAU; Conservative Party of Fiji (CPF), Jolale ULUDOLE and Viliame SAVU; Fiji Indian Liberal Party, Swami MAHARAJ; Fiji Indian Congress Party, Ishwari BAJPAI; Fiji Independent Labor (Muslim), leader NA; Four Corners Party, David TULVANUAVOU

Suffrage: none

Elections: House of Representatives: last held 23-29 May 1992 (next to be held NA 1997); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (70 total, with ethnic Fijians allocated 37 seats, ethnic Indians 27 seats, and independents and other 6 seats) number of seats by party NA

Executive branch: president, prime minister, Cabinet, Great Councils of Chiefs (highest ranking members of the traditional chiefly system)

Legislative branch: the bicameral Parliament, consisting of an upper house or Senate and a lower house or House of Representatives, was dissolved following the coup of 14 May 1987; the Constitution of 23 September 1988 provides for a bicameral Parliament

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Leaders: Chief of State: President Ratu Sir Penaia Kanatabatu GANILAU (since 5 December 1987); Vice President Ratu Sir Kamisese MARA (since 14 April 1992); Vice President Ratu Sir Josaia TAIVAIQIA (since 14 April 1992) Head of Government: Prime Minister Sitiveni RABUKA (since 2 June 1992); Deputy Prime Minister Filipe BOLE (since 11 June 1992); Deputy Prime Minister Ratu Timoci VESIKULA (since 11 June 1993)

Member of: ACP, AsDB, CP, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF,

IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, PCA, SPARTECA, SPC, SPF, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNIKOM, UNOSOM, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Pita Kewa NACUVA chancery: Suite 240, 2233 Wisconsin Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20007 telephone: (202) 337-8320 consulate: New York

US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Evelyn I. H. TEEGEN embassy: 31 Loftus Street, Suva mailing address: P. O. Box 218, Suva telephone: [679] 314-466 FAX: [679] 300-081

Flag: light blue with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant and the Fijian shield centered on the outer half of the flag; the shield depicts a yellow lion above a white field quartered by the cross of Saint George featuring stalks of sugarcane, a palm tree, bananas, and a white dove

FIJI

Economy

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Overview: Fiji's economy is primarily agricultural, with a large subsistence sector. Sugar exports are a major source of foreign exchange, and sugar processing accounts for one-third of industrial output. Industry, including sugar milling, contributes 13% to GDP. Fiji traditionally had earned considerable sums of hard currency from the 250,000 tourists who visited each year. In 1987, however, after two military coups, the economy went into decline. GDP dropped by 7.8% in 1987 and by another 2.5% in 1988; political uncertainty created a drop in tourism, and the worst drought of the century caused sugar production to fall sharply. In contrast, sugar and tourism turned in strong performances in 1989, and the economy rebounded vigorously. In 1990 the economy received a setback from cyclone Sina, which cut sugar output by an estimated 21%. Sugar exports recovered in 1991-92.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $1.4 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: 3% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $1,900 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 5% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: 5.9% (1991 est.)

Budget: revenues $455 million; expenditures $546 million, including capital expenditures of $NA (1993 est.)

Exports: $435 million (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

sugar:	40%
gold:	NA%
clothing:	NA%
copra:	NA%
processed fish:	NA%
lumber:	NA%

partners:

EC:	31%
Australia:	21%
Japan:	8%
US:	6%

Imports: $553 million (c.i.f., 1991)

commodities:

machinery and transport equipment:	32%
food:	15%
petroleum products:	NA%
consumer goods:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%

partners:

Australia:	30%

NZ:	17%
Japan:	13%
EC:	6%
US:	6%

External debt: $428 million (December 1990 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate 8.4% (1991 est.); accounts for 13% of GDP
Electricity: 215,000 kW capacity; 420 million kWh produced, 560 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: sugar, tourism, copra, gold, silver, clothing, lumber, small cottage industries
Agriculture: accounts for 23% of GDP; principal cash crop is sugarcane; coconuts, cassava, rice, sweet potatoes, bananas; small livestock sector includes cattle, pigs, horses, and goats; fish catch nearly 33,000 tons (1989)
Economic aid: Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1980-89), $815 million
Currency: 1 Fijian dollar (F$) = 100 cents
Exchange rates: Fijian dollars (F$) per US$1 - 1.5809 (January 1993), 1.5029 (1992), 1.4756 (1991), 1.4809 (1990), 1.4833 (1989), 1.4303 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

FIJI

Communications

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Railroads: 644 km 0.610-meter narrow gauge, belonging to the government-owned Fiji Sugar Corporation

Highways: 3,300 km total; 1,590 km paved; 1,290 km gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized soil surface; 420 unimproved earth (1984)

Inland waterways: 203 km; 122 km navigable by motorized craft and 200-metric-ton barges

Ports: Lambasa, Lautoka, Savusavu, Suva

Merchant marine: 7 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 40,072 GRT/47,187 DWT; includes 2 roll-on/roll-off, 2 container, 1 oil tanker, 1 chemical tanker, 1 cargo

Airports:

total:	25
usable:	22
with permanent-surface runways:	2
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	1
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	2

Telecommunications: modern local, interisland, and international (wire/radio integrated) public and special-purpose telephone, telegraph, and teleprinter facilities; regional radio center; important COMPAC cable link between US-Canada and New Zealand-Australia; 53,228 telephones (71 telephones per 1,000 persons); broadcast stations - 7 AM, 1 FM, no TV; 1 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT earth station

FIJI

Defense Forces

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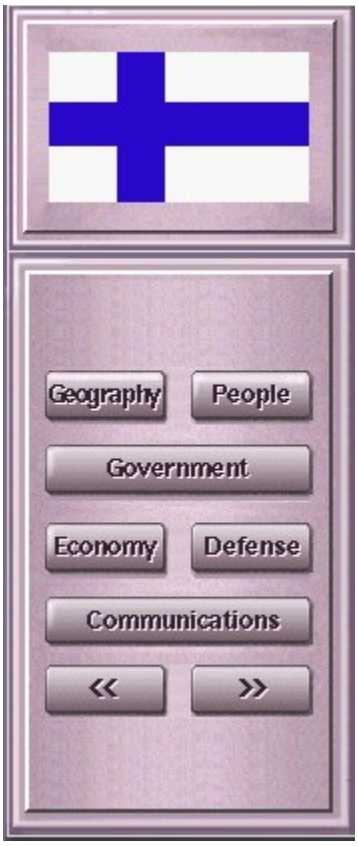
Branches: Fiji Military Force (FMF; including a naval division, police)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 194,634; fit for military service 107,304; reach military age (18) annually 7,834 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $22.4 million, about 2% of GDP (FY91/92)

Norwegian
Sea
Ivalo
Mo
Lulea
Oulu
Tornaby
COMMONWEALTH
Umea
FINLAND
OF
Vassa
Joensuu
Gulf of
Bothnia
NORWAY
Helsinki
INDEPENDENT
Bergen
Oslo
SWEDEN
Tallinn
Baltic
Sea
ESTONIA
Stockholm
STATES
Gotland
Riga
LATVIA
Skagen
North
Sea
Edinburgh
Arhus
Copenhagen
UTHUANIA
Malmo
Newcastle
DENMARK
Vilnjus
Gdansk
GERMANY
POLAND
Berlin
Poznan
Warsaw
Amsterdam
NETHERLANDS


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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FINLAND

Geography

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Location: Northern Europe, bordering the Baltic Sea between Sweden and Russia

Area:

total area:	337,030 km2
land area:	305,470 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than Montana

Land Boundaries:

total:	2,628 km
Norway:	729 km
Sweden:	586 km
Russia:	1,313 km

Coastline: 1,126 km (excludes islands and coastal indentations)

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	6 nm
continental shelf:	200 m depth or to depth of exploitation
exclusive fishing zone:	12 nm
territorial sea:	4 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: cold temperate; potentially subarctic, but comparatively mild because of moderating influence of the North Atlantic Current, Baltic Sea, and more than 60,000 lakes

Terrain: mostly low, flat to rolling plains interspersed with lakes and low hills

Natural Resources: timber, copper, zinc, iron ore, silver

Land Use:

arable land:	8%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	76%
other:	16%

Irrigated Land: 620 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: permanently wet ground covers about 30% of land; population concentrated on small southwestern coastal plain

Note: long boundary with Russia; Helsinki is northernmost national capital on European continent

FINLAND

People

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Population: 5,050,942 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.37% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 12.61 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 9.91 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 1.04 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 5.4 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	75.65 years
male:	71.85 years
female:	79.62 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.79 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Finn(s)
adjective:	Finnish

Ethnic divisions:

Finn:	NA%
Swede:	NA%
Lapp:	NA%
Gypsy:	NA%
Tatar:	NA%

Religions:

Evangelical Lutheran:	89%
Greek Orthodox:	1%
none:	9%
other:	1%

Languages:

Finnish:	93.5% (official)
Swedish:	6.3% (official)

Note: small Lapp- and Russian-speaking minorities
Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1980)

total population:	100%
male:	NA%
female:	NA%

Labor force: 2.533 million
by occupation:

public services:	30.4%

industry:	20.9%
commerce:	15.0%
finance, insurance, and business services:	10.2%
agriculture and forestry:	8.6%
transport and communications:	7.7%
construction:	7.2%

FINLAND

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Finland
conventional short form:	Finland
local long form:	Suomen Tasavalta
local short form:	Suomi

Digraph: FI
Type: republic
Capital: Helsinki
Administrative divisions: 12 provinces (laanit, singular - laani); Ahvenanmaa, Hame, Keski-Suomi, Kuopio, Kymi, Lappi, Mikkeli, Oulu, Pohjois-Karjala, Turku ja Pori, Uusimaa, Vaasa
Independence: 6 December 1917 (from Soviet Union)
Constitution: 17 July 1919
Legal system: civil law system based on Swedish law; Supreme Court may request legislation interpreting or modifying laws; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
National holiday: Independence Day, 6 December (1917)
Political parties and leaders: government coalition: Center Party, Esko AHO; National Coalition (conservative) Party, Perti SALOLAINEN; Swedish People's Party, (Johan) Ole NORRBACK; Finnish Christian League, Toimi KANKAANNIEMI other parties: Social Democratic Party, Antero KEKKONEN, Acting Chairman; Leftist Alliance (Communist) People's Democratic League and Democratic Alternative, Claes ANDERSON; Green League, Pekka SAURI; Rural Party, Tina MAKELA; Liberal People's Party, Kalle MAATTA
Other political or pressure groups: Finnish Communist Party-Unity, Yrjo HAKANEN; Constitutional Rightist Party; Finnish Pensioners Party; Communist Workers Party, Timo LAHDENMAKI
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: President: last held 31 January - 1 February and 15 February 1988 (next to be held January 1994); results - Mauno KOIVISTO 48%, Paavo VAYRYNEN 20%, Harri HOLKERI 18% Parliament: last held 17 March 1991 (next to be held March 1995); results - Center Party 24.8%, Social Democratic Party 22.1%, National Coalition (Conservative) Party 19.3%, Leftist Alliance (Communist) 10.1%, Green League 6.8%, Swedish People's Party 5.5%, Rural 4.8%, Finnish Christian League 3.1%, Liberal People's Party 0.8%; seats - (200 total) Center Party 55, Social Democratic Party 48, National Coalition (Conservative) Party 40, Leftist Alliance (Communist) 19, Swedish People's Party 12, Green League 10, Finnish Christian League 8, Rural 7, Liberal People's Party 1
Executive branch: president, prime minister, deputy prime minister, Council of State (Valtioneuvosto)
Legislative branch: unicameral Parliament (Eduskunta)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Korkein Oikeus)
Leaders: Chief of State: President Mauno KOIVISTO (since 27 January 1982) Head of Government:

Prime Minister Esko AHO (since 26 April 1991); Deputy Prime Minister Ilkka KANERVA (since 26 April 1991)
Member of: AfDB, AG (observer), AsDB, Australia Group, BIS, CBSS, CCC, CE, CERN, COCOM (cooperating country), CSCE, EBRD, ECE, EFTA, ESA (associate), FAO, G-9, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LORCS, MTCR, NAM (guest), NC, NEA, NIB, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNDOF, UNESCO, UNFICYP, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNIKOM, UNMOGIP, UNOSOM, UNPROFOR, UNTSO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Jukka VALTASAARI chancery: 3216 New Mexico Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20016 telephone: (202) 363-2430 FAX: (202) 363-8233 consulates general: Los Angeles and New York consulates: Chicago and Houston
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador John H. KELLY embassy: Itainen Puistotie 14A, SF-00140, Helsinki mailing address: APO AE 09723 telephone: [358] (0) 171931 FAX: [358] (0) 174681
Flag: white with a blue cross that extends to the edges of the flag; the vertical part of the cross is shifted to the hoist side in the style of the DANNEBROG (Danish flag)

FINLAND

Economy

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Overview: Finland has a highly industrialized, largely free market economy, with per capita output two-thirds of the US figure. Its key economic sector is manufacturing - principally the wood, metals, and engineering industries. Trade is important, with the export of goods representing about 30% of GDP. Except for timber and several minerals, Finland depends on imports of raw materials, energy, and some components for manufactured goods. Because of the climate, agricultural development is limited to maintaining self-sufficiency in basic products. The economy, which experienced an average of 4.9% annual growth between 1987 and 1989, sank into deep recession in 1991 as growth contracted by 6.5%. The recession - which continued in 1992 with growth contracting by 3.5% - has been caused by economic overheating, depressed foreign markets, and the dismantling of the barter system between Finland and the former Soviet Union under which Soviet oil and gas had been exchanged for Finnish manufactured goods. The Finnish Government has proposed efforts to increase industrial competitiveness and efficiency by an increase in exports to Western markets, cuts in public expenditures, partial privatization of state enterprises, and changes in monetary policy. In June 1991 Helsinki had tied the markka to the EC's European Currency Unit (ECU) to promote stability. Ongoing speculation resulting from a lack of confidence in the government's policies forced Helsinki to devalue the markka by about 12% in November 1991 and to indefinitely break the link in September 1992. By boosting the competitiveness of Finnish exports, these measures presumably have kept the economic downturn from being even more severe. Unemployment probably will remain a serious problem during the next few years - monthly figures in early 1993 are approaching 20% - with the majority of Finnish firms facing a weak domestic market and the troubled German and Swedish export markets. Declining revenues, increased transfer payments, and extensive funding to bail out the banking system are expected to push the central government's budget deficit to nearly 13% in 1993. Helsinki continues to harmonize its economic policies with those of the EC during Finland's current EC membership bid.

National product: GDP - purchasing power equivalent - $79.4 billion (1992)

National product real growth rate: -3.5% (1992)

National product per capita: $15,900 (1992)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 2.1% (1992)

Unemployment rate: 13.1% (1992)

Budget: revenues $26.8 billion; expenditures $40.6 billion, including capital expenditures of $NA (1992)

Exports: $24.0 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities:

timber:	NA%
paper and pulp:	NA%
ships:	NA%
machinery:	NA%
clothing and footwear:	NA%

partners:

EC:	53.2%
(Germany:	15.6%
UK:	10.7%)
EFTA:	19.5%
(Sweden:	12.8%)
US:	5.9%
Japan:	1.3%
Russia:	2.8% (1992)

Imports: $21.2 billion (c.i.f., 1992)
commodities:

foodstuffs:	NA%
petroleum and petroleum products:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%
transport equipment:	NA%
iron and steel:	NA%
machinery:	NA%
textile yarn and fabrics:	NA%
fodder grains:	NA%

partners:

EC:	47.2% (Germany 16.9%, UK 8.7%)
EFTA:	19.0% (Sweden 11.7%)
US:	6.1%
Japan:	5.5%
Russia:	7.1% (1992)

External debt: $25 billion (1992)
Industrial production: growth rate 7.6% (1992 est.)
Electricity: 13,500,000 kW capacity; 55,300 million kWh produced, 11,050 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: metal products, shipbuilding, forestry and wood processing (pulp, paper), copper refining, foodstuffs, chemicals, textiles, clothing
Agriculture: accounts for 5% of GDP (including forestry); livestock production, especially dairy cattle, predominates; forestry is an important export earner and a secondary occupation for the rural population; main crops - cereals, sugar beets, potatoes; 85% self-sufficient, but short of foodgrains and fodder grains; annual fish catch about 160,000 metric tons
Economic aid: donor - ODA and OOF commitments (1970-89), $2.7 billion
Currency: 1 markkaa (FMk) or Finmark = 100 pennia
Exchange rates: markkaa (FMk) per US$1 - 5.4193 (January 1993), 4.4794 (1992), 4.0440 (1991), 3.8235 (1990), 4.2912 (1989), 4.1828 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

FINLAND

Communications

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Railroads: 5,924 km total; Finnish State Railways (VR) operate a total of 5,863 km 1.524-meter gauge, of which 480 km are multiple track and 1,445 km are electrified

Highways: about 103,000 km total, including 35,000 km paved (bituminous, concrete, bituminous-treated surface) and 38,000 km unpaved (stabilized gravel, gravel, earth); additional 30,000 km of private (state-subsidized) roads

Inland waterways: 6,675 km total (including Saimaa Canal); 3,700 km suitable for steamers

Pipelines: natural gas 580 km

Ports: Helsinki, Oulu, Pori, Rauma, Turku

Merchant marine: 87 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 935,260 GRT/973,995 DWT; includes 3 passenger, 11 short-sea passenger, 17 cargo, 1 refrigerated cargo, 26 roll-on/roll-off, 14 oil tanker, 6 chemical tanker, 2 liquefied gas, 7 bulk

Airports:

total:	160
usable:	157
with permanent-surface runways:	66
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	25
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	22

Telecommunications: good service from cable and microwave radio relay network; 3,140,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 6 AM, 105 FM, 235 TV; 1 submarine cable; INTELSAT satellite transmission service via Swedish earth station and a receive-only INTELSAT earth station near Helsinki

FINLAND

Defense Forces

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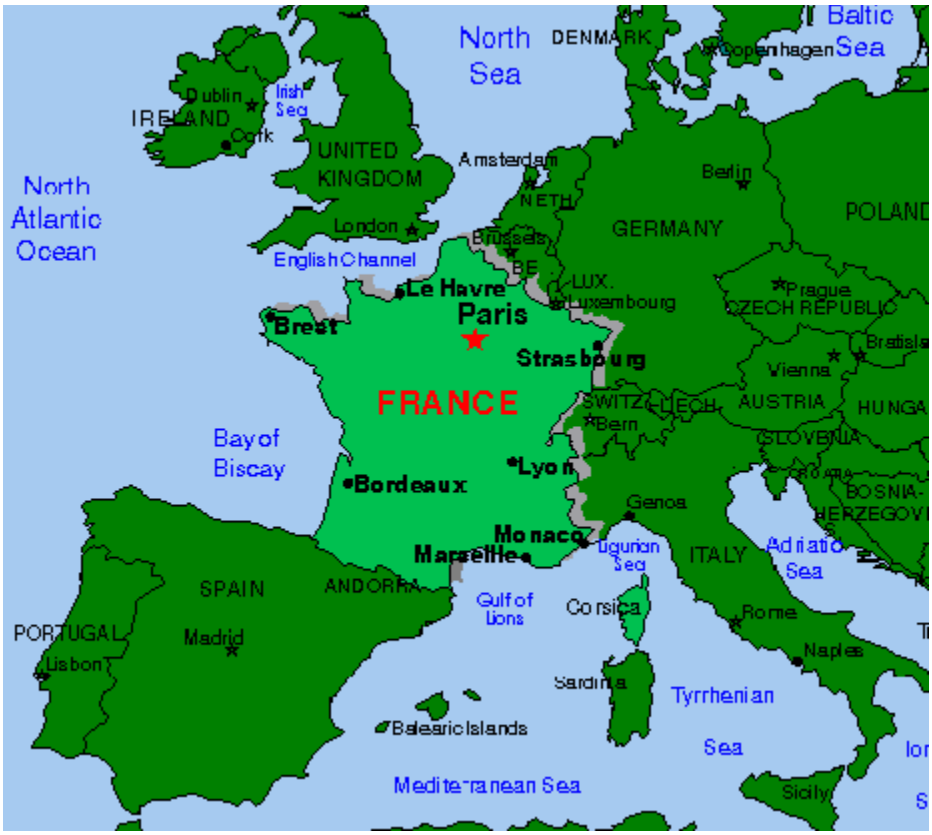
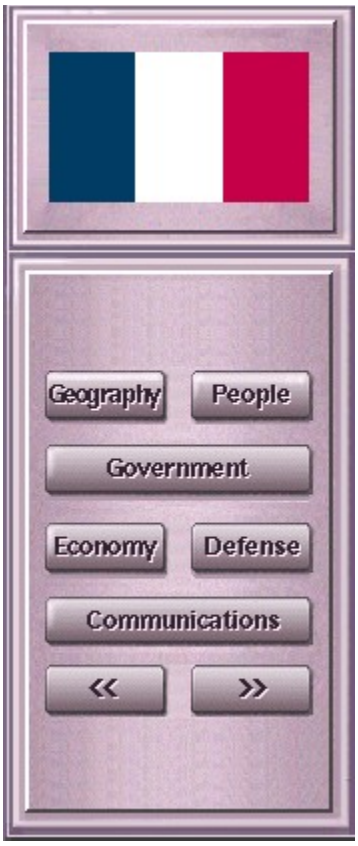
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Frontier Guard (including Coast Guard)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,323,381; fit for military service 1,091,613; reach military age (17) annually 33,828 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $1.93 billion, about 2% of GDP (1992)


North Sea
DENMARK
Baltic Sea
Copenhagen
Dublin
Irish Sea
IRELAND
Cork
UNITED KINGDOM
Amsterdam
NETH.
Berlin
POLAND
North Atlantic Ocean
London
GERMANY
Brussels
BE.
English Channel
LUX.
Luxembourg
Prague
CZECH REPUBLIC
Le Havre
Paris
Brest
Strasbourg
Vienna
FRANCE
SWITZ.
LIECH.
AUSTRIA
Bern
Bay of Biscay
Lyon
Bordeaux
Genoa
Monaco
Marseille
Ligurian Sea
ITALY
Adriatic Sea
SPAIN
ANDORRA
Gulf of Lions
Corsica
Rome
PORTUGAL
Madrid
Lisbon
Naples
Sardinia
Tyrrhenian Sea
Balearic Islands
Mediterranean Sea
Sicily


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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FRANCE

Geography

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Location: Western Europe, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean between Spain and Germany

Area:

total area:	547,030 km2
land area:	545,630 km2

comparative area: slightly more than twice the size of Colorado

Note: includes Corsica and the rest of metropolitan France, but excludes the overseas administrative divisions

Land Boundaries:

total:	2,892.4 km
Andorra:	60 km
Belgium:	620 km
Germany:	451 km
Italy:	488 km
Luxembourg:	73 km
Monaco:	4.4 km
Spain:	623 km
Switzerland:	573 km

Coastline: 3,427 km (mainland 2,783 km, Corsica 644 km)

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	12-24 nm
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: Madagascar claims Bassas da India, Europa Island, Glorioso Islands, Juan de Nova Island, and Tromelin Island; Comoros claims Mayotte; Mauritius claims Tromelin Island; Seychelles claims Tromelin Island; Suriname claims part of French Guiana; Mexico claims Clipperton Island; territorial claim in Antarctica (Adelie Land); Saint Pierre and Miquelon is focus of maritime boundary dispute between Canada and France

Climate: generally cool winters and mild summers, but mild winters and hot summers along the Mediterranean

Terrain: mostly flat plains or gently rolling hills in north and west; remainder is mountainous, especially Pyrenees in south, Alps in east

Natural Resources: coal, iron ore, bauxite, fish, timber, zinc, potash

Land Use:

arable land:	32%
permanent crops:	2%
meadows and pastures:	23%
forest and woodland:	27%

other: 16%

Irrigated Land: 11,600 km2 (1989 est.)
Environment: most of large urban areas and industrial centers in Rhone, Garonne, Seine, or Loire River basins; occasional warm tropical wind known as mistral
Note: largest West European nation

FRANCE

People

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Population: 57,566,091 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.48% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 13.24 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 9.3 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0.87 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 6.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	78 years
male:	74.04 years
female:	82.16 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.8 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Frenchman(men), Frenchwoman(women)
adjective:	French

Ethnic divisions:
Note: Celtic and Latin with Teutonic, Slavic, North African, Indochinese, and Basque minorities

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	90%
Protestant:	2%
Jewish:	1%
Muslim (North African workers):	1%
unaffiliated:	6%

Languages:

French:	100%

Note: rapidly declining regional dialects and languages:
Provencal: NA%Breton: NA%Alsatian: NA%Corsican: NA%Catalan: NA%Basque: NA %Flemish: NA%
Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1980)

total population:	99%
male:	NA%
female:	NA%

Labor force: 24.17 million
by occupation:

services:	61.5%
industry:	31.3%
agriculture:	7.2% (1987)

FRANCE

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	French Republic
conventional short form:	France
local long form:	Republique Francaise
local short form:	France

Digraph: FR

Type: republic

Capital: Paris

Administrative divisions: 22 regions (regions, singular - region); Alsace, Aquitaine, Auvergne, Basse-Normandie, Bourgogne, Bretagne, Centre, Champagne-Ardenne, Corse, Franche-Comte, Haute-Normandie, Ile-de-France, Languedoc-Roussillon, Limousin, Lorraine, Midi-Pyrenees, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, Pays de la Loire, Picardie, Poitou-Charentes, Provence-Alpes-Cote d'Azur, Rhone-Alpes Note: the 22 regions are subdivided into 96 departments; see separate entries for the overseas departments (French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Reunion) and the territorial collectivities (Mayotte, Saint Pierre and Miquelon)

Dependent areas: Bassas da India, Clipperton Island, Europa Island, French Polynesia, French Southern and Antarctic Lands, Glorioso Islands, Juan de Nova Island, New Caledonia, Tromelin Island, Wallis and Futuna Note: the US does not recognize claims to Antarctica

Independence: 486 (unified by Clovis)

Constitution: 28 September 1958, amended concerning election of president in 1962, ammended to comply with provisions of EC Maastricht Treaty in 1992

Legal system: civil law system with indigenous concepts; review of administrative but not legislative acts

National holiday: National Day, Taking of theBastille, 14 July (1789)

Political parties and leaders: Rally for the Republic (RPR), Jacques CHIRAC; Union for French Democracy (UDF, federation of UREI, UC, RDE), Valery Giscard d'ESTAING; Republican Party (PR), Gerard LONGUET; Center for Social Democrats (CDS), Pierre MEHAIGNERIE; Radical (RAD), Yves GALLAND; Socialist Party (PS), Michel ROCARD; Left Radical Movement (MRG), Emile ZUCCARELLI; Communist Party (PCF), Georges MARCHAIS; National Front (FN), Jean-Marie LE PEN; Union of Republican and Independents (UREI); Centrist Union (UC); (RDE)

Other political or pressure groups: Communist-controlled labor union (Confederation Generale du Travail) nearly 2.4 million members (claimed); Socialist-leaning labor union (Confederation Francaise Democratique du Travail or CFDT) about 800,000 members est.; independent labor union (Force Ouvriere) 1 million members (est.); independent white-collar union (Confederation Generale des Cadres) 340,000 members (claimed); National Council of French Employers (Conseil National du Patronat Francais - CNPF or Patronat)

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: President: last held 8 May 1988 (next to be held by May 1995); results - Second Ballot

Francois MITTERRAND 54%, Jacques CHIRAC 46% Senate: last held NA September 1992 (next to be held September 1995 - nine-year term, elected by thirds every three years); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (321 total; 296 metropolitan France, 13 for overseas departments and territories, and 12 for French nationals abroad) RPR 91, UDF 142 (UREI 51, UC 68, RDE 23), PS 66, PCF 16, independents 2, other 4 National Assembly: last held 21 and 28 March 1993 (next to be held NA 1998); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (577 total) RPR 247, UDF 213, PS 67, PCF 24, independents 26
Executive branch: president, prime minister, Council of Ministers (cabinet)
Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament (Parlement) consists of an upper house or Senate (Senat) and a lower house or National Assembly (Assemblee Nationale)
Judicial branch: Constitutional Court (Cour Constitutionnelle)
Leaders: Chief of State: President Francois MITTERRAND (since 21 May 1981) Head of Government: Prime Minister Edouard BALLADUR (since 29 March 1993)
Member of: ACCT, AfDB, AG (observer), AsDB, Australia Group, BDEAC, BIS, CCC, CDB (non-regional), CE, CERN, COCOM, CSCE, EBRD, EC, ECA (associate), ECE, ECLAC, EIB, ESA, ESCAP, FAO, FZ, GATT, G-5, G-7, G-10, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LORCS, MINURSO, MTCR, NACC, NATO, NEA, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, PCA, SPC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNIKOM, UNPROFOR, UNRWA, UN Security Council, UNTAC, UN Trusteeship Council, UNTSO, UPU, WCL, WEU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Jacques ANDREANI chancery: 4101 Reservoir Road NW, Washington, DC 20007 telephone: (202) 944-6000 consulates general: Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Honolulu, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, New York, San Francisco, and San Juan (Puerto Rico)
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Pamela HARRIMAN embassy: 2 Avenue Gabriel, 75382 Paris Cedex 08, Unit 21551 mailing address: APO AE 09777 telephone: [33] (1) 4296-12-02 or 4261-80-75 FAX: [33] (1) 4266-9783 consulates general: Bordeaux, Marseille, Strasbourg
Flag: three equal vertical bands of blue (hoist side), white, and red; known as the French Tricouleur (Tricolor); the design and colors have been the basis for a number of other flags, including those of Belgium, Chad, Ireland, Cote d'Ivoire, and Luxembourg; the official flag for all French dependent areas

FRANCE

Economy

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Overview: One of the world's most developed economies, France has substantial agricultural resources and a highly diversified modern industrial sector. Large tracts of fertile land, the application of modern technology, and subsidies have combined to make it the leading agricultural producer in Western Europe. France is largely self-sufficient in agricultural products and is a major exporter of wheat and dairy products. The industrial sector generates about one-quarter of GDP, and the growing services sector has become crucial to the economy. The French economy is entering its fourth consecutive year of sluggish growth after a strong expansion in the late 1980s. Growth averaged only 1.3% in 1990-92 and is expected to drop to between zero and -0.5% in 1993. The government budget deficit rose to 3.2% of GDP in 1992 and is expected to be far larger than planned in the 1993 budget. Paris remains committed to maintaining the franc-deutsch mark parity, which has kept French interest rates high despite France's low inflation. Although the pace of economic integration within the European Community has slowed down, integration presumably will remain a major force shaping the fortunes of the various economic sectors.

National product: GDP - purchasing power equivalent - $1.08 trillion (1992)

National product real growth rate: 1.1% (1992)

National product per capita: $18,900 (1992)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 2.1% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: 10.5% (end 1992)

Budget: revenues $220.5 billion; expenditures $249.1 billion, including capital expenditures of $47 billion (1993 budget)

Exports: $212.7 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

machinery and transportation equipment:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%
foodstuffs:	NA%
agricultural:	NA%
products:	NA%
iron and steel products:	NA%
textiles and clothing:	NA%

partners:

Germany:	18.6%
Italy:	11.0%
Spain:	11.0%
Belgium-Luxembourg:	9.1%
UK:	8.8%,
Netherlands:	7.9%
US:	6.4%
Japan:	2.0%

former USSR:	0.7% (1991 est.)

Imports: $230.3 billion (c.i.f., 1991)

commodities:	
crude oil:	NA%
machinery and equipment:	NA%
agricultural products:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%
iron:	NA%
and steel products:	NA%
partners:	
Germany:	17.8%
Italy:	10.9%
US:	9.5%
Netherlands:	8.9%
Spain:	8.8%
Belgium-Luxembourg:	8.5%
UK:	7.5%
Japan:	4.1%
former USSR:	1.3% (1991 est.)

External debt: $270 billion (December 1992)
Industrial production: growth rate 0.2% (1992 est.)
Electricity: 110,000,000 kW capacity; 426,000 million kWh produced, 7,430 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: steel, machinery, chemicals, automobiles, metallurgy, aircraft, electronics, mining, textiles, food processing, tourism
Agriculture: accounts for 4% of GDP (including fishing and forestry); one of the world's top five wheat producers; other principal products - beef, dairy products, cereals, sugar beets, potatoes, wine grapes; self-sufficient for most temperate-zone foods; shortages include fats and oils and tropical produce, but overall net exporter of farm products; fish catch of 850,000 metric tons ranks among world's top 20 countries and is all used domestically
Economic aid: donor - ODA and OOF commitments (1970-89), $75.1 billion
Currency: 1 French franc (F) = 100 centimes
Exchange rates: French francs (F) per US$1 - 5.4812 (January 1993), 5.2938 (1992), 5.6421 (1991), 5.4453 (1990), 6.3801 (1989), 5.9569 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

FRANCE

Communications

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Railroads: French National Railways (SNCF) operates 34,322 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; 12,434 km electrified, 15,132 km double or multiple track; 99 km of various gauges (1.000-meter), privately owned and operated

Highways: 1,551,400 km total; 33,400 km national highway; 347,000 km departmental highway; 421,000 km community roads; 750,000 km rural roads; 5,401 km of controlled-access divided autoroutes; about 803,000 km paved

Inland waterways: 14,932 km; 6,969 km heavily traveled

Pipelines: crude oil 3,059 km; petroleum products 4,487 km; natural gas 24,746 km

Ports: coastal - Bordeaux, Boulogne, Brest, Cherbourg, Dunkerque, Fos-Sur-Mer, Le Havre, Marseille, Nantes, Sete, Toulon; inland - Rouen

Merchant marine: 130 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 3,224,945 GRT/5,067,252 DWT; includes 7 short-sea passenger, 10 cargo, 20 container, 1 multifunction large-load carrier, 27 roll-on/roll-off, 36 oil tanker, 11 chemical tanker, 6 liquefied gas, 2 specialized tanker, 10 bulk; Note - France also maintains a captive register for French-owned ships in the Kerguelen Islands (French Southern and Antarctic Lands) and French Polynesia

Airports:

total:	471
usable:	461
with permanent-surface runways:	256
with runways over 3,659 m:	3
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	37
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	136

Telecommunications: highly developed; extensive cable and microwave radio relay networks; large-scale introduction of optical-fiber systems; satellite systems for domestic traffic; 39,200,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 41 AM, 800 (mostly repeaters) FM, 846 (mostly repeaters) TV; 24 submarine coaxial cables; 2 INTELSAT earth stations (with total of 5 antennas - 2 for the Indian Ocean INTELSAT and 3 for the Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT); HF radio communications with more than 20 countries; INMARSAT service; EUTELSAT TV service

FRANCE

Defense Forces

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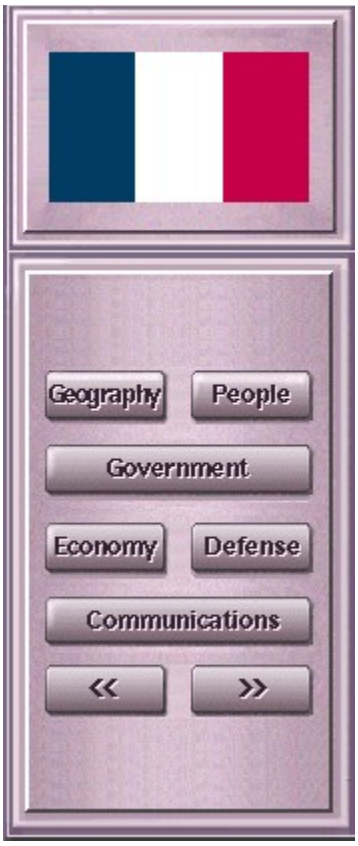
Branches: Army, Navy (including Naval Air), Air Force, National Gendarmerie

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 14,662,761; fit for military service 12,247,950; reach military age (18) annually 386,504 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $36.6 billion, 3.1% of GDP (1993 est.)

Atlantic Ocean
GUYANA
Georgetown
Paramaribo
FRENCH GUIANA
Cayenne
SURINAME
San Luis
Fortaleza
BRAZIL
0
1000 Miles


Geography
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FRENCH GUIANA

Geography

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Affiliation: overseas department of France

Location: northern South America, bordering on the North Atlantic Ocean between Suriname and Brazil

Area:

total area:	91,000 km2
land area:	89,150 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than Indiana

Land Boundaries:

total:	1,183 km
Brazil:	673 km
Suriname:	510 km

Coastline: 378 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: Suriname claims area between Riviere Litani and Riviere Marouini (both headwaters of the Lawa)

Climate: tropical; hot, humid; little seasonal temperature variation

Terrain: low-lying coastal plains rising to hills and small mountains

Natural Resources: bauxite, timber, gold (widely scattered), cinnabar, kaolin, fish

Land Use:

arable land:	0%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	82%
other:	18%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: mostly an unsettled wilderness

FRENCH GUIANA

People

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Population: 133,376 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 4.42% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 26.46 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 4.72 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 22.49 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 16.6 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	74.87 years
male:	71.59 years
female:	78.32 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.54 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	French Guianese (singular and plural)
adjective:	French Guianese

Ethnic divisions:

black or mulatto:	66%
Caucasian:	12%
East Indian, Chinese, Amerindian:	12%,
other:	10%

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	NA%

Languages:

French:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1982)

total population:	82%
male:	81%
female:	83%

Labor force: 23,265
by occupation:

services, government, and commerce:	60.6%
industry:	21.2%
agriculture:	18.2% (1980)

FRENCH GUIANA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Department of Guiana
conventional short form:	French Guiana
local long form:	none
local short form:	Guyane

Digraph: FG
Type: overseas department of France
Capital: Cayenne
Administrative divisions: none (overseas department of France)
Independence: none (overseas department of France)
Constitution: 28 September 1958 (French Constitution)
Legal system: French legal system
National holiday: National Day, Taking of the Bastille, 14 July (1789)
Political parties and leaders: Guianese Socialist Party (PSG), Gerard HOLDER; Rally for the Republic (RPR), Paulin BRUNE; Union of the Center Rally (URC); Union for French Democracy (UDF), Claude Ho A CHUCK; Guyana Democratic Front (FDG), Georges OTHILY
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: French National Assembly: last held 24 September 1989 (next to be held March 1993); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (2 total) PSG 1, RPR 1 French Senate: last held 24 September 1989 (next to be held September 1998); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (1 total) PSG 1 Regional Council: last held 22 March 1992 (next to be held NA); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (31 total) PSG 16
Executive branch: French president, commissioner of the republic
Legislative branch: unicameral General Council and a unicameral Regional Council
Judicial branch: Court of Appeals (highest local court based in Martinique with jurisdiction over Martinique, Guadeloupe, and French Guiana)
Leaders: Chief of State: President Francois MITTERRAND (since 21 May 1981) Head of Government: Prefect Jean-Francois CORDET (since NA 1992)
Member of: FZ, WCL
Diplomatic representation in US: as an overseas department of France, the interests of French Guiana are represented in the US by France
US diplomatic representation: none (overseas department of France)
Flag: the flag of France is used

FRENCH GUIANA

Economy

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Overview: The economy is tied closely to that of France through subsidies and imports. Besides the French space center at Kourou, fishing and forestry are the most important economic activities, with exports of fish and fish products (mostly shrimp) accounting for more than 60% of total revenue in 1987. The large reserves of tropical hardwoods, not fully exploited, support an expanding sawmill industry that provides sawn logs for export. Cultivation of crops - rice, cassava, bananas, and sugarcane - is limited to the coastal area, where the population is largely concentrated. French Guiana is heavily dependent on imports of food and energy. Unemployment is a serious problem, particularly among younger workers.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $421 million (1986)

National product real growth rate: NA%

National product per capita: $4,390 (1986)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 4.1% (1987)

Unemployment rate: 13% (1990)

Budget: revenues $735 million; expenditures $735 million, including capital expenditures of $NA (1987)

Exports: $64.8 million (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

shrimp:	NA%
timber:	NA%
rum:	NA%
rosewood essence:	na%

partners:

France:	36%
US:	14%
Japan:	6% (1990)

Imports: $435 million (c.i.f., 1990)

commodities:

food (grains, processed meat):	NA%
other consumer goods:	NA%

producer goods, NA%petroleum NA %partners:France 62%Trinidad and Tobago 9%US 4%FRG 3% (1987)

External debt: $1.2 billion (1988)

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity: 92,000 kW capacity; 185 million kWh produced, 1,450 kWh per capita (1992)

Industries: construction, shrimp processing, forestry products, rum, gold mining

Agriculture: some vegetables for local consumption; rice, corn, manioc, cocoa, bananas, sugar; livestock - cattle, pigs, poultry

Economic aid: Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $1.51 billion
Currency: 1 French franc (F) = 100 centimes
Exchange rates: French francs (F) per US$1 - 5.4812 (January 1993), 5.2938 (1992), 5.6421 (1991), 5.4453 (1990), 6.3801 (1989), 5.9569 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

FRENCH GUIANA

Communications

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Highways: 680 km total; 510 km paved, 170 km improved and unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 460 km, navigable by small oceangoing vessels and river and coastal steamers; 3,300 km navigable by native craft

Ports: Cayenne

Airports:

total:	10
usable:	10
with permanent-surface runways:	4
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	1
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	1

Telecommunications: fair open-wire and microwave radio relay system; 18,100 telephones; broadcast stations - 5 AM, 7 FM, 9 TV; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

FRENCH GUIANA

Defense Forces

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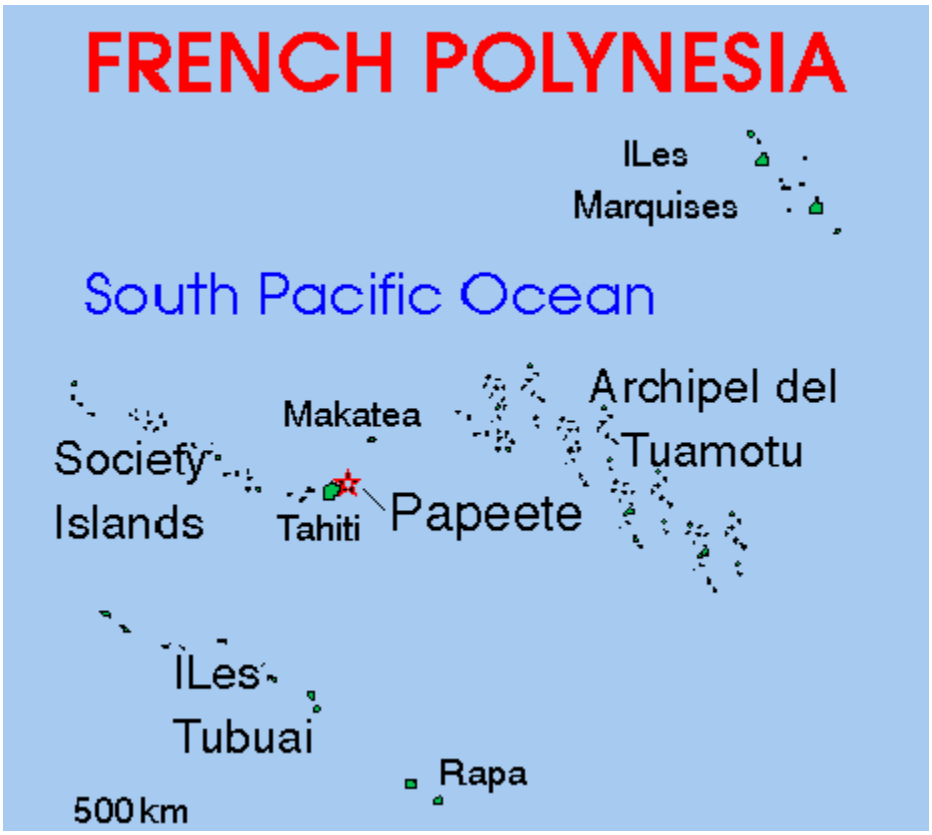
Branches: French Forces, Gendarmerie

Manpower availability: males 15-49 39,005; fit for military service 25,477 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: $NA, NA% of GDP

Note: defense is the responsibility of France


FRENCH POLYNESIA
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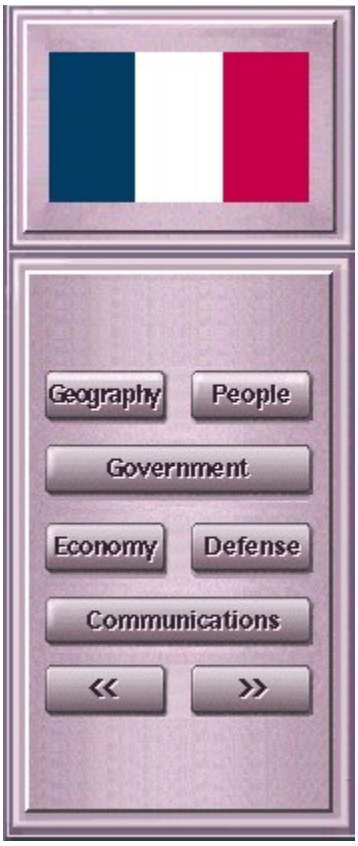
Geography
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FRENCH POLYNESIA

Geography

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Location: Oceania, halfway between Australia and South America

Area:

total area:	3,941 km2
land area:	3,660 km2
comparative area:	slightly less than one-third the size of Connecticut

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 2,525 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical, but moderate

Terrain: mixture of rugged high islands and low islands with reefs

Natural Resources: timber, fish, cobalt

Land Use:

arable land:	1%
permanent crops:	19%
meadows and pastures:	5%
forest and woodland:	31%
other:	44%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: occasional cyclonic storm in January; includes five archipelagoes

Note: Makatea in French Polynesia is one of the three great phosphate rock islands in the Pacific Ocean - the others are Banaba (Ocean Island) in Kiribati and Nauru

FRENCH POLYNESIA

People

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Population: 210,333 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.26% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 27.89 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 5.27 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 15 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	70.33 years
male:	67.95 years
female:	72.84 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.32 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	French Polynesian(s)
adjective:	French Polynesian

Ethnic divisions:

Polynesian:	78%
Chinese:	12%
local French:	6%
metropolitan French:	4%

Religions:

Protestant:	54%
Roman Catholic:	30%
other:	16%

Languages:

French (official):	NA%
Tahitian (official):	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 14 and over but definition of Literacy not available (1977)
total population: 98%male: 98%female: 98%
Labor force: 76,630 employed (1988)

FRENCH POLYNESIA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Territory of French Polynesia
conventional short form:	French Polynesia
local long form:	Territoire de la Polynesie Francaise
local short form:	Polynesie Francaise

Digraph: FP

Type: overseas territory of France since 1946

Capital: Papeete

Administrative divisions: none (overseas territory of France); there are no first-order administrative divisions as defined by the US Government, but there are 5 archipelagic divisions named Archipel des Marquises, Archipel des Tuamotu, Archipel des Tubuai, Iles du Vent, and Iles Sous-le-Vent Note: Clipperton Island is administered by France from French Polynesia

Independence: none (overseas territory of France)

Constitution: 28 September 1958 (French Constitution)

Legal system: based on French system

National holiday: National Day, Taking of the Bastille, 14 July (1789)

Political parties and leaders: People's Rally (Tahoeraa Huiraatira; Gaullist), Gaston FLOSSE; Polynesian Union Party (Te Tiarama; centrist), Alexandre LEONTIEFF; New Fatherland Party (Ai'a Api), Emile VERNAUDON; Polynesian Liberation Front (Tavini Huiraatira), Oscar TEMARU; other small parties

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: French National Assembly: last held 5 and 12 June 1988 (next to be held 21 and 28 March 1993); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (2 total) People's Rally (Gaullist) 1, New Fatherland Party 1 French Senate: last held 24 September 1989 (next to be held September 1998); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (1 total) party NA Territorial Assembly: last held 17 March 1991 (next to be held March 1996); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (41 total) People's Rally (Gaullist) 18, Polynesian Union Party 14, New Fatherland Party 5, other 4

Executive branch: French president, high commissioner of the republic, president of the Council of Ministers, vice president of the Council of Ministers, Council of Ministers

Legislative branch: unicameral Territorial Assembly

Judicial branch: Court of Appeal, Court of the First Instance, Court of Administrative Law

Leaders: Chief of State: President Francois MITTERRAND (since 21 May 1981); High Commissioner of the Republic Michel JAU (since NA 1992) Head of Government: President of the Council of Ministers Gaston FLOSSE (since 10 May 1991); Vice President of the Council of Ministers Joel BUILLARD (since 12 September 1991)

Member of: ESCAP (associate), FZ, ICFTU, SPC, WMO

Diplomatic representation in US: as an overseas territory of France, French Polynesian interests are represented in the US by France

US diplomatic representation: none (overseas territory of France)
Flag: the flag of France is used

FRENCH POLYNESIA

Economy

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Overview: Since 1962, when France stationed military personnel in the region, French Polynesia has changed from a subsistence economy to one in which a high proportion of the work force is either employed by the military or supports the tourist industry. Tourism accounts for about 20% of GDP and is a primary source of hard currency earnings.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $1.2 billion (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate: NA%

National product per capita: $6,000 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 2.9% (1989)

Unemployment rate: 14.9% (1988 est.)

Budget: revenues $614 million; expenditures $957 million, including capital expenditures of $NA (1988)

Exports: $88.9 million (f.o.b., 1989)

commodities:

coconut products:	79%
mother-of-pearl:	14%
vanilla:	NA%
shark meat:	NA%

partners:

France:	54%
US:	17%
Japan:	17%

Imports: $765 million (c.i.f., 1989)

commodities:

fuels:	NA%
foodstuffs:	NA%
equipment:	NA%

partners:

France:	53%
US:	11%
Australia:	6%
NZ:	5%

External debt: $NA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity: 75,000 kW capacity; 275 million kWh produced, 1,330 kWh per capita (1992)

Industries: tourism, pearls, agricultural processing, handicrafts

Agriculture: coconut and vanilla plantations; vegetables and fruit; poultry, beef, dairy products

Economic aid: Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-88), $3.95 billion

Currency: 1 CFP franc (CFPF) = 100 centimes
Exchange rates: Comptoirs Francais du Pacifique francs (CFPF) per US$1 - 99.65 (January 1993), 96.24 (1992), 102.57 (1991), 99.00 (1990), 115.99 (1989), 108.30 (1988); Note - linked at the rate of 18.18 to the French franc
Fiscal year: calendar year

FRENCH POLYNESIA

Communications

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Highways: 600 km (1982)

Ports: Papeete, Bora-bora

Merchant marine: 3 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 4,127 GRT/6,710 DWT; includes 2 passenger-cargo, 1 refrigerated cargo; Note - a captive subset of the French register

Airports:

total:	43
usable:	41
with permanent-surface runways:	23
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	2
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	12

Telecommunications: 33,200 telephones; 84,000 radio receivers; 26,400 TV sets; broadcast stations - 5 AM, 2 FM, 6 TV; 1 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT earth station

FRENCH POLYNESIA

Defense Forces

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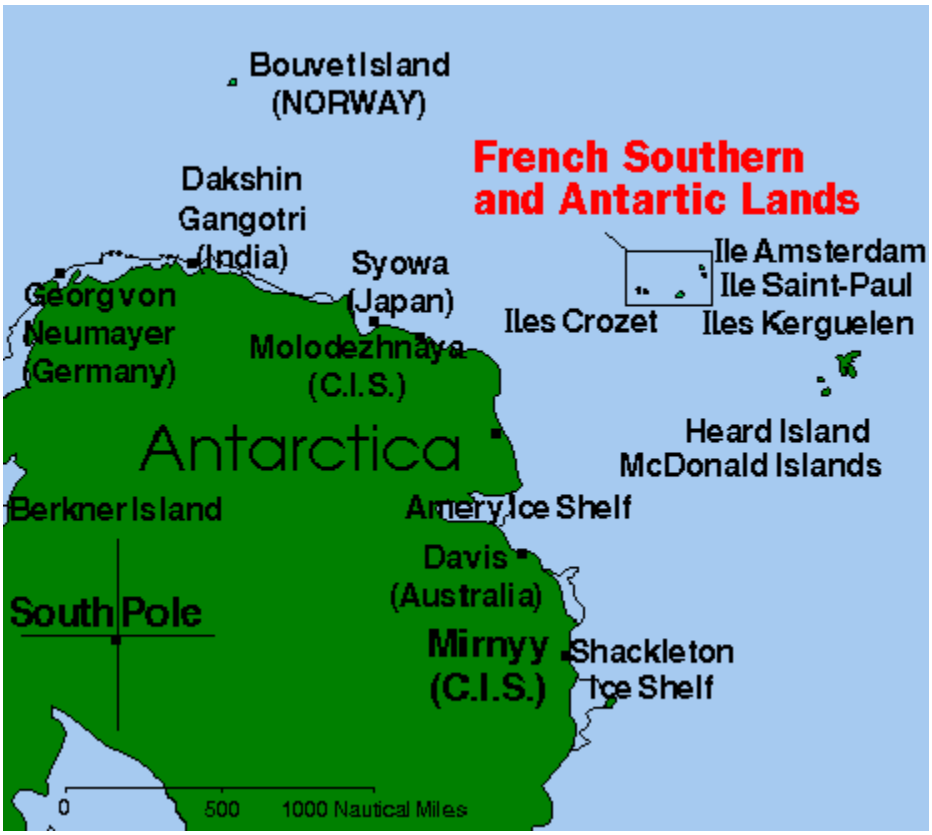
Branches: French forces (including Army, Navy, Air Force), Gendarmerie

Note: defense is responsibility of France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Ile Saint-Paul
Iles Crozet
Iles Kerguelen
Georg von
Neumayer
(Germany)
Molodezhnaya
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Antarctica
Heard Island
McDonald Islands
Berkner Island
Amery Ice Shelf
Davis
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South Pole
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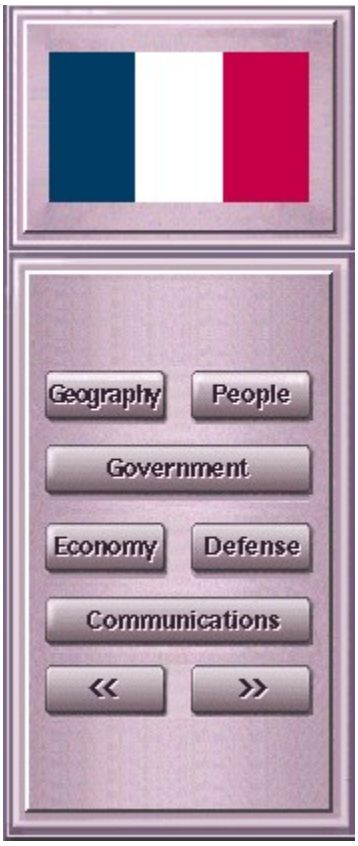
(C.I.S.)
Shackleton
Ice Shelf
0
500
1000 Nautical Miles


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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FRENCH SOUTHERN AND ANTARCTIC LANDS

Geography

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Affiliation: overseas territory of France

Location: in the southern Indian Ocean, about equidistant between Africa, Antarctica, and Australia

Area:

total area:	7,781 km2
land area:	7,781 km2

comparative area:slightly less than 1.5 times the size of Delaware

Note: includes Ile Amsterdam, Ile Saint-Paul, Iles Kerguelen, and Iles Crozet; excludes Terre Adelie claim of about 500,000 km2 in Antarctica that is not recognized by the US

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 1,232 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive economic zone:	200 nm from Iles Kerguelen only
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: Terre Adelie claim in Antarctica is not recognized by the US

Climate: antarctic

Terrain: volcanic

Natural Resources: fish, crayfish

Land Use:

arable land:	0%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	100%

Irrigated Land: 0 km2

Environment: Ile Amsterdam and Ile Saint-Paul are extinct volcanoes

Note: remote location in the southern Indian Ocean

FRENCH SOUTHERN AND ANTARCTIC LANDS

People

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Population: no indigenous inhabitants; Note - there are researchers whose numbers vary from 150 in winter (July) to 200 in summer (January)

FRENCH SOUTHERN AND ANTARCTIC LANDS

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:Territory of the French Southern and Antarctic Lands
conventional short form:French Southern and Antarctic Lands
local long form:Territoire des Terres Australes et Antarctiques Francaises
local short form: Terres Australes et Antarctiques Francaises

Digraph: FS

Type: overseas territory of France since 1955; governed by High Administrator Bernard de GOUTTES (since May 1990), who is assisted by a 7-member Consultative Council and a 12-member Scientific Council

Capital: none; administered from Paris, France

Administrative divisions: none (overseas territory of France); there are no first-order administrative divisions as defined by the US Government, but there are 3 districts named Ile Crozet, Iles Kerguelen, and Iles Saint-Paul et Amsterdam; excludes Terre Adelie claim in Antarctica that is not recognized by the US

Independence: none (overseas territory of France)

Flag: the flag of France is used

FRENCH SOUTHERN AND ANTARCTIC LANDS

Economy

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Overview: Economic activity is limited to servicing meteorological and geophysical research stations and French and other fishing fleets. The fishing catches landed on Iles Kerguelen by foreign ships are exported to France and Reunion.

Budget: revenues $17.5 million; expenditures $NA, including capital expenditures of $NA (1992)

FRENCH SOUTHERN AND ANTARCTIC LANDS

Communications

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Ports: none; offshore anchorage only

Merchant marine: 16 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 292,490 GRT/514,389 DWT; includes 2 cargo, 4 refrigerated cargo, 4 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 2 oil tanker, 3 bulk, 1 multifunction large load carrier; Note - a captive subset of the French register

Telecommunications: NA

FRENCH SOUTHERN AND ANTARCTIC LANDS

Defense Forces

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Note: defense is the responsibility of France

BURKINA
N' Djamena
SUDAN
BENIN
NIGERIA
TOGO
GHANA
Porto-Novo
Lagos
Loma
Accra
CAMEROON
Yaounde
CENTRAL
AFRICAN
REPUBLIC
Bangui
Malabo
EQUATORIAL
GUINEA
CONGO
Libreville
GABON
South
Atlantic
Ocean
ZAIRE
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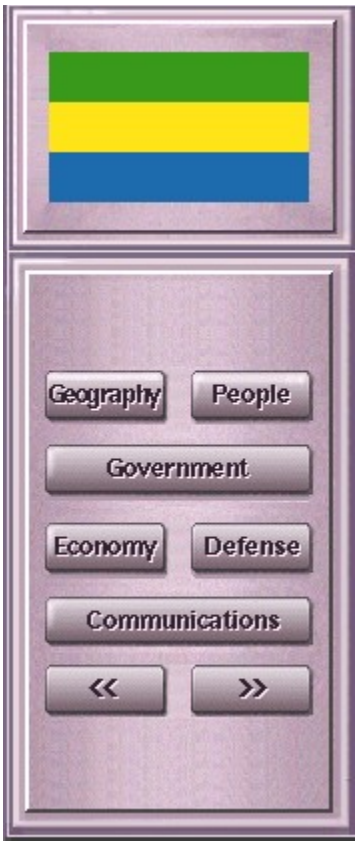
Kinshasa
ANGOLA
Luanda
ANGOLA


Geography
People
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Defense
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GABON

Geography

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Location: Western Africa, bordering the Atlantic Ocean at the Equator between the Congo and Equatorial Guinea

Area:

total area:	267,670 km2
land area:	257,670 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than Colorado

Land Boundaries:

total:	2,551 km
Cameroon:	298 km
Congo:	1,903 km
Equatorial Guinea:	350 km

Coastline: 885 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	24 nm
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: maritime boundary dispute with Equatorial Guinea because of disputed sovereignty over islands in Corisco Bay

Climate: tropical; always hot, humid

Terrain: narrow coastal plain; hilly interior; savanna in east and south

Natural Resources: petroleum, manganese, uranium, gold, timber, iron ore

Land Use:

arable land:	1%
permanent crops:	1%
meadows and pastures:	18%
forest and woodland:	78%
other:	2%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: deforestation

GABON

People

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Population: 1,122,550 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 1.45% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 28.63 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 14.08 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 97.3 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	54.19 years
male:	51.46 years
female:	57.01 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 4.02 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Gabonese (singular and plural)
adjective:	Gabonese

Ethnic divisions:
Note: Bantu tribes including four major tribal groupings (Fang, Eshira, Bapounou, Bateke) Africans and Europeans 100,000, including 27,000 French

Religions:

Christian:	55-75%
Muslim less than:	1%
animist:	NA%

Languages:

French (official):	NA%
Fang:	NA%
Myene:	NA%
Bateke:	NA%
Bapounou/Eschira:	NA%
Bandjabi:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	61%
male:	74%
female:	48%

Labor force: 120,000 salaried
by occupation:

agriculture:	65.0%
industry and commerce:	30.0%

services:	2.5%
government:	2.5%

Note: 58% of population of working age (1983)

GABON

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Gabonese Republic
conventional short form:	Gabon
local long form:	Republique Gabonaise
local short form:	Gabon

Digraph: GB

Type: republic; multiparty presidential regime (opposition parties legalized 1990)

Capital: Libreville

Administrative divisions: 9 provinces; Estuaire, Haut-Ogooue, Moyen-Ogooue, Ngounie, Nyanga, Ogooue-Ivindo, Ogooue-Lolo, Ogooue-Maritime, Woleu-Ntem

Independence: 17 August 1960 (from France)

Constitution: 21 February 1961, revised 15 April 1975

Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court; compulsory ICJ jurisdiction not accepted

National holiday: Renovation Day, 12 March (1968) (Gabonese Democratic Party established)

Political parties and leaders: Gabonese Democratic Party (PDG, former sole party), El Hadj Omar BONGO, president; National Recovery Movement - Lumberjacks (Morena-Bucherons); Gabonese Party for Progress (PGP); National Recovery Movement (Morena-Original); Association for Socialism in Gabon (APSG); Gabonese Socialist Union (USG); Circle for Renewal and Progress (CRP); Union for Democracy and Development (UDD)

Suffrage: 21 years of age; universal

Elections: National Assembly: last held on 28 October 1990 (next to be held by NA); results - percent of vote NA; seats - (120 total, 111 elected) PDG 62, National Recovery Movement - Lumberjacks (Morena-Bucherons) 19, PGP 18, National Recovery Movement (Morena-Original) 7, APSG 6, USG 4, CRP 1, independents 3 President: last held on 9 November 1986 (next to be held December 1993); results - President Omar BONGO was reelected without opposition

Executive branch: president, prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly (Assemblee Nationale)

Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)

Leaders: Chief of State: President El Hadj Omar BONGO (since 2 December 1967) Head of Government: Prime Minister Casimir OYE-MBA (since 3 May 1990)

Member of: ACCT, ACP, AfDB, BDEAC, CCC, CEEAC, ECA, FAO, FZ, G-24, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS (associate), NAM, OAU, OIC, OPEC, UDEAC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: (vacant) chancery: 2034 20th Street NW, Washington, DC 20009 telephone: (202) 797-1000

US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador John C. WILSON IV embassy:

Boulevard de la Mer, Libreville mailing address: B. P. 4000, Libreville telephone: (241) 762003/4, or 743492 FAX: [241] 745-507
Flag: three equal horizontal bands of green (top), yellow, and blue

GABON

Economy

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Overview: The economy, dependent on timber and manganese until the early 1970s, is now dominated by the oil sector. In 1981-85, oil accounted for about 45% of GDP, 80% of export earnings, and 65% of government revenues on average. The high oil prices of the early 1980s contributed to a substantial increase in per capita national income, stimulated domestic demand, reinforced migration from rural to urban areas, and raised the level of real wages to among the highest in Sub-Saharan Africa. The subsequent slide of Gabon's economy, which began with falling oil prices in 1985, was reversed in 1989-90, but debt servicing obligations continue to limit prospects for further domestic development. Real growth in 1991-92 was weak because of a combination of an overstaffed bureaucracy, a large budget deficit, and the continued underdevelopment of the whole economy outside the petroleum sector.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $4.6 billion (1991)

National product real growth rate: 13% (1990 est.)

National product per capita: $4,200 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 0.7% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $1.4 billion; expenditures $1.4 billion, including capital expenditures of $247 million (1990 est.)

Exports: $2.2 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

crude oil:	80%
manganese:	7%
wood:	7%
uranium:	2%

partners:

France:	48%
US:	15%
Germany:	2%
Japan:	2%

Imports: $702 million (c.i.f., 1991 est.)

commodities:

foodstuffs:	NA%
chemical products:	NA%
petroleum products:	NA%
construction materials:	NA%
manufactures:	NA%
machinery:	NA%

partners:

France:	64%

African countries:	7%
US:	5%
Japan:	3%

External debt: $4.4 billion (1991)
Industrial production: growth rate - 10% (1988 est.); accounts for 45% of GDP, including petroleum
Electricity: 315,000 kW capacity; 995 million kWh produced, 920 kWh per capita (1991)
Industries: petroleum, food and beverages, lumbering and plywood, textiles, mining - manganese, uranium, gold, cement
Agriculture: accounts for 10% of GDP (including fishing and forestry); cash crops - cocoa, coffee, palm oil; livestock not developed; importer of food; small fishing operations provide a catch of about 20,000 metric tons; okoume (a tropical softwood) is the most important timber product
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-90), $68 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-90), $2,342 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $27 million
Currency: 1 CFA franc (CFAF) = 100 centimes
Exchange rates: Communaute Financiere Africaine francs (CFAF) per US$1 - 274.06 (January 1993), 264.69 (1992), 282.11 (1991), 272.26 (1990), 319.01 (1989), 297.85 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

GABON

Communications

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Railroads: 649 km 1.437-meter standard-gauge single track (Transgabonese Railroad)

Highways: 7,500 km total; 560 km paved, 960 km laterite, 5,980 km earth

Inland waterways: 1,600 km perennially navigable

Pipelines: crude oil 270 km; petroleum products 14 km

Ports: Owendo, Port-Gentil, Libreville

Merchant marine: 2 cargo ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 18,563 GRT/25,330 DWT

Airports:

total:	68
usable:	56
with permanent-surface runways:	10
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	2
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	22

Telecommunications: adequate system of cable, radio relay, tropospheric scatter links and radiocommunication stations; 15,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 6 AM, 6 FM, 3 (5 repeaters) TV; satellite earth stations - 3 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT and 12 domestic satellite

GABON

Defense Forces

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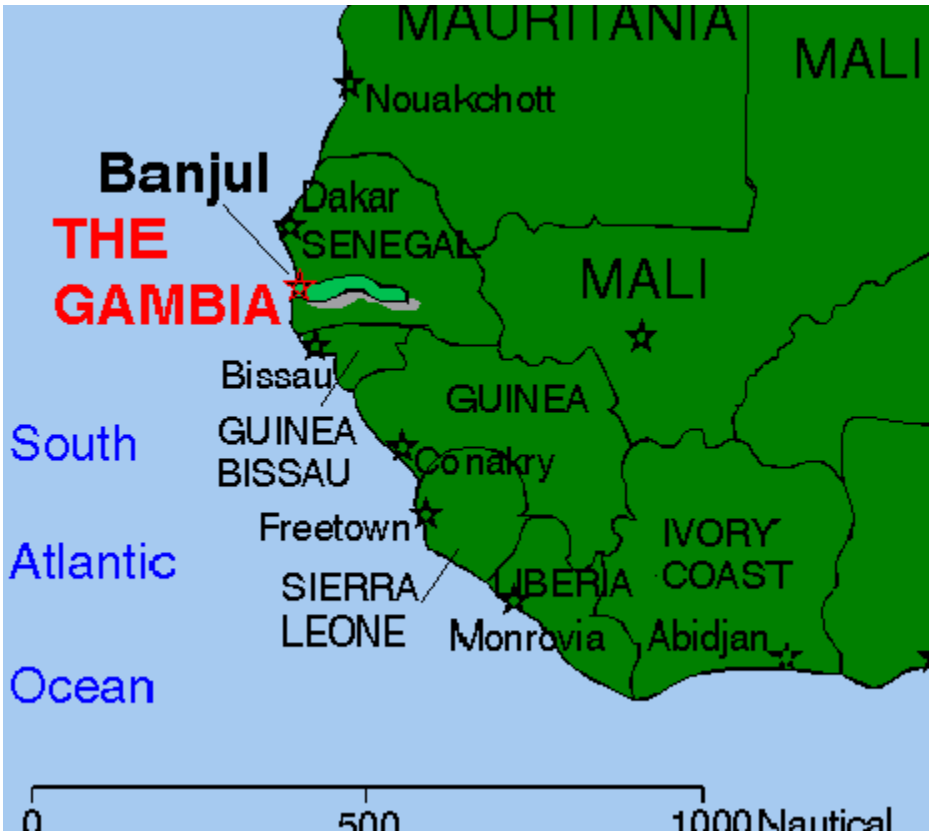
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Presidential Guard, National Gendarmerie, National Police

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 269,066; fit for military service 135,836; reach military age (20) annually 9,680 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $102 million, 3.2% of GDP (1990 est.)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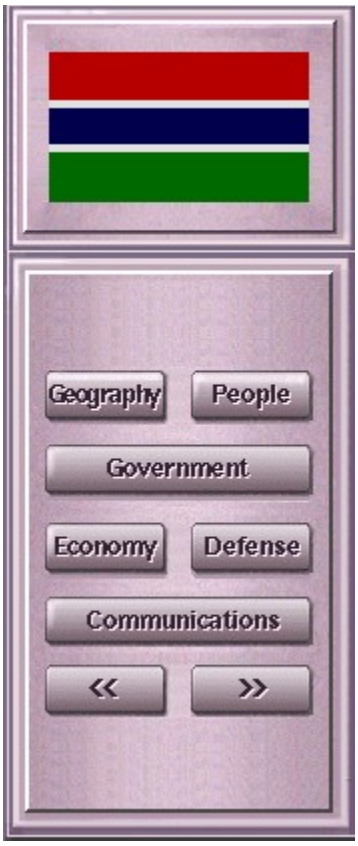
Geography
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THE GAMBIA

Geography

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Location: Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean almost completely surrounded by Senegal

Area:

total area:	11,300 km2
land area:	10,000 km2
comparative area:	slightly more than twice the size of Delaware

Land Boundaries:

total:	740 km
Senegal:	740 km

Coastline: 80 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	18 nm
continental shelf:	not specified
exclusive fishing zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: short section of boundary with Senegal is indefinite

Climate: tropical; hot, rainy season (June to November); cooler, dry season (November to May)

Terrain: flood plain of the Gambia River flanked by some low hills

Natural Resources: fish

Land Use:

arable land:	16%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	9%
forest and woodland:	20%
other:	55%

Irrigated Land: 120 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: deforestation

Note: almost an enclave of Senegal; smallest country on the continent of Africa

THE GAMBIA

People

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Population: 930,249 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 3.07% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 46.85 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 16.1 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 126.3 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	49.61 years
male:	47.41 years
female:	51.87 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.35 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Gambian(s)
adjective:	Gambian

Ethnic divisions:

African:	99%
(Mandinka:	42%
Fula:	18%
Wolof:	16%
Jola:	10%
Serahuli:	9%
other:	4%

non-Gambian 1%
Religions:

Muslim:	90%
Christian:	9%
indigenous beliefs:	1%

Languages:

English (official):	NA%
Mandinka:	NA%
Wolof:	NA%
Fula:	NA%

Note: other indigenous vernaculars
Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	27%
male:	39%
female:	16%

Labor force: 400,000 (1986 est.)

by occupation:

agriculture:	75.0%
industry, commerce, and services:	18.9%
government:	6.1%

Note: 55% population of working age (1983)

THE GAMBIA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: Republic of The Gambia
conventional short form: The Gambia

Digraph: GA Type: republic under multiparty democratic rule Capital: Banjul Administrative divisions: 5 divisions and 1 city*; Banjul*, Lower River, MacCarthy Island, North Bank, Upper River, Western

Independence: 18 February 1965 (from UK; The Gambia and Senegal signed an agreement on 12 December 1981 that called for the creation of a loose confederation to be known as Senegambia, but the agreement was dissolved on 30 September 1989)

Constitution: 24 April 1970

Legal system: based on a composite of English common law, Koranic law, and customary law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Independence Day, 18 February (1965)

Political parties and leaders: People's Progressive Party (PPP), Dawda K. JAWARA, secretary general; National Convention Party (NCP), Sheriff DIBBA; Gambian People's Party (GPP), Hassan Musa CAMARA; United Party (UP), leader NA; People's Democratic Organization of Independence and Socialism (PDOIS), leader NA; People's Democratic Party (PDP), Jabel SALLAH

Suffrage: 21 years of age; universal

Elections: House of Representatives: last held on 11 March 1987 (next to be held by March 1992); results - PPP 56.6%, NCP 27.6%, GPP 14.7%, PDOIS 1%; seats - (43 total, 36 elected) PPP 31, NCP 5 President: last held on 11 March 1987 (next to be held March 1992); results - Sir Dawda JAWARA (PPP) 61.1%, Sherif Mustapha DIBBA (NCP) 25.2%, Assan Musa CAMARA (GPP) 13.7%

Executive branch: president, vice president, Cabinet

Legislative branch: unicameral House of Representatives

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: President Alhaji Sir Dawda Kairaba JAWARA (since 24 April 1970); Vice President Saihou SABALLY (since NA)

Member of: ACP, AfDB, C, CCC, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Ousman A. SALLAH chancery: Suite 720, 1030 15th Street NW, Washington, DC 20005 telephone: (202) 842-1356 or 842-1359 US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Arlene RENDER embassy: Pipeline Road (Kairaba Avenue), Fajara, Banjul mailing address: P. M. B. No. 19, Banjul telephone: [220] 92856 or 92858, 91970, 91971 FAX: (220) 92475

Flag: three equal horizontal bands of red (top), blue with white edges, and green

THE GAMBIA

Economy

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Overview: The Gambia has no important mineral or other Natural Resources and has a limited agricultural base. It is one of the world's poorest countries with a per capita income of about $325. About 75% of the population is engaged in crop production and livestock raising, which contribute 30% to GDP. Small-scale manufacturing activity - processing peanuts, fish, and hides - accounts for less than 10% of GDP. Tourism is a growing industry. The Gambia imports one-third of its food, all fuel, and most manufactured goods. Exports are concentrated on peanut products (about 75% of total value).

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $292 million (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate: 3% (1991)

National product per capita: $325 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 12% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $94 million; expenditures $80 million, including capital expenditures of $25 million (FY91 est.)

Exports: $133 million (f.o.b., FY91 est.)

commodities:

peanuts and peanut products:	NA%
fish:	NA%
cotton lint:	NA%
palm kernels:	NA%

partners:

Japan:	60%
Europe:	29%
Africa:	5%
US:	1%
other:	5% (1989)

Imports: $174 million (f.o.b., FY91 est.)

commodities:

foodstuffs:	NA%
manufactures:	NA%
raw materials:	NA%
fuel:	NA%
machinery and transport:	NA%
equipment:	NA%

partners:

Europe:	57%
Asia:	25%

USSR and Eastern Europe:	9%
US:	6%
other:	3% (1989)

External debt: $336 million (December 1990 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate 6.7%; accounts for 5.8% of GDP (FY90)
Electricity: 30,000 kW capacity; 65 million kWh produced, 75 kWh per capita (1991)
Industries: peanut processing, tourism, beverages, agricultural machinery assembly, woodworking, metalworking, clothing
Agriculture: accounts for 30% of GDP and employs about 75% of the population; imports one-third of food requirements; major export crop is peanuts; other principal crops - millet, sorghum, rice, corn, cassava, palm kernels; livestock - cattle, sheep, goats; forestry and fishing resources not fully exploited
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $93 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $535 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $39 million
Currency: 1 dalasi (D) = 100 bututs
Exchange rates: dalasi (D) per US$1 - 8.673 (October 1992), 8.803 (1991), 7.883 (1990), 7.5846 (1989), 6.7086 (1988), 7.0744 (1987)
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

THE GAMBIA

Communications

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Highways: 3,083 km total; 431 km paved, 501 km gravel/laterite, and 2,151 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 400 km

Ports: Banjul

Airports:

total:	1
usable:	1
with permanent-surface runways:	1
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	1
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	0

Telecommunications: adequate network of radio relay and wire; 3,500 telephones; broadcast stations - 3 AM, 2 FM; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

THE GAMBIA

Defense Forces

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Branches: Army, Navy, National Gendarmerie, National Police

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 201,026; fit for military service 101,642 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $NA, NA% of GDP

Izmir
Denizli
TURKEY
GREECE
Antalya
Adana
Aleppo
Nicosia
CYPRUS
SYRIA
LEBANON
Mediterranean Sea
Beirut
Damascus
ISRAEL
Haifa
Golan Heights
IRAQ
Jerusalem
Amman
GAZA STRIP
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Geography
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Government
Economy
Defense
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GAZA STRIP

Geography

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Note: The war between Israel and the Arab states in June 1967 ended with Israel in control of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the Sinai, and the Golan Heights. As stated in the 1978 Camp David accords and reaffirmed by President Bush's post-Gulf crisis peace initiative, the final status of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, their relationship with their neighbors, and a peace treaty between Israel and Jordan are to be negotiated among the concerned parties. Camp David further specifies that these negotiations will resolve the respective boundaries. Pending the completion of this process, it is US policy that the final status of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip has yet to be determined. In the US view, the term West Bank describes all of the area west of the Jordan River under Jordanian administration before the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. With respect to negotiations envisaged in the framework agreement, however, it is US policy that a distinction must be made between Jerusalem and the rest of the West Bank because of the city's special status and circumstances. Therefore, a negotiated solution for the final status of Jerusalem could be different in character from that of the rest of the West Bank.

Location: Middle East, bordering the eastern Mediterranean Sea, between Egypt and Israel

Area:

total area:	380 km2
land area:	380 km2

comparative area:slightly more than twice the size of Washington, DC

Land Boundaries:

total:	62 km
Egypt:	11 km
Israel:	51 km

Coastline: 40 km

Maritime Claims:

Israeli occupied with status to be determined

International Disputes: Israeli occupied with status to be determined

Climate: temperate, mild winters, dry and warm to hot summers

Terrain: flat to rolling, sand- and dune-covered coastal plain

Natural Resources: negligible

Land Use:

arable land:	13%
permanent crops:	32%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	55%

Irrigated Land: 200 km2

Environment: desertification

GAZA STRIP

People

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Population: 705,834 (July 1993 est.) Note: in addition, there are 4,000 Jewish settlers in the Gaza Strip (1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 3.56% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 45.66 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 5.71 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -4.35 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 38.9 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	67.26 years
male:	66.01 years
female:	68.57 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 7.51 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	NA
adjective:	NA

Ethnic divisions:

Palestinian Arab and other:	99.8%
Jewish:	0.2%

Religions:

Muslim (predominantly Sunni):	99%
Christian:	0.7%
Jewish:	0.3%

Languages:

Arabic:	NA%
Hebrew (spoken by Israeli settlers):	NA%
English (widely understood):	NA%

Literacy:

total population:	NA%
male:	NA%
female:	NA%

Labor force: NA
by occupation:

small industry, commerce and business:	32.0%
construction:	24.4%
service and other:	25.5%
agriculture:	18.1% (1984)

Note: excluding Israeli Jewish settlers

GAZA STRIP

Government

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Note: The Gaza Strip is currently governed by Israeli military authorities and Israeli civil administration. It is US policy that the final status of the Gaza Strip will be determined by negotiations among the concerned parties. These negotiations will determine how this area is to be governed.

Names:

conventional long form:	none
conventional short form:	Gaza Strip
local long form:	none
local short form:	Qita Ghazzah

Digraph: GZ

GAZA STRIP

Economy

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Overview: In 1990 roughly 40% of Gaza Strip workers were employed across the border by Israeli industrial, construction, and agricultural enterprises, with worker remittances accounting for about one-third of GNP. The construction, agricultural, and industrial sectors account for about 15%, 12%, and 8% of GNP, respectively. Gaza depends upon Israel for some 90% of its external trade. Unrest in the territory in 1988-93 (intifadah) has raised unemployment and substantially lowered the standard of living of Gazans. The Persian Gulf crisis and its aftershocks also have dealt severe blows to Gaza since August 1990. Worker remittances from the Gulf states have plunged, unemployment has increased, and exports have fallen dramatically. The area's economic outlook remains bleak.

National product: GNP - exchange rate conversion - $380 million (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate: -30% (1991 est.)

National product per capita: $590 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 9% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate: 20% (1990 est.)

Budget: revenues $33.8 million; expenditures $33.3 million, including capital expenditures of $NA (FY88)

Exports: $30 million (f.o.b., 1989)

commodities:

citrus:	NA%

partners:

Israel:	NA%
Egypt:	NA%

Imports: $255 million (c.i.f., 1989)

commodities:

food:	NA%
consumer goods:	NA%
construction materials:	NA%

partners:

Israel:	NA%
Egypt:	NA%

External debt: $NA

Industrial production: growth rate 10% (1989); accounts for about 8% of GNP

Electricity: power supplied by Israel

Industries: generally small family businesses that produce textiles, soap, olive-wood carvings, and mother-of-pearl souvenirs; the Israelis have established some small-scale modern industries in an industrial center

Agriculture: accounts for about 12% of GNP; olives, citrus and other fruits, vegetables, beef, dairy products

Economic aid: NA

Currency: 1 new Israeli shekel (NIS) = 100 new agorot
Exchange rates: new Israeli shekels (NIS) per US$1 - 2.6480 (November 1992), 2.4591 (1992), 2.2791 (1991), 2.0162 (1990), 1.9164 (1989), 1.5989 (1988), 1.5946 (1987)
Fiscal year: calendar year (since 1 January 1992)

GAZA STRIP

Communications

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Railroads: one line, abandoned and in disrepair, some trackage remains

Highways: small, poorly developed indigenous road network

Ports: facilities for small boats to service the city of Gaza

Airports:

total:	1
useable:	1
with permanent-surface runways:	0
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	0
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	0

Telecommunications: broadcast stations - no AM, no FM, no TV

GAZA STRIP

Defense Forces

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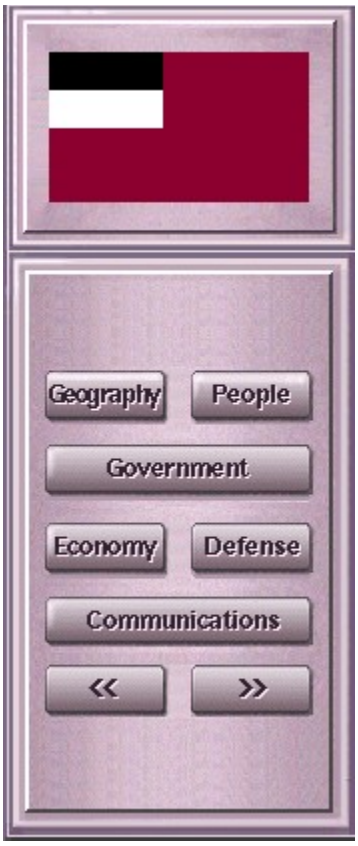
Branches: NA

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 136,311; fit for military service NA (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $NA, NA% of GDP

UKRAINE
Ankara
Black
Sea
RUSSIA
GEORGIA
Poti
Batumi
Kutaisi
Tbilisi
TURKEY
ARMENIA
Yerevan
KAZAKHSTAN
Caspian
Sea
SYRIA
AZERBAIJAN
Baku
Jordan
IRAQ
IRAN
TURKMENISTAN
Baghdad
Tehran
Ashkhabad


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
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GEORGIA

Geography

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Location: Southeastern Europe, bordering the Black Sea, between Turkey and Russia

Area:

total area:	69,700 km2
land area:	69,700 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than South Carolina

Land Boundaries:

total:	1,461 km
Armenia:	164 km
Azerbaijan:	322 km
Russia:	723 km
Turkey:	252km

Coastline: 310 km

Maritime Claims:

Note: 12 nm in 1973 USSR-Turkish Protocol concerning the sea boundary between the two states in the Black Sea; Georgia claims the coastline along the Black Sea as its international waters, although it cannot control this area and the Russian navy and commercial ships transit freely

International Disputes: none

Climate: warm and pleasant; Mediterranean-like on Black Sea coast

Terrain: largely mountainous with Great Caucasus Mountains in the north and Lesser Caucasus Mountains in the south; Kolkhida Lowland opens to the Black Sea in the west; Kura River Basin in the east; good soils in river valley flood plains, foothills of Kolkhida lowland

Natural Resources: forest lands, hydropower, manganese deposits, iron ores, copper, minor coal and oil deposits; coastal climate and soils allow for important tea and citrus growth

Land Use:

arable land:	NA%
permanent crops:	NA%
meadows and pastures:	NA%
forest and woodland:	NA%
other:	NA%

Irrigated Land: 4,660 km2 (1990)

Environment: air pollution, particularly in Rustavi; heavy pollution of Kura River, Black Sea

GEORGIA

People

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Population: 5,634,296 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.85% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 16.48 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 8.68 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0.64 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.) Note - this data may be low because of movement of Ossetian, Russian, and Abkhaz refugees due to ongoing conflicts
Infant mortality rate: 24.2 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	72.58 years
male:	68.89 years
female:	76.46 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.21 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Georgian(s)
adjective:	Georgian

Ethnic divisions:

Georgian:	70.1%
Armenian:	8.1%
Russian:	6.3%
Azeri:	5.7%
Ossetian:	3%
Abkhaz:	1.8%
other:	5%

Religions:

Georgian Orthodox:	65%
Russian Orthodox:	10%
Muslim:	11%
Armenian Orthodox:	8%
unknown:	6%

Languages:

Armenian:	7%
Azerbaijani:	6%
Georgian:	71% (official)
Russian:	9%
other:	7%

Literacy:

Note: age 9-49 can read and write (1970)

total population:	100%
male:	100%
female:	100%

Labor force: 2.763 million

by occupation:

industry and construction:	31%
agriculture and forestry:	25%
other:	44% (1990)

GEORGIA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Georgia
conventional short form:	Georgia
local long form:	Sakartvelo Respublika
local short form:	Sakartvelo
former:	Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic

Digraph: GG

Type: republic

Capital: T'bilisi (Tbilisi)

Administrative divisions: 2 autonomous republics (avtomnoy respubliki, singular - avtom respublika); Abkhazia (Sukhumi), Ajaria (Batumi) Note: the administrative centers of the autonomous republics are included in parentheses; there are no oblasts - the rayons around T'bilisi are under direct republic jurisdiction; also included is the South Ossetia Autonomous Oblast

Independence: 9 April 1991 (from Soviet Union)

Constitution: adopted NA 1921; currently amending constitution for Parliamentary and popular review by late 1995

Legal system: based on civil law system

National holiday: Independence Day, 9 April 1991

Political parties and leaders: All-Georgian Merab Kostava Society, Vazha ADAMIA, chairman; All-Georgian Traditionalists' Union, Akakiy ASATIANI, chairman; Georgian National Front - Radical Union, Ruslan GONGADZE, chairman; Georgian Social Democratic Party, Guram MUCHAIDZE, chairman; Green Party, Zurab ZHVANIA, chairman; Monarchist-Conservative Party (MCP), Temur ZHORZHOLIANI, chairman; Georgian Popular Front (GPF), Nodar NATADZE, chairman; National Democratic Party (NDP), Georgi CHANTURIA, chairman; National Independence Party (NIP), Irakli TSERETELI and Irakli BATIASHVILI, chairmen; Charter 1991 Party, Tedo PAATASHVILI, chairman; Democratic Georgia Party, Georgiy SHENGELAYA, Chairman; Peace Bloc; Unity; October 11

Other political or pressure groups: supporters of ousted President GAMSAKHURDIA boycotted the October elections and remain an important source of opposition and instability

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: Chairman of Parliament: last held NA October 1992 (next to be held NA); results - Eduard SHEVARDNADZE 95% Georgian Parliament (Supreme Soviet): last held 11 October 1992 (next to be held NA); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (225 total) number of seats by party NA; Note - representatives of 26 parties elected; Peace Bloc, October 11, Unity, National Democratic Party, and the Greens Party won the largest representation

Executive branch: chairman of Parliament, Council of Ministers, prime minister

Legislative branch: unicameral Parliament

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Leaders: Chief of State: Chairman of Parliament Eduard Amvrosiyevich SHEVARDNADZE (since 10 March 1992) Head of Government: Prime Minister Tengiz SIGUA (since NA January 1992); First Deputy Prime Minister Roman GOTSIRIDZE (since NA); Deputy Prime Ministers Aleksandr KAVADZE, Avtandil MARGIANI, Zurab KERVALISHVILI (since NA)
Member of: BSEC, CSCE, EBRD, IBRD, IMF, NACC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, WHO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: NA chancery: NA telephone: NA
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Kent N. BROWN embassy: #25 Antoneli Street, T'bilisi mailing address: APO AE 09862 telephone: (7) 8832-74-46-23
Flag: maroon field with small rectangle in upper hoist side corner; rectangle divided horizontally with black on top, white below

GEORGIA

Economy

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Overview: Among the former Soviet republics, Georgia has been Noted for its Black Sea tourist industry, its large output of citrus fruits and tea, and an industrial sector that accounted, however, for less than 2% of the USSR's output. Another salient characteristic of the economy has been a flourishing private sector (compared with the other republics). About 25% of the labor force is employed in agriculture. Mineral resources consist of manganese and copper, and, to a lesser extent, molybdenum, arsenic, tungsten, and mercury. Except for very small quantities of domestic oil, gas, and coal, fuel must be imported from neighboring republics. Oil and its products have been delivered by pipeline from Azerbaijan to the port of Batumi for export and local refining. Gas has been supplied in pipelines from Krasnodar and Stavropol'. The dismantling of central economic controls has been delayed by political factionalism, marked by bitter armed struggles. In early 1993 the Georgian economy was operating at well less than half capacity due to disruptions in fuel supplies and vital transportation links as a result of conflicts in Abkhazia and South Ossetia, antigovernment activity in Western Georgia, and Azerbaijani pressure against Georgian assistance for Armenia. To restore economic viability, Georgia must establish domestic peace and must maintain economic ties to the other former Soviet republics while developing new links to the West.

National product: GDP $NA

National product real growth rate: -35% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $NA

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 50% per month (January 1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: 3% but large numbers of underemployed workers

Budget: revenues $NA; expenditures $NA, including capital expenditures of $NA

Exports: $NA

commodities:

- citrus fruits: NA%
- tea: NA%
- other agricultural products: NA%

diverse types of machinery NA%ferrous and nonferrous metals; textiles NA%partners:Russia NA%Turkey NA%Armenia NA%Azerbaijan (1992) NA%

Imports: $NA

commodities:

- machinery and parts: NA%
- fuel: NA%
- transport equipment: NA%
- textiles: NA%

partners:

- Russia: NA%
- Ukraine (1992): NA%

External debt: $650 million (1991 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate -50% (1992)
Electricity: 4,875,000 kW capacity; 15,800 million kWh produced, about 2,835 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: heavy industrial products include raw steel, rolled steel, cement, lumber; machine tools, foundry equipment, electric mining locomotives, tower cranes, electric welding equipment, machinery for food preparation, meat packing, dairy, and fishing industries; air-conditioning electric motors up to 100 kW in size, electric motors for cranes, magnetic starters for motors; devices for control of industrial processes; trucks, tractors, and other farm machinery; light industrial products, including cloth, hosiery, and shoes
Agriculture: accounted for 97% of former USSR citrus fruits and 93% of former USSR tea; berries and grapes; sugar; vegetables, grains, potatoes; cattle, pigs, sheep, goats, poultry; tobacco
Illicit drugs: illicit producers of cannabis and opium; mostly for domestic consumption; used as transshipment point for illicit drugs to Western Europe
Economic aid: NA
Currency: coupons introduced in April 1993 to be followed by introduction of the lari at undetermined future date; Russian ruble remains official currency until introduction of the lari
Exchange rates: rubles per US$1 - 415 (24 December 1992) but subject to wide fluctuations
Fiscal year: calendar year

GEORGIA

Communications

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Railroads: 1,570 km, does not include industrial lines (1990)

Highways: 33,900 km total; 29,500 km hard surfaced, 4,400 km earth (1990)

Pipelines: crude oil 370 km, refined products 300 km, natural gas 440 km (1992)

Ports: coastal - Batumi, Poti, Sukhumi

Merchant marine: 47 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 658,192 GRT/1,014,056 DWT; includes 16 bulk cargo, 30 oil tanker, and 1 specialized liquid carrier

Airports:

total:	37
useable:	26
with permanent-surface runways:	19
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	10
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	9

Telecommunications: poor telephone service; as of 1991, 672,000 republic telephone lines providing 12 lines per 100 persons; 339,000 unsatisfied applications for telephones (31 January 1992); international links via landline to CIS members and Turkey; low capacity satellite earth station and leased international connections via the Moscow international gateway switch; international electronic mail and telex service established

Note: transportation network is disrupted by ethnic conflict, criminal activities, and fuel shortages

GEORGIA

Defense Forces

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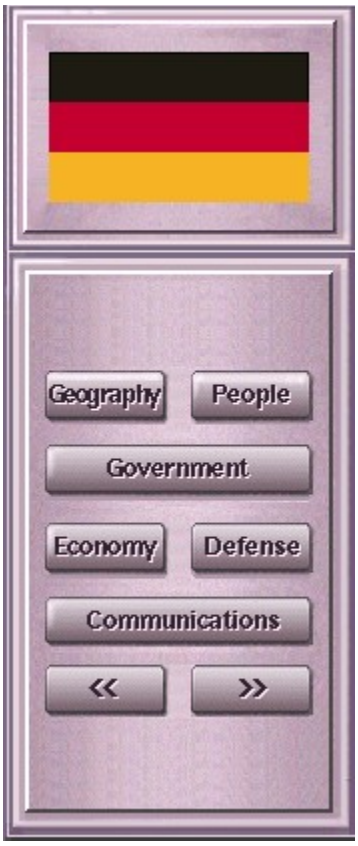
Branches: Army, National Guard, Interior Ministry Troops

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,338,606; fit for military service 1,066,309; reach military age (18) annually 43,415 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: $NA, NA% of GNP

Note: Georgian forces are poorly organized and not fully under the government's control

NORWAY
SWEDEN
SWEDEN
ESTONIA
LATVIA
LITHUANIA
Baltic Sea
DENMARK
North Sea
R.S.F.S.R.
Hamburg
Hannover
Berlin
UNITED KINGDOM
NETH.
GERMANY
POLAND
COMMON INDEPEND
Belgium
Bonn
LUX.
Frankfurt
Le Havre
CZECH REPUBLIC
SLOVAKREPUBLIC
Munich
AUSTRIA
SWITZ.
HUNGARY
ROMANIA
FRANCE
SLOVENIA
VOJVODINA
CROATIA
BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA
SERBIA YUGOSLAVIA
BULGA
ITALY
Adriatic Sea
MONACO
ANDORRA
Corsica
MONTENEGRO
MACEDONIA


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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GERMANY

Geography

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Location: Western Europe, bordering the North Sea between France and Poland

Area:

total area:	356,910 km2
land area:	349,520 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than Montana

Note: includes the formerly separate Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic, and Berlin following formal unification on 3 October 1990

Land Boundaries:

total:	3,621 km
Austria:	784 km
Belgium:	167 km
Czech Republic:	646 km
Denmark:	68 km
France:	451 km
Luxembourg:	138 km
Netherlands:	577 km
Poland:	456 km
Switzerland:	334 km

Coastline: 2,389 km

Maritime Claims:

continental shelf:	200 m depth or to depth of exploitation
exclusive fishing zone:	200 nm

territorial sea:3 nm in North Sea and Schleswig-Holstein coast of Baltic Sea (extends, at one point, to 16 nm in the Helgolander Bucht); 12 nm in remainder of Baltic Sea

International Disputes: none

Climate: temperate and marine; cool, cloudy, wet winters and summers; occasional warm, tropical foehn wind; high relative humidity

Terrain: lowlands in north, uplands in center, Bavarian Alps in south

Natural Resources: iron ore, coal, potash, timber, lignite, uranium, copper, natural gas, salt, nickel

Land Use:

arable land:	34%
permanent crops:	1%
meadows and pastures:	16%
forest and woodland:	30%
other:	19%

Irrigated Land: 4,800 km2 (1989 est.)
Environment: air and water pollution; groundwater, lakes, and air quality in eastern Germany are especially bad; significant deforestation in the eastern mountains caused by air pollution and acid rain
Note: strategic location on North European Plain and along the entrance to the Baltic Sea

GERMANY

People

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Population: 80,767,591 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.4% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 11 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 11 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 4 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 7 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	76 years
male:	73 years
female:	79 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.4 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	German(s)
adjective:	German

Ethnic divisions:

German:	95.1%
Turkish:	2.3%
Italians:	0.7%
Greeks:	0.4%
Poles:	0.4%
other:	1.1% (made up largely of people fleeing the war in the former Yugoslavia)

Religions:

Protestant:	45%
Roman Catholic:	37%
unaffiliated or other:	18%

Languages:

German:	100%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1977 est.)
total population: 99% male: NA% female: NA%
Labor force: 36.75 million
by occupation:

industry:	41%
agriculture:	6%
other:	53% (1987)

GERMANY

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Federal Republic of Germany
conventional short form:	Germany
local long form:	Bundesrepublik Deutschland
local short form:	Deutschland

Digraph: GM

Type: federal republic

Capital: Berlin Note: the shift from Bonn to Berlin will take place over a period of years with Bonn retaining many administrative functions and several ministries

Administrative divisions: 16 states (laender, singular - land); Baden-Wuerttemberg, Bayern, Berlin, Brandenburg, Bremen, Hamburg, Hessen, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Niedersachsen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Rheinland-Pfalz, Saarland, Sachsen, Sachsen-Anhalt, Schleswig-Holstein, Thuringen

Independence: 18 January 1871 (German Empire unification); divided into four zones of occupation (UK, US, USSR, and later, France) in 1945 following World War II; Federal Republic of Germany (FRG or West Germany) proclaimed 23 May 1949 and included the former UK, US, and French zones; German Democratic Republic (GDR or East Germany) proclaimed 7 October 1949 and included the former USSR zone; unification of West Germany and East Germany took place 3 October 1990; all four power rights formally relinquished 15 March 1991

Constitution: 23 May 1949, provisional constitution known as Basic Law

Legal system: civil law system with indigenous concepts; judicial review of legislative acts in the Federal Constitutional Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: German Unity Day, 3 October (1990)

Political parties and leaders: Christian Democratic Union (CDU), Helmut KOHL, chairman; Christian Social Union (CSU), Theo WAIGEL, chairman; Free Democratic Party (FDP), Klaus KINKEL, chairman; Social Democratic Party (SPD); Green Party, Ludger VOLMER, Christine WEISKE, co-chairmen (after the 2 December 1990 election the East and West German Green Parties united); Alliance 90 united to form one party in September 1991, Petra MORAWE, chairwoman; Party of Democratic Socialism (PDS), Gregor GYSI, chairman; Republikaner, Franz SCHOENHUBER; National Democratic Party (NPD), Walter BACHMANN; Communist Party (DKP), Rolf PRIEMER

Other political or pressure groups: expellee, refugee, and veterans groups

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: Federal Diet: last held 2 December 1990 (next to be held October 1994); results - CDU 36.7%, SPD 33.5%, FDP 11.0%, CSU 7.1%, Green Party (West Germany) 3.9%, PDS 2.4%, Republikaner 2.1%, Alliance 90/Green Party (East Germany) 1.2%, other 2.1%; seats - (662 total, 656 statutory with special rules to allow for slight expansion) CDU 268, SPD 239, FDP 79, CSU 51, PDS 17, Alliance 90/Green Party (East Germany) 8; Note - special rules for this election allowed former East German parties to win seats if they received at least 5% of vote in eastern Germany

Executive branch: president, chancellor, Cabinet

Legislative branch: bicameral parliament (no official name for the two chambers as a whole) consists of an upper chamber or Federal Council (Bundesrat) and a lower chamber or Federal Diet (Bundestag)
Judicial branch: Federal Constitutional Court (Bundesverfassungsgericht)
Leaders: Chief of State: President Dr. Richard von WEIZSACKER (since 1 July 1984) Head of Government: Chancellor Dr. Helmut KOHL (since 4 October 1982)
Member of: AfDB, AG (observer), AsDB, Australian Group, BDEAC, BIS, CBSS, CCC, CDB (non-regional), CE, CERN, COCOM, CSCE, EBRD, EC, ECE, EIB, ESA, FAO, G-5, G-7, G-10, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LORCS, MTCR, NACC, NAM (guest), NATO, NEA, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNHCR, UNTAC, UPU, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Juergen RUHFUS chancery: 4645 Reservoir Road NW, Washington, DC 20007 telephone: (202) 298-4000 consulates general: Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, San Francisco, Seattle consulates: Manila (Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands) and Wellington (America Samoa)
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Robert M. KIMMITT embassy: Deichmanns Avenue, 5300 Bonn 2, Unit 21701 mailing address: APO AE 09080 telephone: [49] (228) 3391 FAX: [49] (228) 339-2663 branch office: Berlin consulates general: Frankfurt, Hamburg, Leipzig, Munich, and Stuttgart
Flag: three equal horizontal bands of black (top), red, and yellow

GERMANY

Economy

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Overview: With the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe in 1989, prospects seemed bright for a fairly rapid incorporation of East Germany into the highly successful West German economy. The Federal Republic, however, continues to experience difficulties in integrating and modernizing eastern Germany, and the tremendous costs of unification have sunk western Germany deeper into recession. The western German economy grew by less than 1% in 1992 as the Bundesbank set high interest rates to offset the inflationary effects of large government deficits and high wage settlements. Eastern Germany grew by 6.8% in 1992 but this was from a shrunken base. Despite government transfers to the east amounting to nearly $110 billion annually, a self-sustaining economy in the region is still some years away. The bright spots are eastern Germany's construction, transportation, telecommunications, and service sectors, which have experienced strong growth. Western Germany has an advanced market economy and is a world leader in exports. It has a highly urbanized and skilled population that enjoys excellent living standards, abundant leisure time, and comprehensive social welfare benefits. Western Germany is relatively poor in Natural Resources, coal being the most important mineral. Western Germany's world-class companies manufacture technologically advanced goods. The region's economy is mature: services and manufacturing account for the dominant share of economic activity, and raw materials and semimanufactured goods constitute a large portion of imports. In recent years, manufacturing has accounted for about 31% of GDP, with other sectors contributing lesser amounts. Gross fixed investment in 1992 accounted for about 21.5% of GDP. GDP in the western region is now $20,000 per capita, or 85% of US per capita GDP. Eastern Germany's economy appears to be changing from one anchored on manufacturing into a more service-oriented economy. The German government, however, is intent on maintaining a manufacturing base in the east and is considering a policy for subsidizing industrial cores in the region. Eastern Germany's share of all-German GDP is only 7% and eastern productivity is just 30% that of the west even though eastern wages are at roughly 70% of western levels. The privatization agency for eastern Germany, Treuhand, has privatized more than four-fifths of the almost 12,000 firms under its control and will likely wind down operations in 1994. Private investment in the region continues to be lackluster, resulting primarily from the deepening recession in western Germany and excessively high eastern wages. Eastern Germany has one of the world's largest reserves of low-grade lignite coal but little else in the way of mineral resources. The quality of statistics from eastern Germany is improving, yet many gaps remain; the federal government began producing all-German data for select economic statistics at the start of 1992. The most challenging economic problem is promoting eastern Germany's economic reconstruction - specifically, finding the right mix of fiscal, monetary, regulatory, and tax policies that will spur investment in eastern Germany - without destabilizing western Germany's economy or damaging relations with West European partners. The government hopes a "solidarity pact" among labor unions, business, state governments, and the SPD opposition will provide the right mix of wage restraints, investment incentives, and spending cuts to stimulate eastern recovery. Finally, the homogeneity of the German economic culture has been changed by the admission of large numbers of immigrants.

National product: Germany: GDP - purchasing power equivalent - $1.398 trillion (1992) western: GDP - purchasing power equivalent - $1.294 trillion (1992) eastern: GDP - purchasing power equivalent - $104 billion (1992)
National product real growth rate: Germany: 1.5% (1992) western: 0.9% (1992) eastern: 8% (1992)
National product per capita: Germany: $17,400 (1992) western: $20,000 (1992) eastern: $6,500 (1992)
Inflation rate (consumer prices): western: 4% (1992) eastern: NA%
Unemployment rate: western: 7.1% (1992) eastern: 13.5% (December 1992)
Budget: western (federal, state, local): revenues $684 billion; expenditures $704 billion, including capital expenditures $NA (1990) eastern: revenues $NA; expenditures $NA, including capital expenditures of $NA
Exports: $378.0 billion (f.o.b., 1991)
commodities:
manufactures: 86.6%
Note: including machines and machine tools, chemicals, motor vehicles, iron and steel products
agricultural products 4.9%raw materials 2.3%fuels 1.3%partners:EC 54.3%(France 12.9%Netherlands 8.3%Italy 9.3%UK 7.7%Belgium-Luxembourg 7.4%)other Western Europe 17.0%US 6.4%Eastern Europe 5.6%OPEC 3.4% (1992)
Imports: $354.5 billion (f.o.b., 1991)
commodities:
manufactures: 68.5%
agricultural products: 12.0%
fuels: 9.7%
raw materials: 7.1%
partners:
EC: 52.0
(France: 12.0%
Netherlands: 9.6%
Italy: 9.2%
UK: 6.8%,
Belgium-Luxembourg: 7.0%)
other Western Europe 15.2%
US 6.6%Eastern Europe 5.5%OPEC 2.4% (1992)
External debt: $NA
Industrial production: western: growth rates -5% (1992 est.) eastern: $NA
Electricity: 134,000,000 kW capacity; 580,000 million kWh produced, 7,160 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: western: among world's largest producers of iron, steel, coal, cement, chemicals, machinery, vehicles, machine tools, electronics; food and beverages eastern: metal fabrication, chemicals, brown coal, shipbuilding, machine building, food and beverages, textiles, petroleum refining
Agriculture: western: accounts for about 2% of GDP (including fishing and forestry); diversified crop and livestock farming; principal crops and livestock include potatoes, wheat, barley, sugar beets, fruit, cabbage, cattle, pigs, poultry; net importer of food; fish catch of 202,000 metric tons in 1987 eastern: accounts for about 10% of GDP (including fishing and forestry); principal crops - wheat, rye, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, fruit; livestock products include pork, beef, chicken, milk, hides and skins; net importer of food; fish catch of 193,600 metric tons in 1987
Illicit drugs: source of precursor chemicals for South American cocaine processors
Economic aid: western: donor - ODA and OOF commitments (1970-89), $75.5 billion eastern: donor - $4.0 billion extended bilaterally to non-Communist less developed countries (1956-89)
Currency: 1 deutsche mark (DM) = 100 pfennige
Exchange rates: deutsche marks (DM) per US$1 - 1.6158 (January 1993), 1.5617 (1992), 1.6595

(1991), 1.6157 (1990), 1.8800 (1989), 1.7562 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

GERMANY

Communications

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Railroads: western: 31,443 km total; 27,421 km government owned, 1.435-meter standard gauge (12,491 km double track, 11,501 km electrified); 4,022 km nongovernment owned, including 3,598 km 1.435-meter standard gauge (214 km electrified) and 424 km 1.000-meter gauge (186 km electrified) eastern: 14,025 km total; 13,750 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 275 km 1.000-meter or other narrow gauge; 3,830 (est.) km 1.435-meter standard gauge double-track; 3,475 km overhead electrified (1988)

Highways: western: 466,305 km total; 169,568 km primary, includes 6,435 km autobahn, 32,460 km national highways (Bundesstrassen), 65,425 km state highways (Landesstrassen), 65,248 km county roads (Kreisstrassen); 296,737 km of secondary communal roads (Gemeindestrassen) eastern: 124,604 km total; 47,203 km concrete, asphalt, stone block, of which 1,855 km are autobahn and limited access roads, 11,326 km are trunk roads, and 34,022 km are regional roads; 77,401 km municipal roads (1988)

Inland waterways: western: 5,222 km, of which almost 70% are usable by craft of 1,000-metric-ton capacity or larger; major rivers include the Rhine and Elbe; Kiel Canal is an important connection between the Baltic Sea and North Sea eastern: 2,319 km (1988)

Pipelines: crude oil 3,644 km; petroleum products 3,946 km; natural gas 97,564 km (1988)

Ports: coastal - Bremerhaven, Brunsbuttel, Cuxhaven, Emden, Bremen, Hamburg, Kiel, Lubeck, Wilhelmshaven, Rostock, Wismar, Stralsund, Sassnitz; inland - 31 major on Rhine and Elbe rivers

Merchant marine: 565 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 4,928,759 GRT/6,292,193 DWT; includes 5 short-sea passenger, 3 passenger, 303 cargo, 10 refrigerated cargo, 134 container, 28 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 5 railcar carrier, 7 barge carrier, 9 oil tanker, 21 chemical tanker, 17 liquefied gas tanker, 5 combination ore/oil, 6 combination bulk, 12 bulk; Note - the German register includes ships of the former East and West Germany; during 1991 the fleet underwent major restructuring as surplus ships were sold off

Airports:

total:	499
usable:	492
with permanent-surface runways:	271
with runways over 3,659 m:	5
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	59
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	67

Telecommunications: western: highly developed, modern telecommunication service to all parts of the country; fully adequate in all respects; 40,300,000 telephones; intensively developed, highly redundant cable and microwave radio relay networks, all completely automatic; broadcast stations - 80 AM, 470 FM, 225 (6,000 repeaters) TV; 6 submarine coaxial cables; satellite earth stations - 12 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT antennas, 2 Indian Ocean INTELSAT antennas, EUTELSAT, and domestic systems; 2 HF radiocommunication centers; tropospheric links eastern: badly needs modernization; 3,970,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 23 AM, 17 FM, 21 TV (15 Soviet TV repeaters); 6,181,860

TVs; 6,700,000 radios; 1 satellite earth station operating in INTELSAT and Intersputnik systems

GERMANY

Defense Forces

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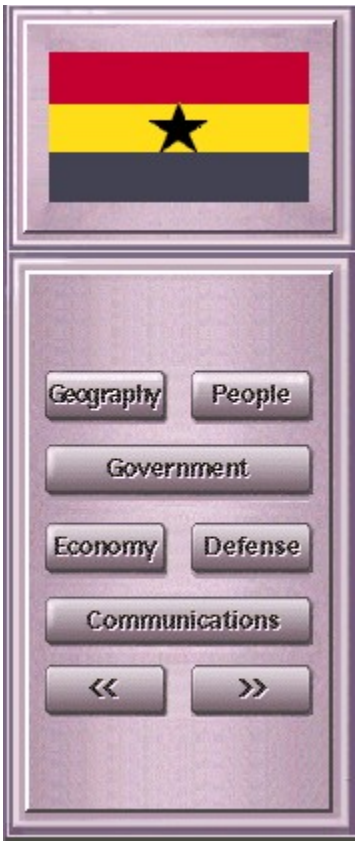
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 20,295,655; fit for military service 17,577,570; reach military age (18) annually 411,854 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $42.4 billion, 2.2% of GDP (1992)

Nouakchott
MAURITANIA
MALI
NIGER
SENEGAL
Bamako
Niamey
BURKINA
Ouagadougou
GUINEA
BENIN
NIGERIA
Conakry
Freetown
IVORY
COAST
TOGO
GHANA
Porto-Novo
SIERRA
LEONE
Monrovia
Abidjan
Lome
LIBERIA
Accra
South Atlantic Ocean
0
500
1000 Nautical Miles


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
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GHANA

Geography

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Location: Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean between Cote d'Ivoire and Togo

Area:

total area:	238,540 km2
land area:	230,020 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than Oregon

Land Boundaries:

total:	2,093 km
Burkina:	548 km
Cote d'Ivoire:	668 km
Togo:	877 km

Coastline: 539 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	24 nm
continental shelf:	200 nm
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical; warm and comparatively dry along southeast coast; hot and humid in southwest; hot and dry in north

Terrain: mostly low plains with dissected plateau in south-central area

Natural Resources: gold, timber, industrial diamonds, bauxite, manganese, fish, rubber

Land Use:

arable land:	5%
permanent crops:	7%
meadows and pastures:	15%
forest and woodland:	37%
other:	36%

Irrigated Land: 80 km2 (1989)

Environment: recent drought in north severely affecting marginal agricultural activities; deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; dry, northeasterly harmattan wind (January to March)

Note: Lake Volta is the world's largest artificial lake

GHANA

People

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Population: 16,699,105 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 3.12% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 44.66 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 12.52 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -1 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 84.5 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	55.19 years
male:	53.27 years
female:	57.17 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.21 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Ghanaian(s)
adjective:	Ghanaian

Ethnic divisions:

black African:	99.8%

major tribes:

Akan:	44%
Moshi-Dagomba:	16%
Ewe:	13%
Ga:	8%
European and other:	0.2%

Religions:

indigenous beliefs:	38%
Muslim:	30%
Christian:	24%
other:	8%

Languages:

English (official):	NA%

Note: African languages, including Akan, Moshi-Dagomba, Ewe, and Ga

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	60%
male:	70%
female:	51%

Labor force: 3.7 million

by occupation:

agriculture and fishing:	54.7%
industry:	18.7%
sales and clerical:	15.2%,
services, transportation, and communications:	7.7%
professional:	3.7%

Note: 48% of population of working age (1983)

GHANA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Ghana
conventional short form:	Ghana
former:	Gold Coast

Digraph: GH

Type: constitutional democracy

Capital: Accra

Administrative divisions: 10 regions; Ashanti, Brong-Ahafo, Central, Eastern, Greater Accra, Northern, Upper East, Upper West, Volta, Western

Independence: 6 March 1957 (from UK)

Constitution: new constitution approved 28 April 1992

Legal system: based on English common law and customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 6 March (1957)

Political parties and leaders: National Democratic Congress, Jerry John Rawlings; New Patriotic Party, Albert Adu BOAHEN; People's Heritage Party, Alex Erskine; various other smaller parties

Suffrage: universal at 18

Elections: President: last held 3 November 1992 (next to be held NA) National Assembly: last held 29 December 1992 (next to be held NA)

Executive branch: president, cabinet

Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: President Jerry John RAWLINGS (since 3 November 1992)

Member of: ACP, AfDB, C, CCC, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-24, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO, ITU, LORCS, MINURSO, NAM, OAU, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNIKOM, UNPROFOR, UNTAC, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Dr. Joseph ABBEY chancery: 3512 International Drive NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 686-4520 consulate general: New York

US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Kenneth L. BROWN embassy: Ring Road East, East of Danquah Circle, Accra mailing address: P. O. Box 194, Accra telephone: [233] (21) 775348, 775349, 775295 or 775298 FAX: [233] (21) 776008

Flag: three equal horizontal bands of red (top), yellow, and green with a large black five-pointed star centered in the gold band; uses the popular pan-African colors of Ethiopia; similar to the flag of Bolivia, which has a coat of arms centered in the yellow band

GHANA

Economy

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Overview: Supported by substantial international assistance, Ghana has been implementing a steady economic rebuilding program since 1983, including moves toward privatization and relaxation of government controls. Heavily dependent on cocoa, gold, and timber exports, economic growth so far has not spread substantially to other areas of the economy. The costs of sending peacekeeping forces to Liberia and preparing for the transition to a democratic government have boosted government expenditures and undercut structural adjustment reforms. Ghana opened a stock exchange in 1990. Meanwhile, declining world commodity prices for Ghana's exports has placed the government under severe financial pressure.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $6.6 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: 3.9% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $410 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 10% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: 10% (1991)

Budget: revenues $1.0 billion; expenditures $905 million, including capital expenditures of $200 million (1991 est.)

Exports: $1.1 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities:

cocoa:	45%
gold:	NA%
timber:	NA%
tuna:	NA%
bauxite:	NA%
and aluminum:	NA%

partners:

Germany:	29%
UK:	12%
US:	12%
Japan:	5%

Imports: $1.4 billion (c.i.f., 1992 est.)

commodities:

petroleum:	16%
consumer goods:	NA%
foods:	NA%
intermediate goods:	NA%
capital equipment:	NA%

partners:

UK:	23%
US:	11%

Germany:	10%
Japan:	6%

External debt: $4.6 billion (1992 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate 4.6% in manufacturing (1991); accounts for almost 15% of GDP
Electricity: 1,180,000 kW capacity; 4,490 million kWh produced, 290 kWh per capita (1991)
Industries: mining, lumbering, light manufacturing, aluminum, food processing
Agriculture: accounts for about 50% of GDP (including fishing and forestry); the major cash crop is cocoa; other principal crops - rice, coffee, cassava, peanuts, corn, shea nuts, timber; normally self-sufficient in food
Illicit drugs: illicit producer of cannabis for the international drug trade
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $455 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $2.6 billion; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $78 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $106 million
Currency: 1 cedi (C) = 100 pesewas
Exchange rates: ceolis per US$1 - 437 (July 1992)
Fiscal year: calendar year

GHANA

Communications

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Railroads: 953 km, all 1.067-meter gauge; 32 km double track; railroads undergoing major renovation

Highways: 32,250 km total; 6,084 km concrete or bituminous surface, 26,166 km gravel, laterite, and improved earth surfaces

Inland waterways: Volta, Ankobra, and Tano Rivers provide 168 km of perennial navigation for launches and lighters; Lake Volta provides 1,125 km of arterial and feeder waterways

Pipelines: none

Ports: Tema, Takoradi

Merchant marine: 6 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 59,293 GRT/78,246 DWT; includes 5 cargo, 1 refrigerated cargo

Airports:

total:	10
usable:	9
with permanent-surface runways:	5
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	2
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	6

Telecommunications: poor to fair system handled primarily by microwave radio relay links; 42,300 telephones; broadcast stations - 4 AM, 1 FM, 4 (8 translators) TV; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

GHANA

Defense Forces

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Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Police Force, Civil Defense

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 3,766,073; fit for military service 2,105,865; reach military age (18) annually 171,145 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $30 million, less than 1% of GDP (1989 est.)

Barcelona
Madrid
PORTUGAL
Lisbon
SPAIN
Beja
Mediterranean
Sea
North
Atlantic
Ocean
Gibraltar (UK)
Gibraltar
ALGERIA
Rabat
MOROCCO

Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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GIBRALTAR

Geography

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Affiliation: dependent territory of the UK

Location: Southwestern Europe, bordering the Strait of Gibraltar, which links the North Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, on the southern coast of Spain

Area:

total area:	6.5 km2
land area:	6.5 km2

comparative area:about 11 times the size of the Mall in Washington, DC

Land Boundaries:

total:	1.2 km
Spain:	1.2 km

Coastline: 12 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive fishing zone:	3 nm
territorial sea:	3 nm

International Disputes: source of occasional friction between Spain and the UK

Climate: Mediterranean with mild winters and warm summers

Terrain: a narrow coastal lowland borders The Rock

Natural Resources: negligible

Land Use:

arable land:	0%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	100%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: natural freshwater sources are meager, so large water catchments (concrete or natural rock) collect rain water

Note: strategic location on Strait of Gibraltar that links the North Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea

GIBRALTAR

People

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Population: 31,508 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.53% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 15.68 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 8.89 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -1.46 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 8.4 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	76.06 years
male:	73.18 years
female:	78.91 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.37 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Gibraltarian(s)
adjective:	Gibraltar

Ethnic divisions:

Italian:	NA%
English:	NA%
Maltese:	NA%
Portuguese:	NA%
Spanish:	NA%

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	74%
Protestant:	11%
(Church of England:	8%
other:	3%)

Moslem 8%Jewish 2%none or other 5% (1981)
Languages:

English (used in schools and for official purposes):	NA%
Spanish:	NA%
Italian:	NA%
Portuguese:	NA%
Russian:	NA%

Literacy:

total population:	NA%
male:	NA%
female:	NA%

Labor force: 14,800 (including non-Gibraltar laborers)
Note: UK military establishments and civil government employ nearly 50% of the labor force

GIBRALTAR

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Gibraltar

Digraph: GI

Type: dependent territory of the UK

Capital: Gilbraltar

Administrative divisions: none (dependent territory of the UK)

Independence: none (dependent territory of the UK)

Constitution: 30 May 1969

Legal system: English law

National holiday: Commonwealth Day (second Monday of March)

Political parties and leaders: Socialist Labor Party (SL), Joe BOSSANO; Gibraltar Labor Party/Association for the Advancement of Civil Rights (GCL/AACR), leader NA; Gibraltar Social Democrats, Peter CARUANA; Gibraltar National Party, Joe GARCIA

Other political or pressure groups: Housewives Association; Chamber of Commerce; Gibraltar Representatives Organization

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal, plus other UK subjects resident six months or more

Elections: House of Assembly: last held on 16 January 1992 (next to be held January 1996); results - SL 73.3%; seats - (18 total, 15 elected) number of seats by party NA

Executive branch: British monarch, governor, chief minister, Gibraltar Council, Council of Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch: unicameral House of Assembly

Judicial branch: Supreme Court, Court of Appeal

Leaders: Chief of State: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor and Commander in Chief Adm. Sir Derek REFFELL (since NA 1989) Head of Government: Chief Minister Joe BOSSANO (since 25 March 1988)

Member of: INTERPOL (subbureau)

Diplomatic representation in US: none (dependent territory of the UK)

US diplomatic representation: none (dependent territory of the UK)

Flag: two horizontal bands of white (top, double width) and red with a three-towered red castle in the center of the white band; hanging from the castle gate is a gold key centered in the red band

GIBRALTAR

Economy

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Overview: The economy depends heavily on British defense expenditures, revenue from tourists, fees for services to shipping, and revenues from banking and finance activities. Because more than 70% of the economy is in the public sector, changes in government spending have a major impact on the level of employment. Construction workers are particularly affected when government expenditures are cut.

National product: GNP - exchange rate conversion - $182 million (FY87)

National product real growth rate: 5% (FY87)

National product per capita: $4,600 (FY87)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 3.6% (1988)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $136 million; expenditures $139 million, including capital expenditures of $NA (FY88)

Exports: $82 million (f.o.b., 1988)

commodities:

- (principally reexports) petroleum: 51%
- manufactured goods: 41%
- other: 8%

partners: UK NA% Morocco NA% Portugal NA% Netherlands NA% Spain NA% US NA% FRG NA%

Imports: $258 million (c.i.f., 1988)

commodities:

- fuels: NA%
- manufactured goods: NA%
- foodstuffs: NA%

partners:

- UK: NA%
- Spain: NA%
- Japan: NA%
- Netherlands: NA%

External debt: $318 million (1987)

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity: 47,000 kW capacity; 200 million kWh produced, 6,740 kWh per capita (1992)

Industries: tourism, banking and finance, construction, commerce; support to large UK naval and air bases; transit trade and supply depot in the port; light manufacturing of tobacco, roasted coffee, ice, mineral waters, candy, beer, and canned fish

Agriculture: none

Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-88), $0.8 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $188 million

Currency: 1 Gibraltar pound (#G) = 100 pence
Exchange rates: Gibraltar pounds (#G) per US$1 - 0.6527 (January 1993), 0.5664 (1992), 0.5652 (1991), 0.5603 (1990), 0.6099 (1989), 0.5614 (1988); Note - the Gibraltar pound is at par with the British pound
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

GIBRALTAR

Communications

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Railroads: 1.000-meter-gauge system in dockyard area only

Highways: 50 km, mostly good bitumen and concrete

Pipelines: none

Ports: Gibraltar

Merchant marine: 32 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 642,446 GRT/1,141,592 DWT; includes 4 cargo, 2 refrigerated cargo, 1 container, 18 oil tanker, 2 chemical tanker, 5 bulk; Note - a flag of convenience registry

Airports:

total:	1
useable:	1
with permanent surface runways:	1
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	0
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	1

Telecommunications: adequate, automatic domestic system and adequate international radiocommunication and microwave facilities; 9,400 telephones; broadcast stations - 1 AM, 6 FM, 4 TV; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

GIBRALTAR

Defense Forces

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Branches: British Army, Royal Navy, Royal Air Force

Note: defense is the responsibility of the UK

SOMALIA
Nairobi
Kigali
Lake
Victoria
Indian
Ocean
Bujumbura
Mombasa
Lake
Tanganyika
Kalemie
Zanzibar
TANZANIA
Dar es Salaam
Mbeya
Lake
Nyasa
MALAWI
GLORIOSO
ISLANDS (FR)
Lilongwe
CHANNEL
Harare
MOZAMBIQUE
MADAGASCAR
ZAMBABWE
Beira
Antananarivo
Toliara

Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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GLORIOSO ISLANDS

Geography

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Affiliation: possession of France

Location: Southern Africa, in the Indian Ocean just north of Madagascar

Area:

total area:	5 km2
land area:	5 km2
comparative area:	about 8.5 times the size of the Mall in Washington, DC

Note: includes Ile Glorieuse, Ile du Lys, Verte Rocks, Wreck Rock, and South Rock

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 35.2 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	12 nm
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: claimed by Madagascar

Climate: tropical

Terrain: NA

Natural Resources: guano, coconuts

Land Use:

arable land:	0%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	100% (all lush vegetation and coconut palms)

Irrigated Land: 0 km2

Environment: subject to periodic cyclones

GLORIOSO ISLANDS

People

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Population: unihabited

GLORIOSO ISLANDS

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	none
conventional short form:	Glorioso Islands
local long form:	none
local short form:	Iles Glorieuses

Digraph: GO

Type: French possession administered by Commissioner of the Republic, resident in Reunion

Capital: none; administered by France from Reunion

Independence: none (possession of France)

GLORIOSO ISLANDS

Economy

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Overview: no economic activity

GLORIOSO ISLANDS

Communications

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Ports: none; offshore anchorage only

Airports:

total:	1
usable:	1
with permanent-surface runways:	0
with runsways over 3,6359 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	0
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	1

GLORIOSO ISLANDS

Defense Forces

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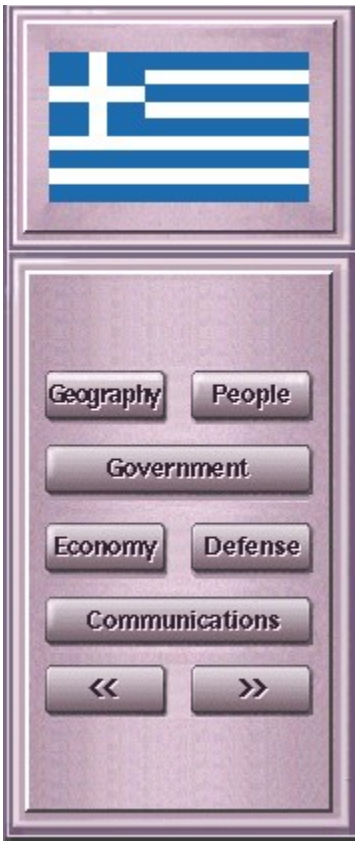
Note: defense is the responsibility of France

LIECH.
AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
ROMANIA
Slovenia
Croatia
Vojvodina
Bosnia-
Herzegovina
YUGO
Adriatic
Sea
ITALY
BULGARIA
Black Sea
Kosovo
Montenegro
Macedonia
ALB
Istanbul
Tyrrhenian
Sea
GREECE
Ionian
Sea
TURKEY
Athens
Sicily
MALTA
TUNISIA
Nicosia
Crete
CYPRUS
Mediterranean Sea


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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GREECE

Geography

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Location: Southern Europe, bordering the Mediterranean Sea between Turkey and Bulgaria

Area:

total area:	131,940 km2
land area:	130,800 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than Alabama

Land Boundaries:

total:	1,210 km
Albania:	282 km
Bulgaria:	494 km
Turkey:	206 km
Macedonia:	228 km

Coastline: 13,676 km

Maritime Claims:

continental shelf: 200 m depth or to depth of exploitation

territorial sea:6 nm, but Greece has threatened to claim 12 nm

International Disputes: air, continental shelf, and territorial water disputes with Turkey in Aegean Sea; Cyprus question; northern Epirus question with Albania; Macedonia question with Bulgaria and Macedonia

Climate: temperate; mild, wet winters; hot, dry summers

Terrain: mostly mountains with ranges extending into sea as peninsulas or chains of islands

Natural Resources: bauxite, lignite, magnesite, petroleum, marble

Land Use:

arable land:	23%
permanent crops:	8%
meadows and pastures:	40%
forest and woodland:	20%
other:	9%

Irrigated Land: 11,900 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: subject to severe earthquakes; air pollution

Note: strategic location dominating the Aegean Sea and southern approach to Turkish Straits; a peninsular country, possessing an archipelago of about 2,000 islands

GREECE

People

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Population: 10,470,460 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.95% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 10.42 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 9.36 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 8.46 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 8.9 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	77.5 years
male:	75.02 years
female:	80.12 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.44 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Greek(s)
adjective:	Greek

Ethnic divisions:

Greek:	98%
other:	2%

Note: the Greek Government states there are no ethnic divisions in Greece
Religions:

Greek Orthodox:	98%
Muslim:	1.3%
other:	0.7%

Languages:

Greek (official):	NA%
English:	NA%
French:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	93%
male:	98%
female:	89%

Labor force: 3,966,900
by occupation:

services:	45%
agriculture:	27%
industry:	28% (1990)

GREECE

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Hellenic Republic
conventional short form:	Greece
local long form:	Elliniki Dhimokratia
local short form:	Ellas
former:	Kingdom of Greece

Digraph: GR

Type: presidential parliamentary government; monarchy rejected by referendum 8 December 1974

Capital: Athens

Administrative divisions: 52 prefectures (nomoi, singular - nomos); Aitolia kai Akarnania, Akhaia, Argolis, Arkadhia, Arta, Attiki, Dhodhekanisos, Dhrama, Evritania, Evros, Evvoia, Florina, Fokis, Fthiotis, Grevena, Ilia, Imathia, Ioannina, Iraklion, Kardhitsa, Kastoria, Kavala, Kefallinia, Kerkira, Khalkidhiki, Khania, Khios, Kikladhes, Kilkis, Korinthia, Kozani, Lakonia, Larisa, Lasithi, Lesvos, Levkas, Magnisia, Messinia, Pella, Pieria, Piraievs, Preveza, Rethimni, Rodhopi, Samos, Serrai, Thesprotia, Thessaloniki, Trikala, Voiotia, Xanthi, Zakinthos, autonomous region: Agion Oros (Mt. Athos)

Independence: 1829 (from the Ottoman Empire)

Constitution: 11 June 1975

Legal system: based on codified Roman law; judiciary divided into civil, criminal, and administrative courts

National holiday: Independence Day, 25 March (1821) (proclamation of the war of independence)

Political parties and leaders: New Democracy (ND; conservative), Konstantinos MITSOTAKIS; Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), Andreas PAPANDREOU; Left Alliance, Maria DAMANAKI; Democratic Renewal (DIANA), Konstantinos STEFANOPOULOS; Communist Party (KKE), Aleka PAPARIGA; Ecologist-Alternative List, leader rotates

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal and compulsory

Elections: President: last held 4 May 1990 (next to be held May 1995); results - Konstantinos KARAMANLIS was elected by Parliament Chamber of Deputies: last held 8 April 1990 (next must be held by May 1994); results - ND 46.89%, PASOK 38.62%, Left Alliance 10.27%, PASOK/Left Alliance 1.02%, Ecologist-Alternative List 0.77%, DIANA 0.67%, Muslim independents 0.5%; seats - (300 total) ND 150, PASOK 123, Left Alliance 19, PASOK-Left Alliance 4, Muslim independents 2, DEANA 1, Ecologist-Alternative List 1 Note: deputies shifting from one party to another and the dissolution of party coalitions have resulted in the following seating arrangement: ND 152, PASOK 124, Left Alliance 14, KKE 7, Muslim deputies 2, Ecologist-Alternative List 1

Executive branch: president, prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch: unicameral Greek Chamber of Deputies (Vouli ton Ellinon)

Judicial branch: Supreme Judicial Court, Special Supreme Tribunal

Leaders: Chief of State: President Konstantinos KARAMANLIS (since 5 May 1990) Head of

Government: Prime Minister Konstantinos MITSOTAKIS (since 11 April 1990)
Member of: Australian Group, BIS, BSEC, CCC, CE, CERN, COCOM, CSCE, EBRD, EC, ECE, EIB, FAO, G-6, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LORCS, MINURSO, MTCR, NACC, NAM (guest), NATO, NEA, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIKOM, UPU, WEU (observer), WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Christos ZACHARAKIS chancery: 2221 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 939-5800 FAX: (202) 939-5824 consulates general: Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, New York, and San Francisco consulate: New Orleans
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: (vacant); Charge d'Affaires James A. WILLIAMS embassy: 91 Vasilissis Sophias Boulevard, 10160 Athens mailing address: PSC 108, Box 56, APO AE 09842 telephone: [30] (1) 721-2951 or 721-8401 FAX: [30] (1) 645-6282 consulate general: Thessaloniki
Flag: nine equal horizontal stripes of blue alternating with white; there is a blue square in the upper hoist-side corner bearing a white cross; the cross symbolizes Greek Orthodoxy, the established religion of the country

GREECE

Economy

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Overview: Greece has a mixed capitalist economy with the basic entrepreneurial system overlaid in 1981-89 by a socialist system that enlarged the public sector from 55% of GDP in 1981 to about 70% when Prime Minister MITSOTAKIS took office. Tourism continues as a major source of foreign exchange, and agriculture is self-sufficient except for meat, dairy products, and animal feedstuffs. Since 1986, real GDP growth has averaged only 1.6% a year, compared with the Europen Community average of 3%. The MITSOTAKIS government has made little progress during its two and one-half years in power in coming to grips with Greece's main economic problems: an inflation rate still four times the EC average, a large public sector deficit, and a fragile current account position. In early 1991, the government secured a three-year, $2.5 billion assistance package from the EC under the strictest terms yet imposed on a member country, as the EC finally ran out of patience with Greece's failure to put its financial affairs in order. On the advice of the EC Commission, Greece delayed applying for the second installment until 1993 because of the failure of the government to meet the 1992 targets. Although MITSOTAKIS faced down the unions in mid-1992 in a dispute over privatization plans, social security reform, and tax and price increases, and his new economics czar, Stephanos MANOS, is a respected economist committed to renovating the ailing economy. However, a national elections due by May 1994 will probably prompt MITSOTAKIS to backtrack on economic reform. In 1993, the GDP growth rate likely will remain low; the inflation rate probably will continue to fall, while remaining the highest in the EC.

National product: GDP - purchasing power equivalent - $82.9 billion (1992)

National product real growth rate: 1.2% (1992)

National product per capita: $8,200 (1992)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 15.6% (1992)

Unemployment rate: 9.1% (1992)

Budget: revenues $37.6 billion; expenditures $45.1 billion, including capital expenditures of $5.4 billion (1993)

Exports: $6.8 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

manufactured goods:	53%
foodstuffs:	31%
fuels:	9%

partners:

Germany:	24%
France:	18%
Italy:	17%
UK:	7%
US:	6%

Imports: $21.5 billion (c.i.f., 1991)

commodities:

manufactured goods:	71%
foodstuffs:	14%
fuels:	10%
partners:	
Germany:	20%
Italy:	14%
France:	8%
UK:	5%
US:	4%

External debt: $23.7 billion (1991)
Industrial production: growth rate -1.0% (1991); accounts for 20% of GDP
Electricity: 10,500,000 kW capacity; 36,400 million kWh produced, 3,610 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: food and tobacco processing, textiles, chemicals, metal products, tourism, mining, petroleum
Agriculture: including fishing and forestry, accounts for 15% of GDP and 27% of the labor force; principal products - wheat, corn, barley, sugar beets, olives, tomatoes, wine, tobacco, potatoes; self-sufficient in food except meat, dairy products, and animal feedstuffs; fish catch of 116,600 metric tons in 1988
Illicit drugs: illicit producer of cannabis and limited opium; mostly for domestic production; serves as a gateway to Europe for traffickers smuggling cannabis and heroin from the Middle East and Southwest Asia to the West and precursor chemicals to the East; transshipment point for Southwest Asian heroin transiting the Balkan route
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-81), $525 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $1,390 million
Currency: 1 drachma (Dr) = 100 lepta
Exchange rates: drachma (Dr) per US$1 - 215.82 (January 1993), 190.62 (1992), 182.27 (1991), 158.51 (1990), 162.42 (1989), 141.86 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

GREECE

Communications

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Railroads: 2,479 km total; 1,565 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, of which 36 km electrified and 100 km double track; 892 km 1.000-meter gauge; 22 km 0.750-meter narrow gauge; all government owned

Highways: 38,938 km total; 16,090 km paved, 13,676 km crushed stone and gravel, 5,632 km improved earth, 3,540 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 80 km; system consists of three coastal canals; including the Corinth Canal (6 km) which crosses the Isthmus of Corinth connecting the Gulf of Corinth with the Saronic Gulf and shortens the sea voyage from the Adriatic to Piraievs (Piraeus) by 325 km; and three unconnected rivers

Pipelines: crude oil 26 km; petroleum products 547 km

Ports: Piraievs (Piraeus), Thessaloniki

Merchant marine: 998 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 25,483,768 GRT/47,047,285 DWT; includes 14 passenger, 66 short-sea passenger, 2 passenger-cargo, 128 cargo, 26 container, 15 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 14 refrigerated cargo, 1 vehicle carrier, 214 oil tanker, 19 chemical tanker, 7 liquefied gas, 42 combination ore/oil, 3 specialized tanker, 424 bulk, 22 combination bulk, 1 livestock carrier; Note - ethnic Greeks also own large numbers of ships under the registry of Liberia, Panama, Cyprus, Malta, and The Bahamas

Airports:

total:	78
usable:	77
with permanent-surface runways:	63
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	20
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	24

Telecommunications: adequate, modern networks reach all areas; 4,080,000 telephones; microwave radio relay carries most traffic; extensive open-wire network; submarine cables to off-shore islands; broadcast stations - 29 AM, 17 (20 repeaters) FM, 361 TV; tropospheric links, 8 submarine cables; 1 satellite earth station operating in INTELSAT (1 Atlantic Ocean and 1 Indian Ocean antenna), and EUTELSAT systems

GREECE

Defense Forces

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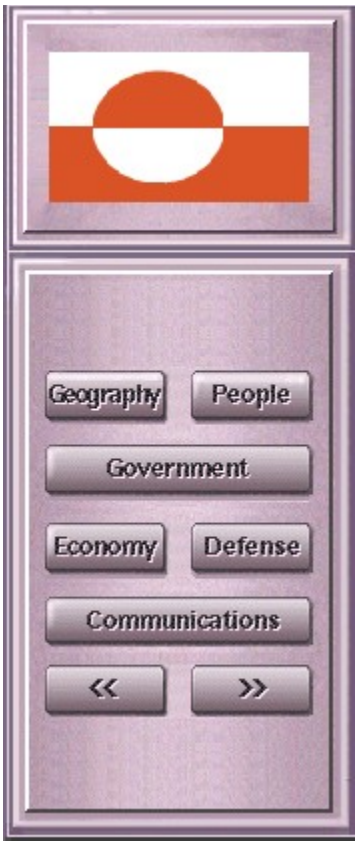
Branches: Hellenic Army, Hellenic Navy, Hellenic Air Force, National Guard, Police

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 2,606,267; fit for military service 1,996,835; reach military age (21) annually 73,541 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $4.2 billion, 5.1% of GDP (1992)

Arctic Ocean
Ellesmere Island
GREENLAND
(Denmark)
ICELAND
Baffin Bay
Baffin Island
Victoria Island
Godthaab
Davis Strait
Labrador Sea
Hudson


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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GREENLAND

Geography

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Affiliation: part of the Danish realm

Location: in the North Atlantic Ocean, between Canada and Norway

Area:

total area:	2,175,600 km2
land area:	341,700 km2 (ice free)
comparative area:	slightly more than three times the size of Texas

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 44,087 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive fishing zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	3 nm

International Disputes: Denmark has challenged Norway's Maritime Claims between Greenland and Jan Mayen

Climate: arctic to subarctic; cool summers, cold winters

Terrain: flat to gradually sloping icecap covers all but a narrow, mountainous, barren, rocky coast

Natural Resources: zinc, lead, iron ore, coal, molybdenum, cryolite, uranium, fish

Land Use:

arable land:	0%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	1%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	99%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: sparse population confined to small settlements along coast; continuous permafrost over northern two-thirds of the island

Note: dominates North Atlantic Ocean between North America and Europe

GREENLAND

People

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Population: 56,533 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.84% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 19.62 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 7.66 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -3.54 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 28.4 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	66.19 years
male:	61.79 years
female:	70.6 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.33 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Greenlander(s)
adjective:	Greenlandic

Ethnic divisions:

Greenlander:	86% (Eskimos and Greenland-born Caucasians)
Danish:	14%

Religions:

Evangelical Lutheran:	NA%

Languages:

Eskimo dialects:	NA%
Danish:	NA%

Literacy:

total population:	NA%
male:	NA%
female:	NA%

Labor force: 22,800
by occupation:
largely engaged in fishing, hunting, sheep breeding

GREENLAND

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	none
conventional short form:	Greenland
local long form:	none
local short form:	Kalaallit Nunaat

Digraph: GL

Type: part of the Danish realm; self-governing overseas administrative division

Capital: Nuuk (Godthab)

Administrative divisions: 3 municipalities (kommuner, singular - kommun); Nordgronland, Ostgronland, Vestgronland

Independence: none (part of the Danish realm; self-governing overseas administrative division)

Constitution: Danish

Legal system: Danish

National holiday: Birthday of the Queen, 16 April (1940)

Political parties and leaders: two-party ruling coalition; Siumut (a moderate socialist party that advocates more distinct Greenlandic identity and greater autonomy from Denmark), Lars Emil JOHANSEN, chairman; Inuit Ataqatigiit (IA; a Marxist-Leninist party that favors complete independence from Denmark rather than home rule), Arqaluk LYNGE; Atassut Party (a more conservative party that favors continuing close relations with Denmark), leader NA; Polar Party (conservative-Greenland nationalist), Lars CHEMNITZ; Center Party (a new nonsocialist protest party), leader NA

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: Danish Folketing: last held on 12 December 1990 (next to be held by December 1994); Greenland elects two representatives to the Folketing; results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (2 total) Siumut 1, Atassut 1 Landsting: last held on 5 March 1991 (next to be held 5 March 1995); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (27 total) Siumut 11, Atassut Party 8, Inuit Ataqatigiit 5, Center Party 2, Polar Party 1

Executive branch: Danish monarch, high commissioner, home rule chairman, prime minister, Cabinet (Landsstyre)

Legislative branch: unicameral Parliament (Landsting)

Judicial branch: High Court (Landsret)

Leaders: Chief of State: Queen MARGRETHE II (since 14 January 1972), represented by High Commissioner Torben Hede PEDERSEN (since NA) Head of Government: Home Rule Chairman Lars Emil JOHANSEN (since 15 March 1991)

Diplomatic representation in US: none (self-governing overseas administrative division of Denmark)

US diplomatic representation: none (self-governing overseas administrative division of Denmark)

Flag: two equal horizontal bands of white (top) and red with a large disk slightly to the hoist side of center - the top half of the disk is red, the bottom half is white

GREENLAND

Economy

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Overview: Greenland's economic situation at present is difficult and unemployment increases. Prospects for economic growth in the immediate future are not bright. The Home Rule Government's economic restraint measures introduced in the late 1980s have assisted in shifting red figures into a balance in the public budget. Foreign trade produced a surplus in 1989 and 1990, but has now returned to a deficit. Following the closing of the Black Angel lead and zinc mine in 1989, Greenland today is fully dependent on fishing and fish processing, this sector accounting for 95% of exports. Prospects for fisheries are not bright, as the important shrimp catches will at best stabilize and cod catches have dropped. Resumption of mining and hydrocarbon activities is not around the corner, thus leaving only tourism with some potential for the near future. The public sector in Greenland, i.e. the HRG and its commercial entities and the municipalities, plays a dominant role in Greenland accounting for about two thirds of total employment. About half the government's revenues come from grants from the Danish Government.

National product: GNP - purchasing power equivalent - $500 million (1988)

National product real growth rate: -10% (1990)

National product per capita: $9,000 (1988)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 1.6% (1991)

Unemployment rate: 9% (1990 est.)

Budget: revenues $381 million; expenditures $381 million, including capital expenditures of $36 million (1989)

Exports: $340.6 million (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

fish and fish products:	95%

partners:

Denmark:	79%
Benelux:	9%
Germany:	5%

Imports: $403 million (c.i.f., 1991)

commodities:

manufactured goods:	28%
machinery and transport equipment:	24%
food and live animals:	12.4%
petroleum products:	12%

partners:

Denmark:	65%
Norway:	8.8%
US:	4.6%
Germany:	3.8%
Japan:	3.8%

Sweden: 2.4%

External debt: $480 million (1990 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate NA%
Electricity: 84,000 kW capacity; 176 million kWh produced, 3,060 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: fish processing (mainly shrimp), lead and zinc mining, handicrafts, some small shipyards, potential for platinum and gold mining
Agriculture: sector dominated by fishing and sheep raising; crops limited to forage and small garden vegetables; 1988 fish catch of 133,500 metric tons
Economic aid: none
Currency: 1 Danish krone (DKr) = 100 re
Exchange rates: Danish kroner (DKr) per US$1 - 6.236 (January 1993), 6.036 (1992), 6.396 (1991), 6.189 (1990), 7.310 (1989), 6.732 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

GREENLAND

Communications

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Highways: 80 km

Ports: Kangerluarsoruseq (Faeringehavn), Paamiut (Frederikshaab), Nuuk (Godthaab), Sisimiut (Holsteinsborg), Julianehaab, Maarmorilik, North Star Bay

Airports:

total:	11
usable:	8
with permanent-surface runways:	5
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	2
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	2

Telecommunications: adequate domestic and international service provided by cables and microwave radio relay; 17,900 telephones; broadcast stations - 5 AM, 7 (35 repeaters) FM, 4 (9 repeaters) TV; 2 coaxial submarine cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

GREENLAND

Defense Forces

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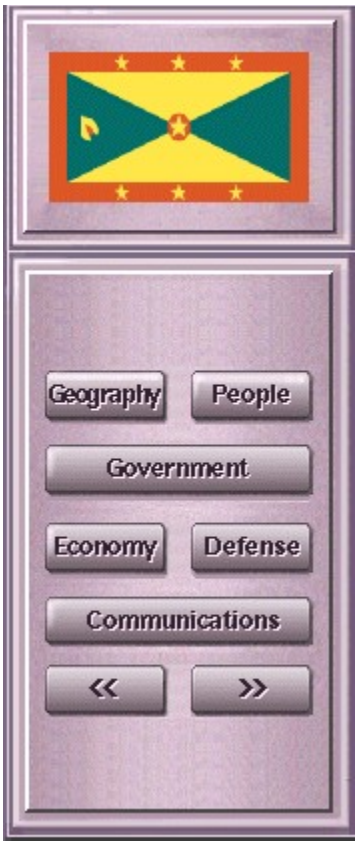
Note: defense is responsibility of Denmark

BARUDA AND
Basseterre
ST. KITTS
ANTIQUA
AND NEVIS
GUADELOUPE
Basse-Terre
DOMINICA
Roseau
MARTINIQUE
Fort-de-France
ST. LUCIA
Castries
BARBADOS
Bridgetown
ST. VINCENT AND
THE GRENADINES
Kingstown
Atlantic Ocean
Caribbean Sea
Grenville
St. George's
GRENADA
TRINIDAD AND
TOBAGO
Port-of-Spain
VENEZUELA


Geography
People
Government
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Defense
Communications
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GRENADA

Geography

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Location: in the eastern Caribbean Sea, about 150 im north of Trinidad and Tobago

Area:

total area:	340 km2
land area:	340 km2

comparative area: slightly less than twice the size of Washington, DC

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 121 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical; tempered by northeast trade winds

Terrain: volcanic in origin with central mountains

Natural Resources: timber, tropical fruit, deepwater harbors

Land Use:

arable land:	15%
permanent crops:	26%
meadows and pastures:	3%
forest and woodland:	9%
other:	47%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: lies on edge of hurricane belt; hurricane season lasts from June to November

Note: islands of the Grenadines group are divided politically with Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

GRENADA

People

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Population: 93,830 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.24% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 30.85 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 6.46 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -21.95 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 12.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	70.15 years
male:	67.79 years
female:	72.54 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 4 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Grenadian(s)
adjective:	Grenadian

Ethnic divisions:

black African:	100%

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	NA%
Anglican:	NA%
other Protestant sects:	NA%

Languages:

English (official):	NA%
French patois:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over having ever attended school (1970)
total population: 98%male: 98%female: 98%
Labor force: 36,000
by occupation:

services:	31%
agriculture:	24%
construction:	8%
manufacturing:	5%
other:	32% (1985)

GRENADA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	none
conventional short form:	Grenada

Digraph: GJ
Type: parliamentary democracy
Capital: Saint George's
Administrative divisions: 6 parishes and 1 dependency*; Carriacou and Petit Martinique*, Saint Andrew, Saint David, Saint George, Saint John, Saint Mark, Saint Patrick
Independence: 7 February 1974 (from UK)
Constitution: 19 December 1973
Legal system: based on English common law
National holiday: Independence Day, 7 February (1974)
Political parties and leaders: National Democratic Congress (NDC), Nicholas BRATHWAITE; Grenada United Labor Party (GULP), Sir Eric GAIRY; The National Party (TNP), Ben JONES; New National Party (NNP), Keith MITCHELL; Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (MBPM), Terrence MARRYSHOW; New Jewel Movement (NJM), Bernard COARD
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: House of Representatives: last held on 13 March 1990 (next to be held by NA March 1996); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (15 total) NDC 8, GULP 3, TNP 2, NNP 2
Executive branch: British monarch, governor general, prime minister, Ministers of Government (cabinet)
Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament consists of an upper house or Senate and a lower house or House of Representatives
Judicial branch: Supreme Court
Leaders: Chief of State: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General Reginald Oswald PALMER (since 6 August 1992) Head of Government: Prime Minister Nicholas BRATHWAITE (since 13 March 1990)
Member of: ACP, C, CARICOM, CDB, ECLAC, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LAES, LORCS, NAM, OAS, OECS, OPANAL, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Denneth MODESTE chancery: 1701 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20009 telephone: (202) 265-2561 consulate general: New York
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Charge d'Affaires Annette T. VELER embassy: Ross Point Inn, Saint George's mailing address: P. O. Box 54, Saint George's telephone: (809) 444-1173 through 1178 FAX: (809) 444-4820
Flag: a rectangle divided diagonally into yellow triangles (top and bottom) and green triangles (hoist side and outer side) with a red border around the flag; there are seven yellow five-pointed stars with

three centered in the top red border, three centered in the bottom red border, and one on a red disk superimposed at the center of the flag; there is also a symbolic nutmeg pod on the hoist-side triangle (Grenada is the world's second-largest producer of nutmeg, after Indonesia); the seven stars represent the seven administrative divisions

GRENADA

Economy

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Overview: The economy is essentially agricultural and centers on the traditional production of spices and tropical plants. Agriculture accounts for about 16% of GDP and 80% of exports and employs 24% of the labor force. Tourism is the leading foreign exchange earner, followed by agricultural exports. Manufacturing remains relatively undeveloped, but is expected to grow, given a more favorable private investment climate since 1983. The economy achieved an impressive average annual growth rate of 5.5% in 1986-91 but stalled in 1992. Unemployment remains high at about 25%.

National product: GDP - purchasing power equivalent - $250 million (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: -0.4% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $3,000 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 2.6% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate: 25% (1992 est.)

Budget: revenues $78 million; expenditures $51 million, including capital expenditures of $22 million (1991 est.)

Exports: $30 million (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

nutmeg:	36%
cocoa beans:	9%
bananas:	14%
mace:	8%
textiles:	5%

partners:

US:	12%
UK:	NA%
FRG:	NA%
Netherlands:	NA%
Trinidad and Tobago (1989):	NA%

Imports: $110 million (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

food:	25%
manufactured goods:	22%
machinery:	20%
chemicals:	10%
fuel:	6% (1989)

partners:

US 29%

UK:	NA%
Trinidad and Tobago:	NA%
Japan:	NA%

Canada (1989): NA%

External debt: $104 million (1990 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate 5.8% (1989 est.); accounts for 9% of GDP
Electricity: 12,500 kW capacity; 26 million kWh produced, 310 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: food and beverage, textile, light assembly operations, tourism, construction
Agriculture: accounts for 16% of GDP and 80% of exports; bananas, cocoa, nutmeg, and mace account for two-thirds of total crop production; world's second-largest producer and fourth-largest exporter of nutmeg and mace; small-size farms predominate, growing a variety of citrus fruits, avocados, root crops, sugarcane, corn, and vegetables
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY84-89), $60 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $70 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $32 million
Currency: 1 EC dollar (EC$) = 100 cents
Exchange rates: East Caribbean dollars (EC$) per US$1 - 2.70 (fixed rate since 1976)
Fiscal year: calendar year

GRENADA

Communications

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Highways: 1,000 km total; 600 km paved, 300 km otherwise improved; 100 km unimproved

Ports: Saint George's

Airports:

total:	3
usable:	3
with permanent-surface runways:	2
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	1
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	1

Telecommunications: automatic, islandwide telephone system with 5,650 telephones; new SHF radio links to Trinidad and Tobago and Saint Vincent; VHF and UHF radio links to Trinidad and Carriacou; broadcast stations - 1 AM, no FM, 1 TV

GRENADA

Defense Forces

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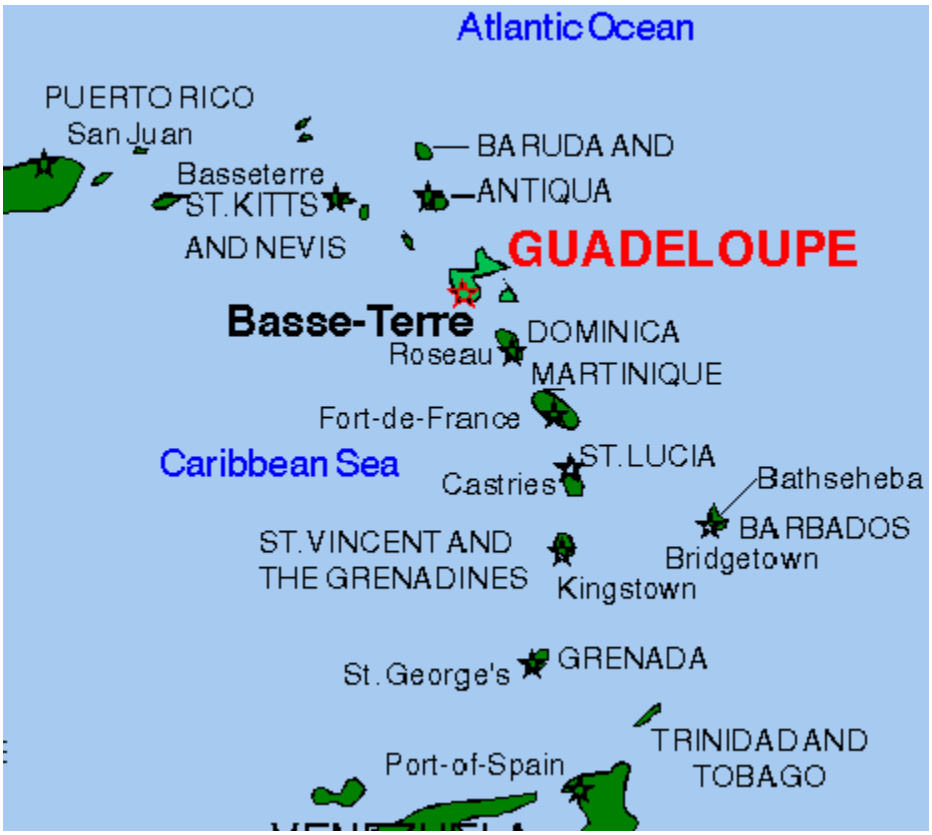
Branches: Royal Grenada Police Force, Coast Guard

Manpower availability: NA

Defense expenditures: $NA, NA% of GDP


Atlantic Ocean
PUERTO RICO
San Juan
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BARUDA AND
ANTIQUA
GUADELOUPE
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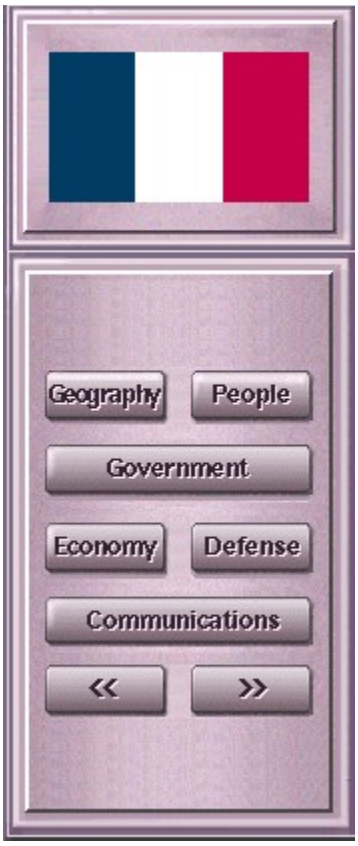
Roseau
MARTINIQUE
Fort-de-France
Caribbean Sea
ST. LUCIA
Castries
Bathseheba
BARBADOS
Bridgetown
ST. VINCENT AND
THE GRENADINES
Kingstown
St. George's
GRENADA
TRINIDAD AND
TOBAGO
Port-of-Spain


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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GUADELOUPE

Geography

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Affiliation: overseas department of France

Location: in the Caribbean Sea, 500 km southeast of Puerto Rico

Area:

total area:	1,780 km2
land area:	1,760 km2
comparative area:	10 times the size of Washington, DC

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 306 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: subtropical tempered by trade winds; relatively high humidity

Terrain: Basse-Terre is volcanic in origin with interior mountains; Grand-Terre is low limestone formation

Natural Resources: cultivable land, beaches and climate that foster tourism

Land Use:

arable land:	18%
permanent crops:	5%
meadows and pastures:	13%
forest and woodland:	40%
other:	24%

Irrigated Land: 30 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: subject to hurricanes (June to October); La Soufriere is an active volcano

GUADELOUPE

People

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Population: 422,114 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 1.67% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 18.18 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 5.94 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 4.42 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 9.2 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	76.72 years
male:	73.67 years
female:	79.9 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.08 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Guadeloupian(s)
adjective:	Guadeloupe

Ethnic divisions:

black or mulatto:	90%
white:	5%
East Indian, Lebanese, Chinese less than:	5%

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	95%
Hindu and pagan African:	5%

Languages:

French:	NA%
creole patois:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1982)

total population:	90%
male:	90%
female:	91%

Labor force: 120,000
by occupation:

services, government, and commerce:	53.0%
industry:	25.8%
agriculture:	21.2%

GUADELOUPE

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Department of Guadeloupe
conventional short form:	Guadeloupe
local long form:	Departement de la Guadeloupe
local short form:	Guadeloupe

Digraph: GP
Type: overseas department of France
Capital: Basse-Terre
Administrative divisions: none (overseas department of France)
Independence: none (overseas department of France)
Constitution: 28 September 1958 (French Constitution)
Legal system: French legal system
National holiday: National Day, Taking of the Bastille, 14 July (1789)
Political parties and leaders: Rally for the Republic (RPR), Marlene CAPTANT; Communist Party of Guadeloupe (PCG), Christian Medard CELESTE; Socialist Party (PS), Dominique LARIFLA; Popular Union for the Liberation of Guadeloupe (UPLG); Independent Republicans; Union for French Democracy (UDF); Union for the Center Rally (URC coalition of the PS, RPR, and UDF); Guadeloupe Objective (OG), Lucette MICHAUX-CHEVRY
Other political or pressure groups: Popular Union for the Liberation of Guadeloupe (UPLG); Popular Movement for Independent Guadeloupe (MPGI); General Union of Guadeloupe Workers (UGTG); General Federation of Guadeloupe Workers (CGT-G); Christian Movement for the Liberation of Guadeloupe (KLPG)
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: French National Assembly: last held on 5 and 12 June 1988 (next to be held March 1993); Guadeloupe elects four representatives; results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (4 total) PS 2 seats, RPR 1 seat, PCG 1 seat French Senate: last held in September 1986 (next to be held September 1995); Guadeloupe elects two representatives; results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (2 total) PCG 1, PS 1 General Council: last held 25 September and 8 October 1988 (next to be held by NA 1992); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (42 total) PS 26, URC 16 Regional Council: last held on 22 March 1992 (next to be held by 16 March 1998); results - OG 33.1%, PSG 28.7%, PCG 23.8%, UDF 10.7%, other 3.7%; seats - (41 total) OG 15, PSG 12, PCG 10, UDF 4
Executive branch: government commissioner
Legislative branch: unicameral General Council and unicameral Regional Council
Judicial branch: Court of Appeal (Cour d'Appel) with jurisdiction over Guadeloupe, French Guiana, and Martinique
Leaders: Chief of State: President Francois MITTERRAND (since 21 May 1981) Head of Government: Prefect Franck PERRIEZ (since NA 1992)
Member of: FZ, WCL

Diplomatic representation in US: as an overseas department of France, the interests of Guadeloupe are represented in the US by France
US diplomatic representation: none (overseas department of France)
Flag: the flag of France is used

GUADELOUPE

Economy

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Overview: The economy depends on agriculture, tourism, light industry, and services. It is also dependent upon France for large subsidies and imports. Tourism is a key industry, with most tourists from the US. In addition, an increasingly large number of cruise ships visit the islands. The traditionally important sugarcane crop is slowly being replaced by other crops, such as bananas (which now supply about 50% of export earnings), eggplant, and flowers. Other vegetables and root crops are cultivated for local consumption, although Guadeloupe is still dependent on imported food, which comes mainly from France. Light industry consists mostly of sugar and rum production. Most manufactured goods and fuel are imported. Unemployment is especially high among the young.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $1.5 billion (1989)

National product real growth rate: NA%

National product per capita: $4,700 (1989)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 3.7% (1990)

Unemployment rate: 31.3% (1990)

Budget: revenues $333 million; expenditures $671 million, including capital expenditures of $NA (1989)

Exports: $168 million (f.o.b., 1988)

commodities:

bananas:	NA%
sugar:	NA%
rum:	NA%

partners:

France:	68%
Martinique:	22% (1987)

Imports: $1.2 billion (c.i.f., 1988)

commodities:

vehicles:	NA%
foodstuffs:	NA%
clothing and other consumer goods:	NA%
construction materials:	NA%
petroleum products:	NA%

partners:

France:	64%
Italy:	NA%
FRG:	NA%
US (1987):	NA%

External debt: $NA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity: 171,500 kW capacity; 441 million kWh produced, 1,080 kWh per capita (1992)

Industries: construction, cement, rum, sugar, tourism
Agriculture: cash crops - bananas, sugarcane; other products include tropical fruits and vegetables; livestock - cattle, pigs, goats; not self-sufficient in food
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-88), $4 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $8.235 billion
Currency: 1 French franc (F) = 100 centimes
Exchange rates: French francs (F) per US$1 - 5.4812 (January 1993), 5.2938 (1992), 5.6421 (1991), 5.4453 (1990), 6.3801 (1989), 5.9569 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

GUADELOUPE

Communications

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Railroads: privately owned, narrow-gauge plantation lines

Highways: 1,940 km total; 1,600 km paved, 340 km gravel and earth

Ports: Pointe-a-Pitre, Basse-Terre

Airports:

total:	9
usable:	9
with permanent-surface runways:	8
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	1
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	1

Telecommunications: domestic facilities inadequate; 57,300 telephones; interisland microwave radio relay to Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, and Martinique; broadcast stations - 2 AM, 8 FM (30 private stations licensed to broadcast FM), 9 TV; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT ground station

GUADELOUPE

Defense Forces

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Branches: French Forces, Gendarmerie

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 98,069; fit for military service NA (1993 est.)

Note: defense is responsibility of France

GUAM
(U.S.)
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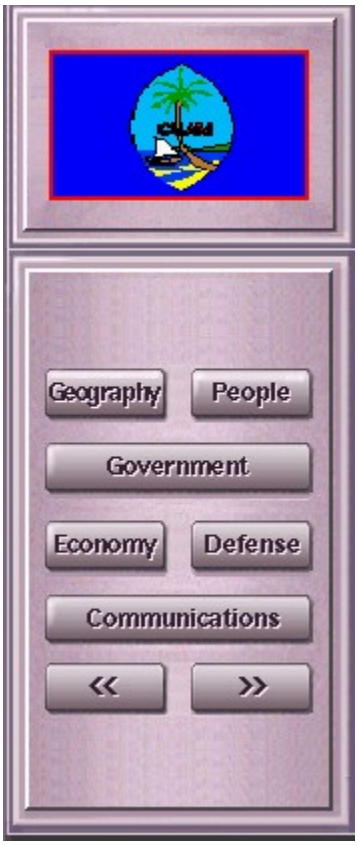
Cabras
Island
Agana
Apra
Harbor
Cocos
Island
reefs
North
Pacific
Ocean
10 km


Geography
People
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Economy
Defense
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GUAM

Geography

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Affiliation: territory of the US

Location: in the North Pacific Ocean, 5,955 km west-southwest of Honolulu, about three-quarters of the way between Hawaii and the Philippines

Area:

total area:	541.3 km2
land area:	541.3 km2

comparative area: slightly more than three times the size of Washington, DC

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 125.5 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	24 nm
continental shelf:	200 m or depth of exploitation
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical marine; generally warm and humid, moderated by northeast trade winds; dry season from January to June, rainy season from July to December; little seasonal temperature variation

Terrain: volcanic origin, surrounded by coral reefs; relatively flat coraline limestone plateau (source of most fresh water) with steep coastal cliffs and narrow coastal plains in north, low-rising hills in center, mountains in south

Natural Resources: fishing (largely undeveloped), tourism (especially from Japan)

Land Use:

arable land:	11%
permanent crops:	11%
meadows and pastures:	15%
forest and woodland:	18%
other:	45%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: frequent squalls during rainy season; subject to relatively rare, but potentially very destructive typhoons (especially in August)

Note: largest and southernmost island in the Mariana Islands archipelago; strategic location in western North Pacific Ocean

GUAM

People

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Population: 145,935 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.53% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 26.16 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 3.86 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 3 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 15.17 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	74.29 years
male:	72.42 years
female:	76.13 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.44 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Guamanian(s)
adjective:	Guamanian

Ethnic divisions:

Chamorro:	47%
Filipino:	25%
Caucasian:	10%
Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and other:	18%

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	98%
other:	2%

Languages:

English:	NA%
Chamorro:	NA%
Japanese:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1980)

total population:	96%
male:	96%
female:	96%

Labor force: 46,930 (1990)
by occupation:

federal and territorial government:	40%

private 60%:

(trade:	18%
services:	15.6%

construction:	13.8%
other:	12.6%) (1990)

GUAM

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: Territory of Guam

conventional short form: Guam

Digraph: GQ

Type: organized, unincorporated territory of the US with policy relations between Guam and the US under the jurisdiction of the Office of Territorial and International Affairs, US Department of the Interior

Capital: Agana

Administrative divisions: none (territory of the US)

Independence: none (territory of the US)

Constitution: Organic Act of 1 August 1950

Legal system: modeled on US; federal laws apply

National holiday: Guam Discovery Day (first Monday in March); Liberation Day, 21 July

Political parties and leaders: Democratic Party (controls the legislature); Republican Party (party of the Governor)

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal; US citizens, but do not vote in US presidential elections

Elections: Governor: last held on 6 November 1990 (next to be held NA November 1994); results - Joseph F. ADA reelected Legislature: last held on 9 November 1992 (next to be held NA November 1994); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (21 total) Democratic 14, Republican 7 US House of Representatives: last held 9 November 1992 (next to be held NA November 1994); Guam elects one delegate; results - Robert UNDERWOOD was elected as delegate; seats - (1 total) Democrat 1

Executive branch: US president, governor, lieutenant governor, Cabinet

Legislative branch: unicameral Legislature

Judicial branch: Federal District Court, Territorial Superior Court

Leaders: Chief of State: President William Jefferson CLINTON (since 20 January 1993); Vice President Albert GORE, Jr. (since 20 January 1993) Head of Government: Governor Joseph A. ADA (since November 1986); Lieutenant Governor Frank F. BLAS (since NA)

Member of: ESCAP (associate), IOC, SPC

Diplomatic representation in US: none (territory of the US)

Flag: territorial flag is dark blue with a narrow red border on all four sides; centered is a red-bordered, pointed, vertical ellipse containing a beach scene, outrigger canoe with sail, and a palm tree with the word GUAM superimposed in bold red letters; US flag is the national flag

GUAM

Economy

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Overview: The economy depends mainly on US military spending and on revenues from tourism. Over the past 20 years the tourist industry has grown rapidly, creating a construction boom for new hotels and the expansion of older ones. Visitors numbered about 900,000 in 1992. About 60% of the labor force works for the private sector and the rest for government. Most food and industrial goods are imported, with about 75% from the US. National product: GNP - purchasing power equivalent - $2 billion (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate: NA%

National product per capita: $14,000 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 4% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: 2% (1992 est.)

Budget: revenues $525 million; expenditures $395 million, including capital expenditures of $NA

Exports: $34 million (f.o.b., 1984)

commodities:

mostly transshipments of refined petroleum products:	NA%
construction materials:	NA%
fish:	NA%
food and beverage products:	NA%

partners:

US:	25%
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands:	63%
other:	12%

Imports: $493 million (c.i.f., 1984)

commodities:

petroleum and petroleum products:	NA%
food:	NA%
manufactured goods:	NA%

partners:

US:	23%
Japan:	19%
other:	58%

External debt: $NA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity: 500,000 kW capacity; 2,300 million kWh produced, 16,300 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries: US military, tourism, construction, transshipment services, concrete products, printing and publishing, food processing, textiles

Agriculture: relatively undeveloped with most food imported; fruits, vegetables, eggs, pork, poultry,

beef, copra
Economic aid: although Guam receives no foreign aid, it does receive large transfer payments from the general revenues of the US Federal Treasury into which Guamanians pay no income or excise taxes; under the provisions of a special law of Congress, the Guamanian Treasury, rather than the US Treasury, receives federal income taxes paid by military and civilian Federal employees stationed in Guam
Currency: US currency is used
Fiscal year: 1 October - 30 September

GUAM

Communications

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Highways: 674 km all-weather roads

Ports: Apra Harbor

Airports:

total:	5
usable:	4
with permanent-surface runways:	3
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	3
with runways 1,200-2,439 m:	0

Telecommunications: 26,317 telephones (1989); broadcast stations - 3 AM, 3 FM, 3 TV; 2 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT ground stations

GUAM

Defense Forces

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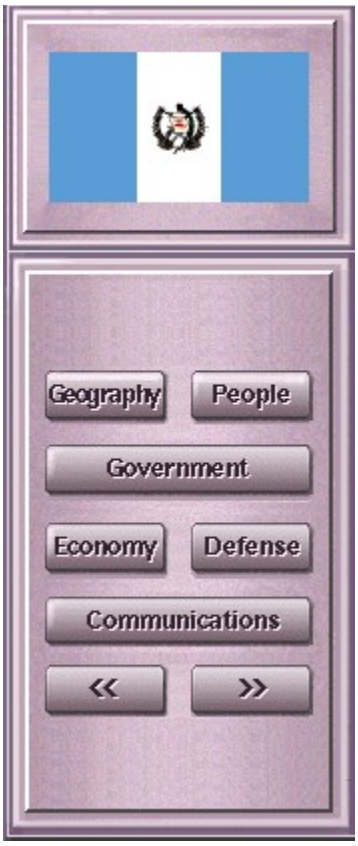
Note: defense is the responsibility of the US

CUBA
Gulf of Mexico
Yucatan
GUATEMALA
MEXICO
Flores
BELIZE
Belmopan
Caribbean Sea
Coban
Lago de Izabal
HONDURAS
Guatemala
Tegucigalpa
San Jose
San Salvador
ELSALVADOR
NICARAGUA
Managua
COSTARICA


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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GUATEMALA

Geography

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Location: Central America, between Honduras and Mexico

Area:

total area:	108,890 km2
land area:	108,430 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than Tennessee

Land Boundaries:

total:	1,687 km
Belize:	266 km
El Salvador:	203 km
Honduras:	256 km
Mexico:	962 km

Coastline: 400 km

Maritime Claims:

continental shelf:	the outer edge of the continental shelf
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: border with Belize in dispute; negotiations to resolve the dispute have begun

Climate: tropical; hot, humid in lowlands; cooler in highlands

Terrain: mostly mountains with narrow coastal plains and rolling limestone plateau (Peten)

Natural Resources: petroleum, nickel, rare woods, fish, chicle

Land Use:

arable land:	12%
permanent crops:	4%
meadows and pastures:	12%
forest and woodland:	40%
other:	32%

Irrigated Land: 780 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: numerous volcanoes in mountains, with frequent violent earthquakes; Caribbean coast subject to hurricanes and other tropical storms; deforestation; soil erosion; water pollution

Note: no natural harbors on west coast

GUATEMALA

People

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Population: 10,446,015 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.63% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 36.19 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 7.74 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -2.18 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 55.6 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	63.99 years
male:	61.46 years
female:	66.65 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 4.9 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Guatemalan(s)
adjective:	Guatemalan

Ethnic divisions:

Ladino:	56% (mestizo - mixed Indian and European ancestry)
Indian:	44%

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	NA%
Protestant:	NA%
traditional Mayan:	NA%

Languages:

Spanish:	60%
Indian language:	40%

Note: 18 Indian dialects, including Quiche, Cakchiquel and Kekchi

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	55%
male:	63%
female:	47%

Labor force: 2.5 million
by occupation:

agriculture:	60%
services:	13%
manufacturing:	12%
commerce:	7%
construction:	4%

transport:	3%
utilities:	0.8%
mining:	0.4% (1985)

GUATEMALA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Guatemala
conventional short form:	Guatemala
local long form:	Republica de Guatemala
local short form:	Guatemala

Digraph: GT

Type: republic

Capital: Guatemala

Administrative divisions: 22 departments (departamentos, singular - departamento); Alta Verapaz, Baja Verapaz, Chimaltenango, Chiquimula, El Progreso, Escuintla, Guatemala, Huehuetenango, Izabal, Jalapa, Jutiapa, Peten, Quetzaltenango, Quiche, Retalhuleu, Sacatepequez, San Marcos, Santa Rosa, Solola, Suchitepequez, Totonicapan, Zacapa

Independence: 15 September 1821 (from Spain)

Constitution: 31 May 1985, effective 14 January 1986 Note: suspended on 25 May 1993 by President SERRANO; reinstated on 5 June 1993 following ouster of president

Legal system: civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 15 September (1821)

Political parties and leaders: National Centrist Union (UCN), Jorge CARPIO Nicolle; Solidarity Action Movement (MAS), Jorge SERRANO Elias; Christian Democratic Party (DCG), Alfonso CABRERA Hidalgo; National Advancement Party (PAN), Alvaro ARZU Irigoyen; National Liberation Movement (MLN), Mario SANDOVAL Alarcon; Social Democratic Party (PSD), Mario SOLARZANO Martinez; Popular Alliance 5 (AP-5), Max ORLANDO Molina; Revolutionary Party (PR), Carlos CHAVARRIA; National Authentic Center (CAN), Hector MAYORA Dawe; Democratic Institutional Party (PID), Oscar RIVAS; Nationalist United Front (FUN), Gabriel GIRON; Guatemalan Republican Front (FRG), Efrain RIOS Montt

Other political or pressure groups: Federated Chambers of Commerce and Industry (CACIF); Mutual Support Group (GAM); Agrarian Owners Group (UNAGRO); Committee for Campesino Unity (CUC); leftist guerrilla movement known as Guatemalan National Revolutionary Union (URNG) has four main factions - Guerrilla army of the Poor (EGP); Revolutionary Organization of the People in Arms (ORPA); Rebel Armed Forces (FAR); Guatemalan Labor Party (PGT/O)

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: Congress: last held on 11 November 1990 (next to be held 11 November 1995); results - UCN 25.6%, MAS 24.3%, DCG 17.5%, PAN 17.3%, MLN 4.8%, PSD/AP-5 3.6%, PR 2.1%; seats - (116 total) UCN 38, DCG 27, MAS 18, PAN 12, Pro - Rios Montt 10, MLN 4, PR 1, PSD/AP-5 1, independent 5 President: runoff held on 11 January 1991 (next to be held 11 November 1995); results - Jorge SERRANO Elias (MAS) 68.1%, Jorge CARPIO Nicolle (UCN) 31.9% Note: President SERRANO resigned on 1 June 1993 shortly after dissolving Congress and the judiciary; on 6 June

1993, Ramiro DE LEON Carpio was chosen as the new president by a vote of Congress; he will finish off the remainder of SERRANO's five-year term which expires in 1995
Executive branch: president, vice president, Council of Ministers (cabinet)
Legislative branch: unicameral Congress of the Republic (Congreso de la Republica)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court of Justice (Corte Suprema de Justicia)
Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: President Ramiro DE LEON Carpio (since 6 June 1993); Vice President Arturo HERBRUGER (since 18 June 1993)
Member of: BCIE, CACM, CCC, ECLAC, FAO, G-24, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ITU, LAES, LAIA (observer), LORCS, NAM, OAS, OPANAL, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Juan Jose CASO-FANJUL chancery: 2220 R Street NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 745-4952 through 4954 consulates general: Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, New York, and San Francisco
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Marilyn MCAFEE (since 28 May 1993) embassy: 7-01 Avenida de la Reforma, Zone 10, Guatemala City mailing address: APO AA 34024 telephone: [502] (2) 31-15-41 FAX: [502] (2) 318855
Flag: three equal vertical bands of light blue (hoist side), white, and light blue with the coat of arms centered in the white band; the coat of arms includes a green and red quetzal (the national bird) and a scroll bearing the inscription LIBERTAD 15 DE SEPTIEMBRE DE 1821 (the original date of independence from Spain) all superimposed on a pair of crossed rifles and a pair of crossed swords and framed by a wreath

GUATEMALA

Economy

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Overview: The economy is based on family and corporate agriculture, which accounts for 26% of GDP, employs about 60% of the labor force, and supplies two-thirds of exports. Manufacturing, predominantly in private hands, accounts for about 18% of GDP and 12% of the labor force. In both 1990 and 1991, the economy grew by 3%, the fourth and fifth consecutive years of mild growth. In 1992 growth picked up to 4% as government policies favoring competition and foreign trade and investment took stronger hold.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $12.6 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: 4.2% (1992)

National product per capita: $1,300 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 14% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: 6.5% (1991 est.), with 30-40% underemployment

Budget: revenues $604 million; expenditures $808 million, including capital expenditures of $134 million (1990 est.)

Exports: $1.3 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities:

coffee:	26%
sugar:	13%
bananas:	7%
beef:	3%

partners:

US:	36%
El Salvador:	NA%
Costa Rica:	NA%
Germany:	NA%
Honduras:	NA%

Imports: $1.8 billion (c.i.f., 1992)

commodities:

fuel and petroleum products:	NA%
machinery:	NA%
grain:	NA%
fertilizers:	NA%
motor vehicles:	NA%

partners:

US:	40%
Mexico:	NA%
Venezuela:	NA%
Japan:	NA%
Germany:	NA%

External debt: $2.5 billion (December 1992 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate 1.9% (1991 est.); accounts for 18% of GDP
Electricity: 847,600 kW capacity; 2,500 million kWh produced, 260 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: sugar, textiles and clothing, furniture, chemicals, petroleum, metals, rubber, tourism
Agriculture: accounts for 26% of GDP; most important sector of economy; contributes two-thirds of export earnings; principal crops - sugarcane, corn, bananas, coffee, beans, cardamom; livestock - cattle, sheep, pigs, chickens; food importer
Illicit drugs: illicit producer of opium poppy and cannabis for the international drug trade; the government has an active eradication program for cannabis and opium poppy; transit country for cocaine shipments
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-90), $1.1 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $7.92 billion
Currency: 1 quetzal (Q) = 100 centavos
Exchange rates: free market quetzales (Q) per US$1 - 5.2850 (December 1993), 5.1706 (1992), 5.0289 (1991), 2.8161 (1989), 2.6196 (1988); Note - black-market rate 2.800 (May 1989)
Fiscal year: calendar year

GUATEMALA

Communications

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Railroads: 1,019 km 0.914-meter gauge, single track; 917 km government owned, 102 km privately owned

Highways: 26,429 km total; 2,868 km paved, 11,421 km gravel, and 12,140 unimproved

Inland waterways: 260 km navigable year round; additional 730 km navigable during high-water season

Pipelines: crude oil 275 km

Ports: Puerto Barrios, Puerto Quetzal, Santo Tomas de Castilla

Merchant marine: 1 cargo ship (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 4,129 GRT/6,450 DWT

Airports:

total:	474
usable:	418
with permanent-surface runways:	11
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	3
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	21

Telecommunications: fairly modern network centered in Guatemala [city]; 97,670 telephones; broadcast stations - 91 AM, no FM, 25 TV, 15 shortwave; connection into Central American Microwave System; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

GUATEMALA

Defense Forces

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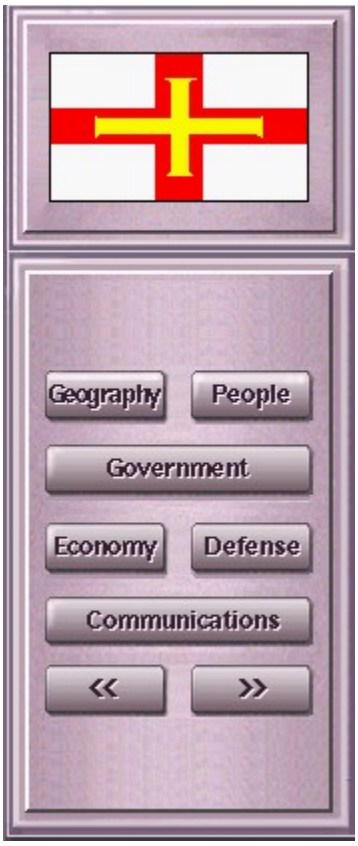
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 2,410,760; fit for military service 1,576,569; reach military age (18) annually 115,178 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $121 million, 1% of GDP (1993)

Belfast
Edinburgh
North Sea
Dublin
Irish Sea
Newcastle
IRELAND
UNITED KINGDOM
Amsterdam
NETH
London
Brussels
BEL
St. Peter Port
English Channel
GUERNSEY (UK)
Le Havre
Paris
Bay of Biscay
FRANCE


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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GUERNSEY

Geography

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Affiliation: British crown dependency

Location: in the English Channel, 52 km west of France between UK and France

Area:

total area:	194 km2
land area:	194 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than Washington, DC

Note: includes Alderney, Guernsey, Herm, Sark, and some other smaller islands

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 50 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive fishing zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	3 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: temperate with mild winters and cool summers; about 50% of days are overcast

Terrain: mostly level with low hills in southwest

Natural Resources: cropland

Land Use:

arable land:	NA%
permanent crops:	NA%
meadows and pastures:	NA%
forest and woodland:	NA%
other:	NA%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: large, deepwater harbor at Saint Peter Port

GUERNSEY

People

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Population: 63,075 (July 1993 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.02% (1993 est.)

Birth rate: 13.1 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Death rate: 10.08 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Net migration rate: 7.23 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 6.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	77.96 years
male:	75.27 years
female:	80.68 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.66 children born/woman (1993 est.)

Nationality:

noun:	Channel Islander(s)
adjective:	Channel Islander

Ethnic divisions:

Note: UK and Norman-French descent

Religions:

Anglican:	NA%
Roman Catholic:	NA%
Presbyterian:	NA%
Baptist:	NA%
Congregational:	NA%
Methodist:	NA%

Languages:

English:	NA%

Note: French; Norman-French dialect spoken in country districts

Literacy:

total population:	NA%
male:	NA%
female:	NA%

Labor force: NA

GUERNSEY

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: Bailiwick of Guernsey

conventional short form: Guernsey

Digraph: GK

Type: British crown dependency

Capital: Saint Peter Port

Administrative divisions: none (British crown dependency)

Independence: none (British crown dependency)

Constitution: unwritten; partly statutes, partly common law and practice

Legal system: English law and local statute; justice is administered by the Royal Court

National holiday: Liberation Day, 9 May (1945)

Political parties and leaders: none; all independents

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: Assembly of the States: last held NA (next to be held NA); results - no percent of vote by party since all are independents; seats - (60 total, 33 elected), all independents

Executive branch: British monarch, lieutenant governor, bailiff, deputy bailiff

Legislative branch: unicameral Assembly of the States

Judicial branch: Royal Court

Leaders: Chief of State: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952) Head of Government: Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief Lt. Gen. Sir Michael WILKINS (since NA 1990); Bailiff Mr. Graham Martyn DOREY (since February 1992)

Member of: none

Diplomatic representation in US: none (British crown dependency)

US diplomatic representation: none (British crown dependency)

Flag: white with the red cross of Saint George (patron saint of England) extending to the edges of the flat

GUERNSEY

Economy

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Overview: Tourism is a major source of revenue. Other economic activity includes financial services, breeding the world-famous Guernsey cattle, and growing tomatoes and flowers for export.

National product: GDP - $NA

National product real growth rate: 9% (1987)

National product per capita: $NA

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 7% (1988)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $208.9 million; expenditures $173.9 million, including capital expenditures of $NA (1988)

Exports: $NA

commodities:

tomatoes:	NA%
flowers and ferns:	NA%
sweet peppers:	NA%
eggplant, other vegetables:	NA%

partners:

UK (regarded as internal trade):	NA%

Imports: $NA

commodities:

coal:	NA%
gasoline, and oil:	NA%

partners:

UK (regarded as internal trade):	NA%

External debt: $NA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity: 173,000 kW capacity; 525 million kWh produced, 9,060 kWh per capita (1992)

Industries: tourism, banking

Agriculture: tomatoes, flowers (mostly grown in greenhouses), sweet peppers, eggplant, other vegetables, fruit; Guernsey cattle

Economic aid: none

Currency: 1 Guernsey (#G) pound = 100 pence

Exchange rates: Guernsey pounds (#G) per US$1 - 0.6527 (January 1993), 0.5664 (1992), 0.5652 (1991), 0.5603 (1990), 0.6099 (1989), 0.5614 (1988); Note - the Guernsey pound is at par with the British pound

Fiscal year: calendar year

GUERNSEY

Communications

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Ports: Saint Peter Port, Saint Sampson

Airports:

total:	2
useable:	2
with permanent-surface runways:	2
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	0
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	1

Telecommunications: broadcast stations - 1 AM, no FM, 1 TV; 41,900 telephones; 1 submarine cable

GUERNSEY

Defense Forces

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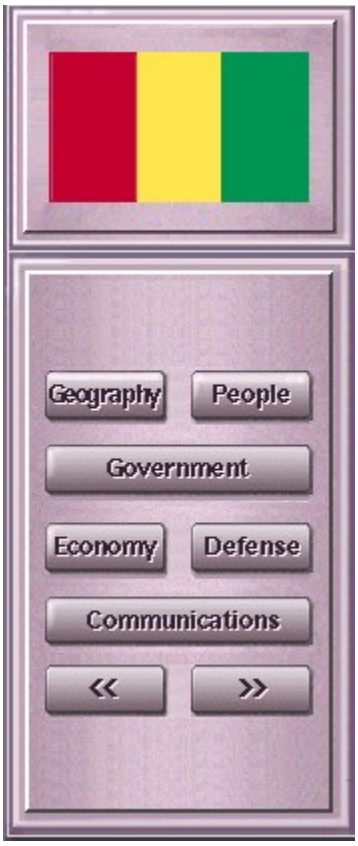
Note: defense is the responsibility of the UK

Nouakchott
MAURITANIA
MALI
Nema
Dakar
SENEGAL
Banjul
THE
GAMBIA
Bissau
GUINEA
BISSAU
Bamako
GUINEA
BURKINA
Ouagadougou
BENIN
Conakry
Freetown
IVORY
COAST
GHANA
TOGO
Porto-Novo
Lagos
SIERRA
LEONE
LIBERIA
Monrovia
Abidjan
Loma
Accra
Malabo
EQUATORIAL
GUINEA
South Atlantic Ocean
0
500
1000 Nautical Miles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People
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Defense
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GUINEA

Geography

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Location: Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean between Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone

Area:

total area:	245,860 km2
land area:	245,860 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than Oregon

Land Boundaries:

total:	3,399 km
Guinea-Bissau:	386 km
Cote d'Ivoire:	610 km
Liberia:	563 km
Mali:	858 km
Senegal:	330 km
Sierra Leone:	652 km

Coastline: 320 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: generally hot and humid; monsoonal-type rainy season (June to November) with southwesterly winds; dry season (December to May) with northeasterly harmattan winds

Terrain: generally flat coastal plain, hilly to mountainous interior

Natural Resources: bauxite, iron ore, diamonds, gold, uranium, hydropower, fish

Land Use:

arable land:	6%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	12%
forest and woodland:	42%
other:	40%

Irrigated Land: 240 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: hot, dry, dusty harmattan haze may reduce visibility during dry season; deforestation

GUINEA

People

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Population: 6,236,506 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.46% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 44.76 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 20.13 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 141.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	43.68 years
male:	41.49 years
female:	45.93 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 5.9 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Guinean(s)
adjective:	Guinean

Ethnic divisions:

Fulani:	35%
Malinke:	30%
Soussou:	20%
indigenous tribes:	15%

Religions:

Muslim:	85%
Christian:	8%
indigenous beliefs:	7%

Languages:
Note: French (official); each tribe has its own language

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	24%
male:	35%
female:	13%

Labor force: 2.4 million (1983)
by occupation:

agriculture:	82.0%
industry and commerce:	11.0%, services 5.4%

Note: 88,112 civil servants (1987); 52% of population of working age (1985)

GUINEA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Guinea
conventional short form:	Guinea
local long form:	Republique de Guinee
local short form:	Guinee
former:	French Guinea

Digraph: GV
Type: republic
Capital: Conakry
Administrative divisions: 33 administrative regions (regions administratives, singular - region administrative); Beyla, Boffa, Boke, Conakry, Coyah, Dabola, Dalaba, Dinguiraye, Faranah, Forecariah, Fria, Gaoual, Gueckedou, Kankan, Kerouane, Kindia, Kissidougou, Koubia, Koundara, Kouroussa, Labe, Lelouma, Lola, Macenta, Mali, Mamou, Mandiana, Nzerekore, Pita, Siguiri, Telimele, Tougue, Yomou
Independence: 2 October 1958 (from France)
Constitution: 23 December 1990 (Loi Fundamentale)
Legal system: based on French civil law system, customary law, and decree; legal codes currently being revised; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
National holiday: Anniversary of the Second Republic, 3 April (1984)
Political parties and leaders: political parties were legalized on 1 April 1992 pro-government: Party for Unity and Progress (PUP), leader NA other: Rally for the Guinean People (RPG), Alpha CONDE; Union for a New Republic (UNR), Mamadon BAH; Party for Renewal and Progress (PRP), Siradion DIALLO
Suffrage: none
Elections: none
Executive branch: president, Transitional Committee for National Recovery (Comite Transitionale de Redressement National or CTRN) replaced the Military Committee for National Recovery (Comite Militaire de Redressement National or CMRN); Council of Ministers (cabinet)
Legislative branch: unicameral People's National Assembly (Assemblee Nationale Populaire) was dissolved after the 3 April 1984 coup; framework established in December 1991 for a new National Assembly with 114 seats
Judicial branch: Court of Appeal (Cour d'Appel)
Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: Gen. Lansana CONTE (since 5 April 1984)
Member of: ACCT, ACP, AfDB, CCC, CEAO (observer), ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO (correspondent), ITU, LORCS, MINURSO, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: (vacant); Charge d'Affaires ad interim

Ansoumane CAMARA chancery: 2112 Leroy Place NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 483-9420

US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Dane F. SMITH, Jr. embassy: 2nd Boulevard and 9th Avenue, Conakry mailing address: B. P. 603, Conakry telephone: (224) 44-15-20 through 24 FAX: (224) 44-15-22

Flag: three equal vertical bands of red (hoist side), yellow, and green; uses the popular pan-African colors of Ethiopia; similar to the flag of Rwanda, which has a large black letter R centered in the yellow band

GUINEA

Economy

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Overview: Although possessing many Natural Resources and considerable potential for agricultural development, Guinea is one of the poorest countries in the world. The agricultural sector contributes about 40% to GDP and employs more than 80% of the work force, while industry accounts for 27% of GDP. Guinea possesses over 25% of the world's bauxite reserves; exports of bauxite and alumina accounted for about 70% of total exports in 1989.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $3 billion (1990 est.)

National product real growth rate: 4.3% (1990 est.)

National product per capita: $410 (1990 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 19.6% (1990 est.)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $449 million; expenditures $708 million, including capital expenditures of $361 million (1990 est.)

Exports: $788 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:

alumina:	NA%
bauxite:	NA%
diamonds:	NA%
coffee:	NA%
pineapples:	NA%
bananas:	NA%
palm kernels:	NA%

partners:

US:	33%
EC:	33%
USSR and Eastern Europe:	20%
Canada:	NA%

Imports:

$692 million (c.i.f., 1990 est.)

commodities:

petroleum products:	NA%
metals:	NA%
machinery:	NA%
transport equipment:	NA%
foodstuffs:	NA%
textiles:	NA%
other grain:	NA%

partners: NA%US 16%France NA%Brazil NA%

External debt: $2.6 billion (1990 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate NA%; accounts for 27% of GDP
Electricity: 113,000 kW capacity; 300 million kWh produced, 40 kWh per capita (1989)
Industries: bauxite mining, alumina, gold, diamond mining, light manufacturing and agricultural processing industries
Agriculture: accounts for 40% of GDP (includes fishing and forestry); mostly subsistence farming; principal products - rice, coffee, pineapples, palm kernels, cassava, bananas, sweet potatoes, timber; livestock - cattle, sheep and goats; not self-sufficient in food grains
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $227 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $1,465 million; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $120 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $446 million
Currency: 1 Guinean franc (FG) = 100 centimes
Exchange rates: Guinean francs (FG) per US$1 - 675 (1990), 618 (1989), 515 (1988), 440 (1987), 383 (1986)
Fiscal year: calendar year

GUINEA

Communications

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Railroads: 1,045 km; 806 km 1.000-meter gauge, 239 km 1.435-meter standard gauge

Highways: 30,100 km total; 1,145 km paved, 12,955 km gravel or laterite (of which barely 4,500 km are currently all-weather roads), 16,000 km unimproved earth (1987)

Inland waterways: 1,295 km navigable by shallow-draft native craft

Ports: Conakry, Kamsar

Airports:

total:	15
usable:	15
with permanent-surface runways:	4
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	3
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	10

Telecommunications: poor to fair system of open-wire lines, small radiocommunication stations, and new radio relay system; 15,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 3 AM 1 FM, 1 TV; 65,000 TV sets; 200,000 radio receivers; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

GUINEA

Defense Forces

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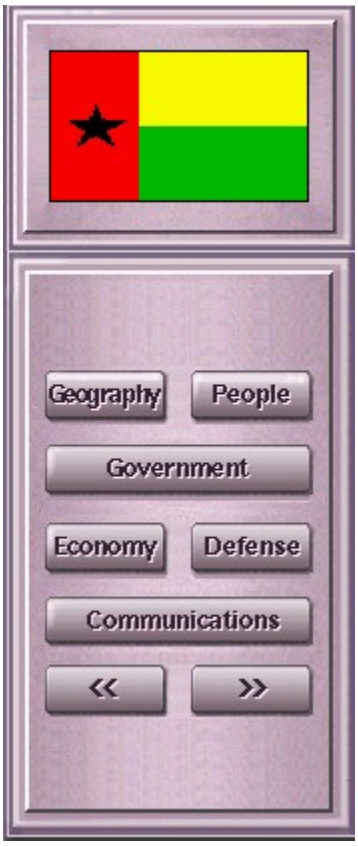
Branches: Army, Navy (acts primarily as a coast guard), Air Force, Presidential Guard, Republican Guard, paramilitary National Gendarmerie, National Police Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,403,776; fit for military service 708,078 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $29 million, 1.2% of GDP (1988)

THE
GAMBIA
Banjul
SENEGAL
MALI
Bamako
Bissau
BURKIN
Ouagadougou
GUINEA
GUINEA
BISSAU
Conakry
Freetown
IVORY
COAST
GHANA
SIERRA
LEONE
LIBERIA
Monrovia
Abidjan
South Atlantic Ocean
0
500
1000 Miles


Geography
People
Government
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Communications
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GUINEA-BISSAU

Geography

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Location: Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean between Guinea and Senegal

Area:

total area:	36,120 km2
land area:	28,000 km2

comparative area: slightly less than three times the size of Connecticut

Land Boundaries:

total:	724 km
Guinea:	386 km
Senegal:	338 km

Coastline: 350 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: the International Court of Justice (ICJ) on 12 November 1991 rendered its decision on the Guinea-Bissau/Senegal maritime boundary in favor of Senegal

Climate: tropical; generally hot and humid; monsoonal-type rainy season (June to November) with southwesterly winds; dry season (December to May) with northeasterly harmattan winds

Terrain: mostly low coastal plain rising to savanna in east

Natural Resources: unexploited deposits of petroleum, bauxite, phosphates, fish, timber

Land Use:

arable land:	11%
permanent crops:	1%
meadows and pastures:	43%
forest and woodland:	38%
other:	7%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: hot, dry, dusty harmattan haze may reduce visibility during dry season

GUINEA-BISSAU

People

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Population: 1,072,439 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.38% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 41.26 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 17.45 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 122.1 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	47.03 years
male:	45.38 years
female:	48.73 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 5.6 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Guinea-Bissauan(s)
adjective:	Guinea-Bissauan

Ethnic divisions:

African:	99%
(Balanta:	30%
Fula:	20%
Manjaca:	14%
Mandinga:	13%
Papel:	7%)
European and mulatto less than:	1%

Religions:

indigenous beliefs:	65%
Muslim:	30%
Christian:	5%

Languages:

Portuguese (official):	NA%
Criolo:	NA%
African languages:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	36%
male:	50%
female:	24%

Labor force: 403,000 (est.)
by occupation:

agriculture:	90%

industry, services, and commerce:	5%
government:	5%

Note: population of working age 53% (1983)

GUINEA-BISSAU

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Guinea-Bissau
conventional short form:	Guinea-Bissau
local long form:	Republica de Guine-Bissau
local short form:	Guine-Bissau
former:	Portuguese Guinea

Digraph: PU

Type: republic highly centralized multiparty since mid-1991; the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC) held an extraordinary party congress in December 1990 and established a two-year transition program during which the constitution will be revised, allowing for multiple political parties and a presidential election in 1993

Capital: Bissau

Administrative divisions: 9 regions (regioes, singular - regiao); Bafata, Biombo, Bissau, Bolama, Cacheu, Gabu, Oio, Quinara, Tombali

Independence: 10 September 1974 (from Portugal)

Constitution: 16 May 1984

Legal system: NA

National holiday: Independence Day, 10 September (1974)

Political parties and leaders: African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC), President Joao Bernardo VIEIRA, leader; Democratic Social Front (FDS), Rafael BARBOSA, leader; Bafata Movement, Domingos Fernandes GARNER, leader; Democratic Front, Aristides MENEZES, leader Note: PAIGC is still the major party (of 10 parties) and controls all aspects of the government

Suffrage: 15 years of age; universal

Elections: National People's Assembly: last held 15 June 1989 (next to be held 15 June 1994); results - PAIGC is the only party; seats - (150 total) PAIGC 150, appointed by Regional Councils President of Council of State: last held 19 June 1989 (next to be held NA 1993); results - Gen. Joao Bernardo VIEIRA was reelected without opposition by the National People's Assembly

Executive branch: president of the Council of State, vice presidents of the Council of State, Council of State, Council of Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch: unicameral National People's Assembly (Assembleia Nacional Popular)

Judicial branch: none; there is a Ministry of Justice in the Council of Ministers

Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: President of the Council of State Gen. Joao Bernardo VIEIRA (assumed power 14 November 1980 and elected President of Council of State on 16 May 1984)

Member of: ACCT (associate), ACP, AfDB, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, IOM (observer), ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNAVEM II, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNOMOZ, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Alfredo Lopes CABRAL chancery: 918 16th Street NW, Mezzanine Suite, Washington, DC 20006 telephone: (202) 872-4222
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Roger A. MAGUIRE embassy: 17 Avenida Domingos Ramos, Bissau mailing address: 1067 Bissau Codex, Bissau telephone: [245] 20-1139, 20-1145, 20-1113 FAX: [245] 20-1159
Flag: two equal horizontal bands of yellow (top) and green with a vertical red band on the hoist side; there is a black five-pointed star centered in the red band; uses the popular pan-African colors of Ethiopia; similar to the flag of Cape Verde, which has the black star raised above the center of the red band and is framed by two corn stalks and a yellow clam shell

GUINEA-BISSAU

Economy

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Overview: Guinea-Bissau ranks among the poorest countries in the world, with a per capita GDP of roughly $200. Agriculture and fishing are the main economic activities. Cashew nuts, peanuts, and palm kernels are the primary exports. Exploitation of known mineral deposits is unlikely at present because of a weak infrastructure and the high cost of development. The government's four-year plan (1988-91) targeted agricultural development as the top priority.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $210 million (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate: 2.3% (1991 est.)

National product per capita: $210 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 55% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $33.6 million; expenditures $44.8 million, including capital expenditures of $.57 million (1991 est.)

Exports:

$20.4 million (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

cashews:	NA%
fish:	NA%
peanuts:	NA%
palm kernels:	NA%

partners:

Portugal:	NA%
Senegal:	NA%
France:	NA%
The Gambia:	NA%
Netherlands:	NA%
Spain:	NA%

Imports:

$63.5 million (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

capital equipment:	NA%
consumer goods:	NA%
semiprocessed goods:	NA%
foods:	NA%
petroleum:	NA%
partners:	NA%
Portugal:	NA%
Netherlands:	NA%
Senegal:	NA%

USSR:	NA%
Germany:	NA%

External debt: $462 million (December 1990 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate 1.0% (1989 est.); accounts for 10% of GDP (1989 est.)
Electricity: 22,000 kW capacity; 30 million kWh produced, 30 kWh per capita (1991)
Industries: agricultural processing, beer, soft drinks
Agriculture: accounts for over 50% of GDP, nearly 100% of exports, and 90% of employment; rice is the staple food; other crops include corn, beans, cassava, cashew nuts, peanuts, palm kernels, and cotton; not self-sufficient in food; fishing and forestry potential not fully exploited
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $49 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $615 million; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $41 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $68 million
Currency: 1 Guinea-Bissauan peso (PG) = 100 centavos
Exchange rates: Guinea-Bissauan pesos (PG) per US$1 - 1987.2 (1989), 1363.6 (1988), 851.65 (1987), 238.98 (1986)
Fiscal year: calendar year

GUINEA-BISSAU

Communications

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Highways: 3,218 km; 2,698 km bituminous, remainder earth

Inland waterways: scattered stretches are important to coastal commerce

Ports: Bissau

Airports:

total:	33
usable:	15
with permanent-surface runways:	4
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	1
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	5

Telecommunications: poor system of radio relay, open-wire lines, and radiocommunications; 3,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 2 AM, 3 FM, 1 TV

GUINEA-BISSAU

Defense Forces

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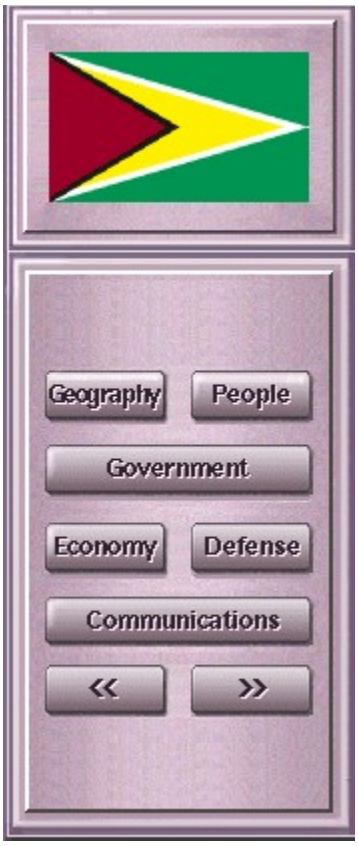
Branches: People's Revolutionary Armed Force (FARP; including Army, Navy, Air Force), paramilitary force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 235,931; fit for military service 134,675 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $9.3 million, 5%-6% of GDP (1987)

0
1000 Miles
Atlantic Ocean
GUYANA
Caracas
VENEZUELA
Georgetown
Paramaribo
FRENCH GUIANA
Cayenne
SURINAME
Belem
BRAZIL


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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GUYANA

Geography

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Location: Northern South America, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean between Suriname and Venezuela

Area:

total area:	214,970 km2
land area:	196,850 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than Idaho

Land Boundaries:

total:	2,462 km
Brazil:	1,119 km
Suriname:	600 km
Venezuela:	743 km

Coastline: 459 km

Maritime Claims:

continental shelf:	200 nm or the outer edge of continental margin
exclusive fishing zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: all of the area west of the Essequibo River claimed by Venezuela; Suriname claims area between New (Upper Courantyne) and Courantyne/Koetari Rivers (all headwaters of the Courantyne)

Climate: tropical; hot, humid, moderated by northeast trade winds; two rainy seasons (May to mid-August, mid-November to mid-January)

Terrain: mostly rolling highlands; low coastal plain; savanna in south

Natural Resources: bauxite, gold, diamonds, hardwood timber, shrimp, fish

Land Use:

arable land:	3%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	6%
forest and woodland:	83%
other:	8%

Irrigated Land: 1,300 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: flash floods a constant threat during rainy seasons; water pollution

GUYANA

People

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Population: 734,640 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: -0.68% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 20.47 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 7.39 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -19.89 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 49.3 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	64.7 years
male:	61.46 years
female:	68.1 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.35 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Guyanese (singular and plural)
adjective:	Guyanese

Ethnic divisions:

East Indian:	51%
black and mixed:	43%
Amerindian:	4%
European and Chinese:	2%

Religions:

Christian:	57%
Hindu:	33%
Muslim:	9%
other:	1%

Languages:

English:	NA%
Amerindian dialects:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over having ever attended scool (1990)
total population: 95%male: 98%female: 96%
Labor force: 268,000
by occupation:

industry and commerce:	44.5%
agriculture:	33.8%
services:	21.7%

Note: public-sector employment amounts to 60-80% of the total labor force (1985)

GUYANA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Co-operative Republic of Guyana
conventional short form:	Guyana
former:	British Guiana

Digraph: GY
Type: republic
Capital: Georgetown
Administrative divisions: 10 regions; Barima-Waini, Cuyuni-Mazaruni, Demerara-Mahaica, East Berbice-Corentyne, Essequibo Islands-West Demerara, Mahaica-Berbice, Pomeroon-Supenaam, Potaro-Siparuni, Upper Demerara-Berbice, Upper Takutu-Upper Essequibo
Independence: 26 May 1966 (from UK)
Constitution: 6 October 1980
Legal system: based on English common law with certain admixtures of Roman-Dutch law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
National holiday: Republic Day, 23 February (1970)
Political parties and leaders: People's National Congress (PNC), Hugh Desmond HOYTE; People's Progressive Party (PPP), Cheddi JAGAN; Working People's Alliance (WPA), Eusi KWAYANA, Rupert ROOPNARINE; Democratic Labor Movement (DLM), Paul TENNASSEE; People's Democratic Movement (PDM), Llewellyn JOHN; National Democratic Front (NDF), Joseph BACCHUS; The United Force (TUF), Manzoor NADIR; United Republican Party (URP), Leslie RAMSAMMY; National Republican Party (NRP), Robert GANGADEEN; Guyana Labor Party (GLP), Nanda GOPAUL
Other political or pressure groups: Trades Union Congress (TUC); Guyana Council of Indian Organizations (GCIO); Civil Liberties Action Committee (CLAC) Note: the latter two organizations are small and active but not well organized
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: Executive President: last held on 5 October 1992; results - Cheddi JAGAN was elected president since he was leader of the party with the most votes in the National Assembly elections National Assembly: last held on 5 October 1992 (next to be held in 1997); results - PPP 53.4%, PNC 42.3%, WPA 2%, TUF 1.2%; seats - (65 total, 53 elected) PPP 36, PNC 26, WPA 2, TUF 1
Executive branch: executive president, first vice president, prime minister, first deputy prime minister, Cabinet
Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly
Judicial branch: Supreme Court of Judicature
Leaders: Chief of State: Executive President Cheddi JAGAN (since 5 October 1992); First Vice President Sam HINDS (since 5 October 1992) Head of Government: Prime Minister Sam HINDS (since 5 October 1992)
Member of: ACP, C, CARICOM, CCC, CDB, ECLAC, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IBRD, ICAO,

ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LAES, LORCS, NAM, OAS, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WMO

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Dr. Odeen ISHMAEL chancery: 2490 Tracy Place NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 265-6900 consulate general: New York

US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador George Jones embassy: 99-100 Young and Duke Streets, Georgetown mailing address: P. O. Box 10507, Georgetown telephone: [592] (2) 54900 through 54909 and 57960 through 57969 FAX: [592] (2) 58497

Flag: green with a red isosceles triangle (based on the hoist side) superimposed on a long yellow arrowhead; there is a narrow black border between the red and yellow, and a narrow white border between the yellow and the green

GUYANA

Economy

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Overview: Guyana is one of the world's poorest countries with a per capita income less than one-fifth the South American average. After growing on average at less than 1% a year in 1986-87, GDP dropped by 5% a year in 1988-90. The decline resulted from bad weather, labor trouble in the cane fields, and flooding and equipment problems in the bauxite industry. Consumer prices rose about 100% in 1989 and 75% in 1990, and the current account deficit widened substantially as sugar and bauxite exports fell. Moreover, electric power has been in short supply and constitutes a major barrier to future gains in national output. The government, in association with international financial agencies, seeks to reduce its payment arrears and to raise new funds. The government's stabilization program - aimed at establishing realistic exchange rates, reasonable price stability, and a resumption of growth - requires considerable public administrative abilities and continued patience by consumers during a long incubation period. Buoyed by a recovery in mining and agriculture, the economy posted 6% growth in 1991 and 7% growth in 1992, according to official figures. A large volume of illegal and quasi-legal economic activity is not captured in estimates of the country's total output.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $267.5 million (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: 7% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $370 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 15% (1992)

Unemployment rate: 12%-15% (1991 est.)

Budget: revenues $121 million; expenditures $225 million, including capital expenditures of $50 million (1990 est.)

Exports:

$268 million (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities:

sugar:	NA%
bauxite/alumina:	NA%
rice:	NA%
gold:	NA%
shrimp:	NA%
molasses:	NA%
timber:	NA%
rum:	NA%

partners:

UK:	28%
US:	25%
FRG:	8%
Canada:	7%
Japan:	6% (1989)

Imports:

$242.4 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.)
commodities:

manufactures:	NA%
machinery:	NA%
food:	NA%
petroleum:	NA%

partners:

US:	40%
Trinidad & Tobago:	13%
UK:	11%
Japan:	5%
Netherland Antilles:	3% (1989)

External debt: $2 billion including arrears (1990)
Industrial production: growth rate 12% (1990 est.); accounts for about 24% of GDP
Electricity: 253,500 kW capacity; 276 million kWh produced, 370 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: bauxite mining, sugar, rice milling, timber, fishing (shrimp), textiles, gold mining
Agriculture: most important sector, accounting for 25% of GDP and about half of exports; sugar and rice are key crops; development potential exists for fishing and forestry; not self-sufficient in food, especially wheat, vegetable oils, and animal products
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $116 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $325 million; Communist countries 1970-89, $242 million
Currency: 1 Guyanese dollar (G$) = 100 cents
Exchange rates: Guyanese dollars (G$) per US$1 - 125.8 (January 1993) 125.0 (1992), 111.8 (1991), 39.533 (1990), 27.159 (1989), 10.000 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

GUYANA

Communications

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Railroads: 187 km total, all single track 0.914-meter gauge

Highways: 7,665 km total; 550 km paved, 5,000 km gravel, 1,525 km earth, 590 km unimproved

Inland waterways: 6,000 km total of navigable waterways; Berbice, Demerara, and Essequibo Rivers are navigable by oceangoing vessels for 150 km, 100 km, and 80 km, respectively

Ports: Georgetown, New Amsterdam

Merchant marine: 1 cargo ship (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 1,317 GRT/2,558 DWT

Airports:

total:	53
usable:	48
with permanent-surface runways:	5
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	0
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	13

Telecommunications: fair system with radio relay network; over 27,000 telephones; tropospheric scatter link to Trinidad; broadcast stations - 4 AM, 3 FM, no TV, 1 shortwave; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

GUYANA

Defense Forces

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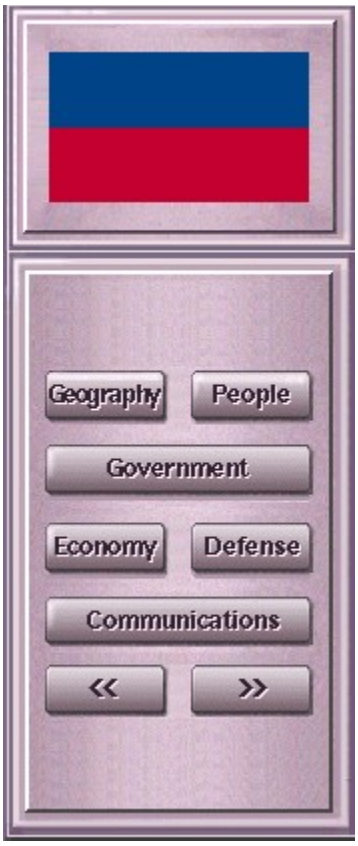
Branches: Guyana Defense Force (GDF; including the Ground Forces, Coast Guard and Air Corps), Guyana People's Militia (GPM), Guyana National Service (GNS)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 196,960; fit for military service 149,583 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: $NA, NA% of GDP

Cat Island
THE BAHAMAS
Long Island
Atlantic Ocean
Great Inagua
HAITI
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
CUBA
San Juan
St. Marc
Golfe de la Gonave
Jeremie
Santo Domingo
PUERTO RICO
Kingston
Port-Au Prince
JAMAICA
Caribbean Sea


Geography
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HAITI

Geography

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Location: in the northern Caribbean Sea, about 90 km southeast of Cuba

Area:

total area:	27,750 km2
land area:	27,560 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than Maryland

Land Boundaries:

total:	275 km
Dominican Republic:	275 km

Coastline: 1,771 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	24 nm
continental shelf:	to depth of exploitation
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: claims US-administered Navassa Island

Climate: tropical; semiarid where mountains in east cut off trade winds

Terrain: mostly rough and mountainous

Natural Resources: bauxite

Land Use:

arable land:	20%
permanent crops:	13%
meadows and pastures:	18%
forest and woodland:	4%
other:	45%

Irrigated Land: 750 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: lies in the middle of the hurricane belt and subject to severe storms from June to October; occasional flooding and earthquakes; deforestation; soil erosion

Note: shares island of Hispaniola with Dominican Republic (western one-third is Haiti, eastern two-thirds is the Dominican Republic)

HAITI

People

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Population: 6,384,877 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 1.68% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 40.77 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 18.88 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -5.04 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 109.5 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	45.45 years
male:	43.88 years
female:	47.11 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.05 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Haitian(s)
adjective:	Haitian

Ethnic divisions:

black:	95%
mulatto and European:	5%

Religions:

Roman Catholic:80% (of which an overwhelming majority also practice Voodoo),	
Protestant:	16%
(Baptist:	10%
Pentecostal:	4%
Adventist:	1%
other:	1%)

none 1%other 3% (1982)
Languages:

French (official):	10%
Creole:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	53%
male:	59%
female:	47%

Labor force: 2.3 million
by occupation:

agriculture:	66%
services:	25%
industry:	9%

Note: shortage of skilled labor, unskilled labor abundant (1982)

HAITI

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Haiti
conventional short form:	Haiti
local long form:	Republique d'Haiti
local short form:	Haiti

Digraph: HA

Type: republic

Capital: Port-au-Prince

Administrative divisions: 9 departments, (departements, singular - departement); Artibonite, Centre, Grand'Anse, Nord, Nord-Est, Nord-Ouest, Ouest, Sud, Sud-Est

Independence: 1 January 1804 (from France)

Constitution: 27 August 1983, suspended February 1986; draft constitution approved March 1987, suspended June 1988, most articles reinstated March 1989; October 1991, government claims to be observing the Constitution

Legal system: based on Roman civil law system; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 1 January (1804)

Political parties and leaders: National Front for Change and Democracy (FNCD), including National Congress of Democratic Movements (CONACOM), Victor BENOIT, and National Cooperative Action Movement (MKN), Volvick Remy JOSEPH; Movement for the Installation of Democracy in Haiti (MIDH), Marc BAZIN; National Progressive Revolutionary Party (PANPRA), Serge GILLES; National Patriotic Movement of November 28 (MNP-28), Dejean BELIZAIRE; National Agricultural and Industrial Party (PAIN), Louis DEJOIE; Movement for National Reconstruction (MRN), Rene THEODORE; Haitian Christian Democratic Party (PDCH), Joseph DOUZE; Assembly of Progressive National Democrats (RDNP), Leslie MANIGAT; National Party of Labor (PNT), Thomas DESULME; Mobilization for National Development (MDN), Hubert DE RONCERAY; Democratic Movement for the Liberation of Haiti (MODELH), Francois LATORTUE; Haitian Social Christian Party (PSCH), Gregoire EUGENE; Movement for the Organization of the Country (MOP), Gesner COMEAU and Jean MOLIERE

Other political or pressure groups: Democratic Unity Confederation (KID); Roman Catholic Church; Confederation of Haitian Workers (CTH); Federation of Workers Trade Unions (FOS); Autonomous Haitian Workers (CATH); National Popular Assembly (APN)

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: Chamber of Deputies: last held 16 December 1990, with runoff held 20 January 1991 (next to be held by December 1994); results - percent of vote NA; seats - (83 total) FNCD 27, ANDP 17, PDCH 7, PAIN 6, RDNP 6, MDN 5, PNT 3, MKN 2, MODELH 2, MRN 1, independents 5, other 2 President: last held 16 December 1990 (next election to be held by December 1995); results - Rev. Jean-Bertrand ARISTIDE 67.5%, Marc BAZIN 14.2%, Louis DEJOIE 4.9% Senate: last held 18 January 1993, widely condemned as illegitimate (next to be held December 1994); results - percent of

vote NA; seats - (27 total) FNCD 12, ANDP 8, PAIN 2, MRN 1, RDNP 1, PNT 1, independent 2
Executive branch: president, Council of Ministers (cabinet)
Legislative branch: bicameral National Assembly (Assemblee Nationale) consisting of an upper house or Senate and a lower house or Chamber of Deputies
Judicial branch: Court of Appeal (Cour de Cassation)
Leaders: Chief of State: President Jean-Bertrand ARISTIDE (since 7 February 1991), ousted in a coup in September 1991, but still recognized by international community as Chief of State Head of Government: de facto Prime Minister Marc BAZIN (since NA June 1992)
Member of: ACCT, ACP, CARICOM (observer), CCC, ECLAC, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LAES, LORCS, OAS, OPANAL, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Jean CASIMIR chancery: 2311 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 332-4090 through 4092 consulates general: Boston, Chicago, Miami, New York, and San Juan (Puerto Rico)
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Special Charge d'Affaires Charles REDMAN embassy: Harry Truman Boulevard, Port-au-Prince mailing address: P. O. Box 1761, Port-au-Prince telephone: [509] 22-0354, 22-0368, 22-0200, or 22-0612 FAX: [509] 23-9007
Flag: two equal horizontal bands of blue (top) and red with a centered white rectangle bearing the coat of arms, which contains a palm tree flanked by flags and two cannons above a scroll bearing the motto L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE (Union Makes Strength)

HAITI

Economy

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Overview: About 75% of the population live in abject poverty. Agriculture is mainly small-scale subsistence farming and employs nearly three-fourths of the work force. The majority of the population does not have ready access to safe drinking water, adequate medical care, or sufficient food. Few social assistance programs exist, and the lack of employment opportunities remains one of the most critical problems facing the economy, along with soil erosion and political instability. Trade sanctions applied by the Organization of American States in response to the September 1991 coup against President ARISTIDE have further damaged the economy.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $2.2 billion (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate: -4% (FY91 est.)

National product per capita: $340 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 20% (FY91 est.)

Unemployment rate: 25-50% (1991)

Budget: revenues $300 million; expenditures $416 million, including capital expenditures of $145 million (1990 est.)

Exports: $146 million (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

light manufactures:	65%
coffee:	19%
other agriculture:	8%

other 8%partners:US 84%Italy 4%France 3%other industrial countries 6%less developed countries 3% (1987)

Imports: $252 million (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

machines and manufactures 34%

food and beverages:	22%
petroleum products:	14%
chemicals:	10%
fats and oils:	9%

partners:

US:	64%
Netherlands Antilles:	5%
Japan:	5%
France:	4%
Canada:	3%
Germany:	3% (1987)

External debt: $838 million (December 1990)

Industrial production: growth rate -2.0% (1991 est.); accounts for 15% of GDP

Electricity: 217,000 kW capacity; 480 million kWh produced, 75 kWh per capita (1992)

Industries: sugar refining, textiles, flour milling, cement manufacturing, tourism, light assembly industries based on imported parts
Agriculture: accounts for 28% of GDP and employs around 70% of work force; mostly small-scale subsistence farms; commercial crops - coffee, mangoes, sugarcane, wood; staple crops - rice, corn, sorghum; shortage of wheat flour
Illicit drugs: transshipment point for cocaine
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (1970-89), $700 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $770 million
Currency: 1 gourde (G) = 100 centimes
Exchange rates: gourdes (G) per US$1 - 8.4 (December 1991), fixed rate of 5.000 through second quarter of 1991)
Fiscal year: 1 October - 30 September

HAITI

Communications

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Railroads: 40 km 0.760-meter narrow gauge, single-track, privately owned industrial line

Highways: 4,000 km total; 950 km paved, 900 km otherwise improved, 2,150 km unimproved

Inland waterways: negligible; less than 100 km navigable

Ports: Port-au-Prince, Cap-Haitien

Airports:

total:	13
usable:	10
with permanent-surface runways:	3
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	1
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	3

Telecommunications: domestic facilities barely adequate, international facilities slightly better; 36,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 33 AM, no FM, 4 TV, 2 shortwave; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

HAITI

Defense Forces

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Branches: Army (including Police), Navy, Air Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,289,310; fit for military service 695,997; reach military age (18) annually 60,588 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $34 million, 1.5% of GDP (1988 est.)

0
500
1000 Nautical Miles
South
Atlantic
Ocean
Bouvet Island
(NORWAY)
Dakshin
Gangotri
(India)
Sanae
(South Africa)
Syowa
(Japan)
HEARD ISLAND
Georg von
Neumayer
(Germany)
Molodezhnaya
(C.I.S.)
Flat Island
McDonald Island
Halley
(U.K.)
Antarctica
McDONALD ISLANDS
Berkner Island
Amery Ice Shelf
Indian
Ocean
Davis
(Australia)
South Pole
Mirnyy
Shackleton
dsen-Scott

Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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HEARD ISLAND AND MCDONALD ISLANDS

Geography

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Affiliation: territory of Australia

Location: in the Indian Ocean, 4,100 km southwest of Australia

Area:

total area:	412 km2
land area:	412 km2
comparative area:	slightly less than 2.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 101.9 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive fishing zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	3 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: antarctic

Terrain: Heard Island - bleak and mountainous, with an extinct volcano; McDonald Islands - small and rocky

Natural Resources: none

Land Use:

arable land:	0%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	100%

Irrigated Land: 0 km2

Environment: primarily used for research stations

HEARD ISLAND AND MCDONALD ISLANDS

People

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Population: uninhabited

HEARD ISLAND AND MCDONALD ISLANDS

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:Territory of Heard Island and McDonald Islands

conventional short form: Heard Island and McDonald Islands

Digraph: HM

Type: territory of Australia administered by the Ministry for Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories

Capital: none; administered from Canberra, Australia

Independence: none (territory of Australia)

HEARD ISLAND AND MCDONALD ISLANDS

Economy

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Overview: no economic activity

HEARD ISLAND AND MCDONALD ISLANDS

Communications

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Ports: none; offshore anchorage only

HEARD ISLAND AND MCDONALD ISLANDS

Defense Forces

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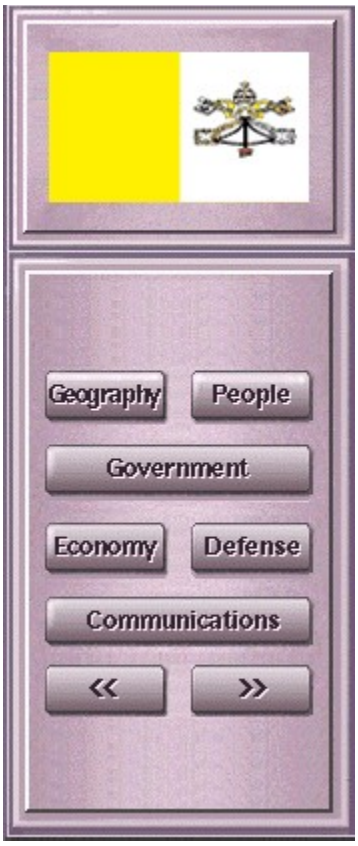
Note: defense is the responsibility of Australia

GERMANY
LIECH.
AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
ROMANIA
FRANCE
SWITZ.
Venice
Slovenia
Croatia
Vojvodina
Bosnia-
Herzegovina
Serbia
YUGO
BULGAR
MONACO
Adriatic
Sea
Corsica
Rome
Montenegro
Kosovo
Macedonia
HOLY SEE
(VATICAN CITY)
ALB.
Sardinia
GREECE
Balearic
Islands
Palermo
Ionian
Sea
Sicily
MALTA
Mediterranean Sea
Crete
TUNISIA
ALGERIA
LIBYA


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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HOLY SEE (VATICAN CITY)

Geography

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Location: Southern Europe, an enclave of Rome - central Italy

Area:

total area:	0.44 km2
land area:	0.44 km2

comparative area: about 0.7 times the size of The Mall in Washington, DC

Land Boundaries:

total:	3.2 km
Italy:	3.2 km

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

Maritime Claims: none; landlocked

International Disputes: none

Climate: temperate; mild, rainy winters (September to mid-May) with hot, dry summers (May to September)

Terrain: low hill

Natural Resources: none

Land Use:

arable land:	0%
permanent crops:	0%

meadows and pastures:
0%

forest and woodland:	0%
other:	100%

Irrigated Land: 0 km2

Environment: urban

Note: landlocked; enclave of Rome, Italy; world's smallest state; outside the Vatican City, 13 buildings in Rome and Castel Gandolfo (the pope's summer residence) enjoy extraterritorial rights

HOLY SEE (VATICAN CITY)

People

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Population: 811 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 1.15% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: NA births/1,000 population
Death rate: NA deaths/1,000 population
Net migration rate: NA migrant(s)/1,000 population
Infant mortality rate: NA deaths/1,000 live births
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	NA years
male:	NA years
female:	NA years

Total fertility rate: NA children born/woman
Nationality:

noun:	none
adjective:	none

Ethnic divisions:

Italians:	NA%
Swiss:	NA%

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	NA%

Languages:

Italian:	NA%
Latin:	NA%

Note: various other languages
Literacy:

total population:	NA%
male:	NA%
female:	NA%

Labor force: NA
by occupation:
dignitaries, priests, nuns, guards, and 3,000 lay workers who live outside the Vatican

HOLY SEE (VATICAN CITY)

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:The Holy See (State of the Vatican City)
conventional short form: Holy See (Vatican City)
local long form: Santa Sede (Stato della Citta del Vaticano)
local short form: Santa Sede (Citta del Vaticano)

Digraph: VT
Type: monarchical-sacerdotal state
Capital: Vatican City
Independence: 11 February 1929 (from Italy)
Constitution: Apostolic Constitution of 1967 (effective 1 March 1968)
Legal system: NA
National holiday: Installation Day of the Pope, 22 October (1978) (John Paul II) Note: Pope John Paul II was elected on 16 October 1978
Political parties and leaders: none
Other political or pressure groups: none (exclusive of influence exercised by church officers)
Suffrage: limited to cardinals less than 80 years old
Elections: Pope: last held 16 October 1978 (next to be held after the death of the current pope); results - Karol WOJTYLA was elected for life by the College of Cardinals
Executive branch: pope
Legislative branch: unicameral Pontifical Commission
Judicial branch: none; normally handled by Italy
Leaders: Chief of State: Pope JOHN PAUL II (Karol WOJTYLA; since 16 October 1978) Head of Government: Secretary of State Archbishop Angelo Cardinal SODANO (since NA)
Member of: CSCE, IAEA, ICFTU, IMF (observer), INTELSAT, IOM (observer), ITU, OAS (observer), UN (observer), UNCTAD, UNHCR, UPU, WIPO, WTO (observer)
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Apostolic Pro-Nuncio Archbishop Agostino CACCIAVILLAN chancery: 3339 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 333-7121
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Raymond L. FLYNN embassy: Villino Pacelli, Via Aurelia 294, 00165 Rome mailing address: PSC 59, APO AE 09624 telephone: [396] 46741 FAX: [396] 638-0159
Flag: two vertical bands of yellow (hoist side) and white with the crossed keys of Saint Peter and the papal tiara centered in the white band

HOLY SEE (VATICAN CITY)

Economy

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Overview: This unique, noncommercial economy is supported financially by contributions (known as Peter's Pence) from Roman Catholics throughout the world, the sale of postage stamps and tourist mementos, fees for admission to museums, and the sale of publications. The incomes and living standards of lay workers are comparable to, or somewhat better than, those of counterparts who work in the city of Rome.

Budget: revenues $86 million; expenditures $178 million, including capital expenditures of $NA (1993 est.)

Electricity: 5,000 kW standby capacity (1992); power supplied by Italy

Industries: printing and production of a small amount of mosaics and staff uniforms; worldwide banking and financial activities

Currency: 1 Vatican lira (VLit) = 100 centesimi

Exchange rates: Vatican lire (VLit) per US$1 - 1,482.5 (January 1993), 1,232.4 (1992), 1,240.6 (1991), 1,198.1 (1990), 1,372.1 (1989), 1,301.6 (1988); Note - the Vatican lira is at par with the Italian lira which circulates freely

Fiscal year: calendar year

HOLY SEE (VATICAN CITY)

Communications

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Railroads: 850 m, 750 mm gauge (links with Italian network near the Rome station of Saint Peter's)

Highways: none; all city streets

Telecommunications: broadcast stations - 3 AM, 4 FM, no TV; 2,000-line automatic telephone exchange; no communications satellite systems

HOLY SEE (VATICAN CITY)

Defense Forces

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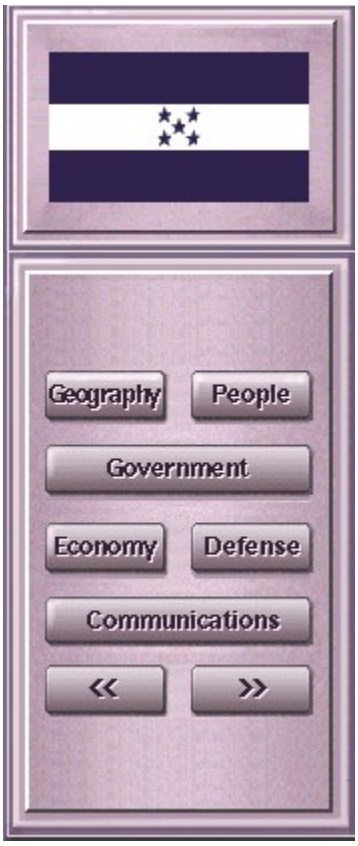
Note: defense is the responsibility of Italy; Swiss Papal Guards are posted at entrances to the Vatican City

CUBA
George Town
CAYMAN ISLANDS
JAMAICA
MEXICO
BELIZE
Belmopan
Caribbean Sea
GUATEMALA
Lago de Izabal
HONDURAS
Guatemala
Tegucigalpa
Juticalpa
Choluteca
San Salvador
EL SALVADOR
NICARAGUA
Managua
Pacific Ocean
San Jose
COSTA RICA


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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HONDURAS

Geography

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Location: Central America, between Guatemala and Nicaragua

Area:

total area:	112,090 km2
land area:	111,890 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than Tennessee

Land Boundaries:

total:	1,520 km
Guatemala:	256 km
El Salvador:	342 km
Nicaragua:	922 km

Coastline: 820 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	24 nm
continental shelf:	200 m depth or to depth of exploitation
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: land boundary dispute with El Salvador mostly resolved by 11 September 1992 International Court of Justice (ICJ) decision; ICJ referred the maritime boundary in the Golfo de Fonseca to an earlier agreement in this century and advised that some tripartite resolution among El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua likely would be required

Climate: subtropical in lowlands, temperate in mountains

Terrain: mostly mountains in interior, narrow coastal plains

Natural Resources: timber, gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron ore, antimony, coal, fish

Land Use:

arable land:	14%
permanent crops:	2%
meadows and pastures:	30%
forest and woodland:	34%
other:	20%

Irrigated Land: 900 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: subject to frequent, but generally mild, earthquakes; damaging hurricanes and floods along Caribbean coast; deforestation; soil erosion

HONDURAS

People

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Population: 5,170,108 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.8% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 35.82 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 6.44 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -1.43 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 47.2 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	67.17 years
male:	64.82 years
female:	69.62 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 4.87 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Honduran(s)
adjective:	Honduran

Ethnic divisions:

mestizo (mixed Indian and European):	90%
Indian:	7%
black:	2%
white:	1%

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	97%
Protestant minority:	NA%

Languages:

Spanish:	NA%
Indian dialects:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	73%
male:	76%
female:	71%

Labor force: 1.3 million
by occupation:

agriculture:	62%
services:	20%
manufacturing:	9%
construction:	3%
other:	6% (1985)

HONDURAS

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Honduras
conventional short form:	Honduras
local long form:	Republica de Honduras
local short form:	Honduras

Digraph: HO
Type: republic
Capital: Tegucigalpa
Administrative divisions: 18 departments (departamentos, singular - departamento); Atlantida, Choluteca, Colon, Comayagua, Copan, Cortes, El Paraiso, Francisco Morazan, Gracias a Dios, Intibuca, Islas de la Bahia, La Paz, Lempira, Ocotepeque, Olancho, Santa Barbara, Valle, Yoro
Independence: 15 September 1821 (from Spain)
Constitution: 11 January 1982, effective 20 January 1982
Legal system: rooted in Roman and Spanish civil law; some influence of English common law; accepts ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
National holiday: Independence Day, 15 September (1821)
Political parties and leaders: Liberal Party (PLH), Carlos Roberto REINA, presidential candidate, Rafael PINEDA Ponce, president; National Party (PN) has two factions: Movimiento Nacional de Reivindication Callejista (Monarca), Rafael Leonardo CALLEJAS, and Oswaldista, Oswaldo RAMOS SOTO, presidential candidate; National Innovation and Unity Party (PINU), German LEITZELAR, president; Christian Democratic Party (PDCH), Efrain DIAZ Arrivillaga, president
Other political or pressure groups: National Association of Honduran Campesinos (ANACH); Honduran Council of Private Enterprise (COHEP); Confederation of Honduran Workers (CTH); National Union of Campesinos (UNC); General Workers Confederation (CGT); United Federation of Honduran Workers (FUTH); Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in Honduras (CODEH); Coordinating Committee of Popular Organizations (CCOP)
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal and compulsory
Elections: President: last held on 26 November 1989 (next to be held November 1993); results - Rafael Leonardo CALLEJAS (PNH) 51%, Carlos FLORES Facusse (PLH) 43.3%, other 5.7%
National Congress: last held on 26 November 1989 (next to be held November 1993); results - PNH 51%, PLH 43%, PDCH 1.9%, PINU-SD 1.5%, other 2.6%; seats - (128 total) PNH 71, PLH 55, PINU-SD 2
Executive branch: president, Council of Ministers (cabinet)
Legislative branch: unicameral National Congress (Congreso Nacional)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court of Justice (Corte Suprema de Justica)
Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: President Rafael Leonardo CALLEJAS Romero (since 26 January 1990)
Member of: BCIE, CACM, ECLAC, FAO, G-77, IADB, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC,

ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ITU, LAES, LAIA (observer), LORCS, OAS, OPANAL, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Rene Arturo BENDANA-VALENZUELA chancery: 3007 Tilden Street NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 966-7702 consulates general: Chicago, Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, New York, and San Francisco consulates: Baton Rouge, Boston, Detroit, Houston, and Jacksonville
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador William Bryce (since 28 May 1993) embassy: Avenida La Paz, Tegucigalpa mailing address: APO AA 34022, Tegucigalpa telephone: [504] 32-3120 FAX: [504] 32-0027
Flag: three equal horizontal bands of blue (top), white, and blue with five blue five-pointed stars arranged in an X pattern centered in the white band; the stars represent the members of the former Federal Republic of Central America - Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua; similar to the flag of El Salvador, which features a round emblem encircled by the words REPUBLICA DE EL SALVADOR EN LA AMERICA CENTRAL centered in the white band; also similar to the flag of Nicaragua, which features a triangle encircled by the word REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA on top and AMERICA CENTRAL on the bottom, centered in the white band

HONDURAS

Economy

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Overview: Honduras is one of the poorest countries in the Western Hemisphere. Agriculture, the most important sector of the economy, accounts for more than 25% of GDP, employs 62% of the labor force, and produces two-thirds of exports. Productivity remains low. Industry, still in its early stages, employs nearly 9% of the labor force, accounts for 15% of GDP, and generates 20% of exports. The service sectors, including public administration, account for 50% of GDP and employ nearly 20% of the labor force. Basic problems facing the economy include rapid population growth, high unemployment, a lack of basic services, a large and inefficient public sector, and the dependence of the export sector mostly on coffee and bananas, which are subject to sharp price fluctuations. A far-reaching reform program initiated by President CALLEJAS in 1990 is beginning to take hold.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $5.5 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: 3.6% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $1,090 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 8% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: 15% (30-40% underemployed) (1989)

Budget: revenues $1.4 billion; expenditures $1.9 billion, including capital expenditures of $511 million (1990 est.)

Exports: $1.0 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

bananas:	NA%
coffee:	NA%
shrimp:	NA%
lobster:	NA%
minerals:	NA%
meat:	NA%
lumber:	NA%

partners:

US:	65%
Germany:	9%
Japan:	8%
Belgium:	7%

Imports: $1.3 billion (c.i.f. 1991)

commodities:

machinery and transport equipment:	NA%
chemical products:	NA%
manufactured goods:	NA%
fuel and oil:	NA%
foodstuffs:	NA%

partners:

US:	45%
Japan:	9%
Netherlands:	7%
Mexico:	7%
Venezuela:	6%

External debt: $2.8 billion (1990)
Industrial production: growth rate 0.8% (1990 est.); accounts for 15% of GDP
Electricity: 575,000 kW capacity; 2,000 million kWh produced, 390 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: agricultural processing (sugar and coffee), textiles, clothing, wood products
Agriculture: most important sector, accounting for more than 25% of GDP, more than 60% of the labor force, and two-thirds of exports; principal products include bananas, coffee, timber, beef, citrus fruit, shrimp; importer of wheat
Illicit drugs: illicit producer of cannabis, cultivated on small plots and used principally for local consumption; transshipment point for cocaine
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $1.4 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $1.1 billion
Currency: 1 lempira (L) = 100 centavos
Exchange rates: lempiras (L) per US$1 - 5.4 (fixed rate); 5.70 parallel black-market rate (November 1990); the lempira was allowed to float in 1992; current rate about US$1 - 5.65
Fiscal year: calendar year

HONDURAS

Communications

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Railroads: 785 km total; 508 km 1.067-meter gauge, 277 km 0.914-meter gauge

Highways: 8,950 km total; 1,700 km paved, 5,000 km otherwise improved, 2,250 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 465 km navigable by small craft

Ports: Puerto Castilla, Puerto Cortes, San Lorenzo

Merchant marine: 252 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 819,100 GRT/1,195,276 DWT; includes 2 passenger-cargo, 162 cargo, 20 refrigerated cargo, 10 container, 6 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 22 oil tanker, 1 chemical tanker, 2 specialized tanker, 22 bulk, 3 passenger, 2 short-sea passenger; Note - a flag of convenience registry; Russia owns 10 ships under the Honduran flag

Airports:

total:	165
usable:	137
with permanent-surface runways:	11
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	4
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	14

Telecommunications: inadequate system with only 7 telephones per 1,000 persons; international services provided by 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earch stations and the Central American microwave radio relay system; broadcast stations - 176 AM, no FM, 7 SW, 28 TV

HONDURAS

Defense Forces

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Branches: Army, Navy (including Marines), Air Force, Public Security Forces (FUSEP)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,185,072; fit for military service 706,291; reach military age (18) annually 58,583 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $45 million, about 1% of GDP (1993 est.)

Changsha
Taipei
CHINA
TAIWAN
Philippine
Sea
Hong Kong
Victoria
Luzon
Hainan Dao
VIETNAM
Manila
Hue
South
China
Sea
PHILIPPINES
MBODIA

Geography
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HONG KONG

Geography

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Affiliation: dependent territory of the UK

Location: East Asia, on the southeast coast of China bordering the South China Sea

Area:

total area:	1,040 km2
land area:	990 km2

comparative area: slightly less than six times the size of Washington, DC

Land Boundaries:

total:	30 km
China:	30 km

Coastline: 733 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive fishing zone:	3 nm
territorial sea:	3 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical monsoon; cool and humid in winter, hot and rainy from spring through summer, warm and sunny in fall

Terrain: hilly to mountainous with steep slopes; lowlands in north

Natural Resources: outstanding deepwater harbor, feldspar

Land Use:

arable land:	7%
permanent crops:	1%
meadows and pastures:	1%
forest and woodland:	12%
other:	79%

Irrigated Land: 20 km2 (1989)

Environment: more than 200 islands; occasional typhoons

HONG KONG

People

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Population: 5,552,965 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: -0.06% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 12.27 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 5.68 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -7.2 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 5.9 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	79.99 years
male:	76.55 years
female:	83.64 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.34 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Chinese
adjective:	Chinese

Ethnic divisions:

Chinese:	98%
other:	2%

Religions:

eclectic mixture of local religions:	90%
Christian:	10%

Languages:

Chinese (Cantonese):	NA%
English:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1971)

total population:	77%
male:	90%
female:	64%

Labor force: 2.8 million (1990)
by occupation:

manufacturing:	28.5%
wholesale and retail trade, restaurants, and hotels:	27.9%
services:	17.7%
financing, insurance, and real estate:	9.2%
transport and communications:	4.5%
construction:	2.5%
other:	9.7% (1989)

HONG KONG

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	none
conventional short form:	Hong Kong
Abbreviation:	HK

Digraph: HK

Type: dependent territory of the UK scheduled to revert to China in 1997

Capital: Victoria

Administrative divisions: none (dependent territory of the UK)

Independence: none (dependent territory of the UK; the UK signed an agreement with China on 19 December 1984 to return Hong Kong to China on 1 July 1997; in the joint declaration, China promises to respect Hong Kong's existing social and economic systems and lifestyle)

Constitution: unwritten; partly statutes, partly common law and practice; new Basic Law approved in March 1990 in preparation for 1997

Legal system: based on English common law

National holiday: Liberation Day, 29 August (1945)

Political parties and leaders: United Democrats of Hong Kong, Martin LEE, chairman; Democratic Alliance for the Betterment of Hong Kong; Hong Kong Democratic Foundation

Other political or pressure groups: Cooperative Resources Center, Allen LEE, chairman; Meeting Point, Anthony CHEUNG, chairman; Association of Democracy and People's Livelihood, Frederick FUNG Kin Kee, chairman; Liberal Democratic Federation, HEUNG Yee Kuk; Federation of Trade Unions (pro-China); Hong Kong and Kowloon Trade Union Council (pro-Taiwan); Confederation of Trade Unions (prodemocracy); Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce; Chinese General Chamber of Commerce (pro-China); Federation of Hong Kong Industries; Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong; Hong Kong Professional Teachers' Union; Hong Kong Alliance in Support of the Patriotic Democratic Movement in China

Suffrage: direct election 21 years of age; universal as a permanent resident living in the territory of Hong Kong for the past seven years indirect election limited to about 100,000 professionals of electoral college and functional constituencies

Elections: Legislative Council: indirect elections last held 12 September 1991 and direct elections were held for the first time 15 September 1991 (next to be held in September 1995 when the number of directly-elected seats increases to 20); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (60 total; 21 indirectly elected by functional constituencies, 18 directly elected, 18 appointed by governor, 3 ex officio members); indirect elections - number of seats by functional constituency NA; direct elections - UDHK 12, Meeting Point 3, ADPL 1, other 2

Executive branch: British monarch, governor, chief secretary of the Executive Council

Legislative branch: unicameral Legislative Council

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Leaders: Chief of State: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952) Head of Government:

Governor Chris PATTEN (since NA July 1992); Chief Secretary Sir David Robert FORD (since NA February 1987)
Member of: APEC, AsDB, CCC, ESCAP (associate), GATT, ICFTU, IMO (associate), INTERPOL (subbureau), IOC, ISO (correspondent), WCL, WMO
Diplomatic representation in US: as a dependent territory of the UK, the interests of Hong Kong in the US are represented by the UK
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Consul General Richard L. WILLIAMS embassy: Consulate General at 26 Garden Road, Hong Kong mailing address: Box 30, Hong Kong, or FPO AP 96522-0002 telephone: [852] 239-011
Flag: blue with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant with the Hong Kong coat of arms on a white disk centered on the outer half of the flag; the coat of arms contains a shield (bearing two junks below a crown) held by a lion (representing the UK) and a dragon (representing China) with another lion above the shield and a banner bearing the words HONG KONG below the shield

HONG KONG

Economy

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Overview: Hong Kong has a bustling free market economy with few tariffs or nontariff barriers. Natural Resources are limited, and food and raw materials must be imported. Manufacturing accounts for about 18% of GDP, employs 28% of the labor force, and exports about 90% of its output. Real GDP growth averaged a remarkable 8% in 1987-88, slowed to 3.0% in 1989-90, and picked up to 4.2% in 1991 and 5.9% in 1992. Unemployment, which has been declining since the mid-1980s, is now about 2%. A shortage of labor continues to put upward pressure on prices and the cost of living. Short-term prospects remain bright so long as major trading partners continue to be reasonably prosperous.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $86 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: 5.9% (1992)

National product per capita: $14,600 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 9.4% (1992)

Unemployment rate: 2% (1992 est.)

Budget: revenues $17.4 billion; expenditures $14.7 billion, including capital expenditures of $NA (FY92)

Exports: $118 billion, including reexports of $85.1 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities:

clothing:	NA%
textiles:	NA%
yarn and fabric:	NA%
footwear:	NA%
electrical appliances:	NA%
watches and clocks:	NA%
toys:	NA%

partners:

US:	29%
China:	21%
Germany:	8%
UK:	6%
Japan:	5% (1990)

Imports: $120 billion (c.i.f., 1992 est.)

commodities:

foodstuffs:	NA%
transport equipment:	NA%
raw materials:	NA%
semimanufactures:	NA%
petroleum:	NA%

partners:

China:	37%
Japan:	16%
Taiwan:	9%
US:	8% (1990)

External debt: $9.5 billion (December 1990 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate NA%
Electricity: 9,566,000 kW capacity; 29,400 million kWh produced, 4,980 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: textiles, clothing, tourism, electronics, plastics, toys, watches, clocks
Agriculture: minor role in the economy; rice, vegetables, dairy products; less than 20% self-sufficient; shortages of rice, wheat, water
Illicit drugs: a hub for Southeast Asian heroin trade; transshipment and major financial and money-laundering center
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-87), $152 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $923 million
Currency: 1 Hong Kong dollar (HK$) = 100 cents
Exchange rates: Hong Kong dollars (HK$) per US$ - 7.800 (1992), 7.771 (1991), 7.790 (1990), 7.800 (1989), 7.810 (1988), 7.760 (1987); Note - linked to the US dollar at the rate of about 7.8 HK$ per 1 US$ since 1985
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

HONG KONG

Communications

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Railroads: 35 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, government owned

Highways: 1,100 km total; 794 km paved, 306 km gravel, crushed stone, or earth

Ports: Hong Kong

Merchant marine: 176 ships (1,000 GRT or over), totaling 5,870,007 GRT/10,006,390 DWT; includes 1 passenger, 1 short-sea passenger, 20 cargo, 6 refrigerated cargo, 29 container, 15 oil tanker, 3 chemical tanker, 6 combination ore/oil, 5 liquefied gas, 88 bulk, 2 combination bulk; Note - a flag of convenience registry; ships registered in Hong Kong fly the UK flag, and an estimated 500 Hong Kong-owned ships are registered elsewhere

Airports:

total:	2
useable:	2
with permanent-surface runways:	2
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	1
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	0

Telecommunications: modern facilities provide excellent domestic and international services; 3,000,000 telephones; microwave transmission links and extensive optical fiber transmission network; broadcast stations - 6 AM, 6 FM, 4 TV; 1 British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) repeater station and 1 British Forces Broadcasting Service repeater station; 2,500,000 radio receivers; 1,312,000 TV sets (1,224,000 color TV sets); satellite earth stations - 1 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT and 2 Indian Ocean INTELSAT; coaxial cable to Guangzhou, China; links to 5 international submarine cables providing access to ASEAN member nations, Japan, Taiwan, Australia, Middle East, and Western Europe

HONG KONG

Defense Forces

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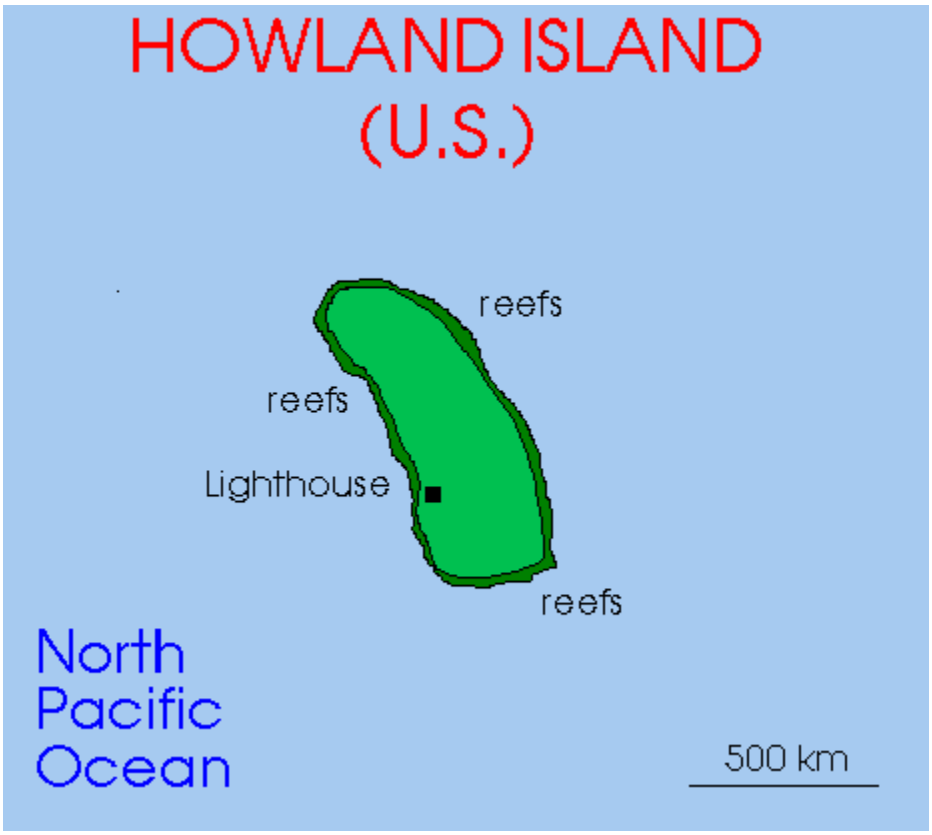
Branches: Headquarters of British Forces, Royal Navy, Royal Air Force, Royal Hong Kong Auxiliary Air Force, Royal Hong Kong Police Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,635,516; fit for military service 1,256,057; reach military age (18) annually 43,128 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $300 million, 0.5% of GDP (1989 est.); this represents one-fourth of the total cost of defending itself, the remainder being paid by the UK

Note: defense is the responsibility of the UK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Geography
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Economy
Defense
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HOWLAND ISLAND

Geography

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Affiliation: territory of the US

Location: in the North Pacific Ocean, 2,575 km southwest of Honolulu, just north of the Equator, about halfway between Hawaii and Australia

Area:

total area:	1.6 km2
land area:	1.6 km2
comparative area:	about 2.7 times the size of the Mall in Washington, DC

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 6.4 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	24 nm
continental shelf:	200 m or the depth of exploitation
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: equatorial; scant rainfall, constant wind, burning sun

Terrain: low-lying, nearly level, sandy, coral island surrounded by a narrow fringing reef; depressed central area

Natural Resources: guano (deposits worked until late 1800s)

Land Use:

arable land:	0%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	5%
other:	95%

Irrigated Land: 0 km2

Environment: almost totally covered with grasses, prostrate vines, and low-growing shrubs; small area of trees in the center; lacks fresh water; primarily a nesting, roosting, and foraging habitat for seabirds, shorebirds, and marine wildlife; feral cats

HOWLAND ISLAND

People

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Population: uninhabited; Note - American civilians evacuated in 1942 after Japanese air and naval attacks during World War II; occupied by US military during World War II, but abandoned after the war; public entry is by special-use permit only and generally restricted to scientists and educators

HOWLAND ISLAND

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Howland Island

Digraph: HQ

Type: unincorporated territory of the US administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the US Department of the Interior as part of the National Wildlife Refuge System

Capital: none; administered from Washington, DC

HOWLAND ISLAND

Economy

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Overview: no economic activity

HOWLAND ISLAND

Communications

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Ports: none; offshore anchorage only, one boat landing area along the middle of the west coast

Airports:

Note: airstrip constructed in 1937 for scheduled refueling stop on the round-the-world flight of Amelia Earhart and Fred Noonan - they left Lae, New Guinea, for Howland Island, but were never seen again; the airstrip is no longer serviceable

Note: Earhart Light is a day beacon near the middle of the west coast that was partially destroyed during World War II, but has since been rebuilt in memory of famed aviatrix Amelia Earhart

HOWLAND ISLAND

Defense Forces

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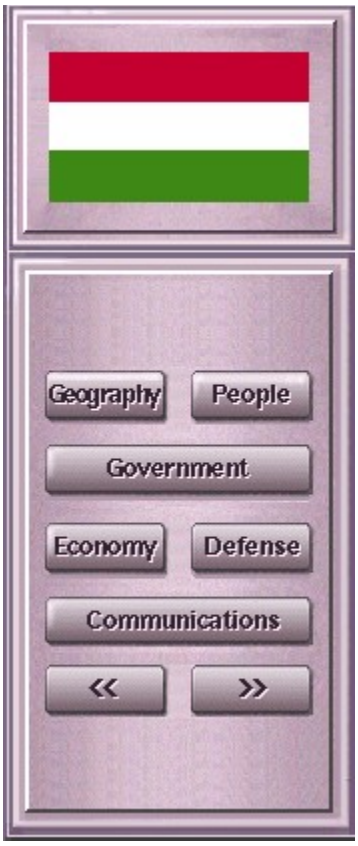
Note: defense is the responsibility of the US; visited annually by the US Coast Guard

GERMANY
POLAND
Krakow
Plzen
Prague
CZECH REPUBLIC
SLOVAK REPUBLIC
Vienna
Bratislava
Iasi
Gyor
Budapest
HUNGARY
ROMANIA
AUSTRIA
Pecs
SLOVENIA
Bucharest
Zagreb
VOJVODINA
CROATIA
Belgrade
Craiova
BOSNIA-
HERZEGOVINA
SERBIA
YUGOSLAVIA
BULGARIA
Adriatic
Sea
Split
Sarajevo
Sofia
Kosovo
ITALY
Dubrovnik
MONTENEGRO
MACEDONIA
Rome


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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HUNGARY

Geography

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Location: Eastern Europe, between Slovakia and Romania

Area:

total area:	93,030 km2
land area:	92,340 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than Indiana

Land Boundaries:

total:	1,952 km
Austria:	366 km
Croatia:	292 km
Romania:	443 km

Serbia and Montenegro 151 km (all with Serbia)

Slovakia:	515 km
Slovenia:	82 km
Ukraine:	103 km

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

Maritime Claims: none; landlocked

International Disputes: Gabcikovo Dam dispute with Slovakia; Vojvodina taken from Hungary and awarded to the former Yugoslavia by treaty of Trianon in 1920

Climate: temperate; cold, cloudy, humid winters; warm summers

Terrain: mostly flat to rolling plains

Natural Resources: bauxite, coal, natural gas, fertile soils

Land Use:

arable land:	50.7%
permanent crops:	6.1%

meadows and pastures:
12.6%

forest and woodland:	18.3%
other:	12.3%

Irrigated Land: 1,750 km2 (1989)

Environment: levees are common along many streams, but flooding occurs almost every year

Note: landlocked; strategic location astride main land routes between Western Europe and Balkan Peninsula as well as between Ukraine and Mediterranean basin

HUNGARY

People

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Population: 10,324,018 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: -0.07% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 12.33 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 13.02 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 13.1 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	70.86 years
male:	66.81 years
female:	75.12 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.83 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Hungarian(s)
adjective:	Hungarian

Ethnic divisions:

Hungarian:	89.9%
Gypsy:	4%
German:	2.6%
Serb:	2%
Slovak:	0.8%
Romanian:	0.7%

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	67.5%
Calvinist:	20%
Lutheran:	5%
atheist and other:	7.5%

Languages:

Hungarian:	98.2%
other:	1.8%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1980)

total population:	99%
male:	99%
female:	98%

Labor force: 5.4 million
by occupation:

services, trade, government, and other:	44.8%

industry:	29.7%
agriculture:	16.1%
construction:	7.0% (1991)

HUNGARY

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Hungary
conventional short form:	Hungary
local long form:	Magyar Koztarsasag
local short form:	Magyarorszag

Digraph: HU

Type: republic

Capital: Budapest

Administrative divisions: 38 counties (megyek, singular - megye) and 1 capital city* (fovaros); Bacs-Kiskun, Baranya, Bekes, Bekescsaba, Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen, Budapest*, Csongrad, Debrecen, Dunaujvaros, Eger, Fejer, Gyor, Gyor-Moson-Sopron, Hajdu-Bihar, Heves, Hodmezovasarhely, Jasz-Nagykun-Szolnok, Kaposvar, Kecskemet, Komarom-Esztergom, Miskolc, Nagykanizsa, Nograd, Nyiregyhaza, Pecs, Pest, Somogy, Sopron, Szabolcs-Szatmar-Bereg, Szeged, Szekesfehervar, Szolnok, Szombathely, Tatabanya, Tolna, Vas, Veszprem, Zala, Zalaegerszeg

Independence: 1001 (unification by King Stephen I)

Constitution: 18 August 1949, effective 20 August 1949, revised 19 April 1972; 18 October 1989 revision ensured legal rights for individuals and constitutional checks on the authority of the prime minister and also established the principle of parliamentary oversight

Legal system: in process of revision, moving toward rule of law based on Western model

National holiday: October 23 (1956) (commemorates the Hungarian uprising)

Political parties and leaders: Democratic Forum, Jozsef ANTALL, chairman, Dr. Lajos FUR, executive chairman; Independent Smallholders (FKGP), Jozsef TORGYAN, president; Hungarian Socialist Party (MSZP), Gyula HORN, chairman; Christian Democratic People's Party (KDNP), Dr. Lazlo SURJAN, president; Federation of Young Democrats (FIDESZ), Viktor ORBAN, chairman; Alliance of Free Democrats (SZDSZ), Ivan PETO, chairman Note: the Hungarian Socialist (Communist) Workers' Party (MSZMP) renounced Communism and became the Hungarian Socialist Party (MSP) in October 1989; there is still a small (fringe) MSZMP

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: President: last held 3 August 1990 (next to be held NA 1995); results - President GONCZ elected by parliamentary vote; Note - President GONCZ was elected by the National Assembly with a total of 295 votes out of 304 as interim President from 2 May 1990 until elected President National Assembly: last held on 25 March 1990 (first round, with the second round held 8 April 1990); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (386 total) Democratic Forum 162, Free Democrats 90, Independent Smallholders 45, Hungarian Socialist Party (MSP) 33, Young Democrats 22, Christian Democrats 21, independents or jointly sponsored candidates 13

Executive branch: president, prime minister

Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly (Orszaggyules)

Judicial branch: Constitutional Court

Leaders: Chief of State: President Arpad GONCZ (since 3 August 1990; previously interim president from 2 May 1990) Head of Government: Prime Minister Jozsef ANTALL (since 21 May 1990)
Member of: Australian Group, BIS, CCC, CE, CEI, CERN, CSCE, EBRD, ECE, FAO, G-9, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LORCS, MTCR, NACC, NAM (guest), NSG, PCA, UN, UNAVEM II, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIKOM, UNOMOZ, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Pal TAR chancery: 3910 Shoemaker Street NW, Washington DC 20008 telephone: (202) 362-6730 FAX: (202) 966-8135 consulate general: New York
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Charles H. THOMAS embassy: V. Szabadsag Ter 12, Budapest mailing address: Am Embassy, Unit 25402, APO AE 09213-5270 telephone: [36] (1) 112-6450 FAX: [36] (1) 132-8934
Flag: three equal horizontal bands of red (top), white, and green

HUNGARY

Economy

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Overview: Hungary is in the midst of a difficult transition from a command to a market economy. Agriculture is an important sector, providing sizable export earnings and meeting domestic food needs. Industry accounts for about 40% of GDP and 30% of employment. Hungary claims that less than 25% of foreign trade is now with former CEMA countries, while about 70% is with OECD members. Hungary's economic reform programs during the Communist era gave it a head start in creating a market economy and attracting foreign investment. In 1991, Hungary received 60% of all foreign investment in Eastern Europe, and in 1992 received the largest single share. The growing private sector accounts for about one-third of national output according to unofficial estimates. Privatization of state enterprises is progressing, although excessive red tape, bureaucratic oversight, and uncertainties about pricing have slowed the process. Escalating unemployment and high rates of inflation may impede efforts to speed up privatization and budget reform, while Hungary's heavy foreign debt will make the government reluctant to introduce full convertibility of the forint before 1994 and to rein in inflation. The government is projecting an end to the 5-year recession in 1993, and GDP is forecast to grow 0%-3%.

National product: GDP - purchasing power equivalent - $55.4 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: -5% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $5,380 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 23% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: 12.3% (1992)

Budget: revenues $13.2 billion; expenditures $15.4 billion, including capital expenditures $NA (1993 est.)

Exports: $10.9 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities:

raw materials, semi-finished goods, chemicals:	35.5%
machinery:	13.5%
light industry:	23.3%
food and agricultural:	24.8%
fuels and energy:	2.8%

partners:

OECD:	70.7%, (EC 50.1%, EFTA 15.0%)
LDCs:	5.1%
former CEMA members:	23.2%,
others:	1.0% (1991)

Imports: $11.7 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities:

fuels and energy:	14.9%
raw materials, semi-finished goods, chemicals:	37.6%,

machinery:	19.7%
light industry:	21.5%
food and agricultural:	6.3%
partners:	
OECD:	71.0%, (EC 45.4%, EFTA 20.0%)
LDCs:	3.9%
former CEMA members:	23.9%
others:	1.2% (1991)

External debt: $23.5 billion (September 1992)
Industrial production: growth rate -10% (1992)
Electricity: 7,200,000 kW capacity; 30,000 million kWh produced, 3,000 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: mining, metallurgy, construction materials, processed foods, textiles, chemicals (especially pharmaceuticals), buses, automobiles
Agriculture: including forestry, accounts for 15% of GDP and 16% of employment; highly diversified crop and livestock farming; principal crops - wheat, corn, sunflowers, potatoes, sugar beets; livestock - hogs, cattle, poultry, dairy products; self-sufficient in food output
Illicit drugs: transshipment point for Southeast Asia heroin transiting the Balkan route
Economic aid: recipient - $9.1 billion in assistance from OECD countries (from 1st quarter 1990 to end of 2nd quarter 1991)
Currency: 1 forint (Ft) = 100 filler
Exchange rates: forints per US$1 - 83.97 (December 1992), 78.99 (1992), 74.74 (1991), 63.21 (1990), 59.07 (1989), 50.41 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

HUNGARY

Communications

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Railroads: 7,765 km total; 7,508 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 222 km narrow gauge (mostly 0.760-meter), 35 km 1.520-meter broad gauge; 1,236 km double track, 2,249 km electrified; all government owned (1990)

Highways: 130,218 km total; 29,919 km national highway system (27,212 km asphalt, 126 km concrete, 50 km stone and road brick, 2,131 km macadam, 400 km unpaved); 58,495 km country roads (66% unpaved), and 41,804 km other roads (70% unpaved) (1988)

Inland waterways: 1,622 km (1988)

Pipelines: crude oil 1,204 km; natural gas 4,387 km (1991)

Ports: Budapest and Dunaujvaros are river ports on the Danube; coastal outlets are Rostock (Germany), Gdansk (Poland), Gdynia (Poland), Szczecin (Poland), Galati (Romania), and Braila (Romania)

Merchant marine: 12 cargo ships (1,000 GRT or over) and 1 bulk totaling 83,091 GRT/115,950 DWT

Airports:

total:	92
usable:	92
with permanent-surface runways:	25
with runways over 3,659 m:	1
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	20
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	28

Telecommunications: automatic telephone network based on microwave radio relay system; 1,128,800 phones (1991); telephone density is at 19.4 per 100 inhabitants; 49% of all phones are in Budapest; 608,000 telephones on order (1991); 12-15 year wait for a phone; 14,213 telex lines (1991); broadcast stations - 32 AM, 15 FM, 41 TV (8 Soviet TV repeaters); 4.2 million TVs (1990); 1 satellite ground station using INTELSAT and Intersputnik

HUNGARY

Defense Forces

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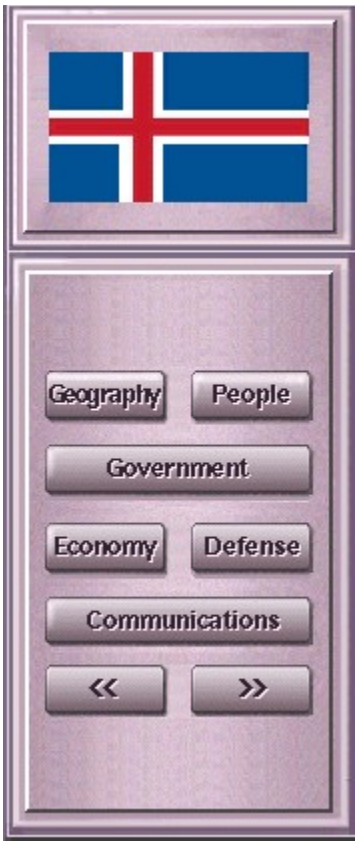
Branches: Ground Forces, Air and Air Defense Forces, Border Guard, Territorial Defense

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 2,630,552; fit for military service 2,101,637; reach military age (18) annually 91,979 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: 66.5 billion forints, NA% of GNP (1993 est.); Note - conversion of defense expenditures into US dollars using the current exchange rate could produce misleading results

Greenland
Sea
Isafjordhur
Akureyri
Husavik
ICELAND
Reykjavik
Hafnarfjordhur
Hofn
Norwegian
Sea
North Atlantic Ocean
Faroe Islands


Geography
People
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ICELAND

Geography

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Location: in the North Atlantic Ocean, between Greenland and Norway

Area:

total area:	103,000 km2
land area:	100,250 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than Kentucky

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 4,988 km

Maritime Claims:

continental shelf:	200 nm or the edge of continental margin
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: Rockall continental shelf dispute involving Denmark, Ireland, and the UK (Ireland and the UK have signed a boundary agreement in the Rockall area)

Climate: temperate; moderated by North Atlantic Current; mild, windy winters; damp, cool summers

Terrain: mostly plateau interspersed with mountain peaks, icefields; coast deeply indented by bays and fiords

Natural Resources: fish, hydropower, geothermal power, diatomite

Land Use:

arable land:	1%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	20%
forest and woodland:	1%
other:	78%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: subject to earthquakes and volcanic activity

Note: strategic location between Greenland and Europe; westernmost European country; more land covered by glaciers than in all of continental Europe

ICELAND

People

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Population: 261,270 (July 1993 est.) Note: population data estimates based on average growth rate may differ slightly from official population data because of volatile migration rates

Population growth rate: 0.88% (1993 est.)

Birth rate: 16.99 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Death rate: 6.74 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Net migration rate: -1.47 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 4 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	78.69 years
male:	76.45 years
female:	81.04 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.16 children born/woman (1993 est.)

Nationality:

noun:	Icelander(s)
adjective:	Icelandic

Ethnic divisions:

Note: homogeneous mixture of descendants of Norwegians and Celts

Religions:

Evangelical Lutheran:	96%
other Protestant and Roman Catholic:	3%

none 1% (1988)

Languages:

Icelandic:	NA%

Literacy:

Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1976)

total population:	100%
male:	NA%
female:	NA%

Labor force: 127,900

by occupation:

commerce, transportation, and services:	60.0%
manufacturing:	12.5%
fishing and fish processing:	11.8%
construction:	10.8%
agriculture:	4.0% (1990)

ICELAND

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Iceland
conventional short form:	Iceland
local long form:	Lyoveldio Island
local short form:	Island

Digraph: IC

Type: republic

Capital: Reykjavik

Administrative divisions: 23 counties (syslar, singular - sysla) and 14 independent towns* (kaupstadhir, singular - kaupstadhur); Akranes*, Akureyri*, Arnessysla, Austur-Bardhastrandarsysla, Austur-Hunavatnssysla, Austur-Skaftafellssysla, Borgarfjardharsysla, Dalasysla, Eyjafjardharsysla, Gullbringusysla, Hafnarfjordhur*, Husavik*, Isafjordhur*, Keflavik*, Kjosarsysla, Kopavogur*, Myrasysla, Neskaupstadhur*, Nordhur-Isafjardharsysla, Nordhur-Mulasys-la, Nordhur-Thingeyjarsysla, Olafsfjordhur*, Rangarvallasysla, Reykjavik*, Saudharkrokur*, Seydhisfjordhur*, Siglufjordhur*, Skagafjardharsysla, Snaefellsnes-og Hnappadalssysla, Strandasysla, Sudhur-Mulasysla, Sudhur-Thingeyjarsysla, Vesttmannaeyjar*, Vestur-Bardhastrandarsysla, Vestur-Hunavatnssysla, Vestur-Isafjardharsysla, Vestur-Skaftafellssysla

Independence: 17 June 1944 (from Denmark)

Constitution: 16 June 1944, effective 17 June 1944

Legal system: civil law system based on Danish law; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Anniversary of the Establishment of the Republic, 17 June (1944)

Political parties and leaders: Independence Party (conservative), David ODDSSON; Progressive Party, Steingrimur HERMANNSSON; Social Democratic Party, Jon Baldvin HANNIBALSSON; People's Alliance (left socialist), Olafur Ragnar GRIMSSON; Women's List

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: President: last held on 29 June 1988 (next scheduled for June 1996); results - there was no election in 1992 as President Vigdis FINNBOGADOTTIR was unopposed Althing: last held on 20 April 1991 (next to be held by April 1995); results - Independence Party 38.6%, Progressive Party 18.9%, Social Democratic Party 15.5%, People's Alliance 14.4%, Womens List 8.3%, Liberals 1.2%, other 3.1%; seats - (63 total) Independence 26, Progressive 13, Social Democratic 10, People's Alliance 9, Womens List 5

Executive branch: president, prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch: unicameral Parliament (Althing)

Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Haestirettur)

Leaders: Chief of State: President Vigdis FINNBOGADOTTIR (since 1 August 1980) Head of Government: Prime Minister David ODDSSON (since 30 April 1991)

Member of: Australian Group, BIS, CCC, CE, CSCE, EBRD, ECE, EFTA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC,

ISO (correspondent), ITU, LORCS, MTCR, NACC, NATO, NC, NEA, NIB, OECD, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WEU (associate), WHO, WIPO, WMO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: (vacant) chancery: 2022 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington DC 20008 telephone: (202) 265-6653 through 6655 FAX: (202) 265-6656 consulate general: New York
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: (vacant); Charge d'Affaires Jon GUNDERSEN embassy: Laufasvegur 21, Box 40, Reykjavik mailing address: USEMB, PSC 1003, Box 40, FPO AE 09728-0340 telephone: [354] (1) 29100 FAX: [354] (1) 29139
Flag: blue with a red cross outlined in white that extends to the edges of the flag; the vertical part of the cross is shifted to the hoist side in the style of the Dannebrog (Danish flag)

ICELAND

Economy

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Overview: Iceland's Scandinavian-type economy is basically capitalistic, but with an extensive welfare system, relatively low unemployment, and comparatively even distribution of income. The economy is heavily dependent on the fishing industry, which provides nearly 75% of export earnings and employs 12% of the workforce. In the absence of other Natural Resources - except energy - Iceland's economy is vulnerable to changing world fish prices. Iceland's economy has been in recession since 1988. The recession deepened in 1992 due to severe cutbacks in fishing quotas and falling world prices for the country's main exports: fish and fish products, aluminum, and ferrosilicon. Real GDP declined 3.3% in 1992 and is forecast to contract another 1.5% in 1993. The center-right government's economic goals include reducing the budget and current account deficits, limiting foreign borrowing, containing inflation, revising agricultural and fishing policies, diversifying the economy, and privatizing state-owned industries. The recession has led to a wave of bankruptcies and mergers throughout the economy, as well as the highest unemployment of the post-World War II period. The national unemployment rate reached 5% in early 1993, with some parts of the country experiencing unemployment in the 9-10% range. Inflation, previously a serious problem, declined from double digit rates in the 1980s to only 3.7% in 1992.

National product: GDP - purchasing power equivalent - $4.5 billion (1992)

National product real growth rate: -3.3% (1992)

National product per capita: $17,400 (1992)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 3.7% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: 5% (first quarter 1993)

Budget: revenues $1.8 billion; expenditures $1.9 billion, including capital expenditures of $191 million (1992)

Exports: $1.5 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities:

fish and fish products:	NA%
animal products:	NA%
aluminum:	NA%
ferrosilicon:	NA%
diatomite:	NA%

partners:

EC:	68% (UK 25%, Germany 12%)
US:	11%
Japan:	8% (1992)

Imports: $1.5 billion (c.i.f., 1992)

commodities:

machinery and transportation equipment:	NA%
petroleum products:	NA%
foodstuffs:	NA%

textiles:	NA%
partners:	
EC:	53% (Germany 14%, Denmark 10%, UK 9%)
Norway:	14%
US:	9% (1992)

External debt: $3.9 billion (1992 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate 1.75% (1991 est.)
Electricity: 1,063,000 kW capacity; 5,165 million kWh produced, 19,940 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: fish processing, aluminum smelting, ferro-silicon production, geothermal power
Agriculture: accounts for about 25% of GDP; fishing is most important economic activity, contributing nearly 75% to export earnings; principal crops - potatoes, turnips; livestock - cattle, sheep; self-sufficient in crops; fish catch of about 1.4 million metric tons in 1989
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-81), $19.1 million
Currency: 1 Icelandic krona (IKr) = 100 aurar
Exchange rates: Icelandic kronur (IKr) per US$1 - 63.789 (January 1993), 57.546 (1992), 58.996 (1991), 58.284 (1990), 57.042 (1989), 43.014 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

ICELAND

Communications

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Highways: 11,543 km total; 2,690 km hard surfaced, 8,853 km gravel and earth

Ports: Reykjavik, Akureyri, Hafnarfjordhur, Keflavik, Seydhisfjordhur, Siglufjordhur, Vestmannaeyjar

Merchant marine: 10 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 35,832 GRT/53,037 DWT; includes 3 cargo, 3 refrigerated cargo, 2 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 1 oil tanker, 1 chemical tanker

Airports:

total:	90
usable:	84
with permanent-surface runways:	8
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	1
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	12

Telecommunications: adequate domestic service; coaxial and fiber-optical cables and microwave radio relay for trunk network; 140,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 5 AM, 147 (transmitters and repeaters) FM, 202 (transmitters and repeaters) TV; 2 submarine cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station carries all international traffic; a second INTELSAT earth station is scheduled to be operational in 1993

ICELAND

Defense Forces

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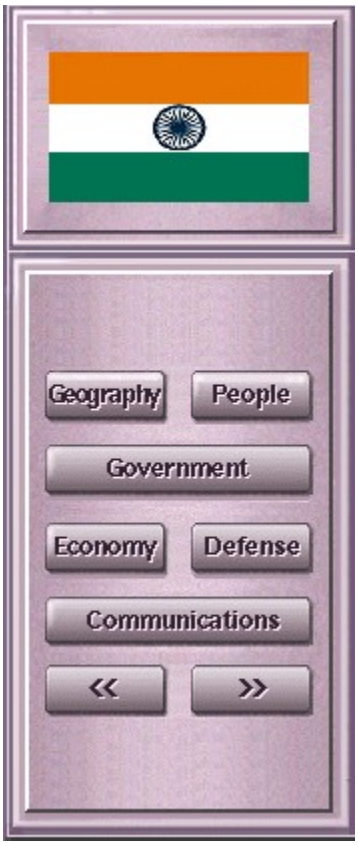
Branches: Police, Coast Guard Note: no armed forces, Iceland's defense is provided by the US-manned Icelandic Defense Force (IDF) headquartered at Keflavik

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 69,499; fit for military service 61,798 (1993 est.); no conscription or compulsory military service

Defense expenditures: none

KUWAIT
AFGHANISTAN
IRAN
Kabul
CHINA
QATAR
OMAN
PAKISTAN
New Delhi
NEPAL
SAUDI ARABIA
Karachi
Agra
Kathmandu
BHUTAN
Thimphu
BANGLADESH
Bombay
INDIA
Calcutta
BURMA
LAOS
Arabian
Hyderabad
Rangoon
THAILAND
Sea
Bangkok
Madras
Calicut
Bay of
Bangal
SRI
LANKA
Songkh
MALDIVES
Indian Ocean
Medan
600
1000 Nautical Miles


Geography
People
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INDIA

Geography

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Location: South Asia, bordering the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal, between Bangladesh and Pakistan

Area:

total area:	3,287,590 km2
land area:	2,973,190 km2

comparative area:slightly more than one-third the size of the US

Land Boundaries:

total:	14,103 km
Bangladesh:	4,053 km
Bhutan:	605 km
Burma:	1,463 km
China:	3,380 km
Nepal:	1,690 km

Pakistan 2,912 km

Coastline: 7,000 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	24 nm
continental shelf:	200 nm or the edge of continental margin
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: boundaries with Bangladesh and China; status of Kashmir with Pakistan; water-sharing problems with downstream riparians, Bangladesh over the Ganges and Pakistan over the Indus

Climate: varies from tropical monsoon in south to temperate in north

Terrain: upland plain (Deccan Plateau) in south, flat to rolling plain along the Ganges, deserts in west, Himalayas in north

Natural Resources: coal (fourth-largest reserves in the world), iron ore, manganese, mica, bauxite, titanium ore, chromite, natural gas, diamonds, petroleum, limestone

Land Use:

arable land:	55%
permanent crops:	1%
meadows and pastures:	4%
forest and woodland:	23%
other:	17%

Irrigated Land: 430,390 km2 (1989)

Environment: droughts, flash floods, severe thunderstorms common; deforestation; soil erosion; overgrazing; air and water pollution; desertification

Note: dominates South Asian subcontinent; near important Indian Ocean trade routes

INDIA

People

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Population: 903,158,968 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 1.86% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 29.11 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 10.52 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 80.5 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	58.12 years
male:	57.69 years
female:	58.59 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.57 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Indian(s)
adjective:	Indian

Ethnic divisions:

Indo-Aryan:	72%
Dravidian:	25%
Mongoloid and other:	3%

Religions:

Hindu:	82.6%
Muslim:	11.4%
Christian:	2.4%
Sikh:	2%
Buddhist:	0.7%
Jains:	0.5%
other:	0.4%

Languages:
Note: English enjoys associate status but is the most important language for national, political, and commercial communication. Hindi the national language and primary tongue of 30% of the people
Bengali (official): NA%Telugu (official): NA%Marathi (official): NA%Tamil (official): NA %Urdu (official): NA%Gujarati (official): NA%Malayalam (official): NA%Kannada (official): NA%Oriya (official): NA%Punjabi (official): NA%Assamese (official): NA%Kashmiri (official): NA%Sindhi (official): NA%Sanskrit (official): NA%Note: Hindustani a popular variant of Hindu/Urdu, is spoken widely throughout northern India. There are 24 languages each spoken by a million or more persons; numerous other languages and dialects, for the most part mutually unintelligible
Literacy:

Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	48%
male:	62%
female:	34%

Labor force: 284.4 million

by occupation:

agriculture:	67% (FY85)

INDIA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of India
conventional short form:	India

Digraph: IN

Type: federal republic

Capital: New Delhi

Administrative divisions: 25 states and 7 union territories*; Andaman and Nicobar Islands*, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh*, Dadra and Nagar Haveli*, Daman and Diu*, Delhi*, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep*, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Pondicherry*, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal

Independence: 15 August 1947 (from UK)

Constitution: 26 January 1950

Legal system: based on English common law; limited judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Anniversary of the Proclamation of the Republic, 26 January (1950)

Political parties and leaders: Congress (I) Party, P. V. Narasimha RAO, president; Bharatiya Janata Party, M. M. JOSHI; Janata Dal Party; Communist Party of India/Marxist (CPI/M), Harkishan Singh SURJEET; Communist Party of India (CPI), C. Rajeswara RAO; Telugu Desam (a regional party in Andhra Pradesh), N. T. Rama RAO; All-India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazagham (AIADMK; a regional party in Tamil Nadu), JAYALALITHA Jeyaram; Samajwadi Janata Party, CHANDRA SHEKHAR; Shiv Sena, Bal THACKERAY; Revolutionary Socialist Party (RSP), Tridip CHOWDHURY; Bahujana Samaj Party (BSP), Kanshi RAM; Congress (S) Party, leader NA; Communist Party of India/Marxist-Leninist (CPI/ML), Satyanarayan SINGH; Dravida Munnetra Kazagham (a regional party in Tamil Nadu), M. KARUNANIDHI; Akali Dal factions representing Sikh religious community in the Punjab; National Conference (NC; a regional party in Jammu and Kashmir), Farooq ABDULLAH; Asom Gana Parishad (a regional party in Assam), Prafulla MAHANTA

Other political or pressure groups: various separatist groups seeking greater communal and/or regional autonomy; numerous religious or militant/chauvinistic organizations, including Adam Sena, Ananda Marg, Vishwa Hindu Parishad, and Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: People's Assembly: last held 21 May, 12 and 15 June 1991 (next to be held by November 1996); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (545 total, 543 elected, 2 appointed) Congress (I) Party 245, Bharatiya Janata Party 119, Janata Dal Party 39, Janata Dal (Ajit Singh) 20, CPI/M 35, CPI 14, Telugu Desam 13, AIADMK 11, Samajwadi Janata Party 5, Shiv Sena 4, RSP 4, BSP 1, Congress (S) Party 1, other 23, vacant 9

Executive branch: president, vice president, prime minister, Council of Ministers

Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament (Sansad) consists of an upper house or Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and a lower house or People's Assembly (Lok Sabha)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court
Leaders: Chief of State: President Shankar Dayal SHARMA (since 25 July 1992); Vice President K.R. NARAYANAN (since 21 August 1992) Head of Government: Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha RAO (since 21 June 1991)
Member of: AG (observer), AsDB, C, CCC, CP, ESCAP, FAO, G-6, G-15, G-19, AfDB, G-24, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO, ITU, LORCS, NAM, ONUSAL, PCA, SAARC, UN, UNAVEM II, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNIKOM, UNOMOZ, UNTAC, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Siddhartha Shankar RAY chancery: 2107 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 939-7000 consulates general: Chicago, New York, and San Francisco
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Thomas R. Pickering embassy: Shanti Path, Chanakyapuri 110021, New Delhi mailing address: use embassy street address telephone: [91] (11) 600651 FAX: [91] (11) 687-2028, 687-2391 consulates general: Bombay, Calcutta, Madras
Flag: three equal horizontal bands of orange (top), white, and green with a blue chakra (24-spoked wheel) centered in the white band; similar to the flag of Niger, which has a small orange disk centered in the white band

INDIA

Economy

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Overview: India's economy is a mixture of traditional village farming, modern agriculture, handicrafts, a wide range of modern industries, and a multitude of support services. Faster economic growth in the 1980s permitted a significant increase in real per capita private consumption. A large share of the population, perhaps as much as 40%, remains too poor to afford an adequate diet. Financial strains in 1990 and 1991 prompted government austerity measures that slowed industrial growth but permitted India to meet its international payment obligations without rescheduling its debt. Policy reforms since 1991 have extended earlier economic liberalization and greatly reduced government controls on production, trade, and investment.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $240 billion (FY93 est.)

National product real growth rate: 4% (FY93 est.)

National product per capita: $270 (FY93 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 11.9% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $39.2 billion; expenditures $41.06 billion, including capital expenditures of $10.2 billion (FY92)

Exports: $19.8 billion (f.o.b., FY93 est.)

commodities:

gems and jewelry:	NA%
clothing:	NA%
engineering goods:	NA%
leather manufactures:	NA%
cotton yarn, and fabric:	NA%

partners:

USSR:	16.1%
US:	14.7%
West Germany:	7.8% (FY91)

Imports: $25.5 billion (c.i.f., FY93 est.)

commodities:

crude oil and petroleum products:	NA%
gems:	NA%
fertilizer:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%
machinery:	NA%

partners:

US:	12.1%
West Germany:	8.0%
Japan:	7.5% (FY91)

External debt: $73 billion (March 1992)

Industrial production: growth rate 2.5% (FY93 est.); accounts for about 25% of GDP
Electricity: 82,000,000 kW capacity; 310,000 million kWh produced, 340 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: textiles, chemicals, food processing, steel, transportation equipment, cement, mining, petroleum, machinery
Agriculture: accounts for about 30% of GDP and employs 67% of labor force; principal crops - rice, wheat, oilseeds, cotton, jute, tea, sugarcane, potatoes; livestock - cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats, poultry; fish catch of about 3 million metric tons ranks India among the world's top 10 fishing nations
Illicit drugs: licit producer of opium poppy for the pharmaceutical trade, but some opium is diverted to illicit international drug markets; major transit country for illicit narcotics produced in neighboring countries; illicit producer of hashish
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $4.4 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1980-89), $31.7 billion; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $315 million; USSR (1970-89), $11.6 billion; Eastern Europe (1970-89), $105 million
Currency: 1 Indian rupee (Re) = 100 paise
Exchange rates: Indian rupees (Rs) per US$1 - 26.156 (January 1993), 25.918 (1992), 22.742 (1991), 17.504 (1990), 16.226 (1989), 13.917 (1988)
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

INDIA

Communications

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Railroads: 61,850 km total (1986); 33,553 km 1.676-meter broad gauge, 24,051 km 1.000-meter gauge, 4,246 km narrow gauge (0.762 meter and 0.610 meter); 12,617 km is double track; 6,500 km is electrified

Highways: 1,970,000 km total (1989); 960,000 km surfaced and 1,010,000 km gravel, crushed stone, or earth

Inland waterways: 16,180 km; 3,631 km navigable by large vessels

Pipelines: crude oil 3,497 km; petroleum products 1,703 km; natural gas 902 km (1989)

Ports: Bombay, Calcutta, Cochin, Kandla, Madras, New Mangalore, Port Blair (Andaman Islands)

Merchant marine: 306 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 6,278,672 GRT/10,446,073 DWT; includes 1 short-sea passenger, 6 passenger-cargo, 87 cargo, 1 roll-on/roll-off, 8 container, 63 oil tanker, 10 chemical tanker, 8 combination ore/oil, 114 bulk, 2 combination bulk, 6 liquefied gas

Airports:

total:	336
usable:	285
with permanent-surface runways:	205
with runways over 3,659 m:	2
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	58
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	90

Telecommunications: domestic telephone system is poor providing only one telephone for about 200 persons on average; long distance telephoning has been improved by a domestic satellite system which also carries TV; international service is provided by 3 Indian Ocean INTELSAT earth stations and by submarine cables to Malaysia and the United Arab Emirates; broadcast stations - 96 AM, 4 FM, 274 TV (government controlled)

INDIA

Defense Forces

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Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Security or Paramilitary Forces (including Border Security Force, Assam Rifles, and Coast Guard)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 242,866,053; fit for military service 143,008,471; about 9,466,323 reach military age (17) annually (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $5.8 billion, 2.4% of GDP (FY93/94)

SAUDI ARABIA
New Delhi
NEPAL
Kathmandu
BHUTAN
Thimphu
Karachi
Agra
BANGLADESH
Bombay
INDIA
Calcutta
BURMA
LAOS
Arabian
Sea
Hyderabad
Rangoon
THAILAND
Bangkok
Madras
Calicut
Bay of
Bangal
SRI
LANKA
Songkh
MALDIVES
Medan
INDIAN
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Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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INDIAN OCEAN

Geography

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Location: body of water between Africa, Asia, Australia, and Antarctica

Area:

total area: 73.6 million km2

comparative area:slightly less than eight times the size of the US; third-largest ocean (after the Pacific Ocean and Atlantic Ocean, but larger than the Arctic Ocean)

Note: includes Arabian Sea, Bass Straight, Bay of Bengal, Java Sea, Persian Gulf, Red Sea, Straight of Malacca, Timor Sea, and other tributary water bodies

Coastline: 66,526 km

International Disputes: some maritime disputes (see littoral states)

Climate: northeast monsoon (December to April), southwest monsoon (June to October); tropical cyclones occur during May/June and October/November in the north Indian Ocean and January/February in the south Indian Ocean

Terrain: surface dominated by counterclockwise gyre (broad, circular system of currents) in the south Indian Ocean; unique reversal of surface currents in the north Indian Ocean, low atmospheric pressure over southwest Asia from hot, rising, summer air results in the southwest monsoon and southwest-to-northeast winds and currents, while high pressure over northern Asia from cold, falling, winter air results in the northeast monsoon and northeast-to-southwest winds and currents; ocean floor is dominated by the Mid-Indian Ocean Ridge and subdivided by the Southeast Indian Ocean Ridge, Southwest Indian Ocean Ridge, and Ninety East Ridge; maximum depth is 7,258 meters in the Java Trench

Natural Resources: oil and gas fields, fish, shrimp, sand and gravel aggregates, placer deposits, polymetallic nodules

Environment: endangered marine species include the dugong, seals, turtles, and whales; oil pollution in the Arabian Sea, Persian Gulf, and Red Sea

Note: major chokepoints include Bab el Mandeb, Strait of Hormuz, Strait of Malacca, southern access to the Suez Canal, and the Lombok Strait; ships subject to superstructure icing in extreme south near Antarctica from May to October

INDIAN OCEAN

People

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Note: There is no information available for this topic.

INDIAN OCEAN

Defense Forces

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Note: There is no information available for this topic.

INDIAN OCEAN

Government

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Digraph: XO

INDIAN OCEAN

Economy

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Overview: The Indian Ocean provides major sea routes connecting the Middle East, Africa, and East Asia with Europe and the Americas. It carries a particularly heavy traffic of petroleum and petroleum products from the oil fields of the Persian Gulf and Indonesia. Its fish are of great and growing importance to the bordering countries for domestic consumption and export. Fishing fleets from Russia, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan also exploit the Indian Ocean, mainly for shrimp and tuna. Large reserves of hydrocarbons are being tapped in the offshore areas of Saudi Arabia, Iran, India, and Western Australia. An estimated 40% of the world's offshore oil production comes from the Indian Ocean. Beach sands rich in heavy minerals and offshore placer deposits are actively exploited by bordering countries, particularly India, South Africa, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, and Thailand.

Industries: based on exploitation of Natural Resources, particularly marine life, minerals, oil and gas production, fishing, sand and gravel aggregates, placer deposits

INDIAN OCEAN

Communications

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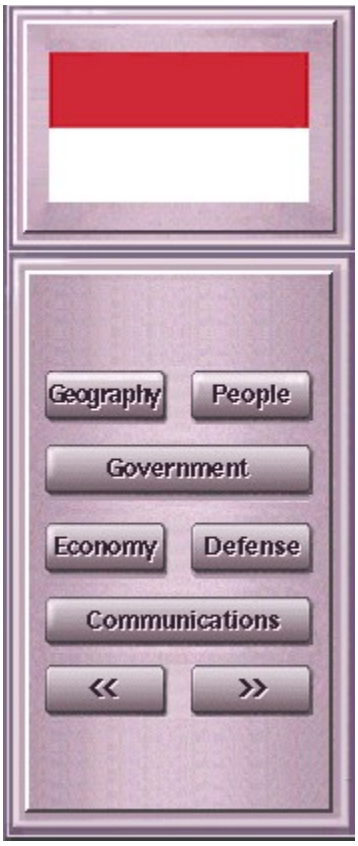
Ports: Bombay (India), Calcutta (India), Madras (India), Colombo (Sri Lanka), Durban (South Africa), Fremantle (Australia), Jakarta (Indonesia), Melbourne (Australia), Richard's Bay (South Africa)

Telecommunications: submarine cables from India to United Arab Emirates and Malaysia, and from Sri Lanka to Djibouti and Indonesia

CHINA
Taiwan
Philippine
Sea
Hong Kong
BURMA
LAOS
South
China
Sea
Luzon
PHILIPPINES
THAILAND
VIETNAM
CAMBODIA
Samar
North
Pacific
Ocean
BRUNEI
MALAYSIA
Celebes Sea
Medan
Manado
Halmahera
SINGAPORE
Borneo
Celebes
Sumatra
Java Sea
Ambon
New Guinea
Jakarta
Java
Flores
Banda Sea
Arafura
Sea
Indian Ocean
Bali
Timor
INDONESIA
AUSTRALIA


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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INDONESIA

Geography

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Location: Southeast Asia, between Malaysia and Australia

Area:

total area:	1,919,440 km2
land area:	1,826,440 km2

comparative area: slightly less than three times the size of Texas

Land Boundaries:

total:	2,602 km
Malaysia:	1,782 km
Papua New Guinea:	820 km

Coastline: 54,716 km

Maritime Claims:

measured from claimed archipelagic baselines

exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: sovereignty over Timor Timur (East Timor Province) disputed with Portugal and not recognized by the UN; two islands in dispute with Malaysia

Climate: tropical; hot, humid; more moderate in highlands

Terrain: mostly coastal lowlands; larger islands have interior mountains

Natural Resources: petroleum, tin, natural gas, nickel, timber, bauxite, copper, fertile soils, coal, gold, silver

Land Use:

arable land:	8%
permanent crops:	3%
meadows and pastures:	7%
forest and woodland:	67%
other:	15%

Irrigated Land: 75,500 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: archipelago of 13,500 islands (6,000 inhabited); occasional floods, severe droughts, and tsunamis; deforestation

Note: straddles Equator; strategic location astride or along major sea lanes from Indian Ocean to Pacific Ocean

INDONESIA

People

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Population: 197,232,428 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 1.61% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 24.84 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 8.73 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 69.6 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	60.26 years
male:	58.28 years
female:	62.34 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.86 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Indonesian(s)
adjective:	Indonesian

Ethnic divisions:

Javanese:	45%
Sundanese:	14%
Madurese:	7.5%
coastal Malays:	7.5%
other:	26%

Religions:

Muslim:	87%
Protestant:	6%
Roman Catholic:	3%
Hindu:	2%
Buddhist:	1%
other:	1% (1985)

Languages:

Bahasa Indonesia (modified form of Malay; official):	NA%
English:	NA%
Dutch:	NA%

Note: also local dialects the most widely spoken of which is Javanese

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	77%

male:		84%
female:		68%
Labor force:	67 million	
by occupation:		
agriculture:		55%
manufacturing:		10%
construction:		4%
transport and communications:		3% (1985 est.)

INDONESIA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Indonesia
conventional short form:	Indonesia
local long form:	Republik Indonesia
local short form:	Indonesia
former name:	Netherlands East Indies; Dutch East Indies

Digraph: ID

Type: republic

Capital: Jakarta

Administrative divisions: 24 provinces (propinsi-propinsi, singular - propinsi), 2 special regions* (daerah-daerah istimewa, singular - daerah istimewa), and 1 special capital city district** (daerah khusus ibukota); Aceh*, Bali, Bengkulu, Irian Jaya, Jakarta Raya**, Jambi, Jawa Barat, Jawa Tengah, Jawa Timur, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Lampung, Maluku, Nusa Tenggara Barat, Nusa Tenggara Timur, Riau, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sulawesi Utara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Selatan, Sumatera Utara, Timor Timur, Yogyakarta*

Independence: 17 August 1945 (proclaimed independence; on 27 December 1949, Indonesia became legally independent from the Netherlands)

Constitution: August 1945, abrogated by Federal Constitution of 1949 and Provisional Constitution of 1950, restored 5 July 1959

Legal system: based on Roman-Dutch law, substantially modified by indigenous concepts and by new criminal procedures code; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 17 August (1945)

Political parties and leaders: GOLKAR (quasi-official party based on functional groups), Lt. Gen. (Ret.) WAHONO, general chairman; Indonesia Democracy Party (PDI - federation of former Nationalist and Christian Parties), SOERYADI, chairman; Development Unity Party (PPP, federation of former Islamic parties), Ismail Hasan METAREUM, chairman

Suffrage: 17 years of age; universal and married persons regardless of age

Elections: House of Representatives: last held on 8 June 1992 (next to be held NA 1997); results - GOLKAR 68%, PPP 17%, PDI 15%; seats - (500 total, 400 elected, 100 appointed) GOLKAR 282, PPP 62, PDI 56

Executive branch: president, vice president, Cabinet

Legislative branch: unicameral House of Representatives (Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat or DPR); Note - the People's Consultative Assembly (Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat or MPR) includes the DPR plus 500 indirectly elected members who meet every five years to elect the president and vice president and, theoretically, to determine national policy

Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Mahkamah Agung)

Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: President Gen. (Ret.) SOEHARTO (since 27 March

1968); Vice President Gen. (Ret.) Try SUTRISNO (since 11 March 1993)
Member of: APEC, AsDB, ASEAN, CCC, CP, ESCAP, FAO, G-15, G-19, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OIC, OPEC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNIKOM, UNOSOM, UNTAC, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Abdul Rachman RAMLY chancery: 2020 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036 telephone: (202) 775-5200 consulates general: Houston, New York, and Los Angeles consulates: Chicago and San Francisco
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Robert L. BARRY embassy: Medan Merdeka Selatan 5, Jakarta mailing address: APO AP 96520 telephone: [62] (21) 360-360 FAX: [62] (21) 360-644 consulates: Medan, Surabaya
Flag: two equal horizontal bands of red (top) and white; similar to the flag of Monaco, which is shorter; also similar to the flag of Poland, which is white (top) and red

INDONESIA

Economy

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Overview: Indonesia is a mixed economy with many socialist institutions and central planning but with a recent emphasis on deregulation and private enterprise. Indonesia has extensive natural wealth, yet, with a large and rapidly increasing population, it remains a poor country. Real GDP growth in 1985-92 averaged about 6%, quite impressive, but not sufficient to both slash underemployment and absorb the 2.3 million workers annually entering the labor force. Agriculture, including forestry and fishing, is an important sector, accounting for almost 20% of GDP and over 50% of the labor force. The staple crop is rice. Once the world's largest rice importer, Indonesia is now nearly self-sufficient. Plantation crops - rubber and palm oil - and textiles and plywood are being encouraged for both export and job generation. Industrial output now accounts for almost 40% of GDP and is based on a supply of diverse Natural Resources, including crude oil, natural gas, timber, metals, and coal. Of these, the oil sector dominates the external economy, generating more than 20% of the government's revenues and 40% of export earnings in 1989. However, the economy's growth is highly dependent on the continuing expansion of nonoil exports. Japan remains Indonesia's most important customer and supplier of aid. Rapid growth in the money supply in 1989-90 prompted Jakarta to implement a tight monetary policy in 1991, forcing the private sector to go to foreign banks for investment financing. Real interest rates remained above 10% and off-shore commercial debt grew. The growth in off-shore debt prompted Jakarta to limit foreign borrowing beginning in late 1991. Despite the continued problems in moving toward a more open financial system and the persistence of a fairly tight credit situation, GDP growth in 1992 is estimated to have stayed at 6%.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $133 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: 6% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $680 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 8% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: 3% ; underemployment 45% (1991 est.)

Budget: revenues $17.2 billion; expenditures $23.4 billion, including capital expenditures of $8.9 billion (FY91)

Exports: $29.4 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

petroleum and liquefied natural gas:	40%
timber:	15%
textiles:	7%
rubber:	5%,
coffee:	3%

partners:

Japan:	37%
Europe:	13%
US:	12%
Singapore:	8% (1991)

Imports: $24.6 billion (f.o.b., 1991)
commodities:
machinery: 39%
chemical products: 19%
manufactured goods: 16%
partners:
Japan: 25%
Europe: 23%
US: 13%
Singapore: 5% (1991)
External debt: $50.5 billion (1992 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate 11.6% (1989 est.); accounts for almost 40% of GDP
Electricity: 11,600,000 kW capacity; 38,000 million kWh produced, 200 kWh per capita (1990)
Industries: petroleum and natural gas, textiles, mining, cement, chemical fertilizers, plywood, food, rubber
Agriculture: accounts for almost 20% of GDP; subsistence food production; small-holder and plantation production for export; main products are rice, cassava, peanuts, rubber, cocoa, coffee, palm oil, copra, other tropical products, poultry, beef, pork, eggs
Illicit drugs: illicit producer of cannabis for the international drug trade, but not a major player; government actively eradicating plantings and prosecuting traffickers
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $4.4 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $25.9 billion; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $213 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $175 million
Currency: 1 Indonesian rupiah (Rp) = 100 sen (sen no longer used)
Exchange rates: Indonesian rupiahs (Rp) per US$1 - 2,064.7 (January 1993), 2,029.9 (1992), 1,950.3 (1991), 1,842.8 (1990), 1,770.1 (1989), 1,685.7 (1988)
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

INDONESIA

Communications

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Railroads: 6,964 km total; 6,389 km 1.067-meter gauge, 497 km 0.750-meter gauge, 78 km 0.600-meter gauge; 211 km double track; 101 km electrified; all government owned

Highways: 119,500 km total; 11,812 km state, 34,180 km provincial, and 73,508 km district roads

Inland waterways: 21,579 km total; Sumatra 5,471 km, Java and Madura 820 km, Kalimantan 10,460 km, Celebes 241 km, Irian Jaya 4,587 km

Pipelines: crude oil 2,505 km; petroleum products 456 km; natural gas 1,703 km (1989)

Ports: Cilacap, Cirebon, Jakarta, Kupang, Palembang, Ujungpandang, Semarang, Surabaya

Merchant marine: 401 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 1,766,201 GRT/2,642,529 DWT; includes 6 short-sea passenger, 13 passenger-cargo, 238 cargo, 10 container, 4 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 4 vehicle carrier, 78 oil tanker, 6 chemical tanker, 6 liquefied gas, 7 specialized tanker, 1 livestock carrier, 26 bulk, 2 passenger

Airports:

total:	435
usable:	411
with permanent-surface runways:	119
with runways over 3,659 m:	1
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	11
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	67

Telecommunications: interisland microwave system and HF police net; domestic service fair, international service good; radiobroadcast coverage good; 763,000 telephones (1986); broadcast stations - 618 AM, 38 FM, 9 TV; satellite earth stations - 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT earth station and 1 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT earth station; and 1 domestic satellite communications system

INDONESIA

Defense Forces

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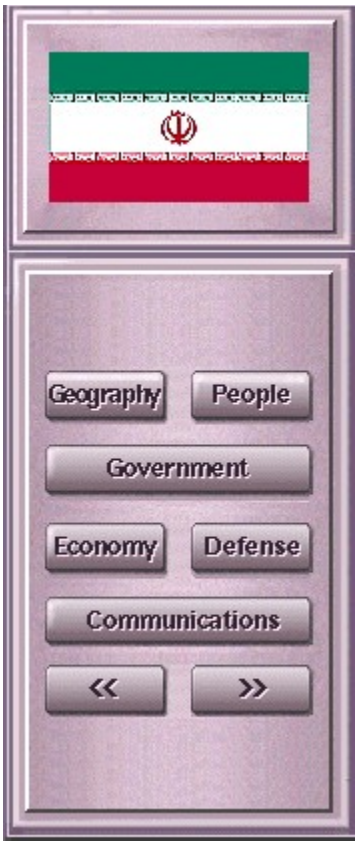
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, National Police

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 53,160,364; fit for military service 31,395,254; reach military age (18) annually 2,148,927 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $2.1 billion, 1.5% of GNP (FY93/94 est.)

BlackSea
COMMONWEALTHOF
INDEPENDENTSTATES
Caspian
Sea
COMMONWEALTHOF
INDEPENDENTSTATES
TURKEY
Tabriz
Rasht
Tehran
Mashhad
CYPRUS
SYRIA
Bakhtaran
Arak
IRAN
IRAQ
Abadan
Kerman
Bandar
Bushehr
Persian
Gulf
Strait of
Hormuz
Gulf of Oman
SAUDI
ARABIA
Red
Sea
OMAN


Geography
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Communications
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IRAN

Geography

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Location: Middle East, between the Persian Gulf and the Caspian Sea

Area:

total area:	1.648 million km2
land area:	1.636 million km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than Alaska

Land Boundaries:

total:	5,440 km
Afghanistan:	936 km
Armenia:	35 km
Azerbaijan (north):	432 km
Azerbaijan (northwest):	179 km
Iraq:	1,458 km

Pakistan 909 km

Turkey:	499 km
Turkmenistan:	992 km

Coastline: 2,440 km Note: Iran also borders the Caspian Sea (740 km)

Maritime Claims:

continental shelf:	not specified

exclusive fishing zone:50 nm in the Sea of Oman; continental shelf limit, continental shelf boundaries, or median lines in the Persian Gulf

territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: Iran and Iraq restored diplomatic relations in 1990 but are still trying to work out written agreements settling outstanding disputes from their eight-year war concerning border demarcation, prisoners-of-war, and freedom of navigation and sovereignty over the Shatt al Arab waterway; Iran occupies two islands in the Persian Gulf claimed by the UAE: Tunb as Sughra (Arabic), Jazireh-ye Tonb-e Kuchek (Persian) or Lesser Tunb, and Tunb al Kubra (Arabic), Jazireh-ye Tonb-e Bozorg (Persian) or Greater Tunb; it jointly administers with the UAE an island in the Persian Gulf claimed by the UAE, Abu Musa (Arabic) or Jazireh-ye Abu Musa (Persian); in 1992 the dispute over Abu Musa and the Tunb Islands became more acute when Iran unilaterally tried to control the entry of third country nationals into the UAE portion of Abu Musa island, Tehran subsequently backed off in the face of significant diplomatic support for the UAE in the region; periodic disputes with Afghanistan over Helmand water rights,

Climate: mostly arid or semiarid, subtropical along Caspian coast

Terrain: rugged, mountainous rim; high, central basin with deserts, mountains; small, discontinuous plains along both coasts

Natural Resources: petroleum, natural gas, coal, chromium, copper, iron ore, lead, manganese, zinc, sulfur

Land Use:

arable land:	8%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	27%
forest and woodland:	11%
other:	54%

Irrigated Land: 57,500 km2 (1989 est.)
Environment: deforestation; overgrazing; desertification

IRAN

People

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Population: 63,369,809 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 3.49% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 43 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 8.06 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 62.1 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	65.26 years
male:	64.37 years
female:	66.19 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.4 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Iranian(s)
adjective:	Iranian

Ethnic divisions:

Persian:	51%
Azerbaijani:	24%
Gilaki and Mazandarani:	8%
Kurd:	7%
Arab:	3%,
Lur:	2%
Baloch:	2%
Turkmen:	2%
other:	1%

Religions:

Shi'a Muslim:	95%
Sunni Muslim:	4%
Zoroastrian, Jewish, Christian, and Baha'i:	1%

Languages:

Persian and Persian dialects:	58%
Turkic and Turkic dialects:	26%
Kurdish:	9%
Luri:	2%
Baloch:	1%
Arabic:	1%
Turkish:	1%
other:	2%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	54%
male:	64%
female:	43%

Labor force: 15.4 million
by occupation:

agriculture:	33%
manufacturing:	21%

Note: shortage of skilled labor (1988 est.)

IRAN

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Islamic Republic of Iran
conventional short form:	Iran
local long form:	Jomhuri-ye Eslami-ye Iran
local short form:	Iran

Digraph: IR

Type: theocratic republic

Capital: Tehran

Administrative divisions: 24 provinces (ostanha, singular - ostan); Azarbayjan-e Bakhtari, Azarbayjan-e Khavari, Bakhtaran, Bushehr, Chahar Mahall va Bakhtiari, Esfahan, Fars, Gilan, Hamadan, Hormozgan, Ilam, Kerman, Khorasan, Khuzestan, Kohkiluyeh va Buyer Ahmadi, Kordestan, Lorestan, Markazi, Mazandaran, Semnan, Sistan va Baluchestan, Tehran, Yazd, Zanjan

Independence: 1 April 1979 (Islamic Republic of Iran proclaimed)

Constitution: 2-3 December 1979; revised 1989 to expand powers of the presidency and eliminate the prime ministership

Legal system: the Constitution codifies Islamic principles of government

National holiday: Islamic Republic Day, 1 April (1979)

Political parties and leaders: there are at least 18 licensed parties; the three most important are - Tehran Militant Clergy Association, Mohammad Reza MAHDAVI-KANI; Militant Clerics Association, Mehdi MAHDAVI-KARUBI and Mohammad Asqar MUSAVI-KHOINIHA; Fedaiyin Islam Organization, Sadeq KHALKHALI

Other political or pressure groups: groups that generally support the Islamic Republic include Hizballah, Hojjatiyeh Society, Mojahedin of the Islamic Revolution, Muslim Students Following the Line of the Imam; armed political groups that have been almost completely repressed by the government include Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization (MEK), People's Fedayeen, Kurdish Democratic Party; the Society for the Defense of Freedom

Suffrage: 15 years of age; universal

Elections: President: last held July 1989 (next to be held 11 June 1993); results - Ali Akbar HASHEMI-RAFSANJANI was elected with only token opposition Islamic Consultative Assembly: last held 8 April 1992 (next to be held April 1996); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (270 seats total) number of seats by party NA

Executive branch: supreme leader (velay-t-e faqih), president, Council of Ministers

Legislative branch: unicameral Islamic Consultative Assembly (Majles-e-Shura-ye-Eslami)

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Leaders: Supreme Leader and functional Chief of State: Leader of the Islamic Revolution Ayatollah Ali HOSEINI-KHAMENEI (since 4 June 1989) Head of Government: President Ali Akbar HASHEMI-RAFSANJANI (since 3 August 1989)

Member of: CCC, CP, ESCAP, ECO, FAO, G-19, G-24, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, IDA, IDB,

IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OIC, OPEC, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Iran has an Interests Section in the Pakistani Embassy in Washington, DC chancery: Iranian Interests Section, 2209 Wisconsin Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20007 telephone: (202) 965-4990

US diplomatic representation: protecting power in Iran is Switzerland

Flag: three equal horizontal bands of green (top), white, and red; the national emblem (a stylized representation of the word Allah) in red is centered in the white band; Allah Alkbar (God is Great) in white Arabic script is repeated 11 times along the bottom edge of the green band and 11 times along the top edge of the red band

IRAN

Economy

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Overview: Iran's economy is a mixture of central planning, state ownership of oil and other large enterprises, village agriculture, and small-scale private trading and service ventures. After a decade of economic decline, Iran's real GDP grew by 10% in FY90 and 6% in FY91, according to Iranian Government statistics. An oil windfall in 1990 combined with a substantial increase in imports contributed to Iran's recent economic growth. Iran has also begun implementing a number of economic reforms to reduce government intervention (including subsidies) and has allocated substantial resources to development projects in the hope of stimulating the economy. Lower oil revenues in 1991 - oil accounts for more than 90% of export revenues - together with a surge in imports greatly weakened Iran's international financial position. By mid-1992 Iran was unable to meet its obligations to foreign creditors. Subsequently the government has tried to boost oil exports, curb imports (especially of consumer goods), and renegotiate terms of its foreign debts.

National product: GNP - exchange rate conversion - $90 billion (FY92)

National product real growth rate: 6% (FY91)

National product per capita: $1,500 (FY91)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 23.7% (September 1991-September 1992)

Unemployment rate: 30% (1991 est.)

Budget: revenues $63 billion; expenditures $80 billion, including capital expenditures of $23 billion (FY90 est.)

Exports: $17.2 billion (f.o.b., FY91 est.)

commodities:

petroleum:	90%
carpets:	NA%
fruits:	NA%
nuts:	NA%
hides:	NA%

partners:

Japan:	NA%
Italy:	NA%
France:	NA%
Netherlands:	NA%
Belgium/Luxembourg:	NA%
Spain:	NA%
and Germany:	NA%

Imports: $21.0 billion (c.i.f., FY91 est.)

commodities:

machinery:	NA%
military supplies:	NA%
metal works:	NA%

foodstuffs:	NA%
pharmaceuticals:	NA%
technical services:	NA%
refined oil products:	NA%
partners:	
Germany:	NA%
Japan:	NA%
Italy:	NA%
UK:	NA%
France:	NA%

External debt: $17 billion (FY91 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate 12% (1990 est.); accounts for almost 30% of GDP, including petroleum
Electricity: 15,649,000 kW capacity; 43,600 million kWh produced, 710 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: petroleum, petrochemicals, textiles, cement and other building materials, food processing (particularly sugar refining and vegetable oil production), metal fabricating
Agriculture: accounts for about 20% of GDP; principal products - wheat, rice, other grains, sugar beets, fruits, nuts, cotton, dairy products, wool, caviar; not self-sufficient in food
Illicit drugs: illicit producer of opium poppy for the domestic and international drug trade; transshipment point for Southwest Asian heroin to Europe
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-80), $1.0 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $1.675 billion; Communist countries (1970-89), $976 million; Note - aid fell sharply following the 1979 revolution
Currency: 1 Iranian rial (IR) = 10 tomans
Exchange rates: Iranian rials (IR) per US$1 - 67.095 (January 1993), 65.552 (1992), 67.505 (1991), 68.096 (1990), 72.015 (1989), 68.683 (1988); black-market rate 1,400 (January 1991); Note - in March 1993 the Iranian government announced a new single-parity exchange rate system with a new official rate of 1,538 rials per dollar
Fiscal year: 21 March - 20 March

IRAN

Communications

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Railroads: 4,852 km total; 4,760 km 1.432-meter gauge, 92 km 1.676-meter gauge; 480 km under construction from Bafq to Bandar-e Abbas, rail construction from Bafq to Sirjan has been completed and is operational; section from Sirjan to Bandar-e Abbas still under construction

Highways: 140,200 km total; 42,694 km paved surfaces; 46,866 km gravel and crushed stone; 49,440 km improved earth; 1,200 km (est.) rural road network

Inland waterways: 904 km; the Shatt al Arab is usually navigable by maritime traffic for about 130 km; channel has been dredged to 3 meters and is in use

Pipelines: crude oil 5,900 km; petroleum products 3,900 km; natural gas 4,550 km

Ports: Abadan (largely destroyed in fighting during 1980-88 war), Bandar Beheshti, Bandar-e Abbas, Bandar-e Bushehr, Bandar-e Khomeyni, Bandar-e Torkeman (Caspian Sea port), Khorramshahr (repaired after being largely destroyed in fighting during 1980-88 war) has been in limited operation since November 1992

Merchant marine: 135 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 4,480,726 GRT/8,332,593 DWT; includes 39 cargo, 6 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 32 oil tanker, 4 chemical tanker, 3 refrigerated cargo, 48 bulk, 2 combination bulk, 1 liquefied gas

Airports:

total:	219
usable:	194
with permanent-surface runways:	83
with runways over 3,659 m:	16
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	20
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	70

Telecommunications: microwave radio relay extends throughout country; system centered in Tehran; 2,143,000 telephones (35 telephones per 1,000 persons); broadcast stations - 77 AM, 3 FM, 28 TV; satellite earth stations - 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT and 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT; HF radio and microwave radio relay to Turkey, Pakistan, Syria, Kuwait, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan; submarine fiber optic cable to UAE

IRAN

Defense Forces

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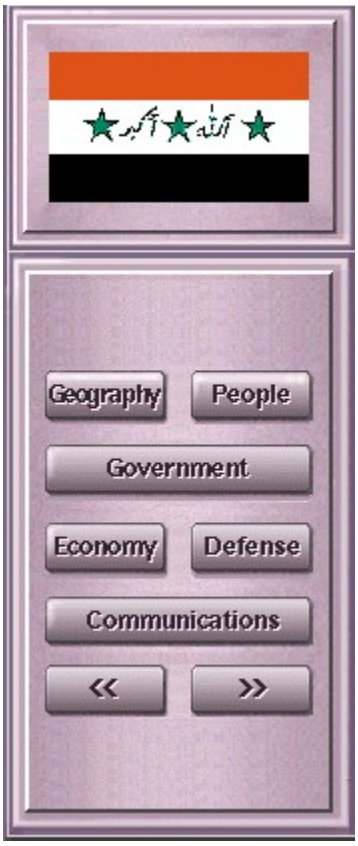
Branches: Islamic Republic of Iran Ground Forces, Navy, Air and Air Defense Force, Revolutionary Guards (including Basij militia and own ground, air, and naval forces), Law Enforcement Forces

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 13,812,367; fit for military service 8,218,286; reachally 575,392 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: hard currency expenditures on defense are 7-10% of total hard currency expenditures; rial expenditures on defense are 8-13% of total rial expenditures (1992 est.) Note: conversion of rial expenditures into US dollars using the prevailing exchange rate could produce misleading results

Istanbul
Samsun
Bursa
Ankara
Izmir
Denizli
TURKEY
Caspian Sea
Tabriz
Antalya
Adana
Rasht
Aleppo
Mosul
Tehran
Nicosia
CYPRUS
SYRIA
Karkuk
LEBANON
Beirut
Baghdad
Bakhtaran
Arak
Mediterranean Sea
Damascus
Golan Heights
Haifa
ISRAEL
IRAQ
IRAN
Jerusalem
Amman
West Bank
Al Hillah
JORDAN
Al Basrah
Al Aqabah
KUWAIT
Kuwait
Bandar-e Bushehr
Tabuk
Persian Gulf
EGYPT
Dhahran
Manama
Red Sea
SAUDI ARABIA
BAHRAIN
QATAR
Doha
Riyadh
Yanbu al Bahr
Medina


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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IRAQ

Geography

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Location: Middle East, between Iran and Saudi Arabia

Area:

total area:	437,072 km2
land area:	432,162 km2
comparative area:	slightly more than twice the size of Idaho

Land Boundaries:

total:	3,631 km
Iran:	1,458 km
Jordan:	181 km
Kuwait:	242 km
Saudi Arabia:	814 km
Syria:	605 km
Turkey:	331 km

Coastline: 58 km

Maritime Claims:

continental shelf:	not specified
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: Iran and Iraq restored diplomatic relations in 1990 but are still trying to work out written agreements settling outstanding disputes from their eight-year war concerning border demarcation, prisoners-of-war, and freedom of navigation and sovereignty over the Shatt al Arab waterway; in April 1991 official Iraqi acceptance of UN Security Council Resolution 687, which demands that Iraq accept the inviolability of the boundary set forth in its 1963 agreement with Kuwait, ending earlier claims to Bubiyan and Warbah Islands or to all of Kuwait; the 20 May 1993 final report of the UN Iraq/Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission was welcomed by the Security Council in Resolution 833 of 27 May 1993, which also reaffirmed that the decisions of the commission on the boundary were final, bringing to a completion the official demarcation of the Iraq-Kuwait boundary; Iraqi officials still make public statements claiming Kuwait; periodic disputes with upstream riparian Syria over Euphrates water rights; potential dispute over water development plans by Turkey for the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers

Climate: mostly desert; mild to cool winters with dry, hot, cloudless summers; northernmost regions along Iranian and Turkish borders experience cold winters with occasionally heavy snows

Terrain: mostly broad plains; reedy marshes in southeast; mountains along borders with Iran and Turkey

Natural Resources: petroleum, natural gas, phosphates, sulfur

Land Use:

arable land:	12%
permanent crops:	1%
meadows and pastures:	9%

forest and woodland:	3%
other:	75%

Irrigated Land: 25,500 km2 (1989 est)
Environment: development of Tigris-Euphrates Rivers system contingent upon agreements with upstream riparians (Syria, Turkey); air and water pollution; soil degradation (salinization) and erosion; desertification

IRAQ

People

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Population: 19,161,956 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 3.73% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 44.57 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 7.71 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0.42 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 71.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	64.96 years
male:	64.2 years
female:	65.76 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.86 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Iraqi(s)
adjective:	Iraqi

Ethnic divisions:

Arab:	75-80%
Kurdish:	15-20%
Turkoman, Assyrian or other:	5%

Religions:

Muslim:	97%
(Shi'a:	60-65%
Sunni:	32-37%)
Christian or other:	3%

Languages:

Arabic:	NA%
Kurdish (official in Kurdish regions):	NA%
Assyrian:	NA%
Armenian:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	60%
male:	70%
female:	49%

Labor force: 4.4 million (1989)
by occupation:

services:	48%
agriculture:	30%
industry:	22%

Note: severe labor shortage; expatriate labor force was about 1,600,000 (July 1990); since then, it has declined substantially

IRAQ

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Iraq
conventional short form:	Iraq
local long form:	Al Jumhuriyah al Iraqiyah
local short form:	Al Iraq

Digraph: IZ
Type: republic
Capital: Baghdad
Administrative divisions: 18 provinces (muhafazat, singular - muhafazah); Al Anbar, Al Basrah, Al Muthanna, Al Qadisiyah, An Najaf, Arbil, As Sulaymaniyah, At Ta'mim, Babil, Baghdad, Dahuk, Dhi Qar, Diyala, Karbala', Maysan, Ninawa, Salah ad Din, Wasit
Independence: 3 October 1932 (from League of Nations mandate under British administration)
Constitution: 22 September 1968, effective 16 July 1970 (interim Constitution); new constitution drafted in 1990 but not adopted
Legal system: based on Islamic law in special religious courts, civil law system elsewhere; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
National holiday: Anniversary of the Revolution, 17 July (1968)
Political parties and leaders: Ba'th Party
Other political or pressure groups: political parties and activity severely restricted; possibly some opposition to regime from disaffected members of the regime, Army officers, and Shi'a religious and Kurdish ethnic dissidents; the Green Party (government-controlled)
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: National Assembly: last held on 1 April 1989 (next to be held NA); results - Sunni Arabs 53%, Shi'a Arabs 30%, Kurds 15%, Christians 2% est.; seats - (250 total) number of seats by party NA Note: in northern Iraq, a "Kurdish Assembly" was elected in May 1992 and calls for Kurdish self-determination within a federated Iraq
Executive branch: president, vice president, chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council, vice chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council, prime minister, first deputy prime minister, Council of Ministers
Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly (Majlis al-Watani)
Judicial branch: Court of Cassation
Leaders: Chief of State: President SADDAM Husayn (since 16 July 1979); Vice President Taha Muhyi al-Din MA'RUF (since 21 April 1974); Vice President Taha Yasin RAMADAN (since 23 March 1991) Head of Government: Prime Minister Muhammad Hamza al-ZUBAYDI (since 13 September 1991); Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'AZIZ (since NA 1979)
Member of: ABEDA, ACC, AFESD, AL, AMF, CAEU, CCC, ESCWA, FAO, G-19, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAPEC, OIC, OPEC, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU,

WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Iraq has an Interest Section in the Algerian embassy in Washington, DC chancery: Iraqi Interests Section, 1801 P Street NW, Washington, DC 20036 telephone: (202) 483-7500 FAX: (202) 462-5066

US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: (vacant); Note - operations have been temporarily suspended; a US Interests Section is located in Poland's embassy in Baghdad embassy: Masbah Quarter (opposite the Foreign Ministry Club), Baghdad mailing address: P. O. Box 2447 Alwiyah, Baghdad telephone: [964] (1) 719-6138 or 719-6139, 718-1840, 719-3791

Flag: three equal horizontal bands of red (top), white, and black with three green five-pointed stars in a horizontal line centered in the white band; the phrase ALLAHU AKBAR (God is Great) in green Arabic script - Allahu to the right of the middle star and Akbar to the left of the middle star - was added in January 1991 during the Persian Gulf crisis; similar to the flag of Syria that has two stars but no script and the flag of Yemen that has a plain white band; also similar to the flag of Egypt that has a symbolic eagle centered in the white band

IRAQ
Economy

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Overview: The Ba'thist regime engages in extensive central planning and management of industrial production and foreign trade while leaving some small-scale industry and services and most agriculture to private enterprise. The economy has been dominated by the oil sector, which has traditionally provided about 95% of foreign exchange earnings. In the 1980s, financial problems caused by massive expenditures in the eight-year war with Iran and damage to oil export facilities by Iran, led the government to implement austerity measures and to borrow heavily and later reschedule foreign debt payments. After the end of hostilities in 1988, oil exports gradually increased with the construction of new pipelines and restoration of damaged facilities. Agricultural development remained hampered by labor shortages, salinization, and dislocations caused by previous land reform and collectivization programs. The industrial sector, although accorded high priority by the government, also was under financial constraints. Iraq's seizure of Kuwait in August 1990, subsequent international economic embargoes, and military action by an international coalition beginning in January 1991 drastically changed the economic picture. Industrial and transportation facilities suffered severe damage and have been only partially restored. Oil exports remain at less than 10% of the previous level. Shortages of spare parts continue. Living standards deteriorated even further in 1992 and early 1993; consumer prices at least tripled in 1992. The UN-sponsored economic embargo has reduced exports and imports and has contributed to the sharp rise in prices. The government's policies of supporting large military and internal security forces and of allocating resources to key supporters of the regime have exacerbated shortages. In brief, per capita output in early 1993 is far below the 1989-90 level, but no reliable estimate is available.

National product: GNP - exchange rate conversion - $35 billion (1989 est.)
National product real growth rate: 10% (1989 est.)
National product per capita: $1,940 (1989 est.)
Inflation rate (consumer prices): 200% (1992 est.)
Unemployment rate: less than 5% (1989 est.)
Budget: revenues $NA; expenditures $NA, including capital expenditures of $NA
Exports: $10.4 billion (f.o.b., 1990)
commodities:

crude oil and refined products:	NA%
fertilizer:	NA%
sulfur:	NA%

partners:

US:	NA%
Brazil:	NA%
Turkey:	NA%
Japan:	NA%
Netherlands:	NA%
Spain (1990):	NA%

Imports: $6.6 billion (c.i.f., 1990)
commodities:
manufactures: NA%
food: NA%
partners:
Germany: NA%
US: NA%
Turkey: NA%
France: NA%
UK (1990): NA%
External debt: $45 billion (1989 est.), excluding debt of about $35 billion owed to Arab Gulf states
Industrial production: NA%; manufacturing accounts for 10% of GNP (1989)
Electricity: 7,300,000 kW available out of 9,902,000 kW capacity due to Gulf war; 12,900 million kWh produced, 700 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: petroleum production and refining, chemicals, textiles, construction materials, food processing
Agriculture: accounts for 11% of GNP and 30% of labor force; principal products - wheat, barley, rice, vegetables, dates, other fruit, cotton, wool; livestock - cattle, sheep; not self-sufficient in food output
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-80), $3 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $647 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $3.9 billion
Currency: 1 Iraqi dinar (ID) = 1,000 fils
Exchange rates: Iraqi dinars (ID) per US$1 - 3.2 (fixed official rate since 1982); black-market rate (April 1993) US$1 = 53.5 Iraqi dinars
Fiscal year: calendar year

IRAQ
Communications

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Railroads: 2,457 km 1.435-meter standard gauge

Highways: 34,700 km total; 17,500 km paved, 5,500 km improved earth, 11,700 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 1,015 km; Shatt al Arab is usually navigable by maritime traffic for about 130 km; channel has been dredged to 3 meters and is in use; Tigris and Euphrates Rivers have navigable sections for shallow-draft watercraft; Shatt al Basrah canal was navigable by shallow-draft craft before closing in 1991 because of the Persian Gulf war

Pipelines: crude oil 4,350 km; petroleum products 725 km; natural gas 1,360 km

Ports: Umm Qasr, Khawr az Zubayr, Al Basrah (closed since 1980)

Merchant marine: 41 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 930,780 GRT/1,674,878 DWT; includes 1 passenger, 1 passenger-cargo, 15 cargo, 1 refrigerated cargo, 3 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 19 oil tanker, 1 chemical tanker; Note - none of the Iraqi flag merchant fleet was trading internationally as of 1 January 1993

Airports:

total:	114
usable:	99
with permanent-surface runways:	74
with runways over 3,659 m:	9
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	52
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	12

Telecommunications: reconstitution of damaged telecommunication facilities began after Desert Storm, most damaged facilities have been rebuilt; the network consists of coaxial cables and microwave radio relay links; 632,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 16 AM, 1 FM, 13 TV; satellite earth stations - 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT, 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT, 1 Atlantic Ocean GORIZONT in the Intersputnik system and 1 ARABSAT; coaxial cable and microwave radio relay to Jordan, Kuwait, Syria, and Turkey, Kuwait line is probably non-operational

IRAQ

Defense Forces

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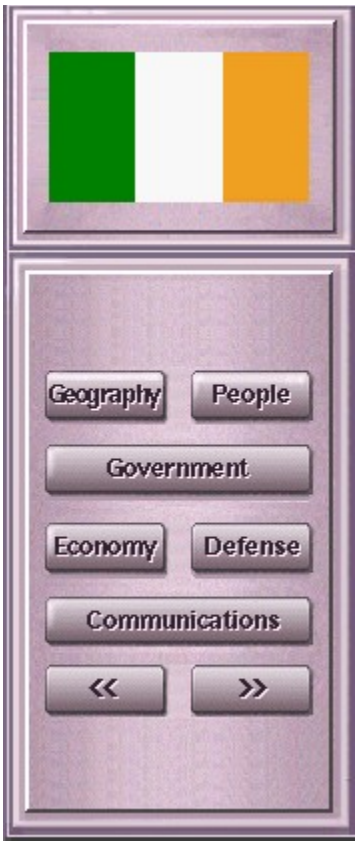
Branches: Army and Republican Guard, Navy, Air Force, Air Defense Force, Border Guard Force, Internal Security Forces

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 4,235,321; fit for military service 2,379,999; reach military age (18) annually 211,776 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $NA, NA% of GNP

Faroe Islands
Shetland Islands
Hebrides
NORWAY
North Atlantic Ocean
North Sea
Edinburgh
Belfast
Newcastle
DENMARK
Dublin
Irish Sea
IRELAND
Cork
Liverpool
UNITED KINGDOM
Amsterdam
Hannover
NETH.
London
GERMANY
Brussels
English Channel
BEL.
LUX.
Le Havre
Luxembourg
Paris
Strasbourg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People
Government
Economy
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IRELAND

Geography

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Location: in the North Atlantic Ocean, across the Irish Sea from Great Britain

Area:

total area:	70,280 km2
land area:	68,890 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than West Virginia

Land Boundaries:

total:	360 km
UK:	360 km

Coastline: 1,448 km

Maritime Claims:

continental shelf:	not specified
exclusive fishing zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: Northern Ireland question with the UK; Rockall continental shelf dispute involving Denmark, Iceland, and the UK (Ireland and the UK have signed a boundary agreement in the Rockall area)

Climate: temperate maritime; modified by North Atlantic Current; mild winters, cool summers; consistently humid; overcast about half the time

Terrain: mostly level to rolling interior plain surrounded by rugged hills and low mountains; sea cliffs on west coast

Natural Resources: zinc, lead, natural gas, petroleum, barite, copper, gypsum, limestone, dolomite, peat, silver

Land Use:

arable land:	14%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	71%
forest and woodland:	5%
other:	10%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: deforestation

Note: strategic location on major air and sea routes between North American and northern Europe

IRELAND

People

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Population: 3,529,566 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.26% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 14.39 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 8.71 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -3.13 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 7.6 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	75.38 years
male:	72.56 years
female:	78.36 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.02 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Irishman(men), Irishwoman(men), Irish (collective plural)
adjective:	Irish

Ethnic divisions:

Celtic:	NA%
English:	NA%

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	93%
Anglican:	3%
none:	1%
unknown:	2%
other:	1% (1981)

Languages:
Note: (Gaelic), spoken mainly in areas located along the western seaboard,
English is the language generally used
Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1981)

total population:	98%
male:	NA%
female:	NA%

Labor force: 1.37 million
by occupation:

services:	57.0%
manufacturing and construction:	28%
agriculture, forestry, and fishing:	13.5%
energy and mining:	1.5% (1992)

IRELAND

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: none
conventional short form: Ireland

Digraph: EI
Type: republic
Capital: Dublin
Administrative divisions: 26 counties; Carlow, Cavan, Clare, Cork, Donegal, Dublin, Galway, Kerry, Kildare, Kilkenny, Laois, Leitrim, Limerick, Longford, Louth, Mayo, Meath, Monaghan, Offaly, Roscommon, Sligo, Tipperary, Waterford, Westmeath, Wexford, Wicklow
Independence: 6 December 1921 (from UK)
Constitution: 29 December 1937; adopted 1937
Legal system: based on English common law, substantially modified by indigenous concepts; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
National holiday: Saint Patrick's Day, 17 March
Political parties and leaders: Democratic Left, Proinsias DE ROSSA; Fianna Fail, Albert REYNOLDS; Labor Party, Richard SPRING; Fine Gael, John BRUTON; Communist Party of Ireland, Michael O'RIORDAN; Sinn Fein, Gerry ADAMS; Progressive Democrats, Desmond O'MALLEY
Note: Prime Minister REYNOLDS heads a coalition consisting of the Fianna Fail and the Labor Party
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: President: last held 9 November 1990 (next to be held November 1997); results - Mary Bourke ROBINSON 52.8%, Brian LENIHAN 47.2% Senate: last held on NA February 1992 (next to be held February 1997); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (60 total, 49 elected) Fianna Fail 26, Fine Gael 16, Labor 9, Progressive Democrats 2, Democratic Left 1, independents 6 House of Representatives: last held on 25 November 1992 (next to be held by June 1995); results - Fianna Fail 39.1%, Fine Gael 24.5%, Labor Party 19.3%, Progressive Democrats 4.7%, Democratic Left 2.8%, Sinn Fein 1.6%, Workers' Party 0.7%, independents 5.9%; seats - (166 total) Fianna Fail 68, Fine Gael 45, Labor Party 33, Progressive Democrats 10, Democratic Left 4, Greens 1, independents 5
Executive branch: president, prime minister, deputy prime minister, Cabinet
Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament (Oireachtas) consists of an upper house or Senate (Seanad Eireann) and a lower house or House of Representatives (Dail Eireann)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court
Leaders: Chief of State: President Mary Bourke ROBINSON (since 9 November 1990) Head of Government: Prime Minister Albert REYNOLDS (since 11 February 1992)
Member of: Australian Group, BIS, CCC, CE, COCOM (cooperating country), CSCE, EBRD, EC, ECE, EIB, ESA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO, ITU, LORCS, MINURSO, MTCR, NEA, NSG, OECD, ONUSAL, UN, UNAVEM II, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNFICYP, UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNIKOM,

UNPROFRO, UNTAC, UNTSO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, ZC
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Dermot A. GALLAGHER chancery: 2234 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington DC 20008 telephone: (202) 462-3939 consulates general: Boston, Chicago, New York, and San Francisco
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador William Henry G. FITZGERALD; Ambassador Designate Jean Kennedy SMITH (17 March 1993) embassy: 42 Elgin Road, Ballsbridge, Dublin mailing address: use embassy street address telephone: [353] (1) 687122 FAX: [353] (1) 689946
Flag: three equal vertical bands of green (hoist side), white, and orange; similar to the flag of the Cote d'Ivoire, which is shorter and has the colors reversed - orange (hoist side), white, and green; also similar to the flag of Italy, which is shorter and has colors of green (hoist side), white, and red

IRELAND

Economy

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Overview: The economy is small and trade dependent. Agriculture, once the most important sector, is now dwarfed by industry, which accounts for 37% of GDP, about 80% of exports, and employs 28% of the labor force. Since 1987, real GDP growth, led by exports, has averaged 4% annually. Over the same period, inflation has fallen sharply and chronic trade deficits have been transformed into annual surpluses. Unemployment, at 22.7% remains a serious problem, however, and job creation is the main focus of government policy. To ease unemployment, Dublin aggressively courts foreign investors and recently created a new industrial development agency to aid small indigenous firms. Government assistance is constrained by Dublin's continuing deficit reduction measures. After five years of fiscal restraint, total government debt still exceeds GDP. Growth probably will moderate in 1993 as the heavily indebted and trade-dependent economy is highly sensitive to changes in exchange rates and world interest rates. Exports to the UK, Ireland's major export market, probably will be hurt by the recent appreciation of the Irish currency against sterling - for the first time since 1979 the value of the Irish pound exceeds that of its British counterpart.

National product: GDP - purchasing power equivalent - $42.4 billion (1992)

National product real growth rate: 2% (1992)

National product per capita: $12,000 (1992)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 3.5% (1992)

Unemployment rate: 22.7% (1992)

Budget: revenues $16.0 billion; expenditures $16.6 billion, including capital expenditures of $1.6 billion (1992 est.)

Exports: $28.3 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities:

chemicals:	NA%
data processing equipment:	NA%
industrial machinery:	NA%
live animals:	NA%
animal products:	NA%

partners:

EC:	75%
(UK:	32%
Germany:	13%
France:	10%)
US:	9%

Imports: $23.3 billion (c.i.f., 1992)

commodities:

food:	NA%
animal feed:	NA%
data processing equipment:	NA%

petroleum and petroleum products:	NA%
machinery:	NA%
textiles:	NA%
clothing:	NA%
partners:	
EC:	66%
(UK:	41%
Germany:	8%
Netherlands:	4%)
US:	15%

External debt: $15 billion (1990)
Industrial production: growth rate 8.0% (1992 est.); accounts for 37% of GDP
Electricity: 5,000,000 kW capacity; 14,500 million kWh produced, 4,120 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: food products, brewing, textiles, clothing, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, machinery, transportation equipment, glass and crystal
Agriculture: accounts for 11% of GDP and 13% of the labor force; principal crops - turnips, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, wheat; livestock - meat and dairy products; 85% self-sufficient in food; food shortages include bread grain, fruits, vegetables
Economic aid: donor - ODA commitments (1980-89), $90 million
Currency: 1 Irish pound (#Ir) = 100 pence
Exchange rates: Irish pounds (#Ir) per US$1 - 0.6118 (January 1993), 0.5864 (1992), 0.6190 (1991), 0.6030 (1990), 0.7472 (1989), 0.6553 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

IRELAND

Communications

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Railroads: Irish National Railways (CIE) operates 1,947 km 1.602-meter gauge, government owned; 485 km double track; 37 km electrified

Highways: 92,294 km total; 87,422 km paved, 4,872 km gravel or crushed stone

Inland waterways: limited for commercial traffic

Pipelines: natural gas 225 km

Ports: Cork, Dublin, Waterford

Merchant marine: 57 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 154,647 GRT/186,432 DWT; includes 4 short-sea passenger, 33 cargo, 2 refrigerated cargo, 4 container, 3 oil tanker, 3 specialized tanker, 3 chemical tanker, 5 bulk

Airports:

total:	40
usable:	39
with permanent-surface runways:	13
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	2
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	6

Telecommunications: modern system using cable and digital microwave circuits; 900,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 9 AM, 45 FM, 86 TV; 2 coaxial submarine cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

IRELAND

Defense Forces

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Branches: Army (including Naval Service and Air Corps), National Police (Garda Siochana)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 903,536; fit for military service 731,085; reach military age (17) annually 33,932 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $569 million, 1-2% of GDP (1993 est.)

Izmir
Denizli
TURKEY
GREECE
Antalya
Adana
Aleppo
Nicosia
CYPRUS
SYRIA
LEBANON
Mediterranean Sea
Beirut
Damascus
ISRAEL
Haifa
Golan Heights
IRAQ
Jerusalem
Amman
West
Bank
JORDAN
Al
Aqabah
EGYPT
Tabuk
SAUDI
ARABIA
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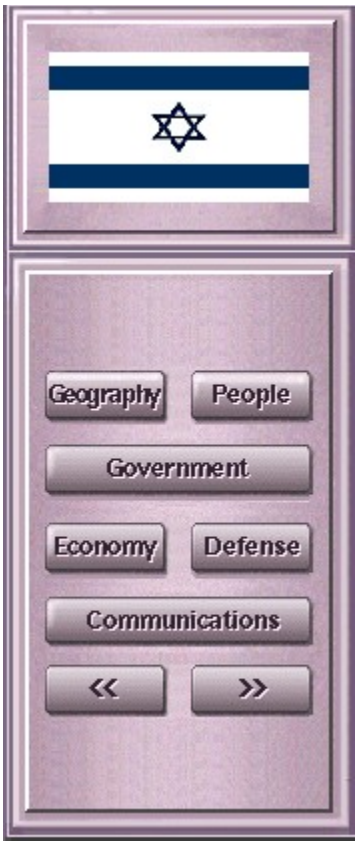
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People
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Economy
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ISRAEL

Geography

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Affiliation: also see separate Gaza Strip and West Bank entries

Note: The Arab territories occupied by Israel since the 1967 war are not included in the data below. As stated in the 1978 Camp David Accords and reaffirmed by President Bush's post-Gulf crisis peace initiative, the final status of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, their relationship with their neighbors, and a peace treaty between Israel and Jordan are to be negotiated among the concerned parties. The Camp David Accords further specify that these negotiations will resolve the location of the respective boundaries. Pending the completion of this process, it is US policy that the final status of the West Bank and Gaza Strip has yet to be determined (see West Bank and Gaza Strip entries). On 25 April 1982, Israel relinquished control of the Sinai to Egypt. Statistics for the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights are included in the Syria entry.

Location: Middle East, bordering the eastern Mediterranean Sea, between Egypt and Lebanon

Area:

total area:	20,770 km2
land area:	20,330 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than New Jersey

Land Boundaries:

total:	1,006 km
Egypt:	255 km
Gaza Strip:	51 km
Jordan:	238 km
Lebanon:	79 km
Syria:	76 km
West Bank:	307 km

Coastline: 273 km

Maritime Claims:

continental shelf:	to depth of exploitation
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: separated from Lebanon, Syria, and the West Bank by the 1949 Armistice Line; differences with Jordan over the location of the 1949 Armistice Line that separates the two countries; West Bank and Gaza Strip are Israeli occupied with status to be determined; Golan Heights is Israeli occupied; Israeli troops in southern Lebanon since June 1982; water-sharing issues with Jordan

Climate: temperate; hot and dry in southern and eastern desert areas

Terrain: Negev desert in the south; low coastal plain; central mountains; Jordan Rift Valley

Natural Resources: copper, phosphates, bromide, potash, clay, sand, sulfur, asphalt, manganese, small amounts of natural gas and crude oil

Land Use:

arable land:	17%

permanent crops:	5%
meadows and pastures:	40%
forest and woodland:	6%
other:	32%

Irrigated Land: 2,140 km2 (1989)
Environment: sandstorms may occur during spring and summer; limited arable land and natural water resources pose serious constraints; deforestation
Note: there are 175 Jewish settlements in the West Bank, 38 in the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights, 18 in the Gaza Strip, and 14 Israeli-built Jewish neighborhoods in East Jerusalem

ISRAEL

People

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Population: 4,918,946 (July 1993 est.) Note: includes 102,000 Jewish settlers in the West Bank, 14,000 in the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights, 4,000 in the Gaza Strip, and 134,000 in East Jerusalem (1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 3.08% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 20.72 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 6.45 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 16.51 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 8.9 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	77.77 years
male:	75.72 years
female:	79.93 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.86 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Israeli(s)
adjective:	Israeli

Ethnic divisions:

Jewish:	83%
non-Jewish:	17% (mostly Arab)

Religions:

Judaism:	82%
Islam:	14% (mostly Sunni Muslim)
Christian:	2%
Druze and other:	2%

Languages:

Hebrew (official):	NA%

Note: Arabic used officially for Arab minority. English most commonly used foreign language

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1983)

total population:	92%
male:	95%
female:	89%

Labor force: 1.4 million (1984 est.)
by occupation:

public services:	29.3%
industry, mining, and manufacturing:	22.8%
commerce:	12.8%

finance and business:	9.5%
transport, storage, and communications:	6.8%
construction and public works:	6.5%
personal and other services:	5.8%,
agriculture, forestry, and fishing:	5.5%
electricity and water:	1.0% (1983)

ISRAEL

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	State of Israel
conventional short form:	Israel
local long form:	Medinat Yisra'el
local short form:	Yisra'el

Digraph: IS

Type: republic

Capital: Jerusalem Note: Israel proclaimed Jerusalem its capital in 1950, but the US, like nearly all other countries, maintains its Embassy in Tel Aviv

Administrative divisions: 6 districts (mehozot, singular - mehoz); Central, Haifa, Jerusalem, Northern, Southern, Tel Aviv

Independence: 14 May 1948 (from League of Nations mandate under British administration)

Constitution: no formal constitution; some of the functions of a constitution are filled by the Declaration of Establishment (1948), the basic laws of the parliament (Knesset), and the Israeli citizenship law

Legal system: mixture of English common law, British Mandate regulations, and, in personal matters, Jewish, Christian, and Muslim legal systems; in December 1985, Israel informed the UN Secretariat that it would no longer accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 14 May 1948 (Israel declared independence on 14 May 1948, but the Jewish calendar is lunar and the holiday may occur in April or May)

Political parties and leaders: members of the government: Labor Party, Prime Minister Yitzhak RABIN; MERETZ, Minister of Education Shulamit ALONI; SHAS, Minister of Interior Arieh DERI opposition parties: Likud Party, Binyamin NETANYAHU; Tzomet, Rafael EITAN; National Religious Party, Zevulun HAMMER; United Torah Jewry, Avraham SHAPIRA; Democratic Front for Peace and Equality (Hadash), Hashim MAHAMID; Moledet, Rehavam ZEEVI; Arab Democratic Party, Abd al Wahab DARAWSHAH Note: Israel currently has a coalition government comprising 3 parties that hold 62 seats of the Knesset's 120 seats

Other political or pressure groups: Gush Emunim, Jewish nationalists advocating Jewish settlement on the West Bank and Gaza Strip; Peace Now, critical of government's West Bank/Gaza Strip and Lebanon policies

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: President: last held 24 March 1993 (next to be held NA March 1999); results - Ezer WEIZMAN elected by Knesset Knesset: last held June 1992 (next to be held by NA); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (120 total) Labor Party 44, Likud bloc 32, Meretz 12, Tzomet 8, National Religious Party 6, Shas 6, United Torah Jewry 4, Democratic Front for Peace and Equality 3, Moledet 3, Arab Democratic Party 2

Executive branch: president, prime minister, vice prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch: unicameral parliament (Knesset)

Judicial branch: Supreme Court
Leaders: Chief of State: President Ezer WEIZMAN (since 13 May 1993) Head of Government: Prime Minister Yitzhak RABIN (since July 1992)
Member of: AG (observer), CCC, CERN (oberver), EBRD, ECE, FAO, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, OAS (observer), PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Itamar RABINOVICH chancery: 3514 International Drive NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 364-5500 consulates general: Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Philadelphia, and San Francisco
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Acting Ambassador William BROWN embassy: 71 Hayarkon Street, Tel Aviv mailing address: APO AE 09830 telephone: [972] (3) 654338 FAX: [972] (3) 663449 consulate general: Jerusalem
Flag: white with a blue hexagram (six-pointed linear star) known as the Magen David (Shield of David) centered between two equal horizontal blue bands near the top and bottom edges of the flag

ISRAEL

Economy

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Overview: Israel has a market economy with substantial government participation. It depends on imports of crude oil, grains, raw materials, and military equipment. Despite limited Natural Resources, Israel has intensively developed its agricultural and industrial sectors over the past 20 years. Industry employs about 20% of Israeli workers, agriculture 5%, and services most of the rest. Diamonds, high-technology equipment, and agricultural products (fruits and vegetables) are leading exports. Israel usually posts balance-of-payments deficits, which are covered by large transfer payments from abroad and by foreign loans. Roughly half of the government's $17 billion external debt is owed to the United States, which is its major source of economic and military aid. To earn needed foreign exchange, Israel has been targeting high-technology niches in international markets, such as medical scanning equipment. The influx of Jewish immigrants from the former USSR, which topped 400,000 during the period 1990-92, has increased unemployment, intensified housing problems, and widened the government budget deficit. At the same time, a considerable number of the immigrants bring to the economy valuable scientific and professional expertise.

National product: GDP - purchasing power equivalent - $57.4 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: 6.4% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $12,100 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 10% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: 11% (1992 est.)

Budget: revenues $33.9 billion; expenditures $36.8 billion, including capital expenditures of $9.3 billion (FY93)

Exports: $11.8 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities:

polished diamonds:	NA%
citrus and other fruits:	NA%
textiles and clothing:	NA%
processed foods:	NA%
fertilizer and chemical products:	NA%
military hardware:	NA%
electronics:	NA%

partners:

US:	NA%
EC:	NA%
Japan:	NA%
Hong Kong:	NA%
Switzerland:	NA%

Imports: $19.6 billion (c.i.f., 1992 est.)

commodities:

military equipment:	NA%

rough diamonds:	NA%
oil:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%
machinery:	NA%
iron and steel:	NA%
cereals:	NA%
textiles:	NA%
vehicles:	NA%
ships:	NA%
aircraft:	NA%
partners:	
US:	NA%
EC:	NA%
Switzerland:	NA%
Japan:	NA%
South Africa:	NA%
Canada:	NA%
Hong Kong:	NA%

External debt: $25 billion of which government debt is $17 billion (December 1992 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate 9.4% (1992 est.); accounts for about 20% of GDP
Electricity: 5,835,000 kW capacity; 21,840 million kWh produced, 4,600 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: food processing, diamond cutting and polishing, textiles, clothing, chemicals, metal products, military equipment, transport equipment, electrical equipment, miscellaneous machinery, potash mining, high-technology electronics, tourism
Agriculture: accounts for about 3% of GDP; largely self-sufficient in food production, except for grains; principal products - citrus and other fruits, vegetables, cotton; livestock products - beef, dairy, poultry
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-90), $18.2 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $2.8 billion
Currency: 1 new Israeli shekel (NIS) = 100 new agorot
Exchange rates: new Israeli shekels (NIS) per US$1 - 2.8000 (December 1992), 2.4591 (1992), 2.2791 (1991), 2.0162 (1990), 1.9164 (1989), 1.5989 (1988), 1.5946 (1987)
Fiscal year: calendar year (since 1 January 1992)

ISRAEL

Communications

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Railroads: 600 km 1.435-meter gauge, single track; diesel operated

Highways: 4,750 km; majority is bituminous surfaced

Pipelines: crude oil 708 km; petroleum products 290 km; natural gas 89 km

Ports: Ashdod, Haifa

Merchant marine: 35 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 678,584 GRT/785,220 DWT; includes 8 cargo, 24 container, 2 refrigerated cargo, 1 roll-on/roll-off; Note - Israel also maintains a significant flag of convenience fleet, which is normally at least as large as the Israeli flag fleet; the Israeli flag of convenience fleet typically includes all of its oil tankers

Airports:

total:	53
usable:	46
with permanent-surface runways:	28
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	7
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	12

Telecommunications: most highly developed in the Middle East although not the largest; good system of coaxial cable and microwave radio relay; 1,800,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 14 AM, 21 FM, 20 TV; 3 submarine cables; satellite earth stations - 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT and 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT

ISRAEL

Defense Forces

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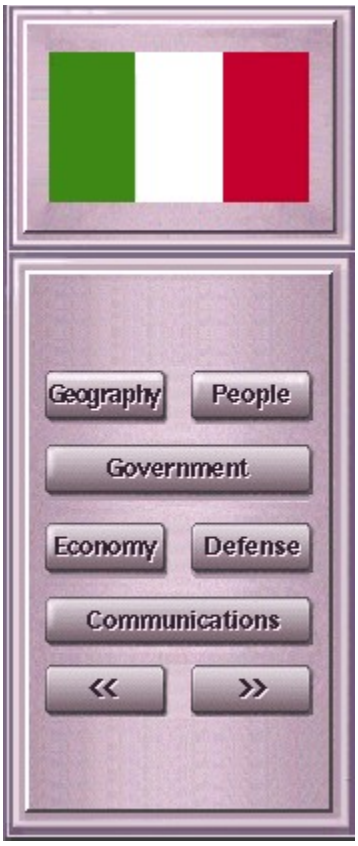
Branches: Israel Defense Forces (including ground, naval, and air components) Note: historically, there have been no separate Israeli military services

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,240,757; females age 15-49 1,218,610; males fit for military service 1,018,212; females fit for military service 996,089; males reach military age (18) annually 46,131; females reach military age (18) annually 44,134 (1993 est.); both sexes are liable for military service

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $12.5 billion, 18% of GDP (1993 est.)

GERMANY
LIECH.
AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
ROMANIA
Venice
Slovenia
Croatia
Vojvodina
FRANCE
SWITZ.
ITALY
Bosnia-
Herzegovina
Serbia
YUGO
BULGAR
MONACO
Adriatic
Sea
Corsica
Rome
Kosovo
Montenegro
Macedonia
Naples
ALB.
Sardinia
Tyrrhenian
Sea
GREECE
Balearic
Islands
Palermo
Ionian
Sea
Sicily
MALTA
Mediterranean Sea
Crete
TUNISIA
ALGERIA
LIBYA


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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ITALY

Geography

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Location: Southern Europe, a peninsula in the central Mediterranean Sea

Area:

total area:	301,230 km2
land area:	294,020 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than Arizona

Note: includes Sardinia and Sicily

Land Boundaries:

total:	1,899.2 km
Austria:	430 km
France:	488 km

Holy See (Vatican City) 3.2 km

San Marino:	39 km
Slovenia:	199 km
Switzerland:	740 km

Coastline: 4,996 km

Maritime Claims:

continental shelf:	200 m depth or to depth of exploitation
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: small vocal minority in northern Italy seeks the return of parts of southwestern Slovenia

Climate: predominantly Mediterranean; Alpine in far north; hot, dry in south

Terrain: mostly rugged and mountainous; some plains, coastal lowlands

Natural Resources: mercury, potash, marble, sulfur, dwindling natural gas and crude oil reserves, fish, coal

Land Use:

arable land:	32%
permanent crops:	10%
meadows and pastures:	17%
forest and woodland:	22%
other:	19%

Irrigated Land: 31,000 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: regional risks include landslides, mudflows, snowslides, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, flooding, pollution; land sinkage in Venice

Note: strategic location dominating central Mediterranean as well as southern sea and air approaches to Western Europe

ITALY

People

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Population: 58,018,540 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.2% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 10.65 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 9.66 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 1.03 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 7.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	77.43 years
male:	74.22 years
female:	80.85 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.37 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Italian(s)
adjective:	Italian

Ethnic divisions:
Note: Italian (includes small clusters of German-, French-, and Slovene-Italians in the north and Albanian-Italians and Greek-Italians in the south), Sicilians Sardinians

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	100%

Languages:

Italian:	NA%

Note: German (parts of Trentino-Alto Adige region are predominantly German speaking); French (small French-speaking minority in Valle d'Aosta region); Slovene (Slovene-speaking minority in the Trieste-Gorizia area)

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	97%
male:	98%
female:	96%

Labor force: 23.988 million
by occupation:

services:	58%
industry:	32.2%
agriculture:	9.8% (1988)

ITALY

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Italian Republic
conventional short form:	Italy
local long form:	Repubblica Italiana
local short form:	Italia
former:	Kingdom of Italy

Digraph: IT
Type: republic
Capital: Rome
Administrative divisions: 20 regions (regioni, singular - regione); Abruzzi, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Emilia-Romagna, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Lazio, Liguria, Lombardia, Marche, Molise, Piemonte, Puglia, Sardegna, Sicilia, Toscana, Trentino-Alto Adige, Umbria, Valle d'Aosta, Veneto
Independence: 17 March 1861 (Kingdom of Italy proclaimed)
Constitution: 1 January 1948
Legal system: based on civil law system, with ecclesiastical law influence; appeals treated as trials de novo; judicial review under certain conditions in Constitutional Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
National holiday: Anniversary of the Republic, 2 June (1946)
Political parties and leaders: Christian Democratic Party (DC), Fermo Mino MARTINAZZOLI, general secretary; Rosa Russo JERVOLINO, president; Socialist Party (PSI), Giorgio BENVENUTO, party secretary; Social Democratic Party (PSDI), Enrico FERRI, party secretary; Liberal Party (PLI); Democratic Party of the Left (PDS - was Communist Party, or PCI, until January 1991), Achille OCCHETTO, secretary general; Italian Social Movement (MSI), Gianfranco FINI, national secretary; Republican Party (PRI), Giorgio BOGI, political secretary; Lega Nord (Northern League), Umberto BOSSI, president; Communist Renewal (RC), Sergio GARAVINI
Other political or pressure groups: the Roman Catholic Church; three major trade union confederations (CGIL - formerly Communist dominated, CISL - Christian Democratic, and UIL - Social Democratic, Socialist, and Republican); Italian manufacturers association (Confindustria); organized farm groups (Confcoltivatori, Confagricoltura)
Suffrage: 18 years of age, universal (except in senatorial elections, where minimum age is 25)
Elections: Senate: last held 5-6 April 1992 (next to be held by April 1997); results - DC 27.3%, PDS 17.0%, PSI 13.6%, Northern Leagues 8.2%, other 33.9%; seats - (326 total; 315 elected, 11 appointed senators-for-life) DC 107, PDS 64, PSI 49, Leagues 25, other 70 Chamber of Deputies: last held 5-6 April 1992 (next to be held by April 1997); results - DC 29.7%, PDS 16.1%, PSI 13.6%, Northern Leagues 8.7%, RC 5.6%, MSI 5.4%, PRI 4.4%, PLI 2.8%, PSDI 2.7%, other 11%; seats - (630 total) DC 206, PDS 107, PSI 92, Northern Leagues 55, RC 35, MSI 34, PRI 27, PLI 17, PSDI 16, other 41
Executive branch: president, prime minister (president of the Council of Ministers)
Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament (Parlamento) consists of an upper chamber or Senate of the

Republic (Senato della Repubblica) and a lower chamber or Chamber of Deputies (Camera dei Deputati)
Judicial branch: Constitutional Court (Corte Costituzionale)
Leaders: Chief of State: President Oscar Luigi SCALFARO (since 28 May 1992) Head of Government: Prime Minister Carlo Azeglio CIAMPI (29 April 1993)
Member of: AfDB, AG (observer), Australia Group, AsDB, BIS, CCC, CDB (non-regional), CE, CEI, CERN, COCOM, CSCE, EBRD, EC, ECE, ECLAC, EIB, ESA, FAO, G-7, G-10, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IEA, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LAIA (observer), LORCS, MINURSO, MTCR, NACC, NATO, NEA, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNIKOM, UNMOGIP, UNOMOZ, UNTSO, UPU, WCL, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Boris BIANCHERI CHIAPPORI chancery: 1601 Fuller Street NW, Washington DC 20009 telephone: (202) 328-5500 consulates general: Boston, Chicago, Houston, Miami, New York, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, San Francisco consulates: Detroit, New Orleans, and Newark (New Jersey)
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: (vacant) embassy: Via Veneto 119/A, 00187, Rome mailing address: PSC 59, Box 100, APO AE 09624 telephone: [39] (6) 46741 FAX: [39] (6) 488-2672 consulates general: Florence, Genoa, Milan, Naples, Palermo (Sicily)
Flag: three equal vertical bands of green (hoist side), white, and red; similar to the flag of Ireland, which is longer and is green (hoist side), white, and orange; also similar to the flag of the Cote d'Ivoire, which has the colors reversed - orange (hoist side), white, and green

ITALY

Economy

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Overview: Since World War II the economy has changed from one based on agriculture into a ranking industrial economy, with approximately the same total and per capita output as France and the UK. The country is still divided into a developed industrial north, dominated by private companies, and an undeveloped agricultural south, dominated by large public enterprises. Services account for 48% of GDP, industry 35%, agriculture 4%, and public administration 13%. Most raw materials needed by industry and over 75% of energy requirements must be imported. After growing at an annual average rate of 3% in 1983-90, growth slowed to about 1% in 1991 and 1992. In the second half of 1992, Rome became unsettled by the prospect of not qualifying to participate in EC plans for economic and monetary union later in the decade; thus it finally began to address its huge fiscal imbalances. Thanks to the determination of Prime Minister AMATO, the government adopted a fairly stringent budget for 1993, abandoned its highly inflationary wage indexation system, and started to scale back its extremely generous social welfare programs, including pension and health care benefits. Monetary officials, who were forced to withdraw the lira from the European monetary system in September 1992 when it came under extreme pressure in currency markets, remain committed to bringing the currency back into the grid as soon as conditions warrant. For the 1990s, Italy faces the problems of refurbishing a tottering communications system, curbing pollution in major industrial centers, and adjusting to the new competitive forces accompanying the ongoing economic integration of the European Community.

National product: GDP - purchasing power equivalent - $1.012 trillion (1992)

National product real growth rate: 0.9% (1992)

National product per capita: $17,500 (1992)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 5.4% (1992)

Unemployment rate: 11% (1992 est.)

Budget: revenues $447 billion; expenditures $581 billion, including capital expenditures of $46 billion (1992 est.)

Exports: $168.8 million (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

textiles:	NA%
wearing apparel:	NA%
metals:	NA%
production machinery:	NA%
motor vehicles:	NA%
transportation equipment:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%
other:	NA%

partners:EC 58.3%US 6.8%OPEC 5.1% (1992)

Imports: $169.7 million (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

petroleum:	NA%
industrial machinery:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%
metals:	NA%
food:	NA%
agricultural:	NA%
products:	NA%
partners:	
EC:	58.8%
OPEC:	6.1%
US:	5.5% (1992)

External debt: $42 billion (September 1992)
Industrial production: growth rate -0.5% (1992 est.); accounts for almost 35% of GDP
Electricity: 58,000,000 kW capacity; 235,000 million kWh produced, 4,060 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: machinery, iron and steel, chemicals, food processing, textiles, motor vehicles, clothing, footwear, ceramics
Agriculture: accounts for about 4% of GDP and about 10% of the work force; self-sufficient in foods other than meat, dairy products, and cereals; principal crops - fruits, vegetables, grapes, potatoes, sugar beets, soybeans, grain, olives; fish catch of 525,000 metric tons in 1990
Illicit drugs: increasingly important gateway country for Latin American cocaine entering the European market
Economic aid: donor - ODA and OOF commitments (1970-89), $25.9 billion
Currency: 1 Italian lira (Lit) = 100 centesimi
Exchange rates: Italian lire (Lit) per US$1 - 1,482.5 (January 1993), 1,232.4 (1992), 1,240.6 (1991), 1,198.1 (1990), 1,372.1 (1989), 1,301.6 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

ITALY

Communications

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Railroads: 20,011 km total; 16,066 km 1.435-meter government-owned standard gauge (8,999 km electrified); 3,945 km privately owned - 2,100 km 1.435-meter standard gauge (1,155 km electrified) and 1,845 km 0.950-meter narrow gauge (380 km electrified)

Highways: 298,000 km total; autostrada (expressway) 6,000 km, state highways 46,000 km, provincial highways 103,000 km, communal highways 143,000 km; 270,000 km paved, 23,000 km gravel and crushed stone, 5,000 km earth

Inland waterways: 2,400 km for various types of commercial traffic, although of limited overall value

Pipelines: crude oil 1,703 km; petroleum products 2,148 km; natural gas 19,400 km

Ports: Cagliari (Sardinia), Genoa, La Spezia, Livorno, Naples, Palermo (Sicily), Taranto, Trieste, Venice

Merchant marine: 536 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 6,788,938 GRT/10,128,468 DWT; includes 15 passenger, 36 short-sea passenger, 87 cargo, 4 refrigerated cargo, 21 container, 69 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 8 vehicle carrier, 1 multifunction large-load carrier, 138 oil tanker, 34 chemical tanker, 45 liquefied gas, 10 specialized tanker, 9 combination ore/oil, 57 bulk, 2 combination bulk

Airports:

total:	137
usable:	133
with permanent-surface runways:	92
with runways over 3,659 m:	2
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	36
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	39

Telecommunications: modern, well-developed, fast; 25,600,000 telephones; fully automated telephone, telex, and data services; high-capacity cable and microwave radio relay trunks; broadcast stations - 135 AM, 28 (1,840 repeaters) FM, 83 (1,000 repeaters) TV; international service by 21 submarine cables, 3 satellite earth stations operating in INTELSAT with 3 Atlantic Ocean antennas and 2 Indian Ocean antennas; also participates in INMARSAT and EUTELSAT systems

ITALY

Defense Forces

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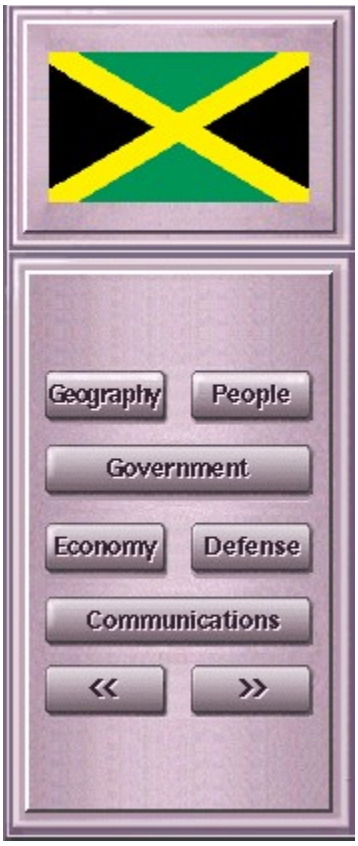
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Carabinieri

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 14,898,913; fit for military service 12,989,142; reach military age (18) annually 425,286 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $24.5 billion, 2% of GDP (1992)

CUBA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
HAITI
CAYMAN ISLANDS
George Town
Montego Bay
Negril
Kingston
Port-au-Prince
JAMAICA
Black River
Caribbean Sea


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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JAMAICA

Geography

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Location: in the northern Caribbean Sea, about 160 km south of Cuba

Area:

total area:	10,990 km2
land area:	10,830 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than Connecticut

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 1,022 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical; hot, humid; temperate interior

Terrain: mostly mountains with narrow, discontinuous coastal plain

Natural Resources: bauxite, gypsum, limestone

Land Use:

arable land:	19%
permanent crops:	6%
meadows and pastures:	18%
forest and woodland:	28%
other:	29%

Irrigated Land: 350 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: subject to hurricanes (especially July to November); deforestation; water pollution

Note: strategic location between Cayman Trench and Jamaica Channel, the main sea lanes for Panama Canal

JAMAICA

People

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Population: 2,529,981 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.96% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 22.24 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 5.72 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -6.95 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 17.5 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	74.09 years
male:	71.92 years
female:	76.36 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.47 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Jamaican(s)
adjective:	Jamaican

Ethnic divisions:

African:	76.3%
Afro-European:	15.1%
East Indian and Afro-East Indian:	3%,
white:	3.2%
Chinese and Afro-Chinese:	1.2%
other:	1.2%

Religions:

Protestant:	55.9%
(Church of God:	18.4%
Baptist:	10%
Anglican:	7.1%,
Seventh-Day Adventist:	6.9%
Pentecostal:	5.2%
Methodist:	3.1%
United Church:	2.7%
other:	2.5%)

Roman Catholic	5%other, including some spiritual cults	39.1% (1982)

Languages:

English:	NA%
Creole:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over having ever attended school (1990)

total population: 98%male: 98%female: 99%

Labor force: 1,062,100

by occupation:

services:	41%
agriculture:	22.5%
industry:	19%
unemployed:	17.5% (1989)

JAMAICA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	none
conventional short form:	Jamaica

Digraph: JM

Type: parliamentary democracy

Capital: Kingston

Administrative divisions: 14 parishes; Clarendon, Hanover, Kingston, Manchester, Portland, Saint Andrew, Saint Ann, Saint Catherine, Saint Elizabeth, Saint James, Saint Mary, Saint Thomas, Trelawny, Westmoreland

Independence: 6 August 1962 (from UK)

Constitution: 6 August 1962

Legal system: based on English common law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day (first Monday in August)

Political parties and leaders: People's National Party (PNP) P. J. PATTERSON; Jamaica Labor Party (JLP), Edward SEAGA

Other political or pressure groups: Rastafarians (black religious/racial cultists, pan-Africanists)

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: House of Representatives: last held 30 March 1993 (next to be held by February 1998); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (60 total) PNP 52, JLP 8

Executive branch: British monarch, governor general, prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament consists of an upper house or Senate and a lower house or House of Representatives

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Leaders: Chief of State: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General Sir Howard COOKE (since 1 August 1991) Head of Government: Prime Minister P. J. PATTERSON (since 30 March 1992)

Member of: ACP, C, CARICOM, CCC, CDB, ECLAC, FAO, G-19, G-77, GATT, G-15, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO, ITU, LAES, LORCS, NAM, OAS, OPANAL, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Richard BERNAL chancery: Suite 355, 1850 K Street NW, Washington, DC 20006 telephone: (202) 452-0660 consulates general: Miami and New York

US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Glen A. HOLDEN embassy: Kingston mailing address: 3rd Floor, Jamaica Mutual Life Center, 2 Oxford Road, Kingston telephone: (809) 929-4850 through 4859 FAX: (809) 926-6743

Flag: diagonal yellow cross divides the flag into four triangles - green (top and bottom) and black (hoist side and fly side)

JAMAICA

Economy

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Overview: The economy is based on sugar, bauxite, and tourism. In 1985 it suffered a setback with the closure of some facilities in the bauxite and alumina industry, a major source of hard currency earnings. Since 1986 an economic recovery has been under way. In 1987 conditions began to improve for the bauxite and alumina industry because of increases in world metal prices. The recovery has also been supported by growth in the manufacturing and tourism sectors. In September 1988, Hurricane Gilbert inflicted severe damage on crops and the electric power system, a sharp but temporary setback to the economy. By October 1989 the economic recovery from the hurricane was largely complete, and real growth was up about 3% for 1989. In 1991, however, growth dropped to 0.2% as a result of the US recession, lower world bauxite prices, and monetary instability. In 1992, growth was 1.5%, supported by a recovery in tourism and stabilization of the Jamaican dollar in the second half of 1992.
National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $3.7 billion (1992 est.)
National product real growth rate: 1.5% (1992 est.)
National product per capita: $1,500 (1992 est.)
Inflation rate (consumer prices): 52% (1992 est.)
Unemployment rate: 15.4% (1992)
Budget: revenues $600 million; expenditures $736 million, including capital expenditures of $NA (FY91 est.)
Exports: $1.2 billion (f.o.b., 1991)
commodities:

alumina:	NA%
bauxite:	NA%
sugar:	NA%
bananas:	NA%
rum:	NA%

partners:

US:	39%
UK:	14%
Canada:	12%
Netherlands:	8%
Norway:	7%

Imports: $1.6 billion (f.o.b., 1991)
commodities:

fuel:	NA%
other raw materials:	NA%

construction materials NA%food NA%transport NA%equipment NA%other machinery and equipment NA%partners:US 51%UK 6%Venezuela 5%Canada 5%Japan 4.5%
External debt: $4.4 billion (1991 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 2.0% (1990); accounts for almost 25% of GDP
Electricity: 1,127,000 kW capacity; 2,736 million kWh produced, 1,090 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: tourism, bauxite mining, textiles, food processing, light manufactures
Agriculture: accounts for about 9% of GDP, 22% of work force, and 17% of exports; commercial crops - sugarcane, bananas, coffee, citrus, potatoes, vegetables; livestock and livestock products include poultry, goats, milk; not self-sufficient in grain, meat, and dairy products
Illicit drugs: illicit cultivation of cannabis; transshipment point for cocaine from Central and South America to North America; government has an active cannabis eradication program
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $1.2 billion; other countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $1.6 billion
Currency: 1 Jamaican dollar (J$) = 100 cents
Exchange rates: Jamaican dollars (J$) per US$1 - 22.173 (September 1992), 12.116 (1991), 7.184 (1990), 5.7446 (1989), 5.4886 (1988), 5.4867 (1987)
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

JAMAICA

Communications

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Railroads: 294 km, all 1.435-meter standard gauge, single track

Highways: 18,200 km total; 12,600 km paved, 3,200 km gravel, 2,400 km improved earth

Pipelines: petroleum products 10 km

Ports: Kingston, Montego Bay, Port Antonio

Merchant marine: 4 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 9,619 GRT/16,302 DWT; includes 1 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 1 oil tanker, 2 bulk

Airports:

total:	36
usable:	23
with permanent-surface runways:	10
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	2
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	1

Telecommunications: fully automatic domestic telephone network; 127,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 10 AM, 17 FM, 8 TV; 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth stations; 3 coaxial submarine cables

JAMAICA

Defense Forces

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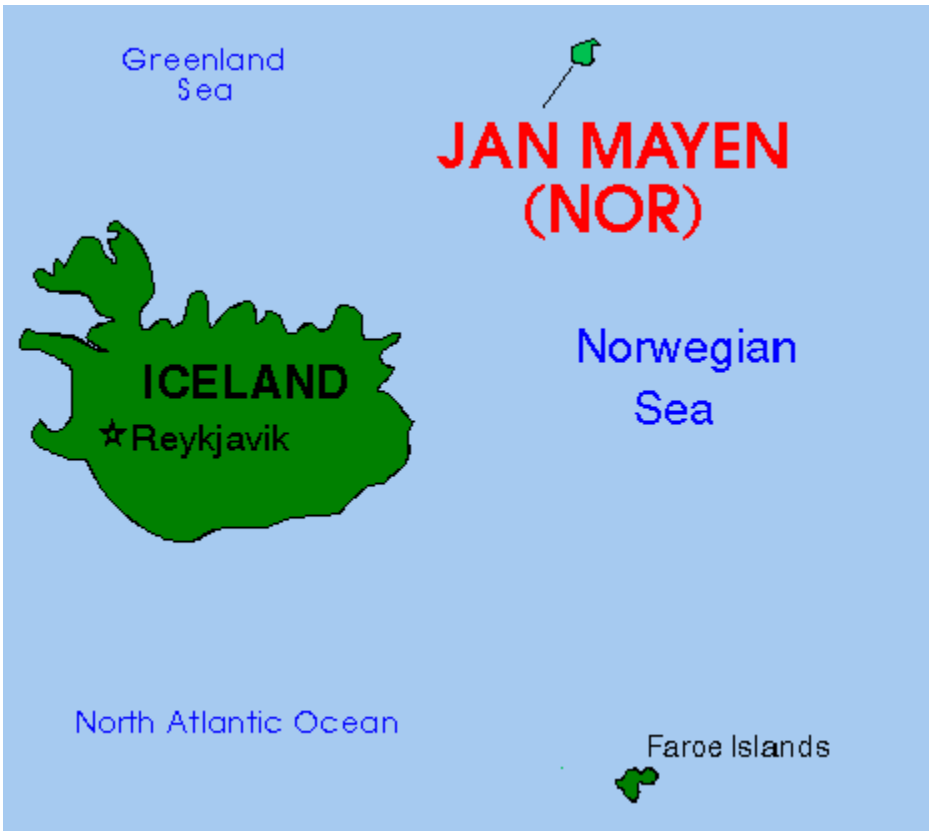
Branches: Jamaica Defense Force (including Ground Forces, Coast Guard and Air Wing), Jamaica Constabulary Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 651,931; fit for military service 461,980 (1993 est.); no conscription; 26,445 reach minimum volunteer age (18) annually

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $19.3 million, 1% of GDP (FY91/92)


Greenland
Sea
JAN MAYEN
(NOR)
ICELAND
Reykjavik
Norwegian
Sea
North Atlantic Ocean
Faroe Islands

Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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JAN MAYEN

Geography

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Affiliation: territory of Norway

Location: in the North Atlantic Ocean, north of the Arctic Circle about 590 km north-northeast of Iceland, between the Greenland Sea and the Norwegian Sea

Area:

total area:	373 km2
land area:	373 km2

comparative area: slightly more than twice the size of Washington, DC

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 124.1 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	10 nm
continental shelf:	200 m depth or to depth of exploitation
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	4 nm

International Disputes: Denmark has challenged Norway's Maritime Claims between Greenland and Jan Mayen

Climate: arctic maritime with frequent storms and persistent fog

Terrain: volcanic island, partly covered by glaciers; Beerenberg is the highest peak, with an elevation of 2,277 meters

Natural Resources: none

Land Use:

arable land:	0%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	100%

Irrigated Land: 0 km2

Environment: barren volcanic island with some moss and grass; volcanic activity resumed in 1970

JAN MAYEN

People

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Population: no permanent inhabitants; Note - there are personnel who man the LORAN C base and the weather and coastal services radio station

JAN MAYEN

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Jan Mayen

Digraph: JN

Type: territory of Norway

Capital: none; administered from Oslo, Norway, through a governor (sysselmann) resident in Longyearbyen (Svalbard)

Independence: none (territory of Norway)

JAN MAYEN

Economy

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Overview: Jan Mayen is a volcanic island with no exploitable Natural Resources. Economic activity is limited to providing services for employees of Norway's radio and meteorological stations located on the island.

Electricity: 15,000 kW capacity; 40 million kWh produced, NA kWh per capita (1992)

JAN MAYEN

Communications

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Ports: none; offshore anchorage only

Airports:

total:	1
useable:	1
with permanent-surface runways:	0
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	0
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	1

Telecommunications: radio and meteorological station

JAN MAYEN

Defense Forces

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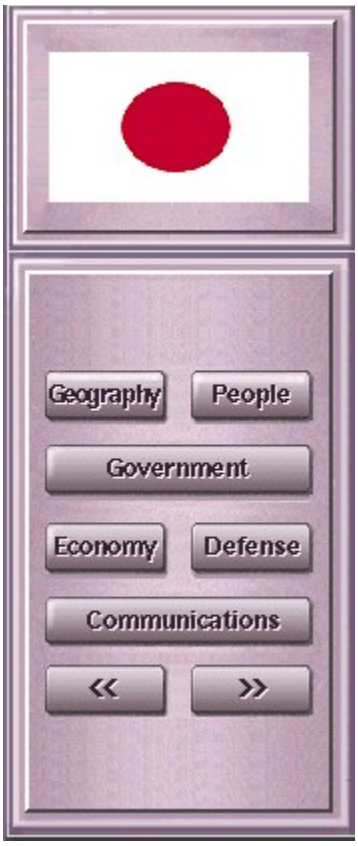
Note: defense is the responsibility of Norway

Sea of Okhotsk
Pacific Ocean
Lake Baikal
Sapporo
Vladivostok
Tokyo
Ulaanbaatar
NORTH KOREA
MONGOLIA
P'yongyang
Osaka
JAPAN
Seoul
Beijing
SOUTH KOREA
Yinchuan
East China Sea
Shanghai
CHINA
Nanchang
Taipei
Changsha
TAIWAN


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
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JAPAN

Geography

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Location: Northeast Asia, off the southeast coast of Russia and east of the Korean peninsula

Area:

total area:	377,835 km2
land area:	374,744 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than California

Note: includes Bonin Islands (Ogasawara-gunto), Daito-shoto, Minami-jima, Okinotori-shima, Ryukyu Islands (Nansei-shoto), and Volcano Islands (Kazan-retto)

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 29,751 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive fishing zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

3 nm in the international straits - La Perouse or Soya, Tsugaru, Osumi, and Eastern and Western channels of the Korea or Tsushima Strait

International Disputes: Etorofu, Kunashiri, and Shikotan Islands and the Habomai island group occupied by the Soviet Union in 1945, now administered by Russia, claimed by Japan; Liancourt Rocks disputed with South Korea; Senkaku-shoto (Senkaku Islands) claimed by China and Taiwan

Climate: varies from tropical in south to cool temperate in north

Terrain: mostly rugged and mountainous

Natural Resources: negligible mineral resources, fish

Land Use:

arable land:	13%
permanent crops:	1%
meadows and pastures:	1%
forest and woodland:	67%
other:	18%

Irrigated Land: 28,680 km2 (1989)

Environment: many dormant and some active volcanoes; about 1,500 seismic occurrences (mostly tremors) every year; subject to tsunamis

Note: strategic location in northeast Asia

JAPAN

People

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Population: 124,711,551 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.32% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 10.31 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 7.17 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 4.3 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	79.18 years
male:	76.35 years
female:	82.15 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.54 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Japanese (singular and plural)
adjective:	Japanese

Ethnic divisions:

Japanese:	99.4%
other:	0.6% (mostly Korean)

Religions:

Shinto:	95.8%
Buddhist:	76.3%
Christian:	1.4%
other:	12%

Note: most Japanese observe both Shinto and Buddhist rites so the percentages add to more than 100%
Languages:

Japanese:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1970)

total population:	99%
male:	NA%
female:	NA%

Labor force: 63.33 million
by occupation:

trade and services:		54%
manufacturing,:	mining, and construction	33%
agriculture, forestry, and fishing:		7%
government:		3% (1988)

JAPAN

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	none
conventional short form:	Japan

Digraph: JA

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Tokyo

Administrative divisions: 47 prefectures; Aichi, Akita, Aomori, Chiba, Ehime, Fukui, Fukuoka, Fukushima, Gifu, Gumma, Hiroshima, Hokkaido, Hyogo, Ibaraki, Ishikawa, Iwate, Kagawa, Kagoshima, Kanagawa, Kochi, Kumamoto, Kyoto, Mie, Miyagi, Miyazaki, Nagano, Nagasaki, Nara, Niigata, Oita, Okayama, Okinawa, Osaka, Saga, Saitama, Shiga, Shimane, Shizuoka, Tochigi, Tokushima, Tokyo, Tottori, Toyama, Wakayama, Yamagata, Yamaguchi, Yamanashi

Independence: 660 BC (traditional founding by Emperor Jimmu)

Constitution: 3 May 1947

Legal system: modeled after European civil law system with English-American influence; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Birthday of the Emperor, 23 December (1933)

Political parties and leaders: Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), Kiichi MIYAZAWA, president; Seiroku KAJIYAMA, secretary general; Social Democratic Party of Japan (SDPJ), Sadao YAMAHANA, Chairman; Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), Keizo OUCHI, chairman; Japan Communist Party (JCP), Tetsuzo FUWA, Presidium chairman; Komeito (Clean Government Party, CGP), Koshiro ISHIDA, chairman; Japan New Party (JNP), Morihiro HOSOKAWA, chairman

Suffrage: 20 years of age; universal

Elections: House of Councillors: last held on 26 July 1992 (next to be held NA July 1995); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (252 total) LDP 106, SDPJ 73, CGP 24, DSP 12, JCP 11, JNP 4, other 22 House of Representatives: last held on 18 February 1990 (next to be held by NA February 1994); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (512 total) LDP 274, SDPJ 137, CGP 46, JCP 16, DSP 13, others 5, independents 6, vacant 15

Executive branch: Emperor, prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch: bicameral Diet (Kokkai) consists of an upper house or House of Councillors (Sangi-in) and a lower house or House of Representatives (Shugi-in)

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Leaders: Chief of State: Emperor AKIHITO (since 7 January 1989) Head of Government: Prime Minister Kiichi MIYAZAWA (since 5 November 1991)

Member of: AfDB, AG (observer), Australia Group, APEC, AsDB, BIS, CCC, COCOM, CP, CSCE (observer), EBRD, ESCAP, FAO, G-2, G-5, G-7, G-8, G-10, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO, ITU, LORCS, MTCR, NEA, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNOMOZ, UNRWA, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Takakazu KURIYAMA chancery: 2520 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 939-6700 consulates general: Agana (Guam), Anchorage, Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Honolulu, Houston, Kansas City (Missouri), Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, and Portland (Oregon) consulates: Saipan (Northern Mariana Islands)
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Michael H. ARMACOST embassy: 10-5, Akasaka 1-chome, Minato-ku (107), Tokyo mailing address: APO AP 96337-0001 telephone: [81] (3) 3224-5000 FAX: [81] (3) 3505-1862 consulates general: Naha (Okinawa), Osaka-Kobe, Sapporo consulate: Fukuoka
Flag: white with a large red disk (representing the sun without rays) in the center

JAPAN

Economy

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Overview: Government-industry cooperation, a strong work ethic, and a comparatively small defense allocation have helped Japan advance with extraordinary rapidity, notably in high-technology fields. Industry, the most important sector of the economy, is heavily dependent on imported raw materials and fuels. Self-sufficient in rice, Japan must import about 50% of its requirements of other grain and fodder crops. Japan maintains one of the world's largest fishing fleets and accounts for nearly 15% of the global catch. Overall economic growth has been spectacular: a 10% average in the 1960s, a 5% average in the 1970s and 1980s. Economic growth slowed markedly in 1992 largely because of contractionary domestic policies intended to wring speculative excesses from the stock and real estate markets. At the same time, the stronger yen and slower global growth are containing export growth. Unemployment and inflation remain low at 2%. Japan continues to run a huge trade surplus - $107 billion in 1992, up nearly 40% from the year earlier - which supports extensive investment in foreign assets. The crowding of its habitable land area and the aging of its population are two major long-run problems.

National product: GDP - purchasing power equivalent - $2.468 trillion (1992)

National product real growth rate: 1.5% (1992)

National product per capita: $19,800 (1992)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 2.1% (1992)

Unemployment rate: 2.2% (1992)

Budget: revenues $490 billion; expenditures $579 billion, including capital expenditures (public works only) of about $68 billion (FY93)

Exports: $339.7 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities:

manufactures:	97%
(including machinery:	40%
motor vehicles:	18%
consumer electronics:	10%)

partners:

Southeast Asia:	31%
US:	29%
Western Europe:	23%
Communist countries:	4%
Middle East:	3%

Imports: $232.7 billion (c.i.f., 1992)

commodities:

manufactures:	44%
fossil fuels:	33%
foodstuffs and raw materials:	23%

partners:

Southeast Asia:	25%
US:	22%
Western Europe:	17%
Middle East:	12%
former Communist countries and China:	8%

External debt: $NA
Industrial production: growth rate -6.0% (1992); accounts for 30% of GDP
Electricity: 196,000,000 kW capacity; 835,000 million kWh produced, 6,700 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: steel and non-ferrous metallurgy, heavy electrical equipment, construction and mining equipment, motor vehicles and parts, electronic and telecommunication equipment and components, machine tools and automated production systems, locomotives and railroad rolling stock, shipbuilding, chemicals, textiles, food processing
Agriculture: accounts for only 2% of GDP; highly subsidized and protected sector, with crop yields among highest in world; principal crops - rice, sugar beets, vegetables, fruit; animal products include pork, poultry, dairy and eggs; about 50% self-sufficient in food production; shortages of wheat, corn, soybeans; world's largest fish catch of 10 million metric tons in 1991
Economic aid: donor - ODA and OOF commitments (1970-89), $83.2 billion; ODA outlay of $9.1 billion in 1990 (est.)
Currency: 1 yen (Y) = 100 sen
Exchange rates: yen (Y) per US$1 - 125.01 (January 1993), 126.65 (1992), 134.71 (1991), 144.79 (1990), 137.96 (1989), 128.15 (1988)
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

JAPAN

Communications

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Railroads: 27,327 km total; 2,012 km 1.435-meter standard gauge and 25,315 km predominantly 1.067-meter narrow gauge; 5,724 km doubletrack and multitrack sections, 9,038 km 1.067-meter narrow-gauge electrified, 2,012 km 1.435-meter standard-gauge electrified (1987)

Highways: 1,111,974 km total; 754,102 km paved, 357,872 km gravel, crushed stone, or unpaved; 4,400 km national expressways; 46,805 km national highways; 128,539 km prefectural roads; and 930,230 km city, town, and village roads, 6,400 km other

Inland waterways: about 1,770 km; seagoing craft ply all coastal inland seas

Pipelines: crude oil 84 km; petroleum products 322 km; natural gas 1,800 km

Ports: Chiba, Muroran, Kitakyushu, Kobe, Tomakomai, Nagoya, Osaka, Tokyo, Yokkaichi, Yokohama, Kawasaki, Niigata, Fushiki-Toyama, Shimizu, Himeji, Wakayama-Shimozu, Shimonoseki, Tokuyama-Shimomatsu

Merchant marine: 950 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 21,080,149 GRT/32,334,270 DWT; includes 10 passenger, 39 short-sea passenger, 1 passenger cargo, 81 cargo, 43 container, 43 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 87 refrigerated cargo, 97 vehicle carrier, 240 oil tanker, 11 chemical tanker, 39 liquefied gas, 9 combination ore/oil, 2 specialized tanker, 247 bulk, 1 multi-function large load carrier; Note - Japan also owns a large flag of convenience fleet, including up to 44% of the total number of ships under the Panamanian flag

Airports:

total:	162
usable:	159
with permanent-surface runways:	132
with runways over 3,659 m:	2
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	32
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	50

Telecommunications: excellent domestic and international service; 64,000,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 318 AM, 58 FM, 12,350 TV (196 major - 1 kw or greater); satellite earth stations - 4 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT and 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT; submarine cables to US (via Guam), Philippines, China, and Russia

JAPAN

Defense Forces

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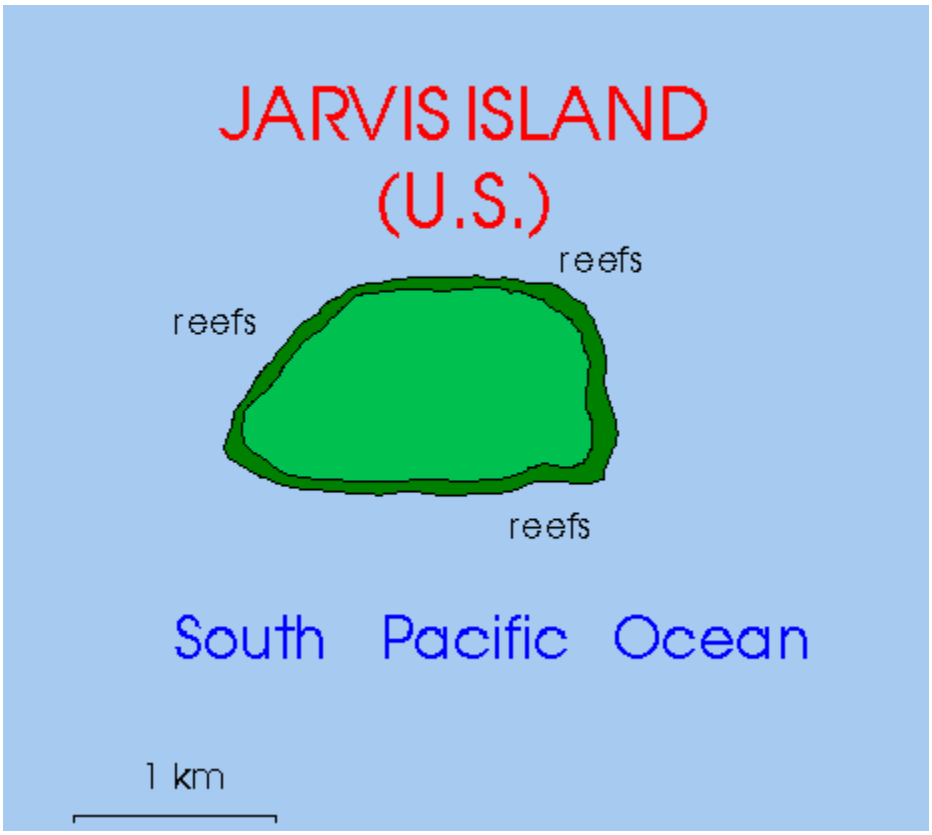
Branches: Japan Ground Self-Defense Force (Army), Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force (Navy), Japan Air Self-Defense Force (Air Force), Maritime Safety Agency (Coast Guard)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 32,134,496; fit for military service 27,689,029; reach military age (18) annually 1,002,998 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $37 billion, 0.94% of GDP (FY93/94 est.)


JARVIS ISLAND
(U.S.)
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South Pacific Ocean
1 km

Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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JARVIS ISLAND

Geography

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Affiliation: territory of the US

Location: in the South Pacific Ocean, 2,090 km south of Honolulu, just south of the Equator, about halfway between Hawaii and the Cook Islands

Area:

total area:	4.5 km2
land area:	4.5 km2
comparative area:	about 7.5 times the size of the Mall in Washington, DC

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 8 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	24 nm
continental shelf:	200 m or depth of exploitation
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical; scant rainfall, constant wind, burning sun

Terrain: sandy, coral island surrounded by a narrow fringing reef

Natural Resources: guano (deposits worked until late 1800s)

Land Use:

arable land:	0%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	100%

Irrigated Land: 0 km2

Environment: sparse bunch grass, prostrate vines, and low-growing shrubs; lacks fresh water; primarily a nesting, roosting, and foraging habitat for seabirds, shorebirds, and marine wildlife; feral cats

JARVIS ISLAND

People

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Population: uninhabited; Note - Millersville settlement on western side of island occasionally used as a weather station from 1935 until World War II, when it was abandoned; reoccupied in 1957 during the International Geophysical Year by scientists who left in 1958; public entry is by special-use permit only and generally restricted to scientists and educators

JARVIS ISLAND

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Jarvis Island

Digraph: DQ

Type: unincorporated territory of the US administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the US Department of the Interior as part of the National Wildlife Refuge System

Capital: none; administered from Washington, DC

JARVIS ISLAND

Economy

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Overview: no economic activity

JARVIS ISLAND

Communications

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Ports: none; offshore anchorage only - one boat landing area in the middle of the west coast and another near the southwest corner of the island

Note: there is a day beacon near the middle of the west coast

JARVIS ISLAND

Defense Forces

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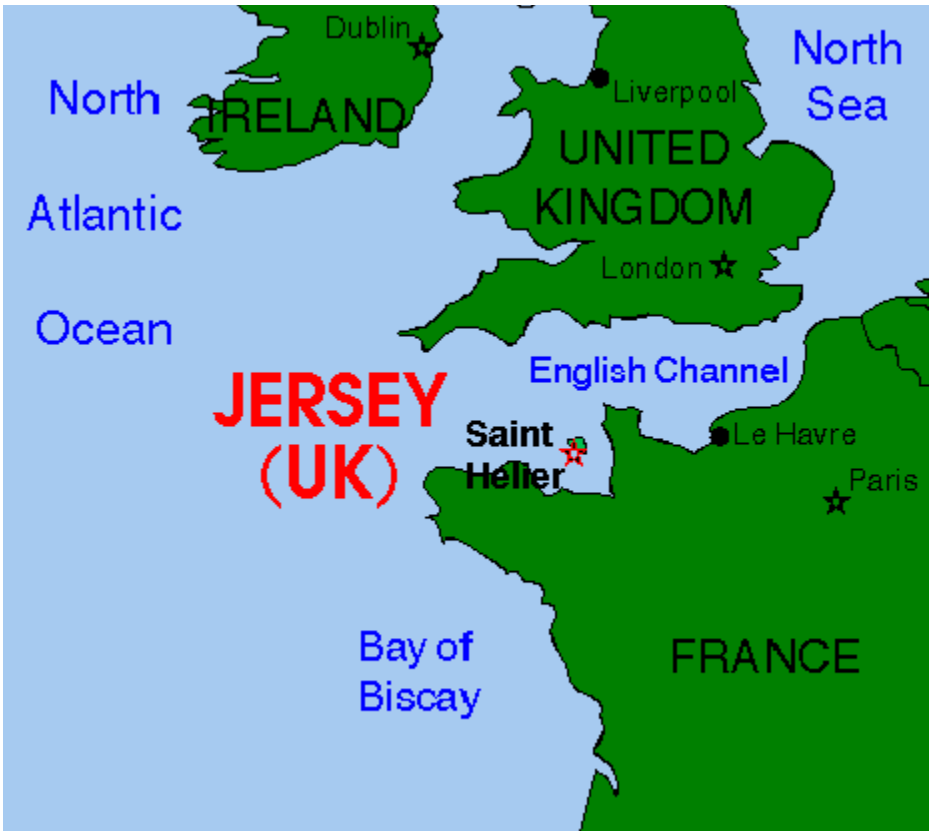
Note: defense is the responsibility of the US; visited annually by the US Coast Guard


Dublin
North
IRELAND
Liverpool
North
Sea
UNITED
KINGDOM
Atlantic
London
Ocean
English Channel
JERSEY
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Saint
Helier
Le Havre
Paris
Bay of
Biscay
FRANCE

Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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JERSEY

Geography

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Affiliation: British crown dependency

Location: Western Europe, 27 km from France in the English Channel

Area:

total area:	117 km2
land area:	117 km2
comparative area:	about 0.7 times the size of Washington, DC

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 70 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive fishing zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	3 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: temperate; mild winters and cool summers

Terrain: gently rolling plain with low, rugged hills along north coast

Natural Resources: agricultural land

Land Use:

arable land:	57%
permanent crops:	NA%
meadows and pastures:	NA%
forest and woodland:	NA%
other:	NA%

Environment: about 30% of population concentrated in Saint Helier

Note: largest and southernmost of Channel Islands

JERSEY

People

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Population: 85,450 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.7% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 12.79 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 10.23 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 4.42 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 4.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	76.4 years
male:	73.28 years
female:	79.86 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.42 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Channel Islander(s)
adjective:	Channel Islander

Ethnic divisions:
Note: UK and Norman-French descent
Religions:

Anglican:	NA%
Roman Catholic:	NA%
Baptist:	NA%
Congregational New Church:	NA%
Methodist:	NA%
Presbyterian:	NA%

Languages:

English (official):	NA%
French (official):	NA%

Note: Norman-French dialect spoken in country districts

Literacy:

total population:	NA%
male:	NA%
female:	NA%

Labor force: NA

JERSEY

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: Bailiwick of Jersey

conventional short form: Jersey

Digraph: JE

Type: British crown dependency

Capital: Saint Helier

Administrative divisions: none (British crown dependency)

Independence: none (British crown dependency)

Constitution: unwritten; partly statutes, partly common law and practice

Legal system: English law and local statute

National holiday: Liberation Day, 9 May (1945)

Political parties and leaders: none; all independents

Suffrage: universal adult at age NA

Elections: Assembly of the States: last held NA (next to be held NA); results - no percent of vote by party since all are independents; seats - (56 total, 52 elected) 52 independents

Executive branch: British monarch, lieutenant governor, bailiff

Legislative branch: unicameral Assembly of the States

Judicial branch: Royal Court

Leaders: Chief of State: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952) Head of Government: Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief Air Marshal Sir John SUTTON (since NA 1990); Bailiff Sir Peter J. CRILL (since NA)

Member of: none

Diplomatic representation in US: none (British crown dependency)

US diplomatic representation: none (British crown dependency)

Flag: white with the diagonal red cross of Saint Patrick (patron saint of Ireland) extending to the corners of the flag

JERSEY

Economy

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Overview: The economy is based largely on financial services, agriculture, and tourism. Potatoes, cauliflower, tomatoes, and especially flowers are important export crops, shipped mostly to the UK. The Jersey breed of dairy cattle is known worldwide and represents an important export earner. Milk products go to the UK and other EC countries. In 1986 the finance sector overtook tourism as the main contributor to GDP, accounting for 40% of the island's output. In recent years the government has encouraged light industry to locate in Jersey, with the result that an electronics industry has developed alongside the traditional manufacturing of knitwear. All raw material and energy requirements are imported, as well as a large share of Jersey's food needs.

National product: GDP $NA

National product real growth rate: 8% (1987 est.)

National product per capita: $NA

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 8% (1988 est.)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $308.0 million; expenditures $284.4 million, including capital expenditures of $NA (1985)

Exports: $NA

commodities:

light industrial and electrical goods:	NA%
foodstuffs:	NA%
textiles:	NA%

partners:

UK:	NA%

Imports: $NA

commodities:

machinery and transport equipment:	NA%
manufactured goods:	NA%
foodstuffs:	NA%
mineral:	NA%
fuels:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%

partners:

UK:	NA%

External debt: $NA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity: 50,000 kW standby capacity (1992); power supplied by France

Industries: tourism, banking and finance, dairy

Agriculture: potatoes, cauliflowers, tomatoes; dairy and cattle farming

Economic aid: none

Currency: 1 Jersey pound (#J) = 100 pence
Exchange rates: Jersey pounds (#J) per US$1 - 0.6527 (January 1993), 0.5664 (1992), 0.5652 (1991), 0.5603 (1990), 0.6099 (1989), 0.5614 (1988); the Jersey pound is at par with the British pound
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

JERSEY

Communications

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Ports: Saint Helier, Gorey, Saint Aubin

Airports:

total:	1
useable:	1
with permanent-surface runways:	1
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	0
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	1

Telecommunications: 63,700 telephones; broadcast stations - 1 AM, no FM, 1 TV; 3 submarine cables

JERSEY

Defense Forces

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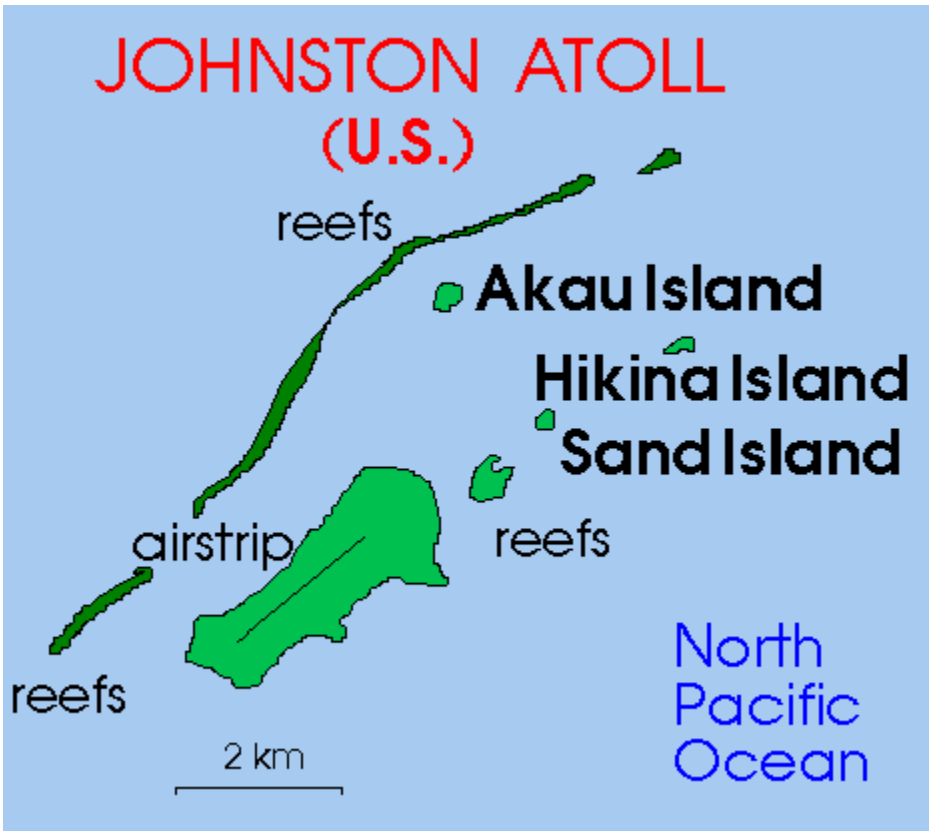
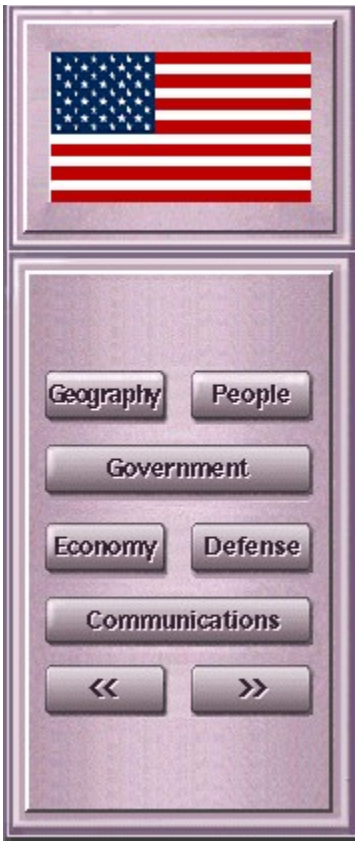
Note: defense is the responsibility of the UK


JOHNSTON ATOLL
(U.S.)
reefs
Akau Island
Hikina Island
Sand Island
airstrip
reefs
reefs
North
Pacific
Ocean
2 km


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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JOHNSTON ATOLL

Geography

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Affiliation: territory of the US

Location: in the North Pacific Ocean, 1,430 km west-southwest of Honolulu, about one-third of the way between Hawaii and the Marshall Islands

Area:

total area:	2.8 km2
land area:	2.8 km2
comparative area:	about 4.7 times the size of the Mall in Washington, DC

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 10 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	24 nm
continental shelf:	200 m or depth of exploitation
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical, but generally dry; consistent northeast trade winds with little seasonal temperature variation

Terrain: mostly flat with a maximum elevation of 4 meters

Natural Resources: guano (deposits worked until about 1890)

Land Use:

arable land:	0%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	100%

Irrigated Land: 0 km2

Environment: some low-growing vegetation

Note: strategic location in the North Pacific Ocean; Johnston Island and Sand Island are natural islands; North Island (Akau) and East Island (Hikina) are manmade islands formed from coral dredging; closed to the public; former nuclear weapons test site; site of Johnston Atoll Chemical Agent Disposal System (JACADS)

JOHNSTON ATOLL

People

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Population: no indigenous inhabitants; Note - there are 1,400 US Government personnel and contractors

JOHNSTON ATOLL

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Johnston Atoll

Digraph: JQ

Type: unincorporated territory of the US administered by the US Defense Nuclear Agency (DNA) and managed cooperatively by DNA and the Fish and Wildlife Service of the US Department of the Interior as part of the National Wildlife Refuge system

Capital: none; administered from Washington, DC

Diplomatic representation in US: none (territory of the US)

Flag: the flag of the US is used

JOHNSTON ATOLL

Economy

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Overview: Economic activity is limited to providing services to US military personnel and contractors located on the island. All food and manufactured goods must be imported.

Electricity: supplied by the management and operations contractor

JOHNSTON ATOLL

Communications

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Airports:

total:	1
usable:	1
with permanent-surface runways:	1
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440 to 3,659 m:	1 with TACAN and beacon
with runways 1,220 to 2,439 m:	0

Telecommunications: excellent system including 60-channel submarine cable, Autodin/SRT terminal, digital telephone switch, Military Affiliated Radio System (MARS station), commercial satellite television system, and UHF/VHF air-ground radio

JOHNSTON ATOLL

Defense Forces

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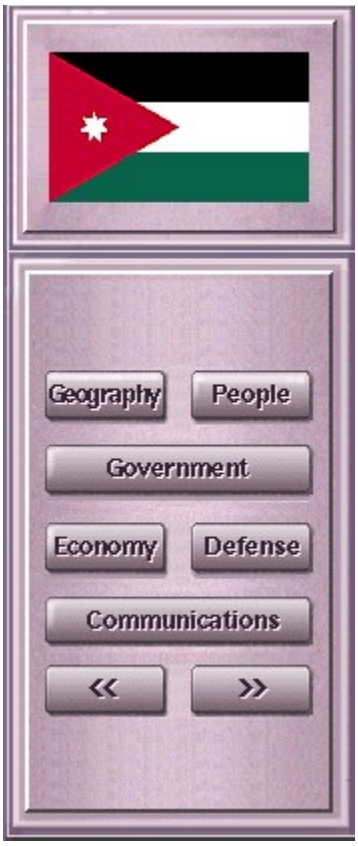
Note: defense is the responsibility of the US

Nicosia
SYRIA
LEBANON
Beirut
Damascus
Baghdad
Mediterranean Sea
Haifa
Golan Heights
ISRAEL
IRAQ
Amman
Jerusalem
West
Bank
JORDAN
Al
Aqabah
Tabuk
EGYPT
SAUDI
ARABIA
Red
Sea


Geography
People
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JORDAN

Geography

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Affiliation: also see separate West Bank entry

Location: Middle East, between Israel and Saudi Arabia

Area:

total area:	89,213 km2
land area:	88,884 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than Indiana

Land Boundaries:

total:	1,619 km
Iraq:	181 km
Israel:	238 km
Saudi Arabia:	728 km
Syria:	375 km
West Bank:	97 km

Coastline: 26 km

Maritime Claims:

territorial sea:	3 nm

International Disputes: differences with Israel over the location of the 1949 Armistice Line that separates the two countries; water-sharing issues with Israel

Climate: mostly arid desert; rainy season in west (November to April)

Terrain: mostly desert plateau in east, highland area in west; Great Rift Valley separates East and West Banks of the Jordan River

Natural Resources: phosphates, potash, shale oil

Land Use:

arable land:	4%
permanent crops:	0.5%
meadows and pastures:	1%
forest and woodland:	0.5%
other:	94%

Irrigated Land: 570 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: lack of natural water resources; deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification

JORDAN

People

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Population: 3,823,636 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 3.57% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 39.48 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 4.32 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0.51 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 33.3 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	71.61 years
male:	69.83 years
female:	73.51 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 5.79 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Jordanian(s)
adjective:	Jordanian

Ethnic divisions:

Arab:	98%
Circassian:	1%
Armenian:	1%

Religions:

Sunni Muslim:	92%
Christian:	8%

Languages:

Arabic (official):	NA%

Note: English widely understood among upper and middle classes

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	80%
male:	89%
female:	70%

Labor force: 572,000 (1988)
by occupation:

agriculture:	20%
manufacturing and mining:	20% (1987 est.)

JORDAN

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
conventional short form:	Jordan
local long form:	Al Mamlakah al Urduniyah al Hashimiyah
local short form:	Al Urdun
former:	Transjordan

Digraph: JO

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Amman

Administrative divisions: 8 governorates (muhafazat, singular - muhafazah); Al Balqa', Al Karak, Al Mafraq, 'Amman, At Tafilah, Az Zarqa', Irbid, Ma'an

Independence: 25 May 1946 (from League of Nations mandate under British administration)

Constitution: 8 January 1952

Legal system: based on Islamic law and French codes; judicial review of legislative acts in a specially provided High Tribunal; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 25 May (1946)

Political parties and leaders: approximately 24 parties have been formed since the National Charter, but the number fluctuates; after the 1989 parliamentary elections, King Hussein promised to allow the formation of political parties; a national charter that sets forth the ground rules for democracy in Jordan - including the creation of political parties - was approved in principle by the special National Conference on 9 June 1991, but its specific provisions have yet to be passed by National Assembly

Suffrage: 20 years of age; universal

Elections: House of Representatives: last held 8 November 1989 (next to be held November 1993); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (80 total) Muslim Brotherhood (fundamentalist) 22, Independent Islamic bloc (generally traditionalist) 6, Democratic bloc (mostly leftist) 9, Constitutionalist bloc (traditionalist) 17, Nationalist bloc (traditionalist) 16, independent 10

Executive branch: monarch, prime minister, deputy prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch: bicameral National Assembly (Majlis al-'Umma) consists of an upper house or House of Notables (Majlis al-A'ayan) and a lower house or House of Representatives (Majlis al-Nuwaab); Note - the House of Representatives has been convened and dissolved by the King several times since 1974 and in November 1989 the first parliamentary elections in 22 years were held

Judicial branch: Court of Cassation

Leaders: Chief of State: King HUSSEIN Ibn Talal Al Hashemi (since 11 August 1952) Head of Government: Prime Minister Zayd bin SHAKIR (since 21 November 1991)

Member of: ABEDA, ACC, AFESD, AL, AMF, CAEU, CCC, ESCWA, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO (correspondent), ITU, LORCS, NAM, OIC, PCA, UN, UNAVEM II, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNOSOM, UNRWA, UNPROFOR, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Fayez A. TARAWNEH chancery: 3504 International Drive NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 966-2664
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Roger Gram HARRISON embassy: Jebel Amman, Amman mailing address: P. O. Box 354, Amman, or APO AE 09892 telephone: [962] (6) 644-371
Flag: three equal horizontal bands of black (top), white, and green with a red isosceles triangle based on the hoist side bearing a small white seven-pointed star; the seven points on the star represent the seven fundamental laws of the Koran

JORDAN

Economy

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Overview: Jordan benefited from increased Arab aid during the oil boom of the late 1970s and early 1980s, when its annual GNP growth averaged more than 10%. In the remainder of the 1980s, however, reductions in both Arab aid and worker remittances slowed economic growth to an average of roughly 2% per year. Imports - mainly oil, capital goods, consumer durables, and food - have been outstripping exports, with the difference covered by aid, remittances, and borrowing. In mid-1989, the Jordanian Government began debt-rescheduling negotiations and agreed to implement an IMF program designed to gradually reduce the budget deficit and implement badly needed structural reforms. The Persian Gulf crisis that began in August 1990, however, aggravated Jordan's already serious economic problems, forcing the government to shelve the IMF program, stop most debt payments, and suspend rescheduling negotiations. Aid from Gulf Arab states and worker remittances have plunged, and refugees have flooded the country, straining government resources. Economic recovery is unlikely without substantial foreign aid, debt relief, and economic reform.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $3.6 billion (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate: 3% (1991 est.)

National product per capita: $1,100 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 9% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate: 40% (1991 est.)

Budget: revenues $1.3 billion; expenditures $1.9 billion, including capital expenditures of $440 million (1992 est.)

Exports: $1.0 billion (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

phosphates:	NA%
fertilizers:	NA%
potash:	NA%
agricultural products:	NA%
manufactures:	NA%

partners:

India:	NA%
Iraq:	NA%
Saudi Arabia:	NA%
Indonesia:	NA%
Ethiopia:	NA%
UAE:	NA%
China:	NA%

Imports: $2.3 billion (c.i.f., 1991 est.)

commodities:

crude oil:	NA%
machinery:	NA%

transport equipment:	NA%
food:	NA%
live animals:	NA%
manufactured:	NA%
goods:	NA%
partners:	
EC countries:	NA%
US:	NA%
Iraq:	NA%
Saudi Arabia:	NA%
Japan:	NA%
Turkey:	NA%

External debt: $9 billion (December 1991 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate 1% (1991 est.); accounts for 20% of GDP
Electricity: 1,030,000 kW capacity; 3,814 million kWh produced, 1,070 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: phosphate mining, petroleum refining, cement, potash, light manufacturing
Agriculture: accounts for about 7% of GDP; principal products are wheat, barley, citrus fruit, tomatoes, melons, olives; livestock - sheep, goats, poultry; large net importer of food
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $1.7 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $1.5 billion; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $9.5 billion; Communist countries (1970-89), $44 million
Currency: 1 Jordanian dinar (JD) = 1,000 fils
Exchange rates: Jordanian dinars (JD) per US$1 - 0.6890 (January 1993), 0.6797 (1992), 0.6808 (1991), 0.6636 (1990), 0.5704 (1989), 0.3709 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

JORDAN

Communications

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Railroads: 789 km 1.050-meter gauge, single track

Highways: 7,500 km; 5,500 km asphalt, 2,000 km gravel and crushed stone

Pipelines: crude oil 209 km

Ports: Al 'Aqabah

Merchant marine: 2 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 60,378 GRT/113,557 DWT; includes 1 cargo and 1 oil tanker

Airports:

total:	19
usable:	15
with permanent-surface runways:	14
with runways over 3,659 m:	1
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	13
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	0

Telecommunications: adequate telephone system of microwave, cable, and radio links; 81,500 telephones; broadcast stations - 5 AM, 7 FM, 8 TV; satellite earth stations - 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT, 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT, 1 ARABSAT, 1 domestic TV receive-only; coaxial cable and microwave to Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and Syria; microwave link to Lebanon is inactive; participant in MEDARABTEL, a microwave radio relay network linking Syria, Jordan, Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco

JORDAN

Defense Forces

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Branches: Royal Jordanian Land Force, Royal Jordanian Air Force, Royal Naval Force, Public Security Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 936,213; fit for military service 664,095; reach military age (18) annually 42,093 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $434.8 million, 7.9% of GDP (1993 est.)

Indian Ocean
Lake Nyasa
Juan de Nova Island (FR.)
MOZAMBIQUE
Nacala
MOZAMBIQUE CHANNEL
airstrip & weather station
MADAGASCAR
Antananarivo
Toliara

Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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JUAN DE NOVA ISLAND

Geography

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Affiliation: possession of France

Location: Southern Africa, in the central Mozambique Channel about one-third of the way between Madagascar and Mozambique

Area:

total area:	4.4 km2
land area:	4.4 km2
comparative area:	about 7.5 times the size of the Mall in Washington, DC

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 24.1 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	12 nm
continental shelf:	200 m depth or to depth of exploitation
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: claimed by Madagascar

Climate: tropical

Terrain: NA

Natural Resources: guano deposits and other fertilizers

Land Use:

arable land:	0%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	90%
other:	10%

Irrigated Land: 0 km2

Environment: subject to periodic cyclones; wildlife sanctuary

JUAN DE NOVA ISLAND

People

{ewl tstools2,TsButton2,"<<"[name=prevtopbut][graphic=`!prevtop1.bmp',`!prevtop2.bmp',`!prevtop3.bmp'] [macro=JI(`wfb.mvb>main', `0126Pe')][Font="Arial" /S11/B0/3+]/H19/W92/B1/D3}{ewc tstools2,TsButton2,"Print"[name=printbut][graphic=`!print1.bmp',`!print2.bmp',`!print3.bmp'] [macro=Print()] [Font="Arial" /S11/B0/3+]/H19/W92/B1/D3}{ewc tstools2,TsButton2,"To Map"[name=retmapbut][graphic=`! retmap1.bmp',`!retmap2.bmp',`!retmap3.bmp'] [macro=JI(`wfb.mvb>main', `0127')][Font="Arial" /S11/B0/3+]/H19/W95/B1/D3}{ewc tstools2,TsButton2,"Copy"[name=copybut][graphic=`!copy1.bmp',`! copy2.bmp',`!copy3.bmp'] [macro=CopyDialog()][Font="Arial" /S11/B0/3+]/H19/W92/B1/D3}{ewc tstools2,TsButton2,">>"[name=nexttopbut][graphic=`!nexttop1.bmp',`!nexttop2.bmp',`!prevtop3.bmp'] [macro=JI(`wfb.mvb>main', `0128Pe')][Font="Arial" /S11/B0/3+]/H19/W92/B1/D3}

Population: uninhibited

JUAN DE NOVA ISLAND

Government

{ewl tstools2,TsButton2,"<<"[name=prevtopbut][graphic=`!prevtop1.bmp',`!prevtop2.bmp',`!prevtop3.bmp'] [macro=JI(`wfb.mvb>main', `0126Go')][Font="Arial" /S11/B0/3+]/H19/W92/B1/D3}{ewc tstools2,TsButton2,"Print"[name=printbut][graphic=`!print1.bmp',`!print2.bmp',`!print3.bmp'] [macro=Print()] [Font="Arial" /S11/B0/3+]/H19/W92/B1/D3}{ewc tstools2,TsButton2,"To Map"[name=retmapbut][graphic=`! retmap1.bmp',`!retmap2.bmp',`!retmap3.bmp'] [macro=JI(`wfb.mvb>main', `0127')][Font="Arial" /S11/B0/3+]/H19/W95/B1/D3}{ewc tstools2,TsButton2,"Copy"[name=copybut][graphic=`!copy1.bmp',`! copy2.bmp',`!copy3.bmp'] [macro=CopyDialog()][Font="Arial" /S11/B0/3+]/H19/W92/B1/D3}{ewc tstools2,TsButton2,">>"[name=nexttopbut][graphic=`!nexttop1.bmp',`!nexttop2.bmp',`!prevtop3.bmp'] [macro=JI(`wfb.mvb>main', `0128Go')][Font="Arial" /S11/B0/3+]/H19/W92/B1/D3}

Names:

conventional long form:	none
conventional short form:	Juan de Nova Island
local long form:	none
local short form:	Ile Juan de Nova

Digraph: JU

Type: French possession administered by Commissioner of the Republic, resident in Reunion

Capital: none; administered by France from Reunion

Independence: none (possession of France)

JUAN DE NOVA ISLAND

Economy

{ewl tstools2,TsButton2,"<<"[name=prevtopbut][graphic=`!prevtop1.bmp',`!prevtop2.bmp',`!prevtop3.bmp'] [macro=JI(`wfb.mvb>main', `0126Ec')][Font="Arial" /S11/B0/3+]/H19/W92/B1/D3}{ewc tstools2,TsButton2,"Print"[name=printbut][graphic=`!print1.bmp',`!print2.bmp',`!print3.bmp'] [macro=Print()] [Font="Arial" /S11/B0/3+]/H19/W92/B1/D3}{ewc tstools2,TsButton2,"To Map"[name=retmapbut][graphic=`! retmap1.bmp',`!retmap2.bmp',`!retmap3.bmp'] [macro=JI(`wfb.mvb>main', `0127')][Font="Arial" /S11/B0/3+]/H19/W95/B1/D3}{ewc tstools2,TsButton2,"Copy"[name=copybut][graphic=`!copy1.bmp',`! copy2.bmp',`!copy3.bmp'] [macro=CopyDialog()][Font="Arial" /S11/B0/3+]/H19/W92/B1/D3}{ewc tstools2,TsButton2,">>"[name=nexttopbut][graphic=`!nexttop1.bmp',`!nexttop2.bmp',`!prevtop3.bmp'] [macro=JI(`wfb.mvb>main', `0128Ec')][Font="Arial" /S11/B0/3+]/H19/W92/B1/D3}

Overview: no economic activity

JUAN DE NOVA ISLAND

Communications

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Railroads: short line going to a jetty

Ports: none; offshore anchorage only

Airports:

total:	1
usable:	1
with permament-surface runways:	0
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,439-3,659 m:	0
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	1

JUAN DE NOVA ISLAND

Defense Forces

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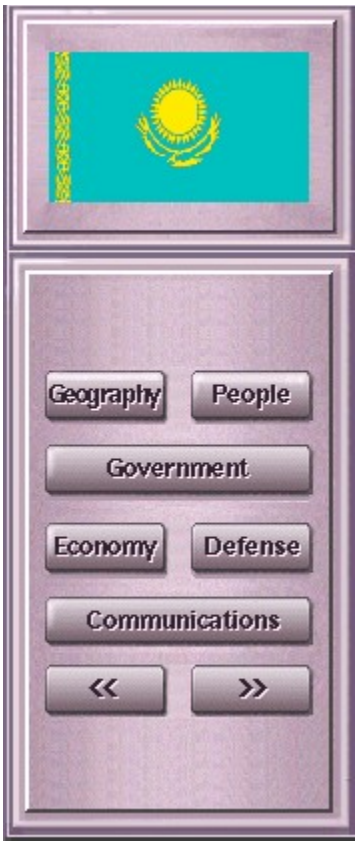
Note: defense is the responsibility of France

Riga
Vilnius
LATVIA
ESTONIA
LARUS
Mensk
Moscow
UKRAINE
RUSSIA
Oral
Kustanay
KAZAKHSTAN
Aqtau
Caspian Sea
Aral Sea
Qyzylorda
Semey
MONGOLIA
Lake Balkhash
UZBEKISTAN
TURKMENISTAN
Alma-Ata
Tehran
Ashkhabad
Tashkent
Bishkek
KYRGYZSTAN
IRAN
CHINA


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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KAZAKHSTAN

Geography

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Location: South Asia, between Russia and Uzbekistan, bordering on the Caspian Sea and the Aral Sea

Area:

total area:	2,717,300 km2
land area:	2,669,800 km2

comparative area:slightly less than four times the size of Texas

Land Boundaries:

total:	12,012 km
China:	1,533 km
Kyrgyzstan:	1,051 km
Russia:	6,846 km
Turkmenistan:	379 km
Uzbekistan:	2,203 km

Coastline: 0 km Note: Kazakhstan borders the Aral Sea (1,015 km) and the Caspian Sea (1,894 km)

Maritime Claims:

landlocked, but boundaries with Uzbekistan in the Sea of Azov and with Russia, Azerbaijan, and Turkmenistan in the Caspian Sea are yet to be determined

International Disputes: none

Climate: continental, arid and semiarid

Terrain: extends from the Volga to the Altai Mountains and from the plains in western Siberia to oasis and desert in Central Asia

Natural Resources: petroleum, coal, iron, manganese, chrome, nickel, cobalt, copper, molybdenum, lead, zinc, bauxite, gold, uranium, iron

Land Use:

arable land:	15%
permanent crops:	0%

meadows and pastures: 57%

forest and woodland:	4%
other:	24%

Irrigated Land: 23,080 km2 (1990)

Environment: drying up of Aral Sea is causing increased concentrations of chemical pesticides and natural salts; industrial pollution

Note: landlocked

KAZAKHSTAN

People

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Population: 17,156,370 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.65% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 19.55 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 7.95 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -5.06 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 41.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	67.83 years
male:	63.17 years
female:	72.73 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.45 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Kazakhstani(s)
adjective:	Kazakhstani

Ethnic divisions:

Kazakh (Qazaq):	41.9%
Russian:	37%
Ukrainian:	5.2%
German:	4.7%
Uzbek:	2.1%
Tatar:	2%
other:	7.1%

Religions:

Muslim:	47%
Russian Orthodox:	15%
Protestant:	2%
other:	36%

Languages:

Kazakh (Qazaq; official language):	NA%
Russian (language of interethnic communication):	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 9-49 can read and write (1970)

total population:	100%
male:	100%
female:	100%

Labor force: 7.563 million

by occupation:	
industry and construction:	32%
agriculture and forestry:	23%
other:	45% (1990)

KAZAKHSTAN

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Kazakhstan
conventional short form:	Kazakhstan
local long form:	Kazakhstan Respublikasy
local short form:	none
former:	Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic

Digraph: KZ
Type: republic
Capital: Almaty (Alma-Ata)
Administrative divisions: 19 oblasts (oblystar, singular - oblys) and 1 city (qalalar, singular - qala)*; Almaty*, Almaty, Aqmola, Aqtobe, Atyrau, Batys Qazaqstan, Kokshetau, Mangghystau, Ongtustik Qazaqstan, Qaraghandy, Qostanay, Qyzylorda, Pavlodar, Semey, Shyghys Qazaqstan, Soltustik Qazaqstan, Taldyqorghan, Torghay, Zhambyl, Zhezqazghan,
Independence: 16 December 1991 (from the Soviet Union)
Constitution: adopted 18 January 1993
Legal system: based on civil law system
National holiday: Independence Day, 16 December
Political parties and leaders: Peoples Congress, Olzhas SULEYMENOV and Mukhtar SHAKHANOV, co-chairmen; Kazakh Socialist Party (former Communist Party), Nursultan NAZARBAYEV, chairman; December (Zheltoksan) Movement, Khasan KOZHAKMETOV, chairman; Freedom (AZAT) Party, Kamal ORMANTAYEV, chairman
Other political or pressure groups: Independent Trade Union Center (Birlesu; an association of independent trade union and business associations), Leonid SOLOMIN, president
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: President: last held 1 December 1991 (next to be held NA 1996); percent of vote by party NA; Nursultan A. NAZARBAYEV ran unopposed Supreme Council: last held NA April 1990 (next to be held NA December 1994); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (358 total) Socialist Party 338
Executive branch: president, cabinet of ministers, prime minister
Legislative branch: unicameral Supreme Soviet
Judicial branch: Supreme Court
Leaders: Chief of State: President Nursultan A. NAZARBAYEV (sinceNA April 1990); Vice President Yerik ASANBAYEV (since 1 December 1991) Head of Government: Prime Minister Sergey TERESHENKO (since 14 October 1991); First Deputy Prime Minister Davlat SEMBAYEV (since NA November 1990); Supreme Council Chairman Serikbolsyn ABDILDIN (since NA July 1991)
Member of: CIS, CSCE, EBRD, ECO, IBRD, IDA, IMF, OIC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Alim S. DJAMBOURCHINE chancery: 3421 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20007 telephone: (202) 333-4504

US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador William H. COURTNEY embassy: Furumanova 99/97, Almaty mailing address: US Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20521-7030 telephone: (3272) 63-24-26
Flag: sky blue background representing the endless sky and a gold sun with 32 rays soaring above a golden steppe eagle in the center; on the hoist side is a "national ornamentation" in yellow

KAZAKHSTAN

Economy

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Overview: The second-largest in area of the 15 former Soviet republics, Kazakhstan has vast oil, coal, and agricultural resources. Kazakhstan is highly dependent on trade with Russia, exchanging its Natural Resources for finished consumer and industrial goods. Kazakhstan now finds itself with serious pollution problems, backward technology, and little experience in foreign markets. The government in 1992 continued to push privatization of the economy and freed many prices. Output in 1992 dropped because of problems common to the ex-Soviet Central Asian republics, especially the cumulative effects of the disruption of old supply channels and the slow process of creating new economic institutions. Kazakhstan lacks the funds, technology, and managerial skills for a quick recovery of output. US firms have been enlisted to increase oil output but face formidable obstacles; for example, oil can now reach Western markets only through pipelines that run across independent former Soviet republics. Finally, the end of monolithic Communist control has brought ethnic grievances into the open. The 6 million Russians in the republic, formerly the favored class, now face the hostility of a society dominated by Muslims. Ethnic rivalry will be just one of the formidable obstacles to the prioritization of national objectives and the creation of a productive, technologically advancing society.

National product: GDP $NA

National product real growth rate: -15% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $NA

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 28% per month (first quarter 1993)

Unemployment rate: 0.4% includes only officially registered unemployed; also large numbers of underemployed workers

Budget: revenues $NA; expenditures $NA, including capital expenditures of $1.76 billion (1991)

Exports: $1.5 billion to outside the successor states of the former USSR (1992)

commodities:

oil:	NA%
ferrous and nonferrous metals:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%
grain:	NA%
wool:	NA%
meat (1991):	NA%

partners:

Russia:	NA%
Ukraine:	NA%
Uzbekistan:	NA%

Imports: $500 million from outside the successor states of the former USSR (1992)

commodities:

machinery and parts:	NA%

industrial materials: NA%
partners:
Russia and other former Soviet republics: NA%
China: NA%
External debt: $2.6 billion (1991 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate -15% (1992 est.); accounts for 30% of net material product
Electricity: 19,135,000 kW capacity; 81,300 million kWh produced, 4,739 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: extractive industries (oil, coal, iron ore, manganese, chromite, lead, zinc, copper, titanium, bauxite, gold, silver, phosphates, sulfur), iron and steel, nonferrous metal, tractors and other agricultural machinery, electric motors, construction materials
Agriculture: accounts for almost 40% of net material product; employs about 25% of the labor force; grain, mostly spring wheat; meat, cotton, wool
Illicit drugs: illicit producers of cannabis and opium; mostly for CIS consumption; limited government eradication program; used as transshipment point for illicit drugs to Western Europe
Economic aid: recipient of limited foreign aid (1992)
Currency: retaining Russian ruble as currency (May 1993)
Exchange rates: rubles per US$1 - 415 (24 December 1992) but subject to wide fluctuations
Fiscal year: calendar year

KAZAKHSTAN

Communications

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Railroads: 14,460 km (all 1.520-meter gauge); does not include industrial lines (1990)

Highways: 189,000 km total; 108,100 km hard surfaced (paved or gravel), 80,900 km earth (1990)

Inland waterways: Syr Darya

Pipelines: crude oil 2,850 km, refined products 1,500 km, natural gas 3,480 km (1992)

Ports: inland - Atyrau (Guryev; on Caspian Sea)

Airports:

total:	365
useable:	152
with permanent-surface runways:	49
with runways over 3,659 m:	8
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	38
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	71

Telecommunications: telephone service is poor, with only about 6 telephones for each 100 persons; of the approximately 1 million telephones, Almaty (Alma-Ata) has 184,000; international traffic with other former USSR republics and China carried by landline and microwave, and with other countries by satellite and through 8 international telecommunications circuits at the Moscow international gateway switch; satellite earth stations - INTELSAT and Orbita (TV receive only); new satellite ground station established at Almaty with Turkish financial help (December 1992) with 2500 channel band width

KAZAKHSTAN

Defense Forces

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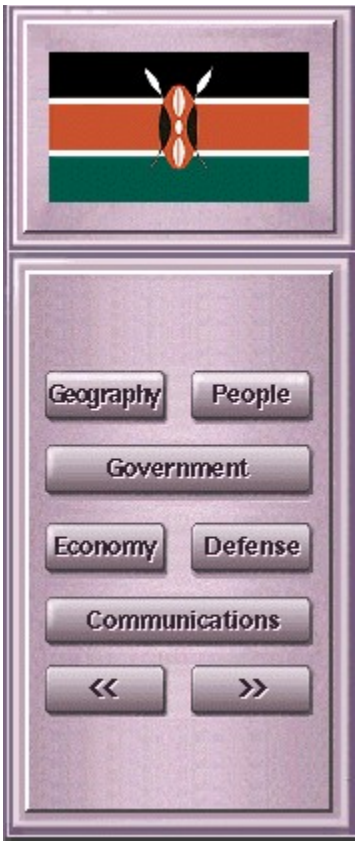
Branches: Army, Navy, National Guard, Security Forces (internal and border troops)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 4,349,509; fit for military service 3,499,718; reach military age (18) annually 154,727 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: 69,326 million rubles, NA% of GDP (forecast for 1993); Note - conversion of the military budget into US dollars using the current exchange rate could produce misleading results

Fayc Largeau
Port Sudan
Red Sea
CHAD
Khartoum
Asmera
Al Fashir
DJIBOUTI
N'Djamena
SUDAN
Djibouti
Berbera
Addis Ababa
Wau
ETHIOPIA
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
Juba
Bangui
SOMALIA
UGANDA
KENYA
Mogadishu
Kisangani
Kampala
CONGO
Nairobi
ZAIRE
Kigali
Lake Victoria
Indian
RWANDA
Brazzaville
BURUNDI
Bujumbura
Mombasa
Kinshasa
Lake Tanganyika
Kalemie
Zanzibar
Kananga
TANZANIA
Ocean
Dar es Salaam
Luanda
Mbeya
Malanje
Lake Nyasa
MALAWI
ANGOLA
MOZAMBIQUE
Lobito
Ndola
Lilongwe
ZAMBIA
Nacala
Menongue


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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KENYA

Geography

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Location: Eastern Africa, bordering the northwestern India Ocean between Tanzania and Somalia

Area:

total area:	582,650 km2
land area:	569,250 km2
comparative area:	slightly more than twice the size of Nevada

Land Boundaries:

total:	3,446 km
Ethiopia:	830 km
Somalia:	682 km
Sudan:	232 km
Tanzania:	769 km
Uganda:	933 km

Coastline: 536 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: administrative boundary with Sudan does not coincide with international boundary; possible claim by Somalia based on unification of ethnic Somalis

Climate: varies from tropical along coast to arid in interior

Terrain: low plains rise to central highlands bisected by Great Rift Valley; fertile plateau in west

Natural Resources: gold, limestone, soda ash, salt barytes, rubies, fluorspar, garnets, wildlife

Land Use:

arable land:	3%
permanent crops:	1%
meadows and pastures:	7%
forest and woodland:	4%
other:	85%

Irrigated Land: 520 km2 (1989)

Environment: unique physiography supports abundant and varied wildlife of scientific and economic value; deforestation; soil erosion; desertification; glaciers on Mt. Kenya

Note: the Kenyan Highlands comprise one of the most successful agricultural production regions in Africa

KENYA

People

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Population: 27,372,266 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 3.18% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 43.18 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 11.41 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 74.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	54.07 years
male:	52.27 years
female:	55.92 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.06 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Kenyan(s)
adjective:	Kenyan

Ethnic divisions:

Kikuyu:	21%
Luhya:	14%
Luo:	13%
Kalenjin:	11%
Kamba:	11%
Kisii:	6%
Meru:	6%
Asian, European, and Arab:	1%

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	28%
Protestant (including Anglican):	26%
indigenous beliefs:	18%
Muslim:	6%

Languages:

English (official):	NA%
Swahili (official):	NA%

Note: numerous indigenous languages
Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	69%
male:	80%
female:	58%

Labor force: 9.2 million (includes unemployed); the total employed is 1,370,000 (14.8% of the labor

force)	
by occupation:	
services:	54.8%
industry:	26.2%
agriculture:	19.0% (1989)

KENYA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Kenya
conventional short form:	Kenya
former:	British East Africa

Digraph: KE
Type: republic
Capital: Nairobi
Administrative divisions: 8 provinces; Central, Coast, Eastern, Nairobi, North Eastern, Nyanza, Rift Valley, Western
Independence: 12 December 1963 (from UK)
Constitution: 12 December 1963, amended as a republic 1964; reissued with amendments 1979, 1983, 1986, 1988, 1991, and 1992
Legal system: based on English common law, tribal law, and Islamic law; judicial review in High Court; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations; constitutional amendment of 1982 making Kenya a de jure one-party state repealed in 1991
National holiday: Independence Day, 12 December (1963)
Political parties and leaders: ruling party is Kenya African National Union (KANU), Daniel T. arap MOI, president; opposition parties include Forum for the Restoration of Democracy (FORD-Kenya), Oginga ODINGA; FORD-Asili, Kenneth MATIBA; Democratic Party of Kenya (DP), Mwai KIBAKI; Kenya National Congress (KNC), Titus MBATHI; Kenya Social Congress (KSC), George ANYONA; Kenya National Democratic Alliance (KENYA), Mukara NG'ANG'A; Party for Independent Candidates of Kenya (PKK), Otieno OTOERA
Other political or pressure groups: labor unions; exile opposition - Mwakenya and other groups
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: President: last held on 29 December 1992; results - President Daniel T. arap MOI was reelected with 37% of the vote; Kenneth Matiba (FORD-ASILI) 26%; Mwai Kibaki (SP) 19%, Oginga Odinga (FORD-Kenya) 17% National Assembly: last held on 29 December 1992; results - (188 total) KANU 100, FORD-Kenya 31, FORD-Asili 31, DP 23, smaller parties 3; president nominates 12 additional members Note: first multiparty election since repeal of one-party state law
Executive branch: president, vice president, Cabinet
Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly (Bunge)
Judicial branch: Court of Appeal, High Court
Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: President Daniel Teroitich arap MOI (since 14 October 1978); Vice President George SAITOTI (since 10 May 1989)
Member of: ACP, AfDB, C, CCC, EADB, ECA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IGADD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LORCS, MINURSO, NAM, OAU, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNIKOM, UNPROFOR, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Denis Daudi AFANDE chancery: 2249 R Street NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 387-6101 consulates general: Los Angeles and New York
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Smith HEMPSTONE, Jr. embassy: corner of Moi Avenue and Haile Selassie Avenue, Nairobi mailing address: P. O. Box 30137, Nairobi or APO AE 09831 telephone: [254] (2) 334141 FAX: [254] (2) 340838 consulate: Mombasa
Flag: three equal horizontal bands of black (top), red, and green; the red band is edged in white; a large warrior's shield covering crossed spears is superimposed at the center

KENYA

Economy

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Overview: Kenya's 3.6% annual population growth rate - one of the highest in the world - presents a serious problem for the country's economy. In the meantime, GDP growth in the near term has kept slightly ahead of population - annually averaging 4.9% in the 1986-90 period. Undependable weather conditions and a shortage of arable land hamper long-term growth in agriculture, the leading economic sector. In 1991, deficient rainfall, stagnant export volume, and sagging export prices held economic growth below the all-important population growth figure, and in 1992 output fell.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $8.3 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: -1% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $320 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 30% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $2.4 billion; expenditures $2.8 billion, including capital expenditures of $0.74 billion (FY90)

Exports: $1.0 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities:

tea:	25%
coffee:	18%
petroleum products:	11% (1990)

partners:

EC:	44%
Africa:	25%
Asia:	5%
US:	5%
Middle East:	4% (1990)

Imports: $2.05 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities:

machinery and transportation equipment:	29%
petroleum and petroleum products:	15%
iron and steel:	7%
raw materials, food and consumer goods (1989):	NA%

partners:

EC:	45%
Asia:	11%
Middle East:	12%
US:	5% (1988)

External debt: $7 billion (1992 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 5.4% (1989 est.); accounts for 13% of GDP

Electricity: 730,000 kW capacity; 2,540 million kWh produced, 100 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries: small-scale consumer goods (plastic, furniture, batteries, textiles, soap, cigarettes, flour), agricultural processing, oil refining, cement, tourism
Agriculture: most important sector, accounting for 25% of GDP and 65% of exports; cash crops - coffee, tea, sisal, pineapple; food products - corn, wheat, sugarcane, fruit, vegetables, dairy products, beef, pork, poultry, eggs; food output not keeping pace with population growth, and crop production has been extended into marginal land
Illicit drugs: widespread wild, small-plot cultivation of marijuana and gat; most locally consumed; transit country for Southwest Asian heroin moving to West Africa and onward to Europe and North America; Indian methaqualone also transits on way to South Africa
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $839 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $7,490 million; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $74 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $83 million
Currency: 1 Kenyan shilling (KSh) = 100 cents
Exchange rates: Kenyan shillings (KSh) per US$1 -36.227 (January 1993), 32.217 (1992), 27.508 (1991), 22.915 (1990), 20.572 (1989), 17.747 (1988)
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

KENYA

Communications

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Railroads: 2,040 km 1.000-meter gauge

Highways: 64,590 km total; 7,000 km paved, 4,150 km gravel, remainder improved earth

Inland waterways: part of Lake Victoria system is within boundaries of Kenya

Pipelines: petroleum products 483 km

Ports: coastal - Mombasa, Lamu; inland - Kisumu

Merchant marine: 1 oil tanker ship (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 3,727 GRT/5,558 DWT

Airports:

total:	247
usable:	208
with permanent-surface runways:	18
with runways over 3,659 m:	2
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	3
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	43

Telecommunications: in top group of African systems; consists primarily of radio relay links; over 260,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 16 AM; 4 FM, 6 TV; satellite earth stations - 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT and 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT

KENYA

Defense Forces

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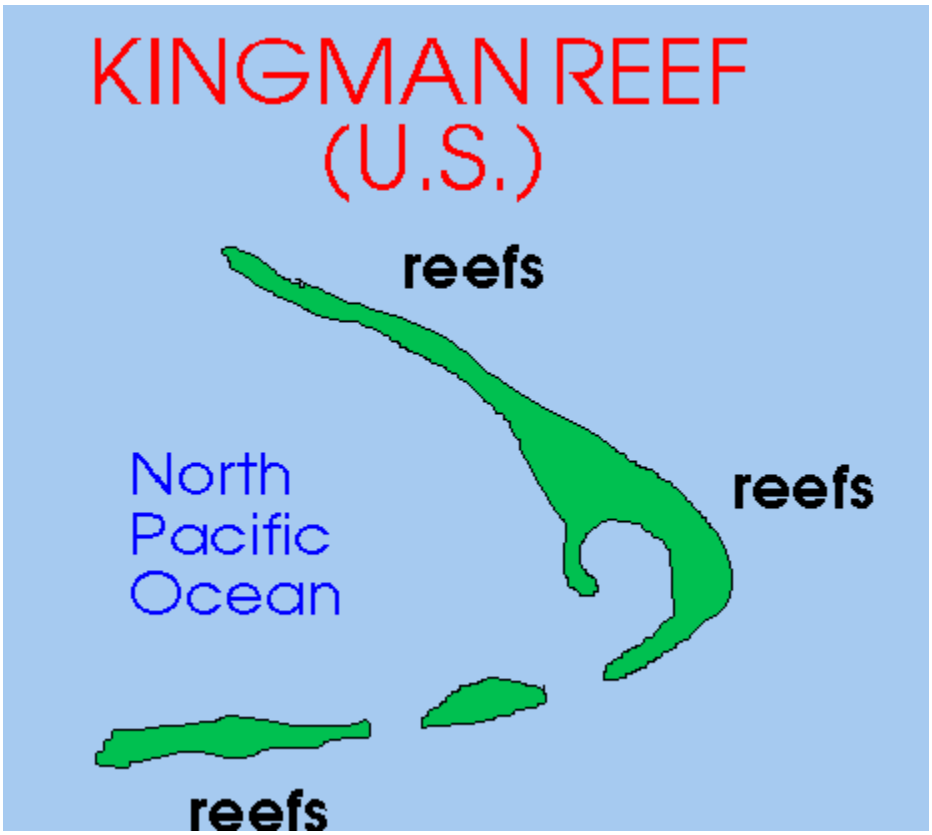
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, paramilitary General Service Unit of the Police

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 5,912,744; fit for military service 3,654,738 (1993 est.); no conscription

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $294 million, 4.9% of GDP (FY88/89 est.)


KINGMAN REEF
(U.S.)
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KINGMAN REEF

Geography

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Affiliation: territory of the US

Location: in the North Pacific Ocean, 1,600 km south-southwest of Honolulu, about halfway between Hawaii and American Samoa

Area:

total area:	1 km2
land area:	1 km2
comparative area:	about 1.7 times the size of the Mall in Washington, DC

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 3 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	24 nm
continental shelf:	200 m or depth of exploitation
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical, but moderated by prevailing winds

Terrain: low and nearly level with a maximum elevation of about 1 meter

Natural Resources: none

Land Use:

arable land:	0%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	100%

Irrigated Land: 0 km2

Environment: barren coral atoll with deep interior lagoon; wet or awash most of the time

Note: maximum elevation of about 1 meter makes this a navigational hazard; closed to the public

KINGMAN REEF

People

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Population: uninhabited

KINGMAN REEF

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	none
conventional short form:	Kingman Reef

Digraph: KQ

Type: unincorporated territory of the US administered by the US Navy

Capital: none; administered from Washington, DC

KINGMAN REEF

Economy

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Overview: no economic activity

KINGMAN REEF

Communications

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Ports: none; offshore anchorage only

Airports:

lagoon was used as a halfway station between Hawaii and American Samoa by Pan American Airways for flying boats in 1937 and 1938

KINGMAN REEF

Defense Forces

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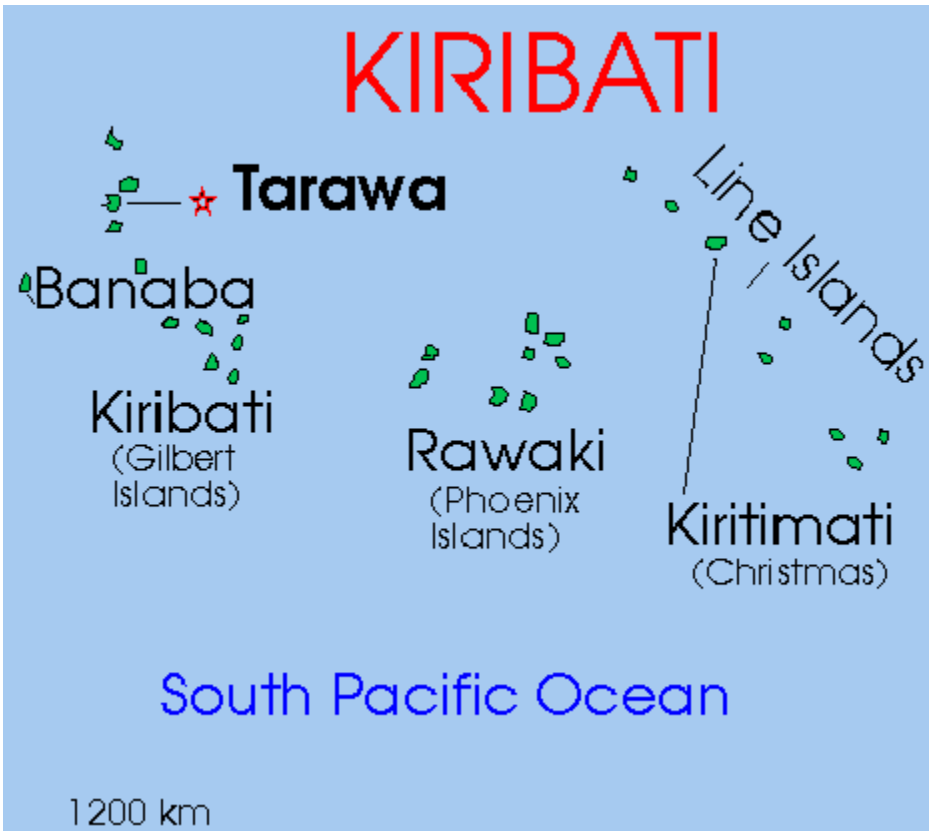
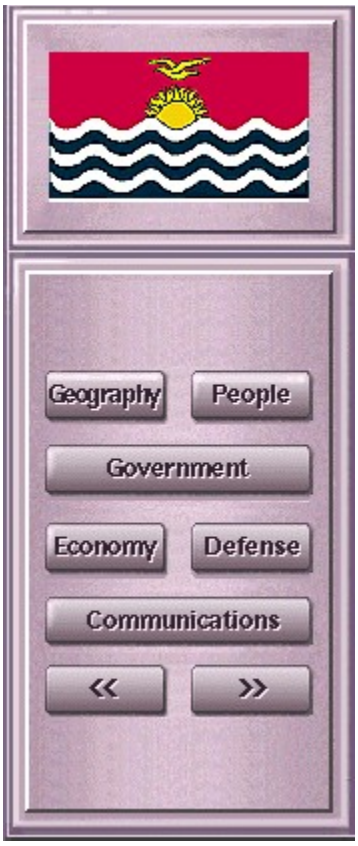
Note: defense is the responsibility of the US


KIRIBATI
Tarawa
Banaba
Kiribati
(Gilbert
Islands)
Rawaki
(Phoenix
Islands)
Line Islands
Kiritimati
(Christmas)
South Pacific Ocean
1200 km


Geography
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KIRIBATI

Geography

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Location: Oceania, straddling the equator in the Pacific Ocean, about halfway between Hawaii and Australia

Area:

total area:	717 km2
land area:	717 km2

comparative area:slightly more than four times the size of Washington, DC

Note: includes three island groups - Gilbert Islands, Line Islands, Phoenix Islands

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 1,143 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical; marine, hot and humid, moderated by trade winds

Terrain: mostly low-lying coral atolls surrounded by extensive reefs

Natural Resources: phosphate (production discontinued in 1979)

Land Use:

arable land:	0%
permanent crops:	51%

meadows and pastures:
0%

forest and woodland:	3%
other:	46%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: typhoons can occur any time, but usually November to March; 20 of the 33 islands are inhabited

Note: 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

KIRIBATI

People

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Population: 76,320 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.03% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 32.03 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 12.31 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0.56 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 98.4 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	54.16 years
male:	52.56 years
female:	55.78 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.82 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	I-Kiribati (singular and plural)
adjective:	I-Kiribati

Ethnic divisions:

Micronesian:	NA%

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	52.6%
Protestant (Congregational):	40.9%
Seventh-Day Adventist, Baha'i, Church of God, Mormon:	6% (1985)

Languages:

English (official):	NA%
Gilbertese:	NA%

Literacy:

total population:	NA%
male:	NA%
female:	NA%

Labor force:
7,870 economically active, not including subsistence farmers (1985 est.)

KIRIBATI

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Kiribati
conventional short form:	Kiribati
former:	Gilbert Islands

Digraph: KR
Type: republic
Capital: Tarawa
Administrative divisions: 3 units; Gilbert Islands, Line Islands, Phoenix Islands Note: a new administrative structure of 6 districts (Banaba, Central Gilberts, Line Islands, Northern Gilberts, Southern Gilberts, Tarawa) may have been changed to 21 island councils (one for each of the inhabited islands) named Abaiang, Abemama, Aranuka, Arorae, Banaba, Beru, Butaritari, Canton, Kiritimati, Kuria, Maiana, Makin, Marakei, Nikunau, Nonouti, Onotoa, Tabiteuea, Tabuaeran, Tamana, Tarawa, Teraina
Independence: 12 July 1979 (from UK)
Constitution: 12 July 1979
Legal system: NA
National holiday: Independence Day, 12 July (1979)
Political parties and leaders: National Progressive Party, Teatao TEANNAKI; Christian Democratic Party, Teburoro TITO; New Movement Party, leader NA; Liberal Party, Tewareka TENTOA; Maneaba Party, Roniti TEIWAKI Note: there is no tradition of formally organized political parties in Kiribati; they more closely resemble factions or interest groups because they have no party headquarters, formal platforms, or party structures
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: President: last held on 8 July 1991 (next to be held by NA 1996); results - Teatao TEANNAKI 52%, Roniti TEIWAKI 28% House of Assembly: last held on 8 May 1991 (next to be held by NA 1996); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (40 total; 39 elected) percent of seats by party NA
Executive branch: president (Beretitenti), vice president (Kauoman-ni-Beretitenti), Cabinet
Legislative branch: unicameral House of Assembly (Maneaba Ni Maungatabu)
Judicial branch: Court of Appeal, High Court
Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: President Teatao TEANNAKI (since 8 July 1991); Vice President Taomati IUTA (since 8 July 1991)
Member of: ACP, AsDB, C, ESCAP, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFC, IMF, INTERPOL, ITU, SPARTECA, SPC, SPF, UNESCO, UPU, WHO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: (vacant)
US diplomatic representation: the ambassador to Fiji is accredited to Kiribati
Flag: the upper half is red with a yellow frigate bird flying over a yellow rising sun, and the lower half is blue with three horizontal wavy white stripes to represent the ocean

KIRIBATI

Economy

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Overview: The country has few national resources. Commercially viable phosphate deposits were exhausted at the time of independence in 1979. Copra and fish now represent the bulk of production and exports. The economy has fluctuated widely in recent years. Real GDP declined about 8% in 1987, as the fish catch fell sharply to only one-fourth the level of 1986 and copra production was hampered by repeated rains. Output rebounded strongly in 1988, with real GDP growing by 17%. The upturn in economic growth came from an increase in copra production and a good fish catch. Following the strong surge in output in 1988, GNP increased 1% in both 1989 and 1990.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $36.8 million (1990 est.)

National product real growth rate: 1% (1990 est.)

National product per capita: $525 (1990 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 4.8% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $29.9 million; expenditures $16.3 million, including capital expenditures of $14.0 million (1990 est.)

Exports: $5.8 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:

copra:	18%
fish:	17%
seaweed:	13%

partners:

EC:	50%
Fiji:	22%
US:	18% (1990)

Imports: $26.7 million (c.i.f., 1990 est.)

commodities:

foodstuffs:	NA%
machinery and equipment:	NA%
miscellaneous manufactured goods:	NA%
fuel:	NA%

partners:

Australia:	33%
Japan:	24%
Fiji:	19%
NZ:	6%
US:	6% (1990)

External debt: $2 million (December 1989 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 0% (1988 est.); accounts for less than 4% of GDP

Electricity: 5,000 kW capacity; 13 million kWh produced, 190 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries: fishing, handicrafts
Agriculture: accounts for 15% of GDP (including fishing); copra and fish contribute about 95% to exports; subsistence farming predominates; food crops - taro, breadfruit, sweet potatoes, vegetables; not self-sufficient in food
Economic aid: Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $273 million
Currency: 1 Australian dollar ($A) = 100 cents
Exchange rates: Australian dollars ($A) per US$1 - 1.4837 (January 1993), 1.3600 (1992), 1.2835 (1991), 1.2799 (1990), 1.2618 (1989), 1.2752 (1988)
Fiscal year: NA

KIRIBATI

Communications

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Highways: 640 km of motorable roads

Inland waterways: small network of canals, totaling 5 km, in Line Islands

Ports: Banaba and Betio (Tarawa)

Airports:

total:	21
useable:	20
with permanent-surface runways:	4
with runways over 3,659 m :	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	0
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	5

Telecommunications: 1,400 telephones; broadcast stations - 1 AM, no FM, no TV; 1 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT earth station

KIRIBATI

Defense Forces

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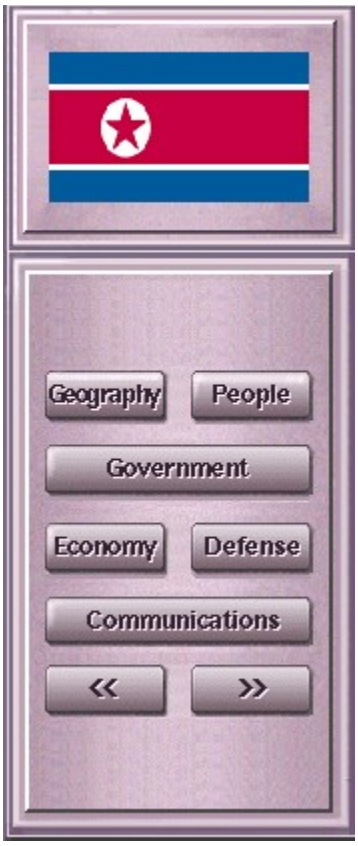
Branches: Police Force (carries out law enforcement functions and paramilitary duties; there are small police posts on all islands); no military force is maintained

Manpower availability: NA

Defense expenditures: $NA, NA% of GDP

COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES
Lake Baikal
NORTH KOREA
Sapporo
Najin
Sea of Japan
Tokyo
Ulaanbaatar
MONGOLIA
P'yongyang
Osaka
Kaesong
Seoul
JAPAN
Beijing
SOUTH KOREA
Yinchuan
East China Sea
Shanghai
CHINA
Taipei


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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NORTH KOREA

Geography

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Location: Northeast Asia, between China and South Korea

Area:

total area:	120,540 km2
land area:	120,410 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than Mississippi

Land Boundaries:

total:	1,673 km
China:	1,416 km
South Korea:	238 km
Russia:	19 km

Coastline: 2,495 km

Maritime Claims:

territorial sea:	12 nm
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm

military boundary line:
50 nm in the Sea of Japan and the exclusive economic zone limit in the Yellow Sea where all foreign vessels and aircraft without permission are banned

International Disputes: short section of boundary with China is indefinite; Demarcation Line with South Korea

Climate: temperate with rainfall concentrated in summer

Terrain: mostly hills and mountains separated by deep, narrow valleys; coastal plains wide in west, discontinuous in east

Natural Resources: coal, lead, tungsten, zinc, graphite, magnesite, iron ore, copper, gold, pyrites, salt, fluorspar, hydropower

Land Use:

arable land:	18%
permanent crops:	1%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	74%
other:	7%

Irrigated Land: 14,000 km2 (1989)

Environment: mountainous interior is isolated, nearly inaccessible, and sparsely populated; late spring droughts often followed by severe flooding

Note: strategic location bordering China, South Korea, and Russia

NORTH KOREA

People

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Population: 22,645,811 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 1.86% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 24.09 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 5.52 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 28.6 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	69.51 years
male:	66.42 years
female:	72.75 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.4 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Korean(s)
adjective:	Korean

Ethnic divisions:
Note: racially homogeneous
Religions:

Buddhism and Confucianism:	NA%
some Christianity and syncretic Chondogyo:	NA%

Note: autonomous religious activities now almost nonexistent; government-sponsored religious groups exist to provide illusion of religious freedom

Languages:

Korean:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	99%
male:	99%
female:	99%

Labor force: 9.615 million
by occupation:

agricultural:	36%
nonagricultural:	64%

Note: shortage of skilled and unskilled labor (mid-1987 est.)

NORTH KOREA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: Democratic People's Republic of Korea
conventional short form: North Korea
local long form: Choson-minjujuui-inmin-konghwaguk
local short form: none

Abbreviation: DPRK
Digraph: KN
Type: Communist state; Stalinist dictatorship
Capital: P'yongyang
Administrative divisions: 9 provinces (do, singular and plural) and 3 special cities* (jikhalsi, singular and plural); Chagang-do (Chagang Province), Hamgyong-bukto (North Hamgyong Province), Hamgyong-namdo (South Hamgyong Province), Hwanghae-bukto (North Hwanghae Province), Hwanghae-namdo (South Hwanghae Province), Kaesong-si* (Kaesong City), Kangwon-do (Kangwon Province), Namp'o-si* (Namp'o City), P'yongan-bukto (North P'yongan Province), P'yongan-namdo (South P'yongan Province), P'yongyang-si* (P'yongyang City), Yanggang-do (Yanggang Province)
Independence: 9 September 1948 Note: 15 August 1945, date of independence from the Japanese and celebrated in North Korea as National Liberation Day
Constitution: adopted 1948, completely revised 27 December 1972, revised again in April 1992
Legal system: based on German civil law system with Japanese influences and Communist legal theory; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
National holiday: DPRK Foundation Day, 9 September (1948)
Political parties and leaders: major party - Korean Workers' Party (KWP), KIM Il-song, general secretary, and his son, KIM Chong-il, secretary, Central Committee; Korean Social Democratic Party, KIM Yong-ho, vice-chairman; Chondoist Chongu Party, CHONG Sin-hyok, chairman
Suffrage: 17 years of age; universal
Elections: President: last held 24 May 1990 (next to be held by NA 1994); results - President KIM Il-song was reelected without opposition Supreme People's Assembly: last held on 7-9 April 1993 (next to be held NA); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (687 total) the KWP approves a single list of candidates who are elected without opposition; minor parties hold a few seats
Executive branch: president, two vice presidents, premier, ten vice premiers, State Administration Council (cabinet)
Legislative branch: unicameral Supreme People's Assembly (Ch'oego Inmin Hoeui)
Judicial branch: Central Court
Leaders: Chief of State: President KIM Il-song (national leader since 1948, president since 28 December 1972); designated successor KIM Chong-il (son of president, born 16 February 1942) Head of Government: Premier KANG Song-san (since December 1992)
Member of: ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IAEA, ICAO, IFAD, IMF (observer), IMO, IOC, ISO, ITU, LORCS, NAM, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US: none
US diplomatic representation: none
Flag: three horizontal bands of blue (top), red (triple width), and blue; the red band is edged in white; on the hoist side of the red band is a white disk with a red five-pointed star

NORTH KOREA

Economy

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Overview: More than 90% of this command economy is socialized; agricultural land is collectivized; and state-owned industry produces 95% of manufactured goods. State control of economic affairs is unusually tight even for a Communist country because of the small size and homogeneity of the society and the strict rule of KIM Il-song and his son, KIM Chong-il. Economic growth during the period 1984-88 averaged 2-3%, but output declined by 3-5% annually during 1989-92 because of systemic problems and disruptions in socialist-style economic relations with the former USSR and China. In 1992, output dropped sharply, by perhaps 10-15%, as the economy felt the cumulative effect of the reduction in outside support. The leadership insisted in maintaining its high level of military outlays from a shrinking economic pie. Moreover, a serious drawdown in inventories and critical shortages in the energy sector have led to increasing interruptions in industrial production. Abundant mineral resources and hydropower have formed the basis of industrial development since WWII. Output of the extractive industries includes coal, iron ore, magnesite, graphite, copper, zinc, lead, and precious metals. Manufacturing is centered on heavy industry, including military industry, with light industry lagging far behind. Despite the use of improved seed varieties, expansion of irrigation, and the heavy use of fertilizers, North Korea has not yet become self-sufficient in food production. Five consecutive years of poor harvests, coupled with distribution problems, have led to chronic food shortages. North Korea remains far behind South Korea in economic development and living standards.

National product: GNP - purchasing power equivalent - $22 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: -10% to -15% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $1,000 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): NA%

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $18.5 billion; expenditures $18.4 billion, including capital expenditures of $NA (1992)

Exports: $1.3 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities:

minerals:	NA%
metallurgical products:	NA%
agricultural and fishery products:	NA%
manufactures (including armaments):	NA%

partners:

China:	NA%
Japan:	NA%
Russia:	NA%
South Korea:	NA%
Germany:	NA%
Hong Kong:	NA%

Mexico:	NA%

Imports: $1.9 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities:	
petroleum:	NA%
grain:	NA%
coking coal:	NA%
machinery and equipment:	NA%
consumer goods:	NA%
partners:	
China:	NA%
Russia:	NA%
Japan:	NA%
Hong Kong:	NA%
Germany:	NA%
Singapore:	NA%

External debt: $8 billion (1992 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate -15% (1992 est.)
Electricity: 7,300,000 kW capacity; 26,000 million kWh produced, 1,160 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: machine building, military products, electric power, chemicals, mining, metallurgy, textiles, food processing
Agriculture: accounts for about 25% of GNP and 36% of work force; principal crops - rice, corn, potatoes, soybeans, pulses; livestock and livestock products - cattle, hogs, pork, eggs; not self-sufficient in grain; fish catch estimated at 1.7 million metric tons in 1987
Economic aid: Communist countries, $1.4 billion a year in the 1980s
Currency: 1 North Korean won (Wn) = 100 chon
Exchange rates: North Korean won (Wn) per US$1 - 2.13 (May 1992), 2.14 (September 1991), 2.1 (January 1990), 2.3 (December 1989), 2.13 (December 1988), 0.94 (March 1987)
Fiscal year: calendar year

NORTH KOREA

Communications

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Railroads: 4,915 km total; 4,250 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 665 km 0.762-meter narrow gauge; 159 km double track; 3,084 km electrified; government owned (1989)

Highways: about 30,000 km (1991); 92.5% gravel, crushed stone, or earth surface; 7.5% paved

Inland waterways: 2,253 km; mostly navigable by small craft only

Pipelines: crude oil 37 km

Ports: primary - Ch'ongjin, Hungnam (Hamhung), Najin, Namp'o, Wonsan; secondary - Haeju, Kimchaek, Kosong, Sinuiju, Songnim, Sonbong (formerly Unggi), Ungsang

Merchant marine: 80 ships (1,000 GRT and over) totaling 675,666 GRT/1,057,815 DWT; includes 1 passenger, 1 short-sea passenger, 2 passenger-cargo, 67 cargo, 2 oil tanker, 5 bulk, 1 combination bulk, 1 container

Airports:

total:	55
usable :	55 (est.)
with permanent-surface runways:	about 30
with runways over 3,659 m:	fewer than 5
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	20
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	30

Telecommunications: broadcast stations - 18 AM, no FM, 11 TV; 300,000 TV sets (1989); 3,500,000 radio receivers; 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT earth station

NORTH KOREA

Defense Forces

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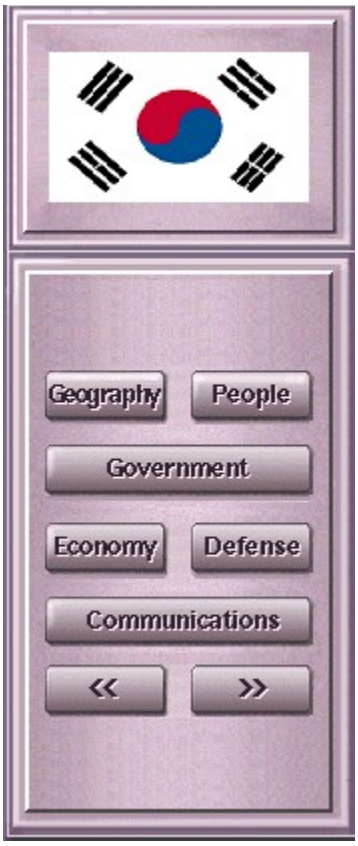
Branches: Korean People's Army (including the Army, Navy, Air Force), Civil Security Forces

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 6,567,684; fit for military service 3,996,893; reach military age (18) annually 208,132 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - about $5 billion, 20-25% of GNP (1991 est.); Note - the officially announced but suspect figure is $1.9 billion (1991) 8% of GNP (1991 est.)

COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES
Lake Baikal
Sapporo
Vladivostok
Tokyo
Ulaanbaatar
Shenyang
NORTH KOREA
P'yongyang
Osaka
MONGOLIA
Seoul
JAPAN
Beijing
Yinchuan
East China Sea
CHINA
SOUTH KOREA
Shanghai
Nanchang
Taipei


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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SOUTH KOREA

Geography

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Location: Northeast Asia, between North Korea and Japan

Area:

total area:	98,480 km2
land area:	98,190 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than Indiana

Land Boundaries:

total:	238 km
North Korea:	238 km

Coastline: 2,413 km

Maritime Claims:

continental shelf:	not specified
territorial sea:	12 nm; 3 nm in the Korea Strait

International Disputes: Demarcation Line with North Korea; Liancourt Rocks claimed by Japan

Climate: temperate, with rainfall heavier in summer than winter

Terrain: mostly hills and mountains; wide coastal plains in west and south

Natural Resources: coal, tungsten, graphite, molybdenum, lead, hydropower

Land Use:

arable land:	21%
permanent crops:	1%
meadows and pastures:	1%
forest and woodland:	67%
other:	10%

Irrigated Land: 13,530 km2 (1989)

Environment: occasional typhoons bring high winds and floods; earthquakes in southwest; air pollution in large cities

SOUTH KOREA

People

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Population: 44,613,993 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 1.05% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 15.72 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 6.16 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0.91 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 22.5 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	70.29 years
male:	67.1 years
female:	73.68 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.64 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Korean(s)
adjective:	Korean

Ethnic divisions:
Note: homogeneous (except for about 20,000 Chinese)

Religions:

Christianity:	48.6%
Buddhism:	47.4%
Confucianism:	3%
pervasive folk religion:	NA%
Shamanism, Chondogyo (religion of the heavenly way):	0.2%

Languages:

Korean:	NA%

Note: English widely taught in high school
Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	96%
male:	99%
female:	94%

Labor force: 19 million
by occupation:

services and other:	52%
mining and manufacturing:	27%
agriculture, fishing, forestry:	21% (1991)

SOUTH KOREA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Korea
conventional short form:	South Korea
local long form:	Taehan-min'guk
local short form:	none

Abbreviation: ROK
Digraph: KS
Type: republic
Capital: Seoul
Administrative divisions: 9 provinces (do, singular and plural) and 6 special cities* (jikhalsi, singular and plural); Cheju-do, Cholla-bukto, Cholla-namdo, Ch'ungch'ong-bukto, Ch'ungch'ong-namdo, Inch'on-jikhalsi*, Kangwon-do, Kwangju-jikhalsi*, Kyonggi-do, Kyongsang-bukto, Kyongsang-namdo, Pusan-jikhalsi*, Soul-t'ukpyolsi*, Taegu-jikhalsi*, Taejon-jikhalsi*
Independence: 15 August 1948
Constitution: 25 February 1988
Legal system: combines elements of continental European civil law systems, Anglo-American law, and Chinese classical thought
National holiday: Independence Day, 15 August (1948)
Political parties and leaders: majority party: Democratic Liberal Party (DLP), KIM Young Sam, president opposition: Democratic Party (DP), LEE Ki Taek, executive chairman; United People's Party (UPP), CHUNG Ju Yung, chairman; several smaller parties Note: the DLP resulted from a merger of the Democratic Justice Party (DJP), Reunification Democratic Party (RDP), and New Democratic Republican Party (NDRP) on 9 February 1990
Other political or pressure groups: Korean National Council of Churches; National Democratic Alliance of Korea; National Federation of Student Associations; National Federation of Farmers' Associations; National Council of Labor Unions; Federation of Korean Trade Unions; Korean Veterans' Association; Federation of Korean Industries; Korean Traders Association
Suffrage: 20 years of age; universal
Elections: President: last held on 18 December 1992 (next to be held NA December 1997); results - KIM Young Sam (DLP) 41.9%, KIM Dae Jung (DP) 33.8%, CHUNG Ju Yung (UPP) 16.3%, other 8% National Assembly: last held on 24 March 1992; results - DLP 38.5%, DP 29.2%, Unification National Party (UNP) 17.3% (name later changed to UPP), other 15%; seats - (299 total) DLP 149, DP 97, UNP 31, other 22; the distribution of seats as of May 1993 was DLP 167, DP 95, UPP 14, other 23 Note: the change in the distribution of seats reflects the fluidity of the current situation where party members are constantly switching from one party to another
Executive branch: president, prime minister, two deputy prime ministers, State Council (cabinet)
Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly (Kuk Hoe)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Leaders: Chief of State: President KIM Young Sam (since 25 February 1993) Head of Government: Prime Minister HWANG In Sung (since 25 February 1993); Deputy Prime Minister LEE Kyung Shick (since 25 February 1993) and Deputy Prime Minister HAN Wan Sang (since 25 February 1993)
Member of: AfDB, APEC, AsDB, CCC, COCOM (cooperating country), CP, EBRD, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LORCS, OAS (observer), UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador HAN Seung Soo chancery: 2370 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 939-5600 consulates general: Agana (Guam), Anchorage, Atlanta, Chicago, Honolulu, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, and Seattle
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: (vacant), Charge d'Affaires Raymond BURGHARDT embassy: 82 Sejong-Ro, Chongro-ku, Seoul, AMEMB, Unit 15550 mailing address: APO AP 96205-0001 telephone: [82] (2) 732-2601 through 2618 FAX: [82] (2) 738-8845 consulate: Pusan
Flag: white with a red (top) and blue yin-yang symbol in the center; there is a different black trigram from the ancient I Ching (Book of Changes) in each corner of the white field

SOUTH KOREA

Economy

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Overview: The driving force behind the economy's dynamic growth has been the planned development of an export-oriented economy in a vigorously entrepreneurial society. Real GNP increased more than 10% annually between 1986 and 1991. This growth ultimately led to an overheated situation characterized by a tight labor market, strong inflationary pressures, and a rapidly rising current account deficit. As a result, in 1992, focusing attention on slowing the growth rate of inflation and reducing the deficit is leading to a slow-down in growth. The economy remains the envy of the great majority of the world's peoples.

National product: GNP - purchasing power equivalent - $287 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: 5% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $6,500 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 4.5% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: 2.4% (1992 est.)

Budget: revenues $48.4 billion; expenditures $48.4 billion, including capital expenditures of $NA (1993)

Exports: $76.8 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities:

textiles:	NA%
clothing:	NA%
electronic and electrical equipment:	NA%
footwear:	NA%
machinery:	NA%
steel:	NA%
automobiles:	NA%
ships:	NA%
fish:	NA%

partners:

US:	24%
Japan:	15% (1992)

Imports: $81.7 billion (c.i.f., 1992)

commodities:

machinery:	NA%
electronics and electronic equipment:	NA%
oil:	NA%
steel:	NA%
transport:	NA%
equipment:	NA%
textiles:	NA%
organic chemicals:	NA%

grains:	NA%
partners:	
Japan:	24%
US:	22% (1992)

External debt: $42 billion (1992)
Industrial production: growth rate 5.0% (1992 est.); accounts for about 45% of GNP
Electricity: 24,000,000 kW capacity; 105,000 million kWh produced, 2,380 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: textiles, clothing, footwear, food processing, chemicals, steel, electronics, automobile production, shipbuilding
Agriculture: accounts for 8% of GNP and employs 21% of work force (including fishing and forestry); principal crops - rice, root crops, barley, vegetables, fruit; livestock and livestock products - cattle, hogs, chickens, milk, eggs; self-sufficient in food, except for wheat; fish catch of 2.9 million metric tons, seventh-largest in world
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $3.9 billion; non-US countries (1970-89), $3.0 billion
Currency: 1 South Korean won (W) = 100 chon (theoretical)
Exchange rates: South Korean won (W) per US$1 - 791.99 (January 1993), 780.65 (1992), 733.35 (1991), 707.76 (1990), 671.46 (1989), 731.47 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

SOUTH KOREA

Communications

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Railroads: 3,091 km total (1991); 3,044 km 1.435 meter standard gauge, 47 km 0.610-meter narrow gauge, 847 km double track; 525 km electrified, government owned

Highways: 63,201 km total (1991); 1,551 expressways, 12,190 km national highway, 49,460 km provincial and local roads

Inland waterways: 1,609 km; use restricted to small native craft

Pipelines: petroleum products 455 km

Ports: Pusan, Inchon, Kunsan, Mokpo, Ulsan

Merchant marine: 431 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 6,689,227 GRT/11,016,014 DWT; includes 2 short-sea passenger, 138 cargo, 61 container, 11 refrigerated cargo, 9 vehicle carrier, 45 oil tanker, 12 chemical tanker, 13 liquefied gas, 2 combination ore/oil, 135 bulk, 2 combination bulk, 1 multifunction large-load carrier

Airports:

total:	103
usable:	93
with permanent-surface runways:	59
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	22
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	18

Telecommunications: excellent domestic and international services; 13,276,449 telephone subscribers; broadcast stations - 79 AM, 46 FM, 256 TV (57 of 1 kW or greater); satellite earth stations - 2 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT and 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT

SOUTH KOREA

Defense Forces

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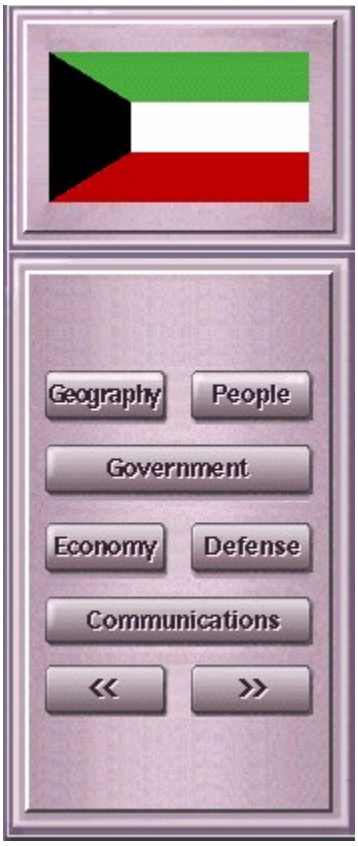
Branches: Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 13,286,969; fit for military service 8,542,640; reach military age (18) annually 432,434 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $12.2 billion, 3.6% of GNP (1993 est.)

Al Hillah
IRAN
IRAQ
Abadan
Al Basrah
KUWAIT
Kuwait
Bandar-e
Bushehr
Strait of
Hormuz
Persian
Gulf
Manama
QATAR
Dubayy
BAHRAIN
Doha
Abu
Dhabi
Riyadh
SAUDI
ARABIA
UNITED ARAB
EMIRATES
OMAN


Geography
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Government
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KUWAIT

Geography

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Location: Middle East, at the head of the Persian Gulf, between Iraq and Saudi Arabia

Area:

total area:	17,820 km2
land area:	17,820 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than New Jersey

Land Boundaries:

total:	464 km
Iraq:	242 km
Saudi Arabia:	222 km

Coastline: 499 km

Maritime Claims:

continental shelf:	not specified
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: in April 1991 Iraq officially accepted UN Security Council Resolution 687, which demands that Iraq accept the inviolability of the boundary set forth in its 1963 agreement with Kuwait, ending earlier claims to Bubiyan and Warbah Islands, or to all of Kuwait; the 20 May 1993 final report of the UN Iraq/Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission was welcomed by the Security Council in Resolution 833 of 27 May 1993, which also reaffirmed that the decisions of the commission on the boundary were final, bringing to a completion the official demarcation of the Iraq-Kuwait boundary; Iraqi officials still make public statements claiming Kuwait; ownership of Qaruh and Umm al Maradim Islands disputed by Saudi Arabia

Climate: dry desert; intensely hot summers; short, cool winters

Terrain: flat to slightly undulating desert plain

Natural Resources: petroleum, fish, shrimp, natural gas

Land Use:

arable land:	0%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	8%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	92%

Irrigated Land: 20 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: some of world's largest and most sophisticated desalination facilities provide most of water; air and water pollution; desertification

Note: strategic location at head of Persian Gulf

KUWAIT

People

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Population: 1,698,077 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 8.67% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 30.29 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 2.39 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 58.74 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 13.1 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	74.62 years
male:	72.47 years
female:	76.87 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 4.11 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Kuwaiti(s)
adjective:	Kuwaiti

Ethnic divisions:

Kuwaiti:	45%
other Arab:	35%

South Asian 9%Iranian 4%other 7%
Religions:

Muslim:	85%
(Shi'a:	30%
Sunni:	45%
other:	10%)

Christian, Hindu, Parsi, and other 15%
Languages:

Arabic (official):	NA%

Note: English widely spoken
Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	73%
male:	77%
female:	67%

Labor force: 566,000 (1986)
by occupation:

services:	45.0%
construction:	20.0%
trade:	12.0%
manufacturing:	8.6%

finance and real estate:	2.6%
agriculture:	1.9%
power and water:	1.7%
mining and quarrying:	1.4%

Note: 70% of labor force was non-Kuwaiti (1986)

KUWAIT

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	State of Kuwait
conventional short form:	Kuwait
local long form:	Dawlat al Kuwayt
local short form:	Al Kuwayt

Digraph: KU

Type: nominal constitutional monarchy

Capital: Kuwait

Administrative divisions: 5 governorates (mu'hafaz'at, singular - muh'afaz'ah); Al Ah'madi, Al Jahrah, Al Kuwayt, 'Hawalli; Farwaniyah

Independence: 19 June 1961 (from UK)

Constitution: 16 November 1962 (some provisions suspended since 29 August 1962)

Legal system: civil law system with Islamic law significant in personal matters; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: National Day, 25 February

Political parties and leaders: none

Other political or pressure groups: 40,000 Palestinian community; small, clandestine leftist and Shi'a fundamentalist groups are active; several groups critical of government policies are active

Suffrage: adult males who resided in Kuwait before 1920 and their male descendants at age 21 Note: out of all citizens, only 10% are eligible to vote and only 5% actually vote

Elections: National Assembly: dissolved 3 July 1986; new elections were held on 5 October 1992 with a second election in the 14th and 16th constituencies scheduled for 15 February 1993

Executive branch: amir, prime minister, deputy prime minister, Council of Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly (Majlis al 'umma) dissolved 3 July 1986; elections for new Assembly held 5 October 1992

Judicial branch: High Court of Appeal

Leaders: Chief of State: Amir Shaykh JABIR al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah (since 31 December 1977) Head of Government: Prime Minister and Crown Prince SA'D al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah (since 8 February 1978); Deputy Prime Minister SABAH al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah (since 17 October 1992)

Member of: ABEDA, AfDB, AFESD, AL, AMF, BDEAC, CAEU, ESCWA, FAO, G-77, GATT, GCC, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO (correspondent), ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAPEC, OIC, OPEC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Muhammad al-Sabah al-Salim al-SABAH chancery: 2940 Tilden Street NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 966-0702

US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Edward (Skip) GNEHM, Jr. embassy: Bneid al-Gar (opposite the Kuwait International Hotel), Kuwait City mailing address: P.O. Box 77 SAFAT, 13001 SAFAT, Kuwait; APO AE 09880 telephone: [965] 242-4151 through 4159 FAX: [956]

244-2855
Flag: three equal horizontal bands of green (top), white, and red with a black trapezoid based on the hoist side

KUWAIT

Economy

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Overview: Kuwait is a small and relatively open economy with proven crude oil reserves of about 94 billion barrels - 10% of world reserves. Kuwait is rebuilding its war-ravaged petroleum sector and the increase in crude oil production to nearly 2.0 million barrels per day by the end of 1992 led to an enormous increase in GDP for the year. The government ran a cumulative fiscal deficit of approximately $70 billion over its last two fiscal years, reducing its foreign asset position and increasing its public debt to roughly $40 billion. Petroleum accounts for nearly half of GDP and over 90% of export and government revenue.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $15.3 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: 80% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $11,100 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 5% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: NEGL% (1992 est.)

Budget: revenues $7.1 billion; expenditures $10.5 billion, including capital expenditures of $3.1 billion (FY88)

Exports: $750 million (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

oil:	NA%

partners:

France:	16%
Italy:	15%
Japan:	12%
UK:	11%

Imports: $4.7 billion (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

food:	NA%
construction materials:	NA%
vehicles and parts:	NA%
clothing:	NA%

partners:

US:	35%
Japan:	12%
UK:	9%

Canada 9%

External debt: $7.2 billion (December 1989 est.) Note: external debt has grown substantially in 1991 and 1992 to pay for restoration of war damage

Industrial production: growth rate NA%; accounts for NA% of GDP

Electricity: 6,873,000 kW available out of 7,398,000 kW capacity due to Persian Gulf war; 12,264 million kWh produced, 8,890 kWh per capita (1992)

Industries: petroleum, petrochemicals, desalination, food processing, building materials, salt, construction
Agriculture: practically none; dependent on imports for food; about 75% of potable water must be distilled or imported
Economic aid: donor - pledged $18.3 billion in bilateral aid to less developed countries (1979-89)
Currency: 1 Kuwaiti dinar (KD) = 1,000 fils
Exchange rates: Kuwaiti dinars (KD) per US$1 - 0.3044 (January 1993), 0.2934 (1992), 0.2843 (1991), 0.2915 (1990), 0.2937 (1989), 0.2790 (1988)
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

KUWAIT

Communications

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Railroads: none

Highways: 3,900 km total; 3,000 km bituminous; 900 km earth, sand, light gravel

Pipelines: crude oil 877 km; petroleum products 40 km; natural gas 165 km

Ports: Ash Shu'aybah, Ash Shuwaykh, Mina' al 'Ahmadi

Merchant marine: 42 ships (1,000 GRT or over), totaling 1,996,052 GRT/3,373,088 DWT; includes 7 cargo, 4 livestock carrier, 24 oil tanker, 4 liquefied gas, 3 container

Airports:

total:	7
usable:	4
with permanent-surface runways:	4
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	4
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	0

Telecommunications: civil network suffered extensive damage as a result of Desert Storm and reconstruction is still under way with some restored international and domestic capabilities; broadcast stations - 3 AM, 0 FM, 3 TV; satellite earth stations - destroyed during Persian Gulf War and not rebuilt yet; temporary mobile satellite ground stations provide international telecommunications; coaxial cable and microwave radio relay to Saudi Arabia; service to Iraq is nonoperational

KUWAIT

Defense Forces

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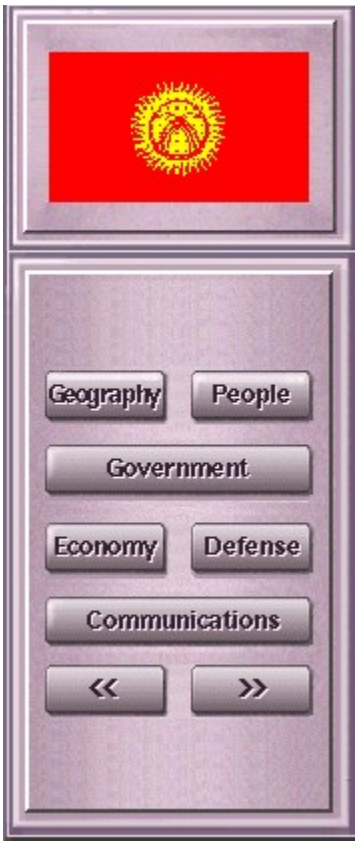
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, National Police Force, National Guard

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 498,254; fit for military service 298,865; reach military age (18) annually 14,459 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $2.5 billion, 7.3% of GDP (FY92/93)

KAZAKHSTAN
Aral Sea
UZBEKISTAN
Lake Balkhash
Alma-Ata
Osh
Ozera Issyk-Kul
Bishkek
KYRGYZSTAN
Ashkhabad
Tashkent
Talas
Naryn
Dushanbe
TAJIKISTAN
CHINA
AFGHANISTAN


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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KYRGYZSTAN

Geography

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Location: South Asia, between China and Kazakhstan

Area:

total area:	198,500 km2
land area:	191,300 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than South Dakota

Land Boundaries:

total:	3,878 km
China:	858 km
Kazakhstan:	1,051 km
Tajikistan:	870 km
Uzbekistan:	1,099 km

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

Maritime Claims: none; landlocked

International Disputes: territorial dispute with Tajikistan on southern boundary in Isfara Valley area

Climate: dry continental to polar in high Tien Shan; subtropical in south (Fergana Valley)

Terrain: peaks of Tien Shan rise to 7,000 meters, and associated valleys and basins encompass entire nation

Natural Resources: small amounts of coal, natural gas, oil, nepheline, rare earth metals, mercury, bismuth, gold, lead, zinc, hydroelectric power

Land Use:

arable land:	NA%
permanent crops:	NA%
meadows and pastures:	NA%
forest and woodland:	NA%
other:	NA%

Irrigated Land: 10,320 km2 (1990)

Environment: NA

Note: landlocked

KYRGYZSTAN

People

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Population: 4,625,954 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 1.56% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 26.69 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 7.45 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -3.62 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 47.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	67.71 years
male:	63.47 years
female:	72.15 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.39 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Kirghiz(s)
adjective:	Kirghiz

Ethnic divisions:

Kirghiz:	52.4%
Russian:	21.5%
Uzbek:	12.9%
Ukrainian:	2.5%
German:	2.4%,
other:	8.3%

Religions:

Muslim:	70%
Russian Orthodox:	NA%

Languages:

Kirghiz (Kyrgyz) - official language:	NA%
Russian:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 9-49 can read and write (1970)

total population:	100%
male:	100%
female:	100%

Labor force: 1.748 million
by occupation:

agriculture and forestry:	33%
industry and construction:	28%
other:	39% (1990)

KYRGYZSTAN

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Kyrgyzstan
conventional short form:	Kyrgyzstan
local long form:	Kyrgyzstan Respublikasy
local short form:	none
former:	Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic

Digraph: KG
Type: republic
Capital: Bishkek (Frunze)
Administrative divisions: 6 oblasts (oblastey, singular - oblast'); Chu, Jalal-Abad, Ysyk-Kul', Naryn, Osh, Talas
Independence: 31 August 1991 (from Soviet Union)
Constitution: adopted 5 May 1993
Legal system: based on civil law system
National holiday: National Day, 2 December
Political parties and leaders: Kyrgyz Democratic Movement, Kazat AKMAKOV, chairman; Civic Accord, Coalition representing nonnative minority groups; National Revived Asaba (Banner) Party, Asan ORMUSHEV, chairman; Communist Party was banned but has registered as political party 18 September 1992
Other political or pressure groups: National Unity Democratic Movement; Peasant Party; Council of Free Trade Unions; Union of Entrepreneurs
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: President: last held 12 October 1991 (next to be held NA 1996); results - Askar AKAYEV won in uncontested election with 95% of vote with 90% of electorate voting; Note - president elected by Supreme Soviet 28 October 1990, then by popular vote 12 October 1991 Zhogorku Keneshom: last held 25 February 1990 for the Supreme Soviet (next to be held no later than NA November 1994 for the Zhgorku Keneshom); results - Commnunists 90%; seats - (350 total) Communists 310
Executive branch: president, Cabinet of Ministers, prime minister
Legislative branch: unicameral Zhogorku Keneshom
Judicial branch: Supreme Court
Leaders: Chief of State: President Askar AKAYEV (since 28 October 1990); Vice President Feliks KULOV (since 12 October 1992) Head of Government: Prime Minister Tursenbek CHYNGYSHEV (since 2 March 1992); Deputy Prime Minister Abdygani ERKEBAYEV; Supreme Soviet Chairman Medetkan SHERIMKULOV (since NA)
Member of: CIS, CSCE, EBRD, ECO, ESCAP, IBRD, IDA, ILO, IMF, NACC, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, WHO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Roza OTUNBAYEVA chancery: 1511 K Street, NW, Washington, DC telephone: (202) 347-5029

US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Edward HURWITZ embassy: (temporary) Erkindik Prospekt #66, Bishkek mailing address: APO AE 09721 telephone: 7-3312 22-26-93, 22-35-51, 22-29-20 FAX: 7-3312 22-35-51

Flag: red field with a yellow sun in the center having 40 rays representing the 40 Krygyz tribes; on the obverse side the rays run counterclockwise, on the reverse, clockwise; in the center of the sun is a red ring crossed by two sets of three lines, a stylized representation of the roof of the traditional Kyrgyz yurt

KYRGYZSTAN

Economy

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Overview: Kyrgyzstan's small economy (less than 1% of the total for the former Soviet Union) is oriented toward agriculture, producing mainly livestock such as goats and sheep, as well as cotton, grain, and tobacco. Industry, concentrated around Bishkek, produces small quantities of electric motors, livestock feeding equipment, washing machines, furniture, cement, paper, and bricks. Mineral extraction is small, the most important minerals being coal, rare earth metals and gold. Kyrgyzstan is a net importer of many types of food and fuel but is a net exporter of electricity. In 1992, the Kirghiz leadership made progress on reform, primarily by privatizing business, granting life-long tenure to farmers, and freeing most prices. Nonetheless, in 1992 overall industrial and livestock output declined because of acute fuel shortages and a widespread lack of spare parts.

National product: GDP $NA

National product real growth rate: -25% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $NA

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 29% per month (first quarter 1993)

Unemployment rate: 0.1% includes officially registered unemployed; also large numbers of underemployed workers

Budget: revenues $NA; expenditures $NA, including capital expenditures of $NA

Exports: $NA

commodities:

wool:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%
cotton:	NA%
ferrous and nonferrous metals:	NA%
shoes:	NA%
machinery:	NA%
tobacco:	NA%

partners:

Russia:	70%
Ukraine:	NA%
Uzbekistan:	NA%
Kazakhstan, and others:	NA%

Imports: $NA

commodities:

lumber:	NA%
industrial products:	NA%
ferrous metals:	NA%
fuel:	NA%
machinery:	NA%
textiles:	NA%

footwear: NA%

partners:

other CIS republics: NA%

External debt: $650 million (1991)
Industrial production: growth rate NA% (1992)
Electricity: 4,100,000 kW capacity; 11,800 million kWh produced, 2,551 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: small machinery, textiles, food-processing industries, cement, shoes, sawn logs, refrigerators, furniture, electric motors, gold, and rare earth metals
Agriculture: wool, tobacco, cotton, livestock (sheep, goats, cattle), vegetables, meat, grapes, fruits and berries, eggs, milk, potatoes
Illicit drugs: illicit producer of cannabis and opium; mostly for CIS consumption; limited government eradication program; used as transshipment point for illicit drugs to Western Europel
Economic aid: $300 million official and commitments by foreign donors (1992)
Currency: introduced national currency, the som (10 May 1993)
Exchange rates: rubles per US$1 - 415 (24 December 1992) but subject to wide fluctuations
Fiscal year: calendar year

KYRGYZSTAN

Communications

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Railroads: 370 km; does not include industrial lines (1990)

Highways: 30,300 km total; 22,600 km paved or graveled, 7,700 km earth(1990)

Pipelines: natural gas 200 km

Ports: none; landlocked

Airports:

total:	52
useable:	27
with permanent-surface runways:	12
with runways over 3,659 m:	1
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	4
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	13

Telecommunications: poorly developed; 56 telephones per 1000 persons (December 1990); connections with other CIS countries by landline or microwave and with other countries by leased connections with Moscow international gateway switch; satellite earth stations - Orbita and INTELSAT (TV receive only); new intelsat earth station provide TV receive-only capability for Turkish broadcasts

KYRGYZSTAN

Defense Forces

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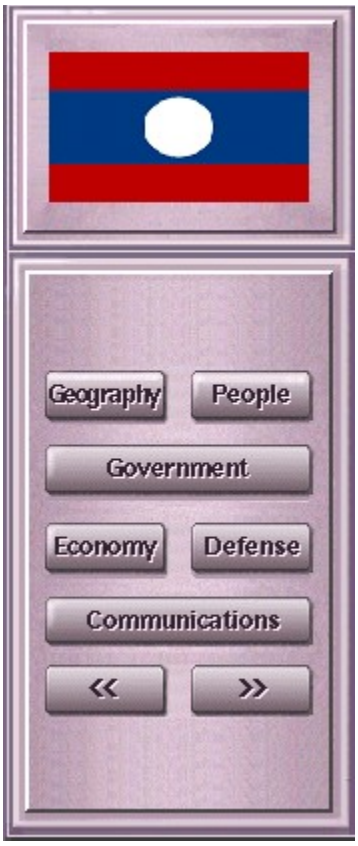
Branches: National Guard, Security Forces (internal and border troops), Civil Defense

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,093,694; fit for military service 890,961 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: $NA, NA% of GDP

CHINA
Changsha
Kathmandu
BHUTAN
NEPAL
Thimphu
BANGLADESH
Kunming
Macau
Dhaka
Hanoi
Mandalay
BURMA
LAOS
Vientiane
Hainan Dao
VIETNAM
Hue
Rangoon
THAILAND
South
China
Sea
Bay of
Bangal
Bangkok
CAMBODIA
Andaman
Islands
Phnom
Penh
Ho Chi Minh City
Nicobar
Islands
Songkhla
MALAYSIA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Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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LAOS

Geography

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Location: Southeast Asia, between Vietnam and Thailand

Area:

total area:	236,800 km2
land area:	230,800 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than Utah

Land Boundaries:

total:	5,083 km
Burma:	235 km
Cambodia:	541 km
China:	423 km
Thailand:	1,754 km
Vietnam:	2,130 km

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

Maritime Claims: none; landlocked

International Disputes: boundary dispute with Thailand

Climate: tropical monsoon; rainy season (May to November); dry season (December to April)

Terrain: mostly rugged mountains; some plains and plateaus

Natural Resources: timber, hydropower, gypsum, tin, gold, gemstones

Land Use:

arable land:	4%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	3%
forest and woodland:	58%
other:	35%

Irrigated Land: 1,200 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: deforestation; soil erosion; subject to floods

Note: landlocked

LAOS

People

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Population: 4,569,327 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.86% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 43.82 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 15.22 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 104.4 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	51.18 years
male:	49.67 years
female:	52.77 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.16 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Lao(s) or Laotian(s)
adjective:	Lao or Laotian

Ethnic divisions:

Lao:	50%
Phoutheung (Kha):	15%
tribal Thai:	20%
Meo, Hmong, Yao, and other:	15%

Religions:

Buddhist:	85%
animist and other:	15%

Languages:

Lao (official):	NA%
French:	NA%
English:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15-45 can read and write (1985)

total population:	84%
male:	92%
female:	76%

Labor force: 1-1.5 million
by occupation:
agriculture 85-90% (est.)

LAOS

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Lao People's Democratic Republic
conventional short form:	Laos
local long form:	Sathalanalat Paxathipatai Paxaxon Lao
local short form:	none

Digraph: LA
Type: Communist state
Capital: Vientiane
Administrative divisions: 16 provinces (khoueng, singular and plural) and 1 municipality* (kampheng nakhon, singular and plural); Attapu, Bokeo, Bolikhamsai, Champasak, Houaphan, Khammouan, Louang Namtha, Louangphrabang, Oudomxai, Phongsali, Saravan, Savannakhet, Sekong, Vientiane, Vientiane*, Xaignabouri, Xiangkhoang
Independence: 19 July 1949 (from France)
Constitution: promulgated August 1991
Legal system: based on civil law system; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
National holiday: National Day, 2 December (1975) (proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic)
Political parties and leaders: Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP), KHAMTAI Siphandon, party president; includes Lao Front for National Construction (LFNC); other parties moribund
Other political or pressure groups: non-Communist political groups moribund; most leaders fled the country in 1975
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: Third National Assembly: last held on 20 December 1992 (next to be held NA); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (85 total) number of seats by party NA
Executive branch: president, prime minister and two deputy prime ministers, Council of Ministers (cabinet)
Legislative branch: National Assembly
Judicial branch: Supreme People's Court
Leaders: Chief of State: President NOUHAK Phoumsavan (since 25 November 1992) Head of Government: Prime Minister Gen. KHAMTAI Siphandon (since 15 August 1991)
Member of: ACCT (associate), AsDB, CP, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador HIEM Phommachanh chancery: 2222 S Street NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 332-6416 or 6417
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Charles B. SALMON, Jr. embassy: Rue Bartholonie, Vientiane mailing address: B. P. 114, Vientiane, or AMEMB, Box V, APO AP 96546 telephone: (856) 2220, 2357, 2384 FAX: (856) 4675

Flag: three horizontal bands of red (top), blue (double width), and red with a large white disk centered in the blue band

LAOS

Economy

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Overview: One of the world's poorest nations, Laos has had a Communist centrally planned economy with government ownership and control of productive enterprises of any size. In recent years, however, the government has been decentralizing control and encouraging private enterprise. Laos is a landlocked country with a primitive infrastructure; that is, it has no railroads, a rudimentary road system, limited external and internal telecommunications, and electricity available in only a limited area. Subsistence agriculture is the main occupation, accounting for over 60% of GDP and providing about 85-90% of total employment. The predominant crop is rice. For the foreseeable future the economy will continue to depend for its survival on foreign aid from the IMF and other international sources; aid from the former USSR and Eastern Europe has been cut sharply.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $900 million (1991)

National product real growth rate: 4% (1991)

National product per capita: $200 (1991)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 10% (1991)

Unemployment rate: 21% (1989 est.)

Budget: revenues $83 million; expenditures $188.5 million, including capital expenditures of $94 million (1990 est.)

Exports: $72 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:

electricity:	NA%
wood products:	NA%
coffee:	NA%
tin:	NA%

partners:

Thailand:	NA%
Malaysia:	NA%
Vietnam:	NA%
USSR:	NA%
US:	NA%
China:	NA%

Imports: $238 million (c.i.f., 1990 est.)

commodities:

food:	NA%
fuel oil:	NA%
consumer goods:	NA%
manufactures:	NA%

partners:

Thailand:	NA%
USSR:	NA%

Japan:	NA%
France:	NA%
Vietnam:	NA%
China:	NA%

External debt: $1.1 billion (1990 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate 12% (1991 est.); accounts for about 18% of GDP (1991 est.)
Electricity: 226,000 kW capacity; 990 million kWh produced, 220 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: tin and gypsum mining, timber, electric power, agricultural processing, construction
Agriculture: accounts for 60% of GDP and employs most of the work force; subsistence farming predominates; normally self-sufficient in nondrought years; principal crops - rice (80% of cultivated land), sweet potatoes, vegetables, corn, coffee, sugarcane, cotton; livestock - buffaloes, hogs, cattle, poultry
Illicit drugs: illicit producer of cannabis, opium poppy for the international drug trade, third-largest opium producer
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-79), $276 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $605 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $995 million
Currency: 1 new kip (NK) = 100 at
Exchange rates: new kips (NK) per US$1 - 710 (May 1992), 710 (December 1991), 700 (September 1990), 576 (1989), 385 (1988), 200 (1987)
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

LAOS

Communications

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Railroads: none

Highways: about 27,527 km total; 1,856 km bituminous or bituminous treated; 7,451 km gravel, crushed stone, or improved earth; 18,220 km unimproved earth and often impassable during rainy season mid-May to mid-September

Inland waterways: about 4,587 km, primarily Mekong and tributaries; 2,897 additional kilometers are sectionally navigable by craft drawing less than 0.5 m

Pipelines: petroleum products 136 km

Ports: none

Airports:

total:	54
usable:	41
with permanent-surface runways:	8
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	1
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	15

Telecommunications: service to general public practically non-existant; radio communications network provides generally erratic service to government users; 7,390 telephones (1986); broadcast stations - 10 AM, no FM, 1 TV; 1 satellite earth station

LAOS

Defense Forces

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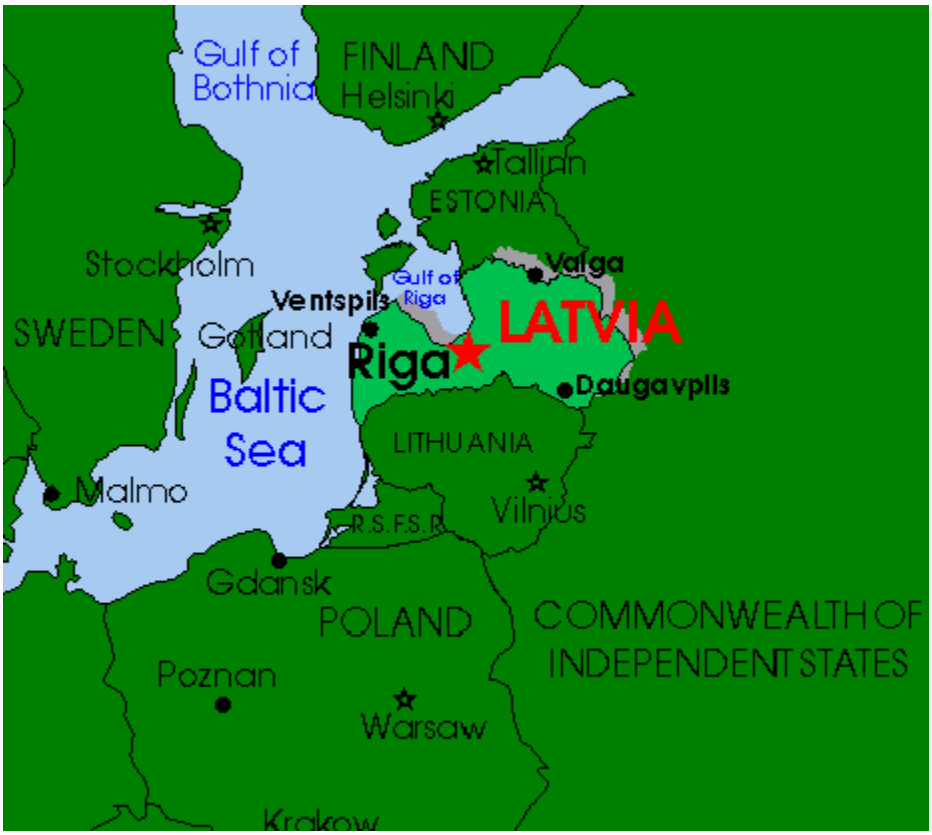
Branches: Lao People's Army (LPA; including naval, aviation, and militia elements), Air Force, National Police Department

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 980,274; fit for military service 528,450; reach military age (18) annually 43,849 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $NA, NA% of GDP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FINLAND
Helsinki
Tallinn
ESTONIA
Stockholm
Valga
Gulf of Riga
Ventspils
LATVIA
SWEDEN
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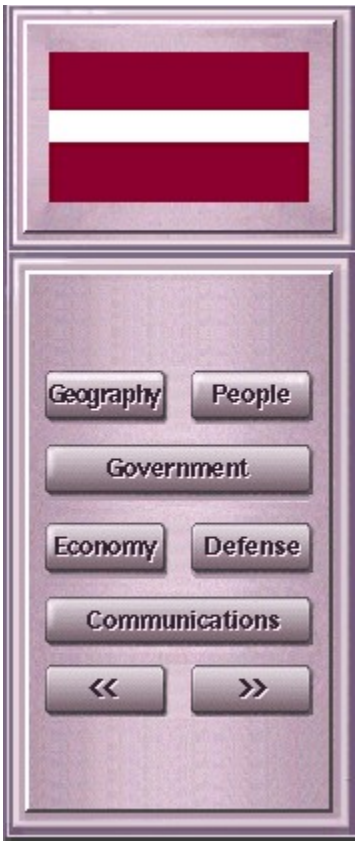
Riga
Daugavpils
Baltic Sea
LITHUANIA
Malmo
Vilnius
R.S.F.S.R.
Gdansk
POLAND
COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES
Poznan
Warsaw
Krakow


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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LATVIA

Geography

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Location: Eastern Europe, bordering on the Baltic Sea, between Sweden and Russia

Area:

total area:	64,100 km2
land area:	64,100 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than West Virginia

Land Boundaries:

total:	1,078 km
Belarus:	141 km
Estonia:	267 km
Lithuania:	453 km
Russia:	217 km

Coastline: 531 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: the Abrene section of border ceded by the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic to Russia in 1944

Climate: maritime; wet, moderate winters

Terrain: low plain

Natural Resources: minimal; amber, peat, limestone, dolomite

Land Use:

arable land:	27%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	13%
forest and woodland:	39%
other:	21%

Irrigated Land: 160 km2 (1990)

Environment: heightened levels of air and water pollution because of a lack of waste conversion equipment; Gulf of Riga and Daugava River heavily polluted; contamination of soil and groundwater with chemicals and petroleum products at military bases

LATVIA

People

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Population: 2,735,573 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.5% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 13.99 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 12.73 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 3.72 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 22 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	69.23 years
male:	64.15 years
female:	74.55 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Latvian(s)
adjective:	Latvian

Ethnic divisions:

Latvian:	51.8%
Russian:	33.8%
Belarusian:	4.5%
Ukrainian:	3.4%
Polish:	2.3%,
other:	4.2%

Religions:

Lutheran:	NA%
Roman Catholic:	NA%
Russian Orthodox:	NA%

Languages:

Latvian (official):	NA%
Lithuanian:	NA%
Russian:	NA%
other:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 9-49 can read and write (1970)

total population:	100%
male:	100%
female:	100%

Labor force: 1.407 million

by occupation:	
industry and construction:	41%
agriculture and forestry:	16%
other:	43% (1990)

LATVIA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Latvia
conventional short form:	Latvia
local long form:	Latvijas Republika
local short form:	Latvija
former:	Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic

Digraph: LG
Type: republic
Capital: Riga
Administrative divisions: none (all districts are under direct republic jurisdiction)
Independence: 6 September 1991 (from Soviet Union)
Constitution: adopted NA May 1922, considering rewriting constitution
Legal system: based on civil law system
National holiday: Independence Day, 18 November (1918)
Political parties and leaders: Democratic Labor Party of Latvia, Juris BOJARS, chairman; Inter-Front of the Working People of Latvia, Igor LOPATIN, chairman (Inter-Front was banned after the coup); Latvian National Movement for Independence, Eduards BERKLAVS, chairman; Latvian Democratic Party, Janis DINEVICS, chairman; Latvian Social Democratic Workers' Party, Uldis BERZINS, chairman; Latvian People's Front, Uldis AUGST-KALNS, chairman; Latvian Liberal Party, Georg LANSMANIS, chairman
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: President: last held October 1988 (next to be held NA); Note - Anatolijs V. GORBUNOVS elected by Supreme Soviet; elected to restyled post of Chairman of the Supreme Council on 3 May 1990; new elections have not been scheduled Supreme Council: last held 18 March 1990 for the Supreme Soviet (next to be held 5-6 June 1993 for the Saeima); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (234 total) Latvian Communist Party 59, Latvian Democratic Workers Party 31, Social Democratic Party of Latvia 4, Green Party of Latvia 7, Latvian Farmers Union 7, Latvian Popular Front 126; Note - the Supreme Council is an interim 201-seats legislative body; a new parliament or Saiema to be elected in June 1993 Congress of Latvia: last held April 1990 (next to be held NA); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (231 total) number of seats by party NA; Note - the Congress of Latvia is a quasi-governmental structure
Executive branch: Chairman of Supreme Council (president), prime minister, cabinet
Legislative branch: unicameral Supreme Council
Judicial branch: Supreme Court
Leaders: Chief of State: Chairman Supreme Council Anatolijs V. GORBUNOVS (since NA October 1988) Head of Government: Prime Minister Ivars GODMANIS (since NA May 1990)
Member of: CBSS, CSCE, EBRD, ECE, FAO, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, ILO, IMF, IOM (observer), ITU, NACC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Ojars KALNINS chancery: 4325 17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20011 telephone: (202) 726-8213 and 8214
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Ints M, SILINS; embassy: Raina Boulevard 7, Riga 226050 mailing address: APO AE 09862 telephone: 0-11 [358] (49) 311-348 (cellular) FAX: [358] (49) 314-665 (cellular), (7) (01-32) 220-502 Note: dialing to the Baltics still requires use of an international operator, unless you use the cellular phone lines
Flag: two horizontal bands of maroon (top and bottom), white (middle, narrower than other two bands)

LATVIA

Economy

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Overview: Latvia is in the process of reforming the centrally planned economy inherited from the former USSR into a market economy. Prices have been freed, and privatization of shops and farms has begun. Latvia lacks natural resources, aside from its arable land and small forests. Its most valuable economic asset is its work force, which is better educated and disciplined than in most of the former Soviet republics. Industrial production is highly diversified, with products ranging from agricultural machinery to consumer electronics. One conspicuous vulnerability: Latvia produces only 10% of its electric power needs. Latvia in the near term must retain key commercial ties to Russia, Belarus, and Ukraine while moving in the long run toward joint ventures with technological support from, and trade ties to the West. Because of the efficiency of its mostly individual farms, Latvians enjoy a diet that is higher in meat, vegetables, and dairy products and lower in grain and potatoes than diets in the 12 non-Baltic republics of the former USSR. Good relations with Russia are threatened by animosity between ethnic Russians (34% of the population) and native Latvians. The cumulative difficulties in replacing old sources of supply and old markets, together with the phasing out of the Russian ruble as the medium of exchange, help account for the sharp 30% drop in GDP in 1992.

National product: GDP $NA

National product real growth rate: -30% (1992)

National product per capita: $NA

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 2% per month (first quarter 1993)

Unemployment rate: 3.6% (March 1993); but large numbers of underemployed workers

Budget: revenues $NA; expenditures $NA, including capital expenditures of $NA

Exports: $NA

commodities:	NA
partners:	NA

Imports: $NA

commodities:	NA
partners:	NA

External debt: $650 million (1991 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate -35% (1992 est.)

Electricity: 2,140,000 kW capacity; 5,800 million kWh produced, 2,125 kWh per capita (1992)

Industries: employs 33% of labor force; highly diversified; dependent on imports for energy, raw materials, and intermediate products; produces buses, vans, street and railroad cars, synthetic fibers, agricultural machinery, fertilizers, washing machines, radios, electronics, pharmaceuticals, processed foods, textiles

Agriculture: employs 16% of labor force; principally dairy farming and livestock feeding; products - meat, milk, eggs, grain, sugar beets, potatoes, vegetables; fishing and fish packing

Illicit drugs: transshipment point for illicit drugs from Central and Southwest Asia to Western Europe; limited producer of illicit opium; mostly for domestic consumption; also produces illicit amphetamines for export

Economic aid: NA
Currency: 1 lat = 100 NA; introduced NA March 1993
Exchange rates: lats per US$1 - 1.32 (March 1993)
Fiscal year: calendar year

LATVIA

Communications

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Railroads: 2,400 km; does not include industrial lines (1990)

Highways: 59,500 km total; 33,000 km hard surfaced 26,500 km earth (1990)

Inland waterways: 300 km perennially navigable

Pipelines: crude oil 750 km, refined products 780 km, natural gas 560 km (1992)

Ports: coastal - Riga, Ventspils, Liepaja; inland - Daugavpils

Merchant marine: 96 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 905,006 GRT/1,178,844 DWT; includes 14 cargo, 27 refrigerated cargo, 2 container, 9 roll-on/roll-off, 44 oil tanker

Airports:

total:	50
useable:	15
with permanent-surface runways:	11
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	7
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	7

Telecommunications: NMT-450 analog cellular network is operational covering Riga, Ventspils, Daugavpils, Rezekne, and Valmiera; broadcast stations - NA; international traffic carried by leased connection to the Moscow international gateway switch and through new independent international automatic telephone exchange in Riga and the Finnish cellular net

LATVIA

Defense Forces

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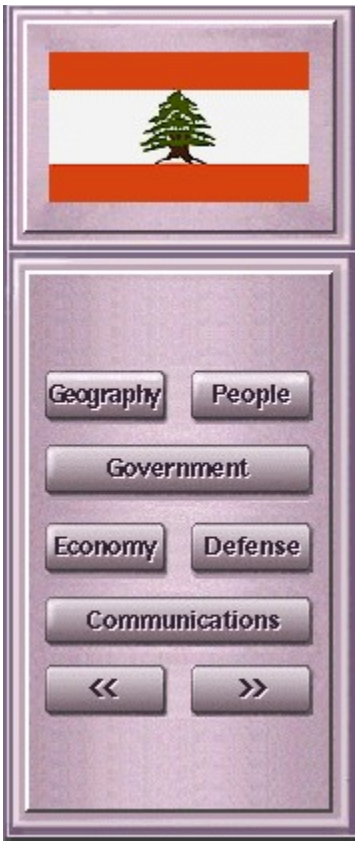
Branches: Ground Forces, Navy, Air Force, Security Forces (internal and border troops), Border Guard, Home Guard (Zemessardze)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 648,273; fit for military service 511,297; reach military age (18) annually 18,767 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: 176 million rubles, 3-5% of GDP; Note - conversion of the military budget into US$ using the current exchange rate could produce misleading results

TURKEY
CYPRUS
Nicosia
Aleppo
SYRIA
LEBANON
Mediterranean
Sea
Beirut
Damascus
Haifa
Golan Heights
IRAQ
ISRAEL
Jerusalem
Amman
West
Bank
EGYPT
JORDAN
SAUDI
ARABIA
Al
Aqabah
Red


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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LEBANON

Geography

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Note: Lebanon has made progress toward rebuilding its political institutions and regaining its national sovereignty since the end of the devastating 16-year civil war in October 1990. Under the Ta'if accord - the blueprint for national reconciliation - the Lebanese have established a more equitable political system, particularly by giving Muslims a greater say in the political process. Since December 1990, the Lebanese have formed three cabinets and conducted the first legislative election in 20 years. Most of the militias have been weakened or disbanded. The Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) has seized vast quantities of weapons used by the militias during the war and extended central government authority over about one-half of the country. Hizballah, the radical Sh'ia party, is the only significant group that retains most of its weapons. Foreign forces still occupy areas of Lebanon. Israel continues to support a proxy militia, The Army of South Lebanon (ASL), along a narrow stretch of territory contiguous to its border. The ASL's enclave encompasses this self-declared security zone and about 20 kilometers north to the strategic town of Jazzine. As of December 1992, Syria maintained about 30,000 troops in Lebanon. These troops are based mainly in Beirut, North Lebanon, and the Bekaa Valley. Syria's deployment was legitimized by the Arab League early in Lebanon's civil war and in the Ta'if accord. Citing the continued weakness of the LAF, Beirut's requests, and failure of the Lebanese Government to implement all of the constitutional reforms in the Ta'if accord, Damascus has so far refused to withdraw its troops from Beirut.

Location: Middle East, in the eastern Mediterranean Sea, between Israel and Syria

Area:

total area:	10,400 km2
land area:	10,230 km2
comparative area:	about 0.8 times the size of Connecticut

Land Boundaries:

total:	454 km
Israel:	79 km
Syria:	375 km

Coastline: 225 km

Maritime Claims:

territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: separated from Israel by the 1949 Armistice Line; Israeli troops in southern Lebanon since June 1982; Syrian troops in northern, central, and eastern Lebanon since October 1976

Climate: Mediterranean; mild to cool, wet winters with hot, dry summers; Lebanon mountians experience heavy winter snows

Terrain: narrow coastal plain; Al Biqa' (Bekaa Valley) separates Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon Mountains

Natural Resources: limestone, iron ore, salt, water-surplus state in a water-deficit region

Land Use:

arable land:	21%

permanent crops:	9%
meadows and pastures:	1%
forest and woodland:	8%
other:	61%

Irrigated Land: 860 km2 (1989 est.)
Environment: rugged terrain historically helped isolate, protect, and develop numerous factional groups based on religion, clan, ethnicity; deforestation; soil erosion; air and water pollution; desertification
Note: Nahr al Litani only major river in Near East not crossing an international boundary

LEBANON

People

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Population: 3,552,369 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 1.81% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 27.86 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 6.66 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -3.1 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 41 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	69.01 years
male:	66.63 years
female:	71.52 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.47 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Lebanese (singular and plural)
adjective:	Lebanese

Ethnic divisions:

Arab:	95%
Armenian:	4%
other:	1%

Religions:

Islam:	70%

Note: 5 legally recognized Islamic groups:

Alawite or Nusayri:	NA%
Druze:	NA%
Isma'ilite:	NA%
Shi'a:	NA%
Sunni:	NA%
Christian:	30%

Note: 11 legally recognized Christian groups:

4 Orthodox Christian:	NA%
6 Catholic:	NA%
1 Protestant:	NA%
Judaism:	NEGL%

Languages:

Arabic (official):	NA%
French (official):	NA%
Armenian:	NA%
English:	NA%

Literacy:

Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	80%
male:	88%
female:	73%

Labor force: 650,000

by occupation:

industry, commerce, and services:	79%
agriculture:	11%
government:	10% (1985)

LEBANON

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Lebanon
conventional short form:	Lebanon
local long form:	Al Jumhuriyah al Lubnaniyah
local short form:	none

Digraph: LE

Type: republic

Capital: Beirut

Administrative divisions: 5 governorates (muhafazat, singular - muhafazah); Al Biqa, 'Al Janub, Ash Shamal, Bayrut, Jabal Lubnan

Independence: 22 November 1943 (from League of Nations mandate under French administration)

Constitution: 26 May 1926 (amended)

Legal system: mixture of Ottoman law, canon law, Napoleonic code, and civil law; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 22 November (1943)

Political parties and leaders: political party activity is organized along largely sectarian lines; numerous political groupings exist, consisting of individual political figures and followers motivated by religious, clan, and economic considerations

Suffrage: 21 years of age; compulsory for all males; authorized for women at age 21 with elementary education

Elections: National Assembly: Lebanon's first legislative election in 20 years was held in the summer of 1992; the National Assembly is composed of 128 deputies, one-half Christian and one-half Muslim; its mandate expires in 1996

Executive branch: president, prime minister, Cabinet; Note - by custom, the president is a Maronite Christian, the prime minister is a Sunni Muslim, and the speaker of the legislature is a Shi'a Muslim

Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly (Arabic - Majlis Alnuwab, French - Assemblee Nationale)

Judicial branch: four Courts of Cassation (three courts for civil and commercial cases and one court for criminal cases)

Leaders: Chief of State: President Ilyas HARAWI (since 24 November 1989) Head of Government: Prime Minister Rafiq HARIRI (since 22 October 1992)

Member of: ABEDA, AFESD, AL, AMF, CCC, ESCWA, FAO, G-24, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OIC, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNRWA, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Simon KARAM chancery: 2560 28th Street NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 939-6300 consulates general: Detroit, New York, and Los Angeles

US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Ryan C. CROCKER mailing embassy: Antelias, Beirut address: P. O. Box 70-840, Beirut, or Box B, FPO AE 09836 telephone: [961] 417774 or 415802, 415803, 402200, 403300
Flag: three horizontal bands of red (top), white (double width), and red with a green and brown cedar tree centered in the white band

LEBANON

Economy

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Overview: Since 1975 civil war has seriously damaged Lebanon's economic infrastructure, cut national output by half, and all but ended Lebanon's position as a Middle Eastern entrepot and banking hub. Following October 1990, however, a tentative peace has enabled the central government to begin restoring control in Beirut, collect taxes, and regain access to key port and government facilities. The battered economy has also been propped up by a financially sound banking system and resilient small- and medium-scale manufacturers. Family remittances, banking transactions, manufactured and farm exports, the narcotics trade, and international emergency aid are main sources of foreign exchange. In the relatively settled year of 1991, industrial production, agricultural output, and exports showed substantial gains. The further rebuilding of the war-ravaged country was delayed in 1992 because of an upturn in political wrangling. Hope for restoring economic momentum in 1993 rests with the new, business-oriented Prime Minister HARIRI.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $4.8 billion (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate: NA%

National product per capita: $1,400 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 100% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: 35% (1991 est.)

Budget: revenues $533 million; expenditures $1.3 billion, including capital expenditures of $NA (1991 est.)

Exports: $490 million (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

agricultural products:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%
textiles:	NA%
precious and semiprecious metals and jewelry:	NA%
metals and metal products:	NA%

partners:

Saudi Arabia:	21%
Switzerland:	9.5%
Jordan:	6%
Kuwait:	12%
US:	5%

Imports: $3.7 billion (c.i.f., 1991)

commodities:

Consumer goods:	NA%
machinery and transport equipment:	NA%
petroleum products:	NA%

partners:

Italy:	14%

France:	12%
US:	6%
Turkey:	5%
Saudi Arabia:	3%

External debt: $400 million (1992 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate NA%
Electricity: 1,300,000 kW capacity; 3,413 million kWh produced, 990 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: banking, food processing, textiles, cement, oil refining, chemicals, jewelry, some metal fabricating
Agriculture: accounts for about one-third of GDP; principal products - citrus fruits, vegetables, potatoes, olives, tobacco, hemp (hashish), sheep, goats; not self-sufficient in grain
Illicit drugs: illicit producer of opium, hashish, and heroin for the international drug trade; opium poppy production in Al Biqa almost completely eradicated this year; hashish production is shipped to Western Europe, Israel, US, the Middle East, and South America
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-88), $356 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $664 million; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $962 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $9 million
Currency: 1 Lebanese pound (#L) = 100 piasters
Exchange rates: Lebanese pounds (#L) per US$1 - 1,742.00 (April 1993), 1,712.80 (1992), 928.23 (1991), 695.09 (1990), 496.69 (1989), 409.23 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

LEBANON

Communications

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Railroads: system in disrepair, considered inoperable

Highways: 7,300 km total; 6,200 km paved, 450 km gravel and crushed stone, 650 km improved earth

Pipelines: crude oil 72 km (none in operation)

Ports: Beirut, Tripoli, Ra'Sil'ata, Juniyah, Sidon, Az Zahrani, Tyre, Jubayl, Shikka Jadidah

Merchant marine: 63 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 270,505 GRT/403,328 DWT; includes 39 cargo, 1 refrigerated cargo, 2 vehicle carrier, 3 roll-on/roll-off, 1 container, 9 livestock carrier, 2 chemical tanker, 1 specialized tanker, 4 bulk, 1 combination bulk

Airports:

total:	9
usable:	8
with permanent-surface runways:	6
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	3
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	2

Telecommunications: telecommunications system severely damaged by civil war; rebuilding still underway; 325,000 telephones (95 telephones per 1,000 persons); domestic traffic carried primarily by microwave radio relay and a small amount of cable; international traffic by satellite - 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT earth station and 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station (erratic operations), coaxial cable to Syria; microwave radio relay to Syria but inoperable beyond Syria to Jordan, 3 submarine coaxial cables; broadcast stations - 5 AM, 3 FM, 13 TV (numerous AM and FM stations are operated sporadically by various factions)

LEBANON

Defense Forces

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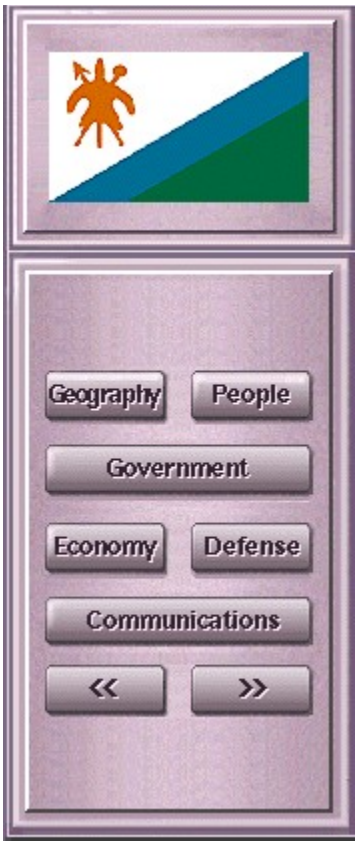
Branches: Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF; including Army, Navy, and Air Force)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 798,299; fit for military service 495,763 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $271 million, 8.2% of GDP (1992 budget)

ZAMBIA
Harare
ZIMBABWE
Beira
NAMIBIA
Bulawayo
BOTSWANA
Gaborone
Pretoria
MOZAMBIQUE
Maputo
SWAZILAND
Maseru
Durban
LESOTHO
SOUTH
AFRICA
Port Elizabeth
Indian
Ocean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LESOTHO

Geography

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Location: Southern Africa, an enclave of South Africa

Area:

total area:	30,350 km2
land area:	30,350 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than Maryland

Land Boundaries:

total:	909 km
South Africa:	909 km

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

Maritime Claims: none; landlocked

International Disputes: none

Climate: temperate; cool to cold, dry winters; hot, wet summers

Terrain: mostly highland with some plateaus, hills, and mountains

Natural Resources: some diamonds and other minerals, water, agricultural and grazing land

Land Use:

arable land:	10%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	66%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	24%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: population pressure forcing settlement in marginal areas results in overgrazing, severe soil erosion, soil exhaustion; desertification

Note: landlocked; surrounded by South Africa; Highlands Water Project will control, store, and redirect water to South Africa

LESOTHO

People

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Population: 1,896,484 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.52% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 34.64 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 9.44 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 71.5 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	61.73 years
male:	59.91 years
female:	63.6 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 4.6 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Mosotho (singular), Basotho (plural)
adjective:	Basotho

Ethnic divisions:

Sotho:	99.7%
Europeans:	1,600
Asians:	800

Religions:

Christian:	80%
rest indigenous beliefs:	NA%

Languages:

Sesotho (southern Sotho):	NA%
English (official):	NA%
Zulu:	NA%
Xhosa:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1966)

total population:	59%
male:	44%
female:	68%

Labor force: 689,000 economically active
by occupation:
86.2% of resident population engaged in subsistence agriculture; roughly 60% of active male labor force works in South Africa

LESOTHO

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Kingdom of Lesotho
conventional short form:	Lesotho
former:	Basutoland

Digraph: LT

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Maseru

Administrative divisions: 10 districts; Berea, Butha-Buthe, Leribe, Mafeteng, Maseru, Mohale's Hoek, Mokhotlong, Qacha's Nek, Quthing, Thaba-Tseka

Independence: 4 October 1966 (from UK)

Constitution: 4 October 1966, suspended January 1970

Legal system: based on English common law and Roman-Dutch law; judicial review of legislative acts in High Court and Court of Appeal; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 4 October (1966)

Political parties and leaders: Basotho National Party (BNP), Evaristus SEKHONYANA; Basutoland Congress Party (BCP), Ntsu MOKHEHLE; National Independent Party (NIP), A. C. MANYELI; Marematlou Freedom Party (MFP), Vincent MALEBO; United Democratic Party, Charles MOFELI; Communist Party of Lesotho (CPL), JCOB M. KENA

Suffrage: 21 years of age; universal

Elections: National Assembly: dissolved following the military coup in January 1986; military has pledged elections will take place in March 1993

Executive branch: monarch, chairman of the Military Council, Military Council, Council of Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch: none - the bicameral Parliament was dissolved following the military coup in January 1986; Note - a National Constituent Assembly convened in June 1990 to rewrite the constitution and debate issues of national importance, but it has no legislative authority

Judicial branch: High Court, Court of Appeal

Leaders: Chief of State: King LETSIE III (since 12 November 1990 following dismissal of his father, exiled King MOSHOESHOE II, by Maj. Gen. LEKHANYA) Head of Government: Chairman of the Military Council Gen. Elias Phisoana RAMAEMA (since 30 April 1991)

Member of: ACP, AfDB, C, CCC, ECA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, SACU, SADC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Designate Teboho KITLEI chancery: 2511 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 797-5534

US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Leonard H.O. SPEARMAN, Sr. embassy: address NA, Maseru mailing address: P. O. Box 333, Maseru 100 Lesotho telephone: [266] 312-666 FAX: (266) 310-116

Flag: divided diagonally from the lower hoist side corner; the upper half is white bearing the brown silhouette of a large shield with crossed spear and club; the lower half is a diagonal blue band with a green triangle in the corner

LESOTHO

Economy

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Overview: Small, landlocked, and mountainous, Lesotho has no important natural resources other than water. Its economy is based on agriculture, light manufacturing, and remittances from laborers employed in South Africa ($439 million in 1991). The great majority of households gain their livelihoods from subsistence farming and migrant labor. Manufacturing depends largely on farm products to support the milling, canning, leather, and jute industries; other industries include textile, clothing, and construction (in particular, a major water improvement project which will permit the sale of water to South Africa). Industry's share of GDP rose from 6% in 1982 to 15% in 1989. Political and economic instability in South Africa raises uncertainty for Lesotho's economy, especially with respect to migrant worker remittances - recently the equivalent of nearly three-fourths of domestic output.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $620 million (1991 est.) Note: GNP of $1.0 billion (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate: 5.3% (1991 est.); GNP 2.2% (1991 est.)

National product per capita: $340 (1991 est.); GNP $570 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 17.9% (1991)

Unemployment rate: at least 55% among adult males (1991 est.)

Budget: revenues $388 million; expenditures $399 million, including capital expenditures of $132 million (FY93)

Exports: $57 million (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

wool:	NA%
mohair:	NA%
wheat:	NA%
cattle:	NA%
peas:	NA%
beans:	NA%
corn:	NA%
hides:	NA%
skins:	NA%
baskets:	NA%

partners:

South Africa:	53%
EC:	30%
North and South America:	13% (1989)

Imports: $805 million (c.i.f., 1991)

commodities:

mainly corn:	NA%
building materials:	NA%
clothing:	NA%

vehicles:	NA%
machinery:	NA%
medicines:	NA%
petroleum:	NA%
partners:	
South Africa:	95%
EC:	2% (1989)

External debt: $358 million (for public sector) (December 1990/91 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate 5.0% (1991 est.); accounts for 11% of GDP
Electricity: power supplied by South Africa
Industries: food, beverages, textiles, handicrafts, tourism
Agriculture: accounts for 19% of GDP (1990 est.) and employs 60-70% of all households; exceedingly primitive, mostly subsistence farming and livestock; principal crops corn, wheat, pulses, sorghum, barley
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $268 million; US, $10.3 million (1992), $10.1 million (1993 est.); Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $819 million; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $4 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $14 million
Currency: 1 loti (L) = 100 lisente
Exchange rates: maloti (M) per US$1 - 3.1576 (May 1993), 2.8497 (1992), 2.7563 (1991), 2.5863 (1990), 2.6166 (1989), 2.2611 (1988); Note - the Basotho loti is at par with the South African rand
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

LESOTHO

Communications

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Railroads: 2.6 km; owned, operated by, and included in the statistics of South Africa

Highways: 7,215 km total; 572 km paved; 2,337 km crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; 1,806 km improved earth, 2,500 km unimproved earth

Airports:

total:	28
usable:	28
with permanent-surface runways:	3
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	1
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	2

Telecommunications: rudimentary system consisting of a few landlines, a small microwave system, and minor radio communications stations; 5,920 telephones; broadcast stations - 3 AM, 2 FM, 1 TV; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

LESOTHO

Defense Forces

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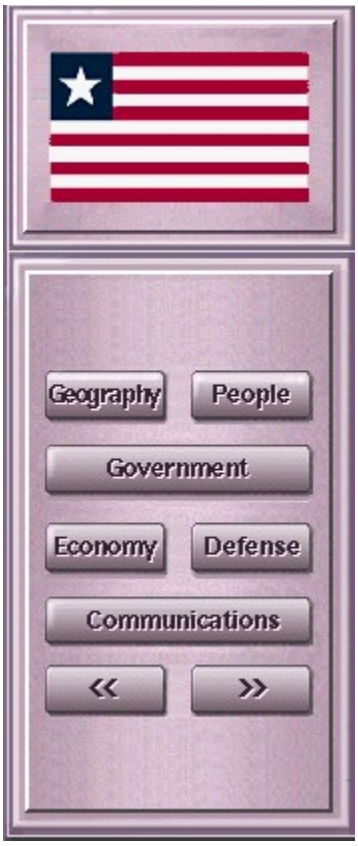
Branches: Royal Lesotho Defense Force (RLDF; including Army, Air Wing), Royal Lesotho Mounted Police

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 422,802; fit for military service 228,102 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $55 million, 13% of GDP (1990 est.)

SENEGAL
THE
GAMBIA
MALI
BURKINA
GUINEA
BISSAU
GUINEA
IVORY
COAST
TOGO
SIERRA
LEONE
Monrovia
GHANA
LIBERIA
South Atlantic Ocean
0
500
Miles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LIBERIA

Geography

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Location: Western Africa, bordering the North Pacific Ocean between Cote d'Ivoire and Sierra Leone

Area:

total area:	111,370 km2
land area:	96,320 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than Tennessee

Land Boundaries:

total:	1,585 km
Guinea:	563 km
Cote d'Ivoire:	716 km
Sierra Leone:	306 km

Coastline: 579 km

Maritime Claims:

continental shelf:	200 m depth or to depth of exploitation
territorial sea:	200 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical; hot, humid; dry winters with hot days and cool to cold nights; wet, cloudy summers with frequent heavy showers

Terrain: mostly flat to rolling coastal plains rising to rolling plateau and low mountains in northeast

Natural Resources: iron ore, timber, diamonds, gold

Land Use:

arable land:	1%
permanent crops:	3%
meadows and pastures:	2%
forest and woodland:	39%
other:	55%

Irrigated Land: 20 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: West Africa's largest tropical rain forest, subject to deforestation

LIBERIA

People

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Population: 2,874,881 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 3.37% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 43.9 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 12.38 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 2.15 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 115.9 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	57.28 years
male:	54.88 years
female:	59.76 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.42 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Liberian(s)
adjective:	Liberian

Ethnic divisions:
Note: indigenous African tribes 95% (including Kpelle, Bassa, Gio, Kru, Grebo, Mano, Krahn, Gola, Gbandi, Loma, Kissi, Vai, and Bella) Americo-Liberians 5% (descendants of repatriated slaves)

Religions:

traditional:	70%
Muslim:	20%
Christian:	10%

Languages:

English:	20% (official)

Note: Niger-Congo language group - about 20 local languages come from this group

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	40%
male:	50%
female:	29%

Labor force: 510,000 including 220,000 in the monetary economy
by occupation:

agriculture:	70.5%
services:	10.8%
industry and commerce:	4.5%
other:	14.2%

Note: non-African foreigners hold about 95% of the top-level management and engineering jobs;

52% of population of working age

LIBERIA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: Republic of Liberia
conventional short form: Liberia

Digraph: LI

Type: republic

Capital: Monrovia Administrative divisions: 13 counties; Bomi, Bong, Grand Bassa, Cape Mount, Grand Gedeh, Grand Kru, Lofa, Margibi, Maryland, Montserrado, Nimba, River Cess, Sinoe

Independence: 26 July 1847

Constitution: 6 January 1986

Legal system: dual system of statutory law based on Anglo-American common law for the modern sector and customary law based on unwritten tribal practices for indigenous sector

National holiday: Independence Day, 26 July (1847)

Political parties and leaders: National Democratic Party of Liberia (NDPL), Augustus CAINE, chairman; Liberian Action Party (LAP), Emmanuel KOROMAH, chairman; Unity Party (UP), Carlos SMITH, chairman; United People's Party (UPP), Gabriel Baccus MATTHEWS, chairman

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: President: last held on 15 October 1985 (next to be held NA); results - Gen. Dr. Samuel Kanyon DOE (NDPL) 50.9%, Jackson DOE (LAP) 26.4%, other 22.7%; Note - President Doe was killed by rebel forces on 9 September 1990 Senate: last held on 15 October 1985 (next to be held NA); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (26 total) NDPL 21, LAP 3, UP 1, UPP 1 House of Representatives: last held on 15 October 1985 (next to be held NA); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (64 total) NDPL 51, LAP 8, UP 3, UPP 2

Executive branch: president, vice president, Cabinet

Legislative branch: bicameral National Assembly consists of an upper house or Senate and a lower house or House of Representatives

Judicial branch: People's Supreme Court

Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: interim President Dr. Amos SAWYER (since 15 November 1990) Note: this is an interim government appointed by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) that will be replaced after elections are held under a West African-brokered peace plan; a rebel faction led by Charles TAYLOR is challenging the SAWYER government's legitimacy; former president, Gen. Dr. Samuel Kanyon DOE, was killed on 9 September 1990 by Prince Y. JOHNSON

Member of: ACP, AfDB, CCC, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador James TARPEH chancery: 5201 16th Street NW, Washington, DC 20011 telephone: (202) 723-0437 through 0440 consulate general: New York

US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador William H. TWADDELL embassy: 111 United Nations Drive, Monrovia mailing address: P. O. Box 98, Monrovia, or APO AE 09813 telephone: [231] 222991 through 222994 FAX: (231) 223710
Flag: 11 equal horizontal stripes of red (top and bottom) alternating with white; there is a white five-pointed star on a blue square in the upper hoist-side corner; the design was based on the US flag

LIBERIA

Economy

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Overview: Civil war since 1990 has destroyed much of Liberia's economy, especially the infrastructure in and around Monrovia. Businessmen have fled the country, taking capital and expertise with them. Many will not return. Richly endowed with water, mineral resources, forests, and a climate favorable to agriculture, Liberia had been a producer and exporter of basic products, while local manufacturing, mainly foreign owned, had been small in scope. Political instability threatens prospects for economic reconstruction and repatriation of some 750,000 Liberian refugees who have fled to neighboring countries. The political impasse between the interim government and rebel leader Charles Taylor has prevented restoration of normal economic life, including the re-establishment of a strong central government with effective economic development programs.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $988 million (1988)

National product real growth rate: 1.5% (1988)

National product per capita: $400 (1988)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 12% (1989)

Unemployment rate: 43% urban (1988)

Budget: revenues $242.1 million; expenditures $435.4 million, including capital expenditures of $29.5 million (1989)

Exports: $505 million (f.o.b., 1989 est.)

commodities:

iron ore:	61%
rubber:	20%
timber:	11%
coffee:	NA%

partners:

US:	NA%
EC:	NA%
Netherlands:	NA%

Imports: $394 million (c.i.f., 1989 est.)

commodities:

rice:	NA%
mineral fuels:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%
machinery:	NA%
transportation equipment:	NA%
other foodstuffs:	NA%

partners:US NA%EC NA%Japan NA%China NA%Netherlands NA%ECOWAS NA%

External debt: $1.6 billion (December 1990 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 1.5% in manufacturing (1987); accounts for 22% of GDP
Electricity: 410,000 kW capacity; 750 million kWh produced, 275 kWh per capita (1991)
Industries: rubber processing, food processing, construction materials, furniture, palm oil processing, mining (iron ore, diamonds)
Agriculture: accounts for about 40% of GDP (including fishing and forestry); principal products - rubber, timber, coffee, cocoa, rice, cassava, palm oil, sugarcane, bananas, sheep, goats; not self-sufficient in food, imports 25% of rice consumption
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $665 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $870 million; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $25 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $77 million
Currency: 1 Liberian dollar (L$) = 100 cents
Exchange rates: Liberian dollars (L$) per US$1 - 1.00 (fixed rate since 1940); unofficial parallel exchange rate of L$7 = US$1, January 1992
Fiscal year: calendar year

LIBERIA

Communications

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Railroads: 480 km total; 328 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 152 km 1.067-meter narrow gauge; all lines single track; rail systems owned and operated by foreign steel and financial interests in conjunction with Liberian Government

Highways: 10,087 km total; 603 km bituminous treated, 2,848 km all weather, 4,313 km dry weather; there are also 2,323 km of private, laterite-surfaced roads open to public use, owned by rubber and timber companies

Ports: Monrovia, Buchanan, Greenville, Harper (or Cape Palmas)

Merchant marine: 1,618 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 57,769,476 DWT/ 101,391,576 DWT; includes 20 passenger, 1 short-sea passenger, 132 cargo, 56 refrigerated cargo, 21 roll-on/roll-off, 58 vehicle carrier, 97 container, 3 barge carrier, 499 oil tanker, 108 chemical, 68 combination ore/oil, 62 liquefied gas, 6 specialized tanker, 456 bulk, 31 combination bulk; Note - a flag of convenience registry; all ships are foreign owned; the top 4 owning flags are US 16%, Japan 14%, Norway 11%, and Hong Kong 9%

Airports:

total:	59
usable:	41
with permanent-surface runways:	2
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	1
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	4

Telecommunications: telephone and telegraph service via radio relay network; main center is Monrovia; broadcast stations - 3 AM, 4 FM, 5 TV; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station; most telecommunications services inoperable due to insurgency movement

LIBERIA

Defense Forces

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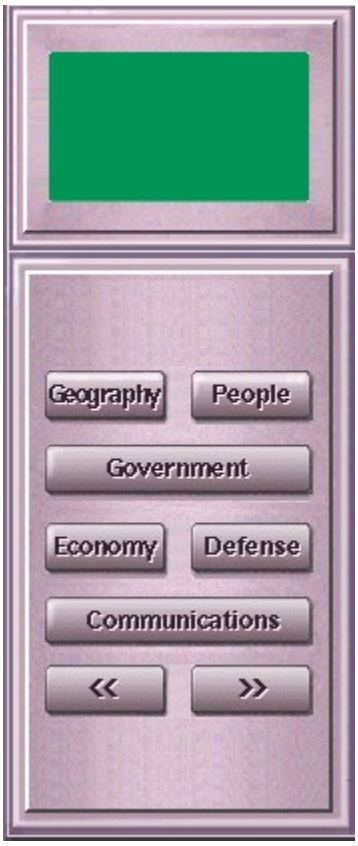
Branches: the ultimate structure of the Liberian military force will depend on who is the victor in the ongoing civil war

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 684,681; fit for military service 365,518 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $NA, NA% of GDP

Mediterranean Sea
Tunis
TUNISIA
Tripoli
Banghazi
Cairo
ALGERIA
LIBYA
EGYPT
Red
Sea
Al Jawt
NIGER
Faya-Largeau
SUDAN
Port
Sudan
Agadez
CHAD
Khartoum
Al Fashir
N' Djamena


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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LIBYA

Geography

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Location: Northern Africa, on the southern coast of the Mediterranean Sea, between Egypt and Tunisia

Area:

total area:	1,759,540 km2
land area:	1,759,540 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than Alaska

Land Boundaries:

total:	4,383 km
Algeria:	982 km
Chad:	1,055 km
Egypt:	1,150 km
Niger:	354 km
Sudan:	383 km
Tunisia:	459 km

Coastline: 1,770 km

Maritime Claims:

territorial sea:	12 nm

Gulf of Sidra closing line:
32 degrees 30 minutes north

International Disputes: claims and occupies the Aozou Strip in northern Chad; maritime boundary dispute with Tunisia; Libya claims part of northern Niger and part of southeastern Algeria

Climate: Mediterranean along coast; dry, extreme desert interior

Terrain: mostly barren, flat to undulating plains, plateaus, depressions

Natural Resources: petroleum, natural gas, gypsum

Land Use:

arable land:	2%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	8%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	90%

Irrigated Land: 2,420 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: hot, dry, dust-laden ghibli is a southern wind lasting one to four days in spring and fall; desertification; sparse natural surface-water resources

Note: the Great Manmade River Project, the largest water development scheme in the world, is being built to bring water from large aquifers under the Sahara to coastal cities

LIBYA

People

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Population: 4,872,598 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 3.73% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 45.66 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 8.37 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 65.5 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	63.47 years
male:	61.35 years
female:	65.7 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.44 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Libyan(s)
adjective:	Libyan

Ethnic divisions:

Berber and Arab:	97%
Greeks:	NA%
Maltese:	NA%
Italians:	NA%
Egyptians:	NA%
Pakistanis:	NA%
Turks:	NA%
Indians:	NA%
Tunisians:	NA%

Religions:

Sunni Muslim:	97%

Languages:
Note: Arabic, Italian, English, all are widely understood in the major cities

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	64%
male:	75%
female:	50%

Labor force:
1 million includes about 280,000 resident foreigners
by occupation:

industry:	31%

services:	27%
government:	24%
agriculture:	18%

LIBYA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
conventional short form: Libya
local long form: Al Jumahiriyah al Arabiyah al Libiyah ash Shabiyah al Ishirakiyah
local short form: none

Digraph: LY

Type: Jamahiriya (a state of the masses) in theory, governed by the populace through local councils; in fact, a military dictatorship

Capital: Tripoli

Administrative divisions: 25 municipalities (baladiyah, singular - baladiyat); Ajdabiya, Al 'Aziziyah, Al Fatih, Al Jabal al Akhdar, Al Jufrah, Al Khums, Al Kufrah, An Nuqat al Khams, Ash Shati', Awbari, Az Zawiyah, Banghazi, Darnah, Ghadamis, Gharyan, Misratah, Murzuq, Sabha, Sawfajjin, Surt, Tarabulus, Tarhunah, Tubruq, Yafran, Zlitan

Independence: 24 December 1951 (from Italy)

Constitution: 11 December 1969, amended 2 March 1977

Legal system: based on Italian civil law system and Islamic law; separate religious courts; no constitutional provision for judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Revolution Day, 1 September (1969)

Political parties and leaders: none

Other political or pressure groups: various Arab nationalist movements and the Arab Socialist Resurrection (Ba'th) party with almost negligible memberships may be functioning clandestinely, as well as some Islamic elements

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal and compulsory

Elections: national elections are indirect through a hierarchy of peoples' committees

Executive branch: revolutionary leader, chairman of the General People's Committee (premier), General People's Committee (cabinet)

Legislative branch: unicameral General People's Congress

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Leaders: Chief of State: Revolutionary Leader Col. Mu'ammar Abu Minyar al-QADHAFI (since 1 September 1969) Head of Government: Chairman of the General People's Committee (Premier) Abu Zayd 'umar DURDA (since 7 October 1990)

Member of: ABEDA, AfDB, AFESD, AL, AMF, AMU, CAEU, CCC, ECA, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAPEC, OAU, OIC, OPEC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US: none

US diplomatic representation: none

Flag: plain green; green is the traditional color of Islam (the state religion)

LIBYA

Economy

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Overview: The socialist-oriented economy depends primarily upon revenues from the oil sector, which contributes practically all export earnings and about one-third of GDP. In 1990 per capita GDP was the highest in Africa at $5,410, but GDP growth rates have slowed and fluctuate sharply in response to changes in the world oil market. Import restrictions and inefficient resource allocations have led to shortages of basic goods and foodstuffs, although the reopening of the Libyan-Tunisian border in April 1988 and the Libyan-Egyptian border in December 1989 have eased shortages. Austerity budgets and a lack of trained technicians have undermined the government's ability to implement a number of planned infrastructure development projects. Windfall revenues from the hike in world oil prices in late 1990 improved the foreign payments position and resulted in a current account surplus for the first time in five years. The nonoil manufacturing and construction sectors, which account for about 20% of GDP, have expanded from processing mostly agricultural products to include petrochemicals, iron, steel, and aluminum. Although agriculture accounts for only 5% of GDP, it employs about 20% of the labor force. Climatic conditions and poor soils severely limit farm output, and Libya imports about 75% of its food requirements.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $26.1 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: 0.2% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $5,800 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 7% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $8.1 billion; expenditures $9.8 billion, including capital expenditures of $3.1 billion (1989 est.)

Exports: $9.71 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities:

crude oil:	NA%
refined petroleum products:	NA%
natural gas:	NA%

partners:

Italy:	NA%
former USSR:	NA%
Germany:	NA%
Spain:	NA%
France:	NA%
Belgium/Luxembourg:	NA%
Turkey:	NA%

Imports: $8.66 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities:

machinery:	NA%
transport equipment:	NA%

food:	NA%
manufactured goods:	NA%

partners:

Italy:	NA%
former USSR:	NA%
Germany:	NA%
UK:	NA%
Japan:	NA%
Korea:	NA%

External debt: $3.5 billion excluding military debt (1991 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate 10.5%; accounts for 7.6% of GDP (not including oil) (1990)
Electricity: 4,935,000 kW capacity; 14,385 million kWh produced, 2,952 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: petroleum, food processing, textiles, handicrafts, cement
Agriculture: 5% of GNP; cash crops - wheat, barley, olives, dates, citrus fruits, peanuts; 75% of food is imported
Economic aid: Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-87), $242 million; no longer a recipient
Currency: 1 Libyan dinar (LD) = 1,000 dirhams
Exchange rates: Libyan dinars (LD) per US$1 - 0.2998 (January 1993), 0.3013 (1992), 0.2684 (1991), 0.2699 (1990), 0.2922 (1989), 0.2853 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

LIBYA

Communications

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Railroads: Libya has had no railroad in operation since 1965, all previous systems having been dismantled; current plans are to construct a standard gauge (1.435 m) line from the Tunisian frontier to Tripoli and Misratah, then inland to Sabha, center of a mineral rich area, but there has been no progress; other plans made jointly with Egypt would establish a rail line from As Sallum, Egypt to Tobruk with completion set for mid-1994, progress unknown

Highways: 19,300 km total; 10,800 km bituminous/bituminous treated, 8,500 km crushed stone or earth

Inland waterways: none

Pipelines: crude oil 4,383 km; natural gas 1,947 km; petroleum products 443 km (includes liquified petroleum gas 256 km)

Ports: Tobruk, Tripoli, Banghazi, Misratah, Marsa al Burayqah, Ra's Lanuf, Ra's al Unif

Merchant marine: 32 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 694,883 GRT/1,215,494 DWT; includes 4 short-sea passenger, 11 cargo, 4 roll-on/roll-off, 10 oil tanker, 1 chemical tanker, 2 liquefied gas

Airports:

total:	138
usable:	124
with permanent-surface runways:	56
with runways over 3,659 m:	9
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	27
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	47

Telecommunications: modern telecommunications system using radio relay, coaxial cable, tropospheric scatter, and domestic satellite stations; 370,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 17 AM, 3 FM, 12 TV; satellite earth stations - 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT, 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT, and 14 domestic; submarine cables to France and Italy; radio relay to Tunisia and Egypt; tropospheric scatter to Greece; planned ARABSAT and Intersputnik satellite stations

LIBYA

Defense Forces

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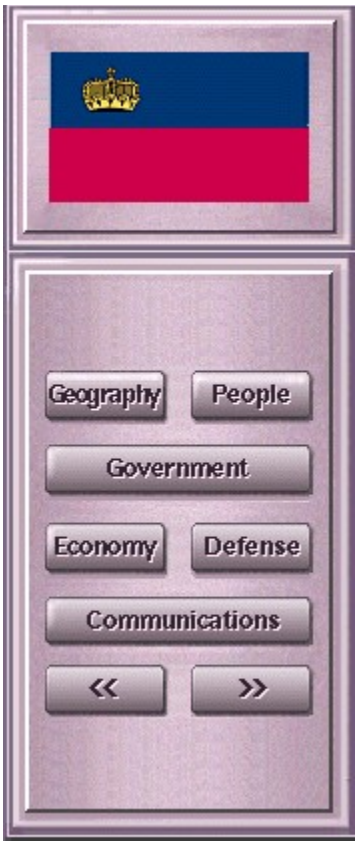
Branches: Armed Peoples of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah (including Army, Navy, Air and Air Defense Command)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,058,134; fit for military service 628,285; reach military age (17) annually 50,997 (1993 est.); conscription now being implemented

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $3.3 billion, 15% of GDP (1989 est.)

BELGIUM
LUX.
CZECH REPUBLIC
FRANCE
GERMANY
LIECHTENSTEIN
AUSTRIA
SWITZERLAND
VADUZ
SLOVENIA
ITALY
Adriatic Sea
MONACO


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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LIECHTENSTEIN

Geography

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Location: Western Europe, between Austria and Switzerland

Area:

total area:	160 km2
land area:	160 km2
comparative area:	about 0.9 times the size of Washington, DC

Land Boundaries:

total:	78 km
Austria:	37 km
Switzerland:	41 km

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

Maritime Claims: none; landlocked

International Disputes: claims 620 square miles of Czech territory confiscated from its royal family in 1918; the Czech Republic insists that restitution does not go back before February 1948, when the Communists seized power

Climate: continental; cold, cloudy winters with frequent snow or rain; cool to moderately warm, cloudy, humid summers

Terrain: mostly mountainous (Alps) with Rhine Valley in western third

Natural Resources: hydroelectric potential

Land Use:

arable land:	25%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	38%
forest and woodland:	19%
other:	18%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: variety of microclimatic variations based on elevation

Note: landlocked

LIECHTENSTEIN

People

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Population: 29,894 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 1.32% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 13.15 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 6.62 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 6.66 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 5.3 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	77.29 years
male:	73.65 years
female:	80.9 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.45 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Liechtensteiner(s)
adjective:	Liechtenstein

Ethnic divisions:

Alemannic:	95%
Italian and other:	5%

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	87.3%
Protestant:	8.3%
unknown:	1.6%
other:	2.8% (1988)

Languages:

German (official):	NA%
Alemannic dialect:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 10 and over can read and write (1981)

total population:	100%
male:	100%
female:	100%

Labor force: 19,905 of which 11,933 are foreigners; 6,885 commute from Austria and Switzerland to work each day
by occupation:

industry, trade, and building:	53.2%
services:	45%
agriculture, fishing, forestry, and horticulture:	1.8% (1990)

LIECHTENSTEIN

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Principality of Liechtenstein
conventional short form:	Liechtenstein
local long form:	Furstentum Liechtenstein
local short form:	Liechtenstein

Digraph: LS
Type: hereditary constitutional monarchy
Capital: Vaduz
Administrative divisions: 11 communes (gemeinden, singular - gemeinde); Balzers, Eschen, Gamprin, Mauren, Planken, Ruggell, Schaan, Schellenberg, Triesen, Triesenberg, Vaduz
Independence: 23 January 1719 (Imperial Principality of Liechtenstein established)
Constitution: 5 October 1921
Legal system: local civil and penal codes; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
National holiday: Assumption Day, 15 August
Political parties and leaders: Fatherland Union (VU), Dr. Otto HASLER; Progressive Citizens' Party (FBP), Emanuel VOGT; Free Electoral List (FL)
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: Diet: last held on 7 February 1993 (next to be held by March 1997); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (25 total) FBP 12, VU 11, FL 2
Executive branch: reigning prince, hereditary prince, head of government, deputy head of government
Legislative branch: unicameral Diet (Landtag)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Oberster Gerichtshof) for criminal cases, Superior Court (Obergericht) for civil cases
Leaders: Chief of State: Prince Hans ADAM II (since 13 November 1989; assumed executive powers 26 August 1984); Heir Apparent Prince ALOIS von und zu Liechtenstein (born 11 June 1968) Head of Government: Markus BUECHEL (since 7 February 1993); Deputy Head of Government Dr. Herbert WILLE (since 2 February 1986)
Member of: CE, CSCE, EBRD, ECE, EFTA, IAEA, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, UN, UNCTAD, UPU, WCL, WIPO
Diplomatic representation in US: in routine diplomatic matters, Liechtenstein is represented in the US by the Swiss Embassy
US diplomatic representation: the US has no diplomatic or consular mission in Liechtenstein, but the US Consul General at Zurich (Switzerland) has consular accreditation at Vaduz
Flag: two equal horizontal bands of blue (top) and red with a gold crown on the hoist side of the blue band

LIECHTENSTEIN

Economy

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Overview: The prosperous economy is based primarily on small-scale light industry and tourism. Industry accounts for 53% of total employment, the service sector 45% (mostly based on tourism), and agriculture and forestry 2%. The sale of postage stamps to collectors is estimated at $10 million annually. Low business taxes (the maximum tax rate is 20%) and easy incorporation rules have induced about 25,000 holding or so-called letter box companies to establish nominal offices in Liechtenstein. Such companies, incorporated solely for tax purposes, provide 30% of state revenues. The economy is tied closely to Switzerland's economy in a customs union, and incomes and living standards parallel those of the more prosperous Swiss groups.

National product: GDP - purchasing power equivalent - $630 million (1990 est.)

National product real growth rate: NA%

National product per capita: $22,300 (1990 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 5.4% (1990)

Unemployment rate: 1.5% (1990)

Budget: revenues $259 million; expenditures $292 million, including capital expenditures of $NA (1990)

Exports: $1.6 billion

commodities:

small specialty machinery:	NA%
dental products:	NA%
stamps:	NA%
hardware:	NA%
pottery:	NA%

partners:

EFTA countries:	20.9%
(Switzerland:	15.4%)
EC countries:	42.7%
other:	36.4% (1990)

Imports: $NA

commodities:

machinery:	NA%
metal goods:	NA%
textiles:	NA%
foodstuffs:	NA%
motor vehicles:	NA%
partners:	NA

External debt: $NA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity: 23,000 kW capacity; 150 million kWh produced, 5,230 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: electronics, metal manufacturing, textiles, ceramics, pharmaceuticals, food products, precision instruments, tourism
Agriculture: livestock, vegetables, corn, wheat, potatoes, grapes
Economic aid: none
Currency: 1 Swiss franc, franken, or franco (SwF) = 100 centimes, rappen, or centesimi
Exchange rates: Swiss francs, franken, or franchi (SwF) per US$1 - 1.4781 (January 1993), 1.4062 (1992), 1.4340 (1991), 1.3892 (1990), 1.6359 (1989), 1.4633 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

LIECHTENSTEIN

Communications

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Railroads: 18.5 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, electrified; owned, operated, and included in statistics of Austrian Federal Railways

Highways: 130.66 km main roads, 192.27 km byroads

Airports:

none

Telecommunications: limited, but sufficient automatic telephone system; 25,400 telephones; linked to Swiss networks by cable and radio relay for international telephone, radio, and TV services

LIECHTENSTEIN

Defense Forces

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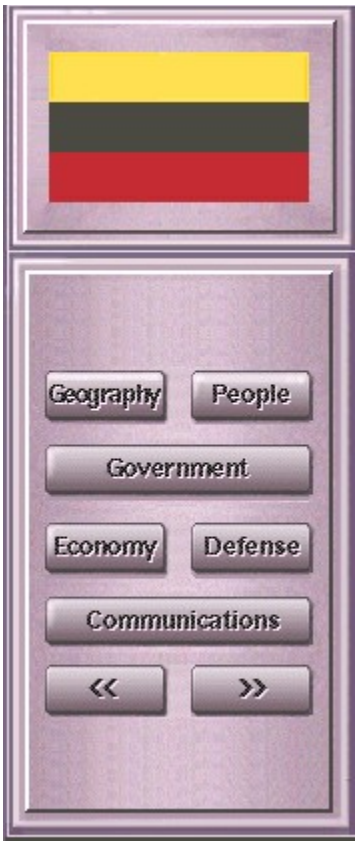
Note: defense is responsibility of Switzerland

Gulf of Bothnia
FINLAND
Tallinn
ESTONIA
Stockholm
Gulf of Riga
Valga
Gotland
LATVIA
SWEDEN
Daugavpils
Utena
Siauliai
Malmo
Taurage
R.S.F.S.R.
Vilnius
Baltic
Sea
Gdansk
LITHUANIA
POLAND
Warsaw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Government
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LITHUANIA

Geography

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Location: Eastern Europe, bordering the Baltic Sea, between Sweden and Russia

Area:

total area:	65,200 km2
land area:	65,200 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than West Virginia

Land Boundaries:

total:	1,273 km
Belarus:	502 km
Latvia:	453 km
Poland:	91 km
Russia:	(Kaliningrad) 227 km

Coastline: 108 km

Maritime Claims:

territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: dispute with Russia (Kaliningrad Oblast) over the position of the Neman River border presently located on the Lithuanian bank and not in midriver as by international standards

Climate: maritime; wet, moderate winters

Terrain: lowland, many scattered small lakes, fertile soil

Natural Resources: peat

Land Use:

arable land:	49.1%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	22.2%
forest and woodland:	16.3%
other:	12.4%

Irrigated Land: 430 km2 (1990)

Environment: risk of accidents from the two Chernobyl-type reactors at the Ignalina Nuclear Power Plant; contamination of soil and groundwater with petroleum products and chemicals at military bases

LITHUANIA

People

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Population: 3,819,638 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.76% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 14.95 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 10.94 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 3.62 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 16.9 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	71.12 years
male:	66.39 years
female:	76.08 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.03 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Lithuanian(s)
adjective:	Lithuanian

Ethnic divisions:

Lithuanian:	80.1%
Russian:	8.6%
Polish:	7.7%
Belarusian:	1.5%
other:	2.1%

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	NA%
Lutheran:	NA%
other:	NA%

Languages:

Lithuanian (official):	NA%
Polish:	NA%
Russian:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 9-49 can read and write (1970)

total population:	100%
male:	100%
female:	100%

Labor force: 1.836 million
by occupation:

industry and construction:	42%

agriculture and forestry:	18%
other:	40% (1990)

LITHUANIA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Lithuania
conventional short form:	Lithuania
local long form:	Lietuvos Respublika
local short form:	Lietuva
former:	Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic

Digraph: LH
Type: republic
Capital: Vilnius
Administrative divisions: NA districts
Independence: 6 September 1991 (from Soviet Union)
Constitution: adopted 25 October 1992
Legal system: based on civil law system; no judicial review of legislative acts
National holiday: Independence Day, 16 February
Political parties and leaders: Christian Democratic Party, Egidijus KLUMBYS, chairman; Democratic Labor Party of Lithuania, Algirdas Mykolas BRAZAUSKAS, chairman; Lithuanian Democratic Party, Sauluis PECELIUNAS, chairman; Lithuanian Green Party, Irena IGNATAVICIENE, chairwoman; Lithuanian Humanism Party, Vytautas KAZLAUSKAS, chairman; Lithuanian Independence Party, Virgilijus CEPAITIS, chairman; Lithuanian Liberty League, Antanas TERLECKAS; Lithuanian Liberal Union, Vytautus RADZVILAS, chairman; Lithuanian Nationalist Union, Rimantas SMETONA, chairman; Lithuanian Social Democratic Party, Aloizas SAKALAS, chairman; Union of the Motherland, Vytavtas LANDSBERGIS, chairman
Other political or pressure groups: Sajudis; Lithuanian Future Forum; Farmers Union
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: President: last held 14 February 1993 (next to be held NA); results - Algirdas BRAZAUSKAS was elected Seimas (parliament): last held 26 October and 25 November 1992 (next to be held NA); results - Democratic Labor Party 51%; seats - (141 total) Democratic Labor Party 73
Executive branch: president, prime minister, cabinet
Legislative branch: unicameral Seimas (parliament)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court, Court of Appeals
Leaders: Chief of State: Seimas Chairman and Acting President Algirdas Mykolas BRAZAUSKAS (since 15 November 1992); Deputy Seimas Chairmen Aloyzas SAKALAS (since NA December 1992) and Egidius BICKAUSKAS (since NA December 1992) Head of Government: Premier Adolfas SLEZEVICIUS (since NA)
Member of: CBSS, CSCE, EBRD, ECE, FAO, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, INTERPOL, ITU, NACC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WIPO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Stasys LOZORAITIS, Jr. chancery: 2622 16th St. NW, Washington, DC 20009 telephone: (202) 234-5860, 2639 FAX: (202) 328-0466

consulate general: New York
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Darryl N. JOHNSON embassy: Akmenu 6, Vilnius 232600 mailing address: APO AE 09723 telephone: 011 [7] (012-2) 222-031 FAX: 011 [7] (012-2) 222-779
Flag: three equal horizontal bands of yellow (top), green, and red

LITHUANIA

Economy

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Overview: Lithuania is striving to become an independent privatized economy. Although it was substantially above average in living standards and technology in the old USSR, Lithuania historically lagged behind Latvia and Estonia in economic development. The country has no important Natural Resources aside from its arable land and strategic location. Industry depends entirely on imported materials that have come from the republics of the former USSR. Lithuania benefits from its ice-free port at Klaipeda on the Baltic Sea and its rail and highway hub at Vilnius, which provides land communication between Eastern Europe and Russia, Latvia, Estonia, and Belarus. Industry produces a small assortment of high-quality products, ranging from complex machine tools to sophisticated consumer electronics. Because of nuclear power, Lithuania is presently self-sufficient in electricity, exporting its surplus to Latvia and Belarus; the nuclear facilities inherited from the USSR, however, have come under world scrutiny as seriously deficient in safety standards. Agriculture is efficient compared with most of the former Soviet Union. Lithuania held first place in per capita consumption of meat, second place for eggs and potatoes, and fourth place for milk and dairy products. Grain must be imported to support the meat and dairy industries. Lithuania is pressing ahead with plans to privatize at least 60% of state-owned property (industry, agriculture, and housing), having already sold almost all housing and many small enterprises using a voucher system. Other government priorities include encouraging foreign investment by protecting the property rights of foreign firms and redirecting foreign trade away from Eastern markets to the more competitive Western markets. For the moment, Lithuania will remain highly dependent on Russia for energy, raw materials, grains, and markets for its products. In 1992, output plummeted by 30% because of cumulative problems with inputs and with markets, problems that were accentuated by the phasing out of the Russian ruble as the medium of exchange.

National product: GDP $NA

National product real growth rate: -30% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $NA

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 10%-20% per month (first quarter 1993)

Unemployment rate: 1% (February 1993); but large numbers of underemployed workers

Budget: revenues $258.5 million; expenditures $270.2 million, including capital expenditures of $NA (1992 est.)

Exports: $NA

commodities:	
electronics:	18%
petroleum products:	5%
food:	10%
chemicals:	6% (1989)
partners:	
Russia:	40%
Ukraine:	16%

other former Soviet republics: 32%
West 12%
Imports: $NA
commodities:
oil: 24%
machinery: 14%
chemicals: 8%
grain: NA% (1989)
partners:
Russia: 62%
Belarus: 18%
former Soviet republics: 10%
West: 10%
External debt: $650 million (1991 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate -50% (1992 est.)
Electricity: 5,925,000 kW capacity; 25,000 million kWh produced, 6,600 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: employs 25% of the labor force; shares in the total production of the former USSR are: metal-cutting machine tools 6.6%; electric motors 4.6%; television sets 6.2%; refrigerators and freezers 5.4%; other branches: petroleum refining, shipbuilding (small ships), furniture making, textiles, food processing, fertilizers, agricultural machinery, optical equipment, electronic components, computers, and amber
Agriculture: employs around 20% of labor force; sugar, grain, potatoes, sugarbeets, vegetables, meat, milk, dairy products, eggs, fish; most developed are the livestock and dairy branches, which depend on imported grain; net exporter of meat, milk, and eggs
Illicit drugs: transshipment point for illicit drugs from Central and Southwest Asia to Western Europe; limited producer of illicit opium; mostly for domestic consumption
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (1992), $10 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-86), $NA million; Communist countries (1971-86), $NA million
Currency: using talonas as temporary currency (March 1993), but planning introduction of convertible litas (late 1993)
Exchange rates: NA
Fiscal year: calendar year

LITHUANIA

Communications

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Railroads: 2,100 km; does not include industrial lines (1990)

Highways: 44,200 km total 35,500 km hard surfaced, 8,700 km earth (1990)

Inland waterways: 600 km perennially navigable

Pipelines: crude oil 105 km, natural gas 760 km (1992)

Ports: coastal - Klaipeda; inland - Kaunas

Merchant marine: 46 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 282,633 GRT/332,447 DWT; includes 31 cargo, 3 railcar carrier, 1 roll-on/roll-off, 11 combination bulk

Airports:

total:	96
useable:	19
with permanent-surface runways:	12
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	5
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	11

Telecommunications: better developed than in most other former USSR republics; operational NMT-450 analog cellular network in Vilnius; fiber optic cable installed beween Vilnius and Kaunas; 224 telephones per 1000 persons; broadcast stations - 13 AM, 26 FM, 1 SW, 1 LW, 3 TV; landlines or microwave to former USSR republics; leased connection to the Moscow international switch for traffic with other countries; satellite earth stations - (8 channels to Norway); new international digital telephone exchange in Kaunas for direct access to 13 countries via satellite link out of Copenhagen, Denmark

LITHUANIA

Defense Forces

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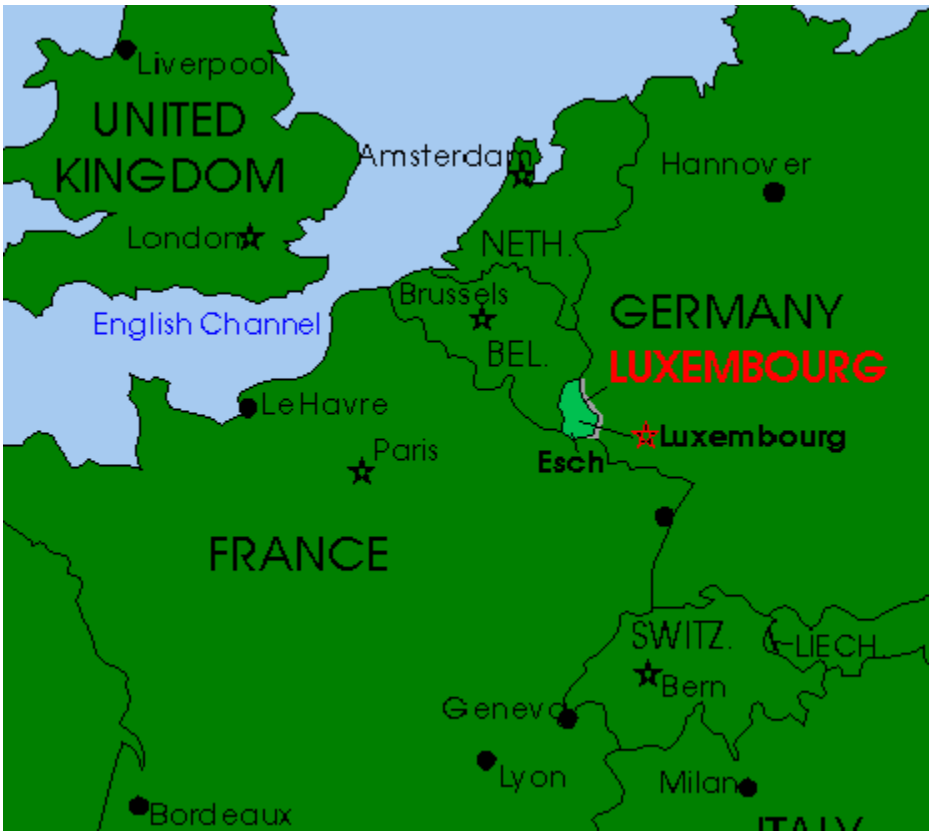
Branches: Ground Forces, Navy, Air Force, Security Forces (internal and border troops), National Guard (Skat)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 933,245; fit for military service 739,400; reach military age (18) annually 27,056 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $NA, 5.5% of GDP (1993 est.)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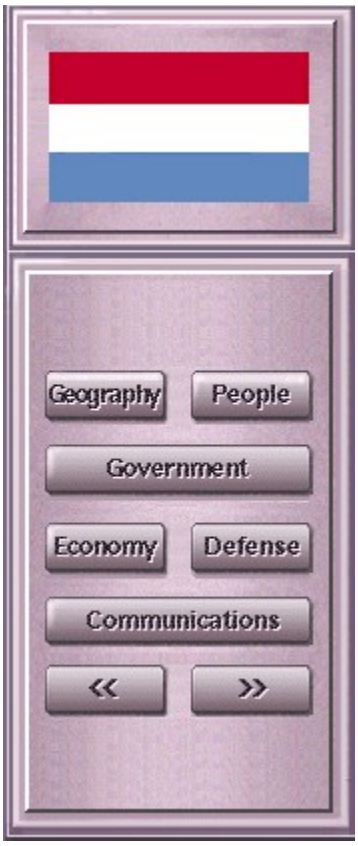
Geography
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LUXEMBOURG

Geography

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Location: Western Europe, between Belgium and Germany

Area:

total area:	2,586 km2
land area:	2,586 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than Rhode Island

Land Boundaries:

total:	359 km
Belgium:	148 km
France:	73 km
Germany:	138 km

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

Maritime Claims: none; landlocked

International Disputes: none

Climate: modified continental with mild winters, cool summers

Terrain: mostly gently rolling uplands with broad, shallow valleys; uplands to slightly mountainous in the north; steep slope down to Moselle floodplain in the southeast

Natural Resources: iron ore (no longer exploited)

Land Use:

arable land:	24%
permanent crops:	1%
meadows and pastures:	20%
forest and woodland:	21%
other:	34%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: deforestation

Note: landlocked

LUXEMBOURG

People

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Population: 398,220 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 1.04% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 12.96 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 9.56 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 6.97 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 6.9 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	76.43 years
male:	72.71 years
female:	80.3 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.63 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Luxembourger(s)
adjective:	Luxembourg

Ethnic divisions:
Note: Celtic base (with French and German blend) Portuguese, Italian, and European (guest and worker residents)

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	97%
Protestant and Jewish:	3%

Languages:

Luxembourgisch:	NA%
German:	NA%
French:	NA%
English:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1980)

total population:	100%
male:	100%
female:	100%

Labor force:
177,300 one-third of labor force is foreign workers, mostly from Portugal, Italy, France, Belgium, and Germany
by occupation:
services 65%, industry 31.6%, agriculture 3.4% (1988)

LUXEMBOURG

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
conventional short form:	Luxembourg
local long form:	Grand-Duche de Luxembourg
local short form:	Luxembourg

Digraph: LU

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Luxembourg

Administrative divisions: 3 districts; Diekirch, Grevenmacher, Luxembourg

Independence: 1839

Constitution: 17 October 1868, occasional revisions

Legal system: based on civil law system; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: National Day, 23 June (1921) (public celebration of the Grand Duke's birthday)

Political parties and leaders: Christian Social Party (CSV), Jacques SANTER; Socialist Workers Party (LSAP), Jacques POOS; Liberal (DP), Colette FLESCH; Communist (KPL), Andre HOFFMANN; Green Alternative (GAP), Jean HUSS

Other political or pressure groups: group of steel companies representing iron and steel industry; Centrale Paysanne representing agricultural producers; Christian and Socialist labor unions; Federation of Industrialists; Artisans and Shopkeepers Federation

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal and compulsory

Elections: Chamber of Deputies: last held on 18 June 1989 (next to be held by June 1994); results - CSV 31.7%, LSAP 27.2%, DP 16.2%, Greens 8.4%, PAC 7.3%, KPL 5.1%, other 4.1%; seats - (60 total) CSV 22, LSAP 18, DP 11, Greens 4, PAC 4, KPL 1

Executive branch: grand duke, prime minister, vice prime minister, Council of Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch: unicameral Chamber of Deputies (Chambre des Deputes); Note - the Council of State (Conseil d'Etat) is an advisory body whose views are considered by the Chamber of Deputies

Judicial branch: Superior Court of Justice (Cour Superieure de Justice)

Leaders: Chief of State: Grand Duke JEAN (since 12 November 1964); Heir Apparent Prince HENRI (son of Grand Duke Jean, born 16 April 1955) Head of Government: Prime Minister Jacques SANTER (since 21 July 1984); Vice Prime Minister Jacques F. POOS (since 21 July 1984)

Member of: ACCT, Australia Group, Benelux, CCC, CE, COCOM, CSCE, EBRD, EC, ECE, EIB, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ITU, LORCS, MTCR, NACC, NATO, NEA, NSG, OECD, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNPROFOR, UPU, WCL, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, ZC

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Alphonse BERNS chancery: 2200 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 265-4171 FAX: (202) 328-8270 consulates general: New York and San Francisco

US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Edward M. ROWELL embassy: 22

Boulevard Emmanuel-Servais, 2535 Luxembourg City mailing address: PSC 11, APO AE 09132-5380
telephone: [352] 460123 FAX: [352] 461401
Flag: three equal horizontal bands of red (top), white, and light blue; similar to the flag of the Netherlands, which uses a darker blue and is shorter; design was based on the flag of France

LUXEMBOURG

Economy

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Overview: The stable economy features moderate growth, low inflation, and negligible unemployment. Agriculture is based on small but highly productive family-owned farms. The industrial sector, until recently dominated by steel, has become increasingly more diversified, particularly toward high-technology firms. During the past decade, growth in the financial sector has more than compensated for the decline in steel. Services, especially banking, account for a growing proportion of the economy. Luxembourg participates in an economic union with Belgium on trade and most financial matters and is also closely connected economically to the Netherlands.

National product: GDP - purchasing power equivalent - $8.5 billion (1992)

National product real growth rate: 2.5% (1992)

National product per capita: $21,700 (1992)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 3.6% (1992)

Unemployment rate: 1.4% (1991)

Budget: revenues $3.5 billion; expenditures $3.5 billion, including capital expenditures of $NA (1992)

Exports: $6.4 billion (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

finished steel products:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%
rubber products:	NA%
glass:	NA%
aluminum:	NA%
other industrial products:	NA%

partners:EC 76%US 5%

Imports: $8.3 billion (c.i.f., 1991 est.)

commodities:

minerals:	NA%
metals:	NA%
foodstuffs:	NA%
quality consumer goods:	NA%

partners:

Belgium:	37%
FRG:	31%
France:	12%
US:	2%

External debt: $131.6 million (1989 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate -0.5% (1990); accounts for 25% of GDP

Electricity: 1,238,750 kW capacity; 1,375 million kWh produced, 3,450 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries: banking, iron and steel, food processing, chemicals, metal products, engineering, tires,

glass, aluminum
Agriculture: accounts for less than 3% of GDP (including forestry); principal products - barley, oats, potatoes, wheat, fruits, wine grapes; cattle raising widespread
Illicit drugs: money-laundering hub
Economic aid: none
Currency: 1 Luxembourg franc (LuxF) = 100 centimes
Exchange rates: Luxembourg francs (LuxF) per US$1 - 33.256 (January 1993), 32.150 (1992), 34.148 (1991), 33.418 (1990), 39.404 (1989), 36.768 (1988); Note - the Luxembourg franc is at par with the Belgian franc, which circulates freely in Luxembourg
Fiscal year: calendar year

LUXEMBOURG

Communications

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Railroads: Luxembourg National Railways (CFL) operates 272 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; 178 km double track; 178 km electrified

Highways: 5,108 km total; 4,995 km paved, 57 km gravel, 56 km earth; about 80 km limited access divided highway

Inland waterways: 37 km; Moselle River

Pipelines: petroleum products 48 km

Ports: Mertert (river port)

Merchant marine: 53 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 1,570,466 GRT/2,614,154 DWT; includes 2 cargo, 5 container, 5 roll-on/roll-off, 6 oil tanker, 4 chemical tanker, 3 combination ore/oil, 8 liquefied gas, 2 passenger, 8 bulk, 6 combination bulk, 4 refrigerated cargo

Airports:

total:	2
usable:	2
with permanent-surface runways:	1
with runways over 3,659 m:	1
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	0
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	1

Telecommunications: highly developed, completely automated and efficient system, mainly buried cables; 230,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 2 AM, 3 FM, 3 TV; 3 channels leased on TAT-6 coaxial submarine cable; 1 direct-broadcast satellite earth station; nationwide mobile phone system

LUXEMBOURG

Defense Forces

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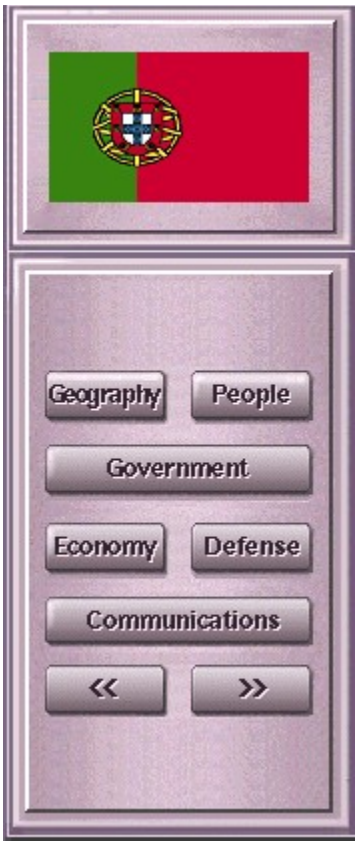
Branches: Army, National Gendarmerie

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 103,607; fit for military service 86,003; reach military age (19) annually 2,227 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $100 million, 1.2% of GDP (1992)

Taipei
CHINA
Taiwan
Hong Kong
Hanoi
Macau
MACAU
South
Hue
PHILIPPINES
China
LAOS
VIETNAM
Manila
Sea
CAMBODIA
Cam Ranh
Palawan
Ho Chi Minh City


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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MACAU

Geography

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Affiliation: overseas territory of Portugal

Location: East Asia, 27 km west-southwest of Hong Kong on the southeast coast of China bordering the South China Sea

Area:

total area:	16 km2
land area:	16 km2
comparative area:	about 0.1 times the size of Washington, DC

Land Boundaries:

total:	0.34 km
China:	0.34 km

Coastline: 40 km

Maritime Claims:

not specified

International Disputes: none

Climate: subtropical; marine with cool winters, warm summers

Terrain: generally flat

Natural Resources: negligible

Land Use:

arable land:	0%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	100%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: essentially urban; one causeway and one bridge connect the two islands to the peninsula on mainland

MACAU

People

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Population: 477,850 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 1.44% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 14.99 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 4.05 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 3.45 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 5.5 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	79.64 years
male:	77.24 years
female:	82.17 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.44 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Macanese (singular and plural)
adjective:	Macau

Ethnic divisions:

Chinese:	95%
Portuguese:	3%
other:	2%

Religions:

Buddhist:	45%
Roman Catholic:	7%
Protestant:	1%
none:	45.8%
other:	1.2% (1981)

Languages:

Portuguese (official):	NA%

Note: Cantonese is the language of commerce
Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1981)

total population:	90%
male:	93%
female:	86%

Labor force: 180,000 (1986)

by occupation:	NA

MACAU

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	none
conventional short form:	Macau
local long form:	none
local short form:	Ilha de Macau

Digraph: MC

Type: overseas territory of Portugal scheduled to revert to China in 1999

Capital: Macau

Administrative divisions: 2 districts (concelhos, singular - concelho); Ilhas, Macau

Independence: none (territory of Portugal; Portugal signed an agreement with China on 13 April 1987 to return Macau to China on 20 December 1999; in the joint declaration, China promises to respect Macau's existing social and economic systems and lifestyle for 50 year after transition)

Constitution: 17 February 1976, Organic Law of Macau; basic law drafted primarily by Beijing awaiting final approval

Legal system: Portuguese civil law system

National holiday: Day of Portugal, 10 June

Political parties and leaders: Association to Defend the Interests of Macau; Macau Democratic Center; Group to Study the Development of Macau; Macau Independent Group

Other political or pressure groups: wealthy Macanese and Chinese representing local interests, wealthy pro-Communist merchants representing China's interests; in January 1967 the Macau Government acceded to Chinese demands that gave China veto power over administration

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: Legislative Assembly: last held on 10 March 1991; results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (23 total; 8 elected by universal suffrage, 8 by indirect suffrage, and 7 appointed by the governor) number of seats by party NA

Executive branch: president of Portugal, governor, Consultative Council (cabinet)

Legislative branch: unicameral Legislative Assembly

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Leaders: Chief of State: President (of Portugal) Mario Alberto SOARES (since 9 March 1986) Head of Government: Governor Gen. Vasco Joachim Rocha VIEIRA (since 20 March 1991)

Member of: ESCAP (associate), GATT, IMO (associate), WTO (associate)

Diplomatic representation in US: as Chinese territory under Portuguese administration, Macanese interests in the US are represented by Portugal

US diplomatic representation: the US has no offices in Macau, and US interests are monitored by the US Consulate General in Hong Kong

Flag: the flag of Portugal is used

MACAU

Economy

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Overview: The economy is based largely on tourism (including gambling) and textile and fireworks manufacturing. Efforts to diversify have spawned other small industries - toys, artificial flowers, and electronics. The tourist sector has accounted for roughly 25% of GDP, and the clothing industry has provided about two-thirds of export earnings; the gambling industry represented well over 40% of GDP in 1992. Macau depends on China for most of its food, fresh water, and energy imports. Japan and Hong Kong are the main suppliers of raw materials and capital goods.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $3.1 billion (1991)

National product real growth rate: 3.1% (1991)

National product per capita: $6,700 (1991)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 8.2% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate: 2% (1991 est.)

Budget: revenues $305 million; expenditures $298 million, including capital expenditures of $NA (1989)

Exports: $1.8 billion (1992 est.)

commodities:

textiles:	NA%
clothing:	NA%
toys:	NA%

partners:

US:	36%
Hong Kong:	13%
Germany:	12%
France:	8% (1991)

Imports: $2.0 billion (1992 est.)

commodities:

raw materials:	NA%
foodstuffs:	NA%
capital goods:	NA%

partners:

Hong Kong:	35%
China:	22%
Japan:	17% (1991)

External debt: $91 million (1985)

Industrial production: NA

Electricity: 258,000 kW capacity; 855 million kWh produced, 1,806 kWh per capita (1992)

Industries: clothing, textiles, toys, plastic products, furniture, tourism

Agriculture: rice, vegetables; food shortages - rice, vegetables, meat; depends mostly on imports for food requirements

Economic aid: none
Currency: 1 pataca (P) = 100 avos
Exchange rates: patacas (P) per US$1 - 8.034 (1991), 8.024 (1990), 8.030 (1989), 8.044 (1988), 7.993 (1987); Note - linked to the Hong Kong dollar at the rate of 1.03 patacas per Hong Kong dollar
Fiscal year: calendar year

MACAU

Communications

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Highways: 42 km paved

Ports: Macau Airports: none useable, 1 under construction; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: fairly modern communication facilities maintained for domestic and international services; 52,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 4 AM, 3 FM, no TV (TV programs received from Hong Kong); 115,000 radio receivers (est.); international high-frequency radio communication facility; access to international communications carriers provided via Hong Kong and China; 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT earth station

MACAU

Defense Forces

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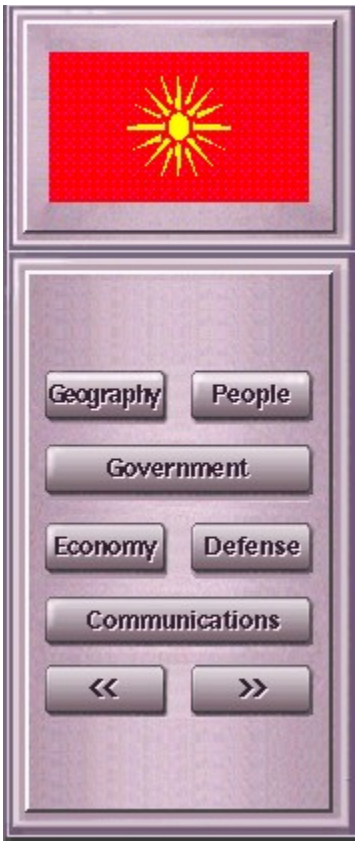
Manpower availability: males age 15-49 137,738; fit for military service 77,159 (1993 est.) Note: defense is responsibility of Portugal

BOSNIA-
HERZEGOVINA
SERBIA
(Yugoslavia)
MONTENEGRO
KOSOVO
Sofia
BULGARIA
Adriatic
Sea
Gostiyar
Skopje
Stip
MACEDONIA
Tirane
Bitola
Lake
Ohrid
Lake
Prespa
ITALY
ALBANIA
GREECE
Aegean
Sea
Ionian


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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MACEDONIA

Geography

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Note: Macedonia has proclaimed independent statehood but has not been formally recognized as a state by the United States.

Location: Southern Europe, between Serbia and Montenegro and Greece

Area:

total area:	25,333 km2
land area:	24,856 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than Vermont

Land Boundaries:

total:	748 km
Albania:	151 km
Bulgaria:	148 km
Greece:	228 km
Serbia and Montenegro:	221 km (all with Serbia)

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

Maritime Claims: none; landlocked

International Disputes: Greece claims republic's name implies territorial claims against Aegean Macedonia

Climate: hot, dry summers and autumns and relatively cold winters with heavy snowfall

Terrain: mountainous territory covered with deep basins and valleys; there are three large lakes, each divided by a frontier line

Natural Resources: chromium, lead, zinc, manganese, tungsten, nickel, low-grade iron ore, asbestos, sulphur, timber

Land Use:

arable land:	5%
permanent crops:	5%
meadows and pastures:	20%
forest and woodland:	30%
other:	40%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: Macedonia suffers from high seismic hazard; air pollution from metallurgical plants

Note: landlocked; major transportation corridor from Western and Central Europe to Aegean Sea and Southern Europe to Western Europe

MACEDONIA

People

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Population: 2,193,951 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.91% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 15.91 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 6.79 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 29.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	73.19 years
male:	71.15 years
female:	75.41 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Macedonian(s)
adjective:	Macedonian

Ethnic divisions:

Macedonian:	67%
Albanian:	21%
Turkish:	4%
Serb:	2%
other:	6%

Religions:

Eastern Orthodox:	59%
Muslim:	26%
Catholic:	4%
Protestant:	1%
other:	10%

Languages:

Macedonian:	70%
Albanian:	21%
Turkish:	3%
Serbo-Croatian:	3%
other:	3%

Literacy:

total population:	NA%
male:	NA%

female:	NA%
Labor force: 507,324	
by occupation:	
agriculture:	8%
manufacturing and mining:	40% (1990)

MACEDONIA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Macedonia
conventional short form:	Macedonia
local long form:	Republika Makedonija
local short form:	Makedonija

Digraph: MK

Type: emerging democracy

Capital: Skopje

Administrative divisions: 34 districts (opcine, singular - opcina) Berovo, Bitola, Brod, Debar, Delcevo, Demir Hisar, Gevgelija, Gostivar, Kavadarci, Kicevo, Kocani, Kratovo, Kriva Palanka, Krusevo, Kumanovo, Negotino, Ohrid, Prilep, Probistip, Radovis, Resen, Skopje-Centar, Skopje-Cair, Skopje-Karpos, Skopje-Kisela Voda, Skopje-Gazi Baba, Stip, Struga, Strumica, Sveti Nikole, Tetovo, Titov Veles, Valandovo, Vinica

Independence: 20 November 1991 (from Yugoslavia)

Constitution: adopted 17 November 1991, effective 20 November 1991

Legal system: based on civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts

National holiday: NA

Political parties and leaders: Social-Democratic League of Macedonia (SDSM; former Communist Party), Branko CRVENKOVSKI, president; Party for Democratic Prosperity in Macedonia (PDPM), Nevzat HALILI, president; National Democratic Party (PDP), Ilijas HALINI, president; Alliance of Reform Forces of Macedonia (SRSM), Stojan ANDOV, president; Socialist Party of Macedonia (SPM), Kiro POPOVSKI, president; Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization - Democratic Party for Macedonian National Unity (VMRO-DPMNE), Ljupco GEORGIEVSKI, president; Party of Yugoslavs in Macedonia (SJM), Milan DURCINOV, president

Other political or pressure groups: Movement for All Macedonian Action (MAAK); League for Democracy; Albanian Democratic Union-Liberal Party

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: President: last held 27 January 1991 (next to be held NA); results - Kiro GLIGOROV was elected by the Assembly Assembly: last held 11 and 25 November and 9 December 1990 (next to be held NA); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (120 total) VMRO-DPMNE 37, SDSM 31, PDPM 25, SRSM 17, SJM 1, SPM 5, others 4

Executive branch: president, Council of Ministers, prime minister

Legislative branch: unicameral Assembly (Sobranje)

Judicial branch: Constitutional Court, Judicial Court of the Republic

Leaders: Chief of State: President Kiro GLIGOROV (since 27 January 1991) Head of Government: Prime Minister Branko CRVENKOVSKI (since NA September 1992), Deputy Prime Ministers Jovan ANDONOV (since NA March 1991), Stevo CRVENKOVSKI (since NA September 1992), and Becir ZUTA (since NA March 1991)

Member of: EBRD, ICAO, IMF, UN, UNCTAD, WMO
Diplomatic representation in US: none; US does not recognize Macedonia
US diplomatic representation: none; US does not recognize Macedonia
Flag: 16-point gold sun (Vergino, Sun) centered on a red field

MACEDONIA

Economy

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Overview: Macedonia, although the poorest among the six republics of a dissolved Yugoslav federation, can meet basic food and energy needs through its own agricultural and coal resources. It will, however, move down toward a bare subsistence level of life unless economic ties are reforged or enlarged with its neighbors Serbia and Montenegro, Albania, Greece, and Bulgaria. The economy depends on outside sources for all of its oil and gas and its modern machinery and parts. Continued political turmoil, both internally and in the region as a whole, prevents any swift readjustments of trade patterns and economic programs. Inflation in early 1992 was out of control, the result of fracturing trade links, the decline in economic activity, and general uncertainties about the future status of the country; prices rose 38% in March 1992 alone. In August 1992, Greece, angry at the use of "Macedonia" as the republic's name, imposed a partial blockade for several months. This blockade, combined with the effects of the UN sanctions on Serbia and Montenegro, cost the economy approximately $1 billion in 1992 according to official figures. Macedonia's geographical isolation, technological backwardness, and potential political instability place it far down the list of countries of interest to Western investors. Resolution of the dispute with Greece and an internal commitment to economic reform would help to encourage foreign investment over the long run. In the immediate future, the worst scenario for the economy would be the spread of fighting across its borders.

National product: GDP - purchasing power equivalent - $7.1 billion (1991 est.)
National product real growth rate: -18% (1991 est.)
National product per capita: $3,110 (1991 est.)
Inflation rate (consumer prices): 114.9% (1991 est.)
Unemployment rate: 20% (1991 est.)
Budget: revenues $NA; expenditures $NA, including capital expenditures of $NA
Exports: $578 million (1990)
commodities:

manufactured goods:	40%
machinery and transport equipment:	14%
miscellaneous manufactured articles:	23%
raw materials:	7.6%
food (rice) and live animals:	5.7%
beverages and tobacco:	4.5%
chemicals:	4.7%

partners:
Note: principally Serbia and Montenegro and the other former Yugoslav republics, Germany, Greece, Albania

Imports: $1,112 million (1990)
commodities:

fuels and lubricants:	19%

manufactured goods: 18%
machinery and transport equipment: 15%
food and live animals: 14%
chemicals: 11.4%
raw materials: 10%
miscellaneous manufactured articles: 8.0%
beverages and tobacco: 3.5%

partners:
other former Yugoslav republics: NA%

Greece NA%Albania NA%Germany NA%Bulgaria NA%

External debt: $845.8 million

Industrial production: growth rate -18% (1991 est.)

Electricity: 1,600,000 kw capacity; 6,300 million kWh produced, 2,900 kWh per capita (1992)

Industries: low levels of technology predominate, such as, oil refining by distillation only; produces basic liquid fuels, coal, metallic chromium, lead, zinc, and ferronickel; light industry produces basic textiles, wood products, and tobacco

Agriculture: provides 12% of GDP and meets the basic need for food; principal crops are rice, tobacco, wheat, corn, and millet; also grown are cotton, sesame, mulberry leaves, citrus fruit, and vegetables; Macedonia is one of the seven legal cultivators of the opium poppy for the world pharmaceutical industry, including some exports to the US; agricultural production is highly labor intensive

Illicit drugs: NA

Economic aid: $10 million from the US for humanitarian and technical assistance; EC promised a 100 ECU million economic aid package

Currency: 1 denar (abbreviation NA) = 100 NA

Exchange rates: denar per US$1 - 240 (January 1991)

Fiscal year: calendar year

MACEDONIA

Communications

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Railroads: NA

Highways: 10,591 km total (1991); 5,091 km paved, 1,404 km gravel, 4,096 km earth

Inland waterways: NA km

Pipelines: none

Ports: none; landlocked

Airports:

total:	17
useable:	17
with permanent-surface runways:	9
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	2
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	2

Telecommunications: 125,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 6 AM, 2 FM, 5 (2 relays) TV; 370,000 radios, 325,000 TV; satellite communications ground stations - none

MACEDONIA

Defense Forces

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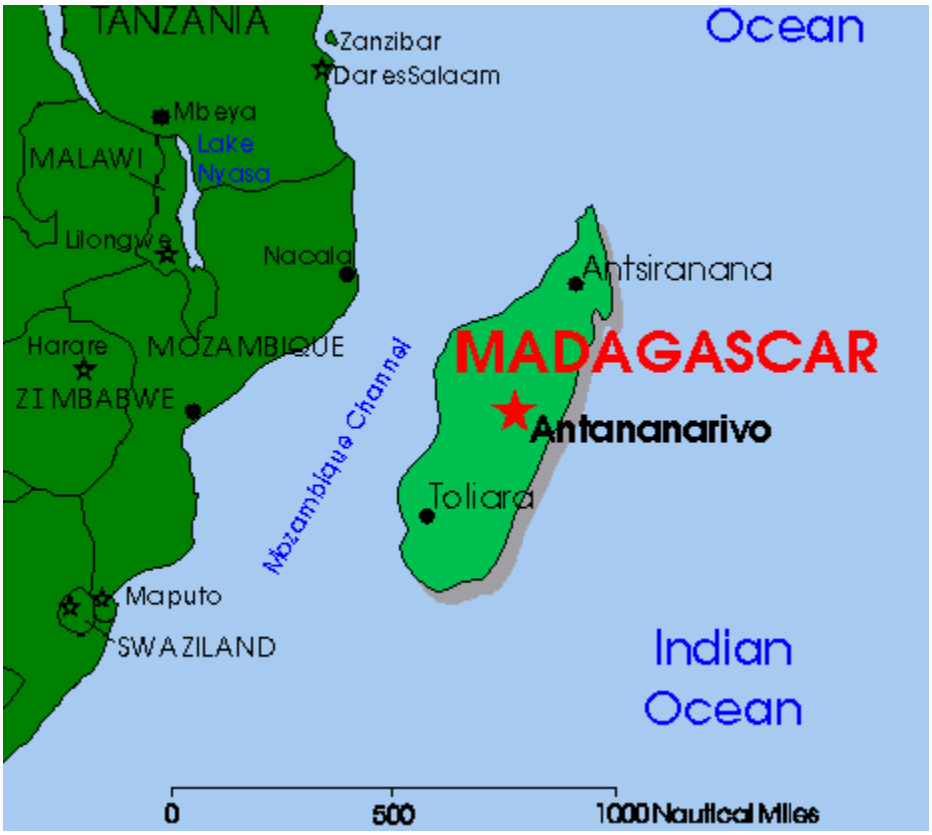
Branches: Army, Navy, Air and Air Defense Force, Police Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 597,024; fit for military service 484,701; reach military age (19) annually 18,979 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: 7 billion denars, NA% of GNP (1993 est.); Note - conversion of the military budget into US dollars using the current exchange rate could produce misleading results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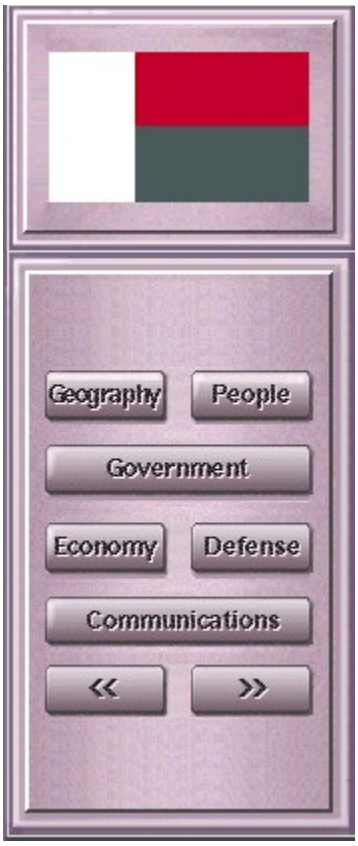
Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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MADAGASCAR

Geography

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Location: in the western Indian Ocean, 430 km east of Mozambique in Southern Africa

Area:

total area:	587,040 km2
land area:	581,540 km2
comparative area:	slightly less than twice the size of Arizona

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 4,828 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: claims Bassas da India, Europa Island, Glorioso Islands, Juan de Nova Island, and Tromelin Island (all administered by France)

Climate: tropical along coast, temperate inland, arid in south

Terrain: narrow coastal plain, high plateau and mountains in center

Natural Resources: graphite, chromite, coal, bauxite, salt, quartz, tar sands, semiprecious stones, mica, fish

Land Use:

arable land:	4%
permanent crops:	1%
meadows and pastures:	58%
forest and woodland:	26%
other:	11%

Irrigated Land: 9,000 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: subject to periodic cyclones; deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification

Note: world's fourth-largest island; strategic location along Mozambique Channel

MADAGASCAR

People

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Population: 13,005,989 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 3.2% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 45.66 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 13.71 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 91 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	53.52 years
male:	51.65 years
female:	55.45 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.75 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Malagasy (singular and plural)
adjective:	Malagasy

Ethnic divisions:
Note: Malayo-Indonesian (Merina and related Betsileo) Cotiers (mixed African, Malayo-Indonesian and Arab ancestry: including (Betsimisaraka, Tsimihety, Antaisaka, Sakalava
French: NA%Indian: NA%Creole: NA%Comoran: NA%
Religions:

indigenous beliefs:	52%
Christian:	41%
Muslim:	7%

Languages:

French (official):	NA%
Malagasy (official):	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	80%
male:	88%
female:	73%

Labor force: 4.9 million 90% nonsalaried family workers engaged in subsistence agriculture; 175,000 wage earners
by occupation:

agriculture:	26%
domestic service:	17%
industry:	15%
commerce:	14%,
construction:	11%

services:	9%
transportation:	6%
other:	2%

Note: 51% of population of working age (1985)

MADAGASCAR

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Madagascar
conventional short form:	Madagascar
local long form:	Republique de Madagascar
local short form:	Madagascar
former:	Malagasy Republic

Digraph: MA
Type: republic
Capital: Antananarivo
Administrative divisions: 6 provinces - Antananarivo, Antsiranana, Fianarantsoa, Mahajanga, Toamasina, Toliary
Independence: 26 June 1960 (from France)
Constitution: 12 September 1992
Legal system: based on French civil law system and traditional Malagasy law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
National holiday: Independence Day, 26 June (1960)
Political parties and leaders: some 30 political parties now exist in Madagascar, the most important of which are Advance Guard of the Malagasy Revolution (AREMA), Didier RATSIRAKA; Congress Party for Malagasy Independence (AKFM), RAKOTOVAO-ANDRIATIANA; Movement for National Unity (VONJY), Dr. Marojama RAZANABAHINY; Malagasy Christian Democratic Union (UDECMA), Norbert ANDRIAMORASATA; Militants for the Establishment of a Proletarian Regime (MFM), Manandafy RAKOTONIRINA; National Movement for the Independence of Madagascar (MONIMA), Monja JAONA; National Union for the Defense of Democracy (UNDD), Albert ZAFY
Other political or pressure groups: National Council of Christian Churches (FFKM), leader NA; Federalist Movement, leader NA
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: President: last held on 10 February 1993 (next to be held 1998); results - Albert ZAFY (UNDD), 67%; Didier RATSIRAKA (AREMA), 33% Popular National Assembly: last held on 28 May 1989 (next to be held May 1993); results - AREMA 88.2%, MFM 5.1%, AKFM 3.7%, VONJY 2.2%, other 0.8%; seats - (137 total) AREMA 120, MFM 7, AKFM 5, VONJY 4, MONIMA 1
Executive branch: president, prime minister, Council of Ministers
Legislative branch: unicameral Popular National Assembly (Assemblee Nationale Populaire); Note - the National Assembly has suspended its operations during 1992 and early 1993 in preparation for new legislative elections. In its place, an interim High Authority of State and a Social and Economic Recovery Council have been established
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Cour Supreme), High Constitutional Court (Haute Cour Constitutionnelle)
Leaders: Chief of State: President Adm. Didier RATSIRAKA (since 15 June 1975) Head of

Government: Prime Minister Guy RAZANAMASY (since 8 August 1991)
Member of: ACCT, ACP, AfDB, CCC, ECA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Pierrot Jocelyn RAJAONARIVELO chancery: 2374 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 265-5525 or 5526 consulate general: New York
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Douglas BARRETT embassy: 14 and 16 Rue Rainitovo, Antsahavola, Antananarivo mailing address: B. P. 620, Antananarivo telephone: [261] (2) 212-57, 209-56, 200-89, 207-18 FAX: 261-234-539
Flag: two equal horizontal bands of red (top) and green with a vertical white band of the same width on hoist side

MADAGASCAR

Economy

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Overview: Madagascar is one of the poorest countries in the world. Agriculture, including fishing and forestry, is the mainstay of the economy, accounting for over 30% of GDP and contributing to more than 70% of total export earnings. Industry is largely confined to the processing of agricultural products and textile manufacturing; in 1991 it accounted for only 13% of GDP. In 1986 the government introduced a five-year development plan that stressed self-sufficiency in food (mainly rice) by 1990, increased production for exports, and reduced energy imports. After mid-1991, however, output dropped sharply because of protracted antigovernment strikes and demonstrations for political reform.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $2.5 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: 1% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $200 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 20% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $250 million; expenditures $265 million, including capital expenditures of $180 million (1991)

Exports: $312 million (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

coffee:	45%

vanilla 20%

cloves:	11%
sugar:	NA%
petroleum products:	NA%

partners:

France:	NA%
Japan:	NA%
Italy:	NA%
Germany:	NA%
US:	NA%

Imports: $350 million (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities:

intermediate manufactures:	30%
capital goods:	28%
petroleum:	15%
consumer goods:	14%
food:	13%

partners:

France:	NA%
Germany:	NA%

UK: NA%
other EC: NA%
US NA%
External debt: $4.4 billion (1991)
Industrial production: growth rate 5.2% (1990 est.); accounts for 13% of GDP
Electricity: 125,000 kW capacity; 450 million kWh produced, 35 kWh per capita (1991)
Industries: agricultural processing (meat canneries, soap factories, breweries, tanneries, sugar refining plants), light consumer goods industries (textiles, glassware), cement, automobile assembly plant, paper, petroleum
Agriculture: accounts for 31% of GDP; cash crops - coffee, vanilla, sugarcane, cloves, cocoa; food crops - rice, cassava, beans, bananas, peanuts; cattle raising widespread; almost self-sufficient in rice
Illicit drugs: illicit producer of cannabis (cultivated and wild varieties) used mostly for domestic consumption
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $136 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $3,125 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $491 million
Currency: 1 Malagasy franc (FMG) = 100 centimes
Exchange rates: Malagasy francs (FMG) per US$1 - 1,910.2 (December 1992), 1,867.9 (1992), 1,835.4 (1991), 1,454.6 (December 1990), 1,603.4 (1989), 1,407.1 (1988), 1,069.2 (1987)
Fiscal year: calendar year

MADAGASCAR

Communications

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Railroads: 1,020 km 1.000-meter gauge

Highways: 40,000 km total; 4,694 km paved, 811 km crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil, 34,495 km improved and unimproved earth (est.)

Inland waterways: of local importance only; isolated streams and small portions of Canal des Pangalanes

Ports: Toamasina, Antsiranana, Mahajanga, Toliara

Merchant marine: 11 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 35,359 GRT/48,772 DWT; includes 6 cargo, 2 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 1 oil tanker, 1 chemical tanker, 1 liquefied gas

Airports:

total:	146
usable:	103
with permanent-surface runways:	30
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	3
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	36

Telecommunications: above average system includes open-wire lines, coaxial cables, radio relay, and troposcatter links; submarine cable to Bahrain; satellite earth stations - 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT and broadcast stations - 17 AM, 3 FM, 1 (36 repeaters) TV

MADAGASCAR

Defense Forces

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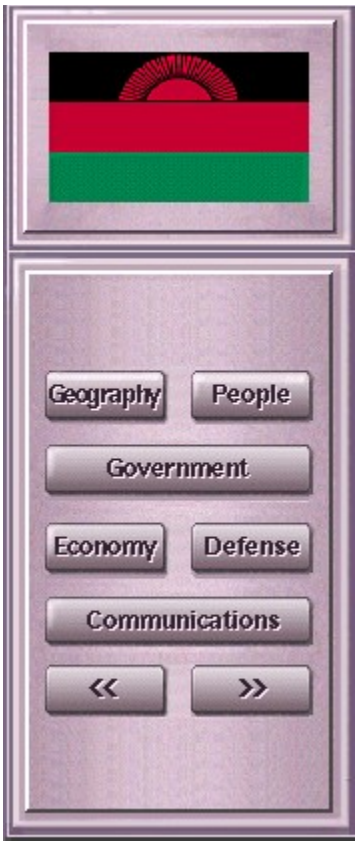
Branches: Popular Armed Forces (including Intervention Forces, Development Forces, Aeronaval Forces - including Navy and Air Force), Gendarmerie, Presidential Security Regiment

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 2,826,018; fit for military service 1,681,553; reach military age (20) annually 118,233 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $37 million, 2.2% of GDP (1991 est.)

Kalemie
Lake Tanganyika
Kananga
TANZANIA
Zanzibar
Dar es Salaam
ZAIRE
Mbeya
MALAWI
Lake Nyasa
Ndola
Lilongwe
ZAMBIA
Nacala
Lusaka
Harare
MOZAMBIQUE
MAD
Mozambique Channel
ZIMBABWE
Bulawayo
BOTSWANA
Toliara
Gaborone
Pretoria
Maputo
Johannesburg
Mbabane
SWAZILAND


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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MALAWI

Geography

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Location: Southern Africa, between Mozambique and Zambia

Area:

total area:	118,480 km2
land area:	94,080 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than Pennsylvania

Land Boundaries:

total:	2,881 km
Mozambique:	1,569 km
Tanzania:	475 km
Zambia:	837 km

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

Maritime Claims: none; landlocked

International Disputes: dispute with Tanzania over the boundary in Lake Nyasa (Lake Malawi)

Climate: tropical; rainy season (November to May); dry season (May to November)

Terrain: narrow elongated plateau with rolling plains, rounded hills, some mountains

Natural Resources: limestone, unexploited deposits of uranium, coal, and bauxite

Land Use:

arable land:	25%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	20%
forest and woodland:	50%
other:	5%

Irrigated Land: 200 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: deforestation

Note: landlocked

MALAWI

People

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Population: 9,831,935 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: -0.95% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 51.1 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 22.87 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -37.71 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 141.9 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	40.48 years
male:	39.61 years
female:	41.37 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 7.5 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Malawian(s)
adjective:	Malawian

Ethnic divisions:

Chewa:	NA%
Nyanja:	NA%
Tumbuko:	NA%
Yao:	NA%
Lomwe:	NA%
Sena:	NA%
Tonga:	NA%
Ngoni:	NA%
Ngonde:	NA%
Asian:	NA%
European:	NA%

Religions:

Protestant:	55%
Roman Catholic:	20%
Muslim:	20%
traditional indigenous beliefs:	NA%

Languages:

English (official):	NA%
Chichewa (official):	NA%

Note: other languages important regionally
Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1966)

total population:	22%

male:	34%
female:	12%
Labor force: 428,000 wage earners by occupation:	
agriculture:	43%
manufacturing:	16%
personal services:	15%
commerce:	9%,
construction:	7%
miscellaneous services:	4%
other permanently employed:	6% (1986)

MALAWI

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Malawi
conventional short form:	Malawi
former:	Nyasaland

Digraph: MI

Type: one-party republic Note: a referendum to determine whether Malawi should remain a one-party state is scheduled to be held on 14 June 1993

Capital: Lilongwe

Administrative divisions: 24 districts; Blantyre, Chikwawa, Chiradzulu, Chitipa, Dedza, Dowa, Karonga, Kasungu, Lilongwe, Machinga (Kasupe), Mangochi, Mchinji, Mulanje, Mwanza, Mzimba, Ntcheu, Nkhata Bay, Nkhotakota, Nsanje, Ntchisi, Rumphi, Salima, Thyolo, Zomba

Independence: 6 July 1964 (from UK)

Constitution: 6 July 1964; republished as amended January 1974

Legal system: based on English common law and customary law; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court of Appeal; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 6 July (1964)

Political parties and leaders: only party - Malawi Congress Party (MCP), Wadson DELEZA, administrative secretary; John TEMBO, treasurer general; top party position of secretary general vacant since 1983

Other political or pressure groups: Alliance for Democracy (AFORD), Chakufwa CHIHANA; United Democratic Front (UDF) Bakili MULUZI; Malawi Democratic People (MDP), leader NA

Suffrage: 21 years of age; universal

Elections: President: President BANDA sworn in as President for Life on 6 July 1971 National Assembly: last held 26-27 June 1987 (next to be held by June 1997); results - MCP is the only party; seats - (141 total, 136 elected) MCP 141

Executive branch: president, Cabinet

Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly

Judicial branch: High Court, Supreme Court of Appeal

Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: President Dr. Hastings Kamuzu BANDA (since 6 July 1966; sworn in as President for Life 6 July 1971)

Member of: ACP, AfDB, C, CCC, ECA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO (correspondent), ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, SADC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Robert B. MBAYA chancery: 2408 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 797-1007

US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Michael T. F. PISTOR embassy: address NA, in new capital city development area in Lilongwe mailing address: P. O. Box 30016, Lilongwe telephone: [265] 730-166 FAX: [265] 732-282

Flag: three equal horizontal bands of black (top), red, and green with a radiant, rising, red sun centered in the black band; similar to the flag of Afghanistan, which is longer and has the national coat of arms superimposed on the hoist side of the black and red bands

MALAWI

Economy

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Overview: Landlocked Malawi ranks among the world's least developed countries. The economy is predominately agricultural, with about 90% of the population living in rural areas. Agriculture accounts for 40% of GDP and 90% of export revenues. After two years of weak performance, economic growth improved significantly in 1988-91 as a result of good weather and a broadly based economic adjustment effort by the government. Drought cut overall output sharply in 1992. The economy depends on substantial inflows of economic assistance from the IMF, the World Bank, and individual donor nations.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $1.9 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: -7.7% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $200 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 21% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $398 million; expenditures $510 million, including capital expenditures of $154 million (FY91 est.)

Exports: $400 million (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

tobacco:	NA%
tea:	NA%
sugar:	NA%
coffee:	NA%
peanuts:	NA%
wood products:	NA%

partners:

US:	NA%
UK:	NA%
Zambia:	NA%
South Africa:	NA%
Germany:	NA%

Imports: $660 million (c.i.f., 1991 est.)

commodities:

food:	NA%
petroleum products:	NA%
semimanufactures:	NA%
consumer goods:	NA%
transportation equipment:	NA%

partners:

South Africa:	NA%
Japan:	NA%

US:	NA%
UK:	NA%
Zimbabwe:	NA%

External debt: $1.8 billion (December 1991 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate 4.0% (1990 est.); accounts for about 18% of GDP (1988)
Electricity: 190,000 kW capacity; 620 million kWh produced, 65 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: agricultural processing (tea, tobacco, sugar), sawmilling, cement, consumer goods
Agriculture: accounts for 40% of GDP; cash crops - tobacco, sugarcane, cotton, tea, and corn; subsistence crops - potatoes, cassava, sorghum, pulses; livestock - cattle, goats
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $215 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $2,150 million
Currency: 1 Malawian kwacha (MK) = 100 tambala
Exchange rates: Malawian kwacha (MK) per US$1 - 4.3418 (November 1992), 2.8033 (1991), 2.7289 (1990), 2.7595 (1989), 2.5613 (1988), 2.2087 (1987)
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

MALAWI

Communications

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Railroads: 789 km 1.067-meter gauge

Highways: 13,135 km total; 2,364 km paved; 251 km crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; 10,520 km earth and improved earth

Inland waterways: Lake Nyasa (Lake Malawi); Shire River, 144 km

Ports: Chipoka, Monkey Bay, Nkhata Bay, and Nkotakota - all on Lake Nyasa (Lake Malawi)

Airports:

total:	47
usable:	41
with permanent-surface runways:	5
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	1
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	10

Telecommunications: fair system of open-wire lines, radio relay links, and radio communications stations; 42,250 telephones; broadcast stations - 10 AM, 17 FM, no TV; satellite earth stations - 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT and 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT

Note: a majority of exports would normally go through Mozambique on the Beira, Nacala, and Limgogo railroads, but now most go through South Africa because of insurgent activity and damage to rail lines

MALAWI

Defense Forces

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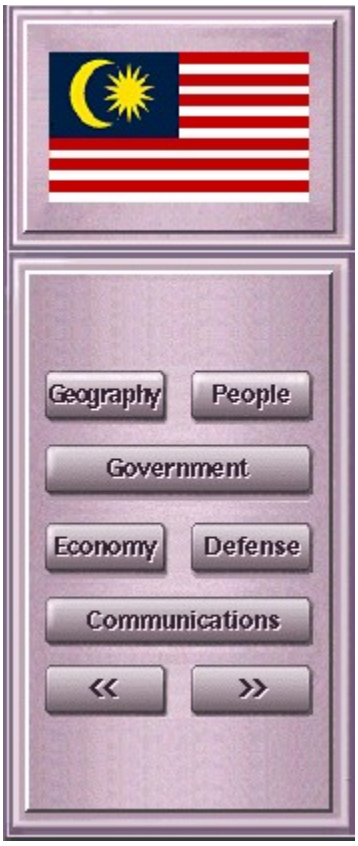
Branches: Army (including Air Wing and Naval Detachment), Police (including paramilitary Mobile Force Unit), paramilitary Malawi Young Pioneers

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 2,059,509; fit for military service 1,048,986 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $22 million, 1.6% of GDP (1989 est.)

South
China
Sea
Udon Thani
Hue
THAILAND
LAOS
Bangkok
VIETNAM
CAMBODIA
Phnom
Penh
Ho Chi Minh City
Palawan
Sulu
Sea
Songkhla
MALAYSIA
BRUNEI
George Town
MALAYSIA
Kuala Lumpur
Kuching
SINGAPORE
Sumatra
Singapore
Borneo
Samarinda
Palembang


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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MALAYSIA

Geography

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Location: Southeast Asia, bordering the South China Sea, between Vietnam and Indonesia

Area:

total area:	329,750 km2
land area:	328,550 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than New Mexico

Land Boundaries:

total:	2,669 km
Brunei:	381 km
Indonesia:	1,782 km
Thailand:	506 km

Coastline: 4,675 km (Peninsular Malaysia 2,068 km, East Malaysia 2,607 km)

Maritime Claims:

continental shelf:200 m depth or to depth of exploitation; specified boundary in the South China Sea

exclusive fishing zone:	200 nm
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: involved in a complex dispute over the Spratly Islands with China, Philippines, Taiwan, Vietnam, and possibly Brunei; State of Sabah claimed by the Philippines; Brunei may wish to purchase the Malaysian salient that divides Brunei into two parts; two islands in dispute with Singapore; two islands in dispute with Indonesia

Climate: tropical; annual southwest (April to October) and northeast (October to February) monsoons

Terrain: coastal plains rising to hills and mountains

Natural Resources: tin, petroleum, timber, copper, iron ore, natural gas, bauxite

Land Use:

arable land:	3%
permanent crops:	10%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	63%
other:	24%

Irrigated Land: 3,420 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: subject to flooding; air and water pollution

Note: strategic location along Strait of Malacca and southern South China Sea

MALAYSIA

People

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Population: 18,845,340 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.32% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 28.93 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 5.77 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 26.5 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	68.82 years
male:	65.96 years
female:	71.81 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.54 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Malaysian(s)
adjective:	Malaysian

Ethnic divisions:

Malay and other indigenous:	59%
Chinese:	32%
Indian:	9%

Religions:

Peninsular Malaysia:

Muslim (Malays):	NA%
Buddhist (Chinese):	NA%
Hindu (Indians):	NA%

Sabah:

Muslim:	38%
Christian:	17%
other:	45%

Sarawak:tribal religion 35%Buddhist and Confucianist 24%Muslim 20%Christian 16%other 5%
Languages:
Peninsular Malaysia:

Malay (official):	NA%
English:	NA%
Chinese dialects:	NA%
Tamil:	NA%

State of Sabah:

English:	NA%
Malay:	NA%

Note: numerous tribal dialects, Chinese (Mandarin and Hakka dialects predominate)
State of Sarawak:English: NA%Malay: NA%Mandarin: NA%Note: numerous tribal languages
Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	78%
male:	86%
female:	70%

Labor force: 7.258 million (1991 est.)

MALAYSIA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	none
conventional short form:	Malaysia
former:	Malayan Union

Digraph: MY

Type: constitutional monarchy Note: Federation of Malaysia formed 9 July 1963; nominally headed by the paramount ruler (king) and a bicameral Parliament; Peninsular Malaysian states - hereditary rulers in all but Melaka, where governors are appointed by Malaysian Pulau Pinang Government; powers of state governments are limited by federal Constitution; Sabah - self-governing state, holds 20 seats in House of Representatives, with foreign affairs, defense, internal security, and other powers delegated to federal government; Sarawak - se lf-governing state within Malaysia, holds 27 seats in House of Representatives, with foreign affairs, defense, internal security, and other powers delegated to federal government

Capital: Kuala Lumpur

Administrative divisions: 13 states (negeri-negeri, singular - negeri) and 2 federal territories* (wilayah-wilayah persekutuan, singular - wilayah persekutuan); Johor, Kedah, Kelantan, Labuan*, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Perlis, Pulau Pinang, Sabah, Sarawak, Selangor, Terengganu, Wilayah Persekutuan*

Independence: 31 August 1957 (from UK)

Constitution: 31 August 1957, amended 16 September 1963

Legal system: based on English common law; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court at request of supreme head of the federation; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: National Day, 31 August (1957)

Political parties and leaders: Peninsular Malaysia: National Front, a confederation of 13 political parties dominated by United Malays National Organization Baru (UMNO Baru), MAHATHIR bin Mohamad; Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA), LING Liong Sik; Gerakan Rakyat Malaysia, Datuk LIM Keng Yaik; Malaysian Indian Congress (MIC), Datuk S. Samy VELLU Sabah: Berjaya Party, Datuk Haji Mohammed NOOR Mansor; Bersatu Sabah (PBS), Joseph Pairin KITINGAN; United Sabah National Organizaton (USNO), leader NA Sarawak: coalition Sarawak National Front composed of the Party Pesaka Bumiputra Bersatu (PBB), Datuk Patinggi Amar Haji Abdul TAIB Mahmud; Sarawak United People's Party (SUPP), Datuk Amar James WONG Soon Kai; Sarawak National Party (SNAP), Datuk Amar James WONG; Parti Bansa Dayak Sarawak (PBDS), Datuk Leo MOGGIE; major opposition parties are Democratic Action Party (DAP), LIM Kit Siang and Pan-Malaysian Islamic Party (PAS), Fadzil NOOR

Suffrage: 21 years of age; universal

Elections: House of Representatives: last held 21 October 1990 (next to be held by August 1995); results - National Front 52%, other 48%; seats - (180 total) National Front 127, DAP 20, PAS 7, independents 4, other 22; Note - within the National Front, UMNO got 71 seats and MCA 18 seats

Executive branch: paramount ruler, deputy paramount ruler, prime minister, deputy prime minister, Cabinet
Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament (Parlimen) consists of an upper house or Senate (Dewan Negara) and a lower house or House of Representatives (Dewan Rakyat)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court
Leaders: Chief of State: Paramount Ruler AZLAN Muhibbuddin Shah ibni Sultan Yusof Izzudin (since 26 April 1989); Deputy Paramount Ruler JA'AFAR ibni Abdul Rahman (since 26 April 1989) Head of Government: Prime Minister Dr. MAHATHIR bin Mohamad (since 16 July 1981); Deputy Prime Minister Abdul GHAFAR Bin Baba (since 7 May 1986)
Member of: APEC, AsDB, ASEAN, C, CCC, CP, ESCAP, FAO, G-15, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO, ITU, LORCS, MINURSO, NAM, OIC, UN, UNAVEM II, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNIKOM, UNOMOZ, UNTAC, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Abdul MAJID Mohamed chancery: 2401 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 328-2700 consulates general: Los Angeles and New York
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador John S. WOLF embassy: 376 Jalan Tun Razak, 50400 Kuala Lumpur mailing address: P. O. Box No. 10035, 50700 Kuala Lumpur telephone: [60] (3) 248-9011 FAX: [60] (3) 242-2207
Flag: fourteen equal horizontal stripes of red (top) alternating with white (bottom); there is a blue rectangle in the upper hoist-side corner bearing a yellow crescent and a yellow fourteen-pointed star; the crescent and the star are traditional symbols of Islam; the design was based on the flag of the US

MALAYSIA

Economy

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Overview: The Malaysian economy, a mixture of private enterprise and a soundly managed public sector, has posted a remarkable record of 8%-9% average growth in 1987-92. This growth has resulted in a substantial reduction in poverty and a marked rise in real wages. Despite sluggish growth in the major world economies in 1992, demand for Malaysian goods remained strong and foreign investors continued to commit large sums in the economy. The government is aware of the inflationary potential of this rapid development and is closely monitoring fiscal and monetary policies.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $54.5 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: 8% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $2,960 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 4.7% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: 4.1% (1992 est.)

Budget: revenues $15.6 billion; expenditures $18.0 billion, including capital expenditures of $4.5 billion (1992 est.)

Exports: $39.8 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities:

electronic equipment:	NA%
palm oil:	NA%
petroleum and petroleum products:	NA%
wood and wood products:	NA%
rubber:	NA%
textiles:	NA%

partners:

Singapore:	23%
US:	18.6%
Japan:	13.2%
UK:	4%
Germany:	4%

Imports: $39.1 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities:

food:	NA%
consumer goods:	NA%
petroleum products:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%
capital equipment:	NA%

partners:

Japan:	26%
US:	15.8%
Singapore:	15.7%

Taiwan:	5.6%
Germany:	4.2%

External debt: $25.7 billion (1992 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate 13% (1992); accounts for NA% of GDP
Electricity: 8,000,000 kW capacity; 30,000 million kWh produced, 1,610 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: Peninsular Malaysia: rubber and oil palm processing and manufacturing, light manufacturing industry, electronics, tin mining and smelting, logging and processing timber Sabah: logging, petroleum production Sarawak: agriculture processing, petroleum production and refining, logging
Agriculture: accounts for 20% of GDP Peninsular Malaysia: natural rubber, palm oil, rice Sabah: mainly subsistence, but also rubber, timber, coconut, rice Sarawak: rubber, timber, pepper; deficit of rice in all areas; fish catch of 608,000 metric tons in 1987 Illicit drugs: transit point for Golden Triangle heroin going to the US, Western Europe, and the Third World Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-84), $170 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $4.7 million; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $42 million
Currency: 1 ringgit (M$) = 100 sen
Exchange rates: ringgits (M$) per US$1 - 2.6238 (January 1993), 2.5475 (1992), 2.7501 (1991), 1.7048 (1990), 2.7088 (1989), 2.6188 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

MALAYSIA

Communications

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Railroads: Peninsular Malaysia: 1,665 km 1.04-meter gauge; 13 km double track, government owned Sabah: 136 km 1.000-meter gauge Sarawak: none

Highways: Peninsular Malaysia: 23,600 km; 19,352 km hard surfaced, mostly bituminous surface treatment, and 4,248 km unpaved Sabah: 3,782 km Sarawak: 1,644 km

Inland waterways: Peninsular Malaysia: 3,209 km Sabah: 1,569 km Sarawak: 2,518 km

Pipelines: crude oil 1,307 km; natural gas 379 km

Ports: Tanjong Kidurong, Kota Kinabalu, Kuching, Pasir Gudang, Penang, Port Kelang, Sandakan, Tawau

Merchant marine: 184 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 1,869,817 GRT/2,786,765 DWT; includes 1 passenger-cargo, 2 short-sea passenger, 71 cargo, 28 container, 2 vehicle carrier, 2 roll-on/roll-off, 1 livestock carrier, 38 oil tanker, 6 chemical tanker, 6 liquefied gas, 27 bulk

Airports:

total:	111
usable:	102
with permanent-surface runways:	32
with runways over 3,659 m:	1
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	7
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	18

Telecommunications: good intercity service provided on Peninsular Malaysia mainly by microwave radio relay; adequate intercity microwave radio relay network between Sabah and Sarawak via Brunei; international service good; good coverage by radio and television broadcasts; 994,860 telephones (1984); broadcast stations - 28 AM, 3 FM, 33 TV; submarine cables extend to India and Sarawak; SEACOM submarine cable links to Hong Kong and Singapore; satellite earth stations - 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT, 1 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT, and 2 domestic

MALAYSIA

Defense Forces

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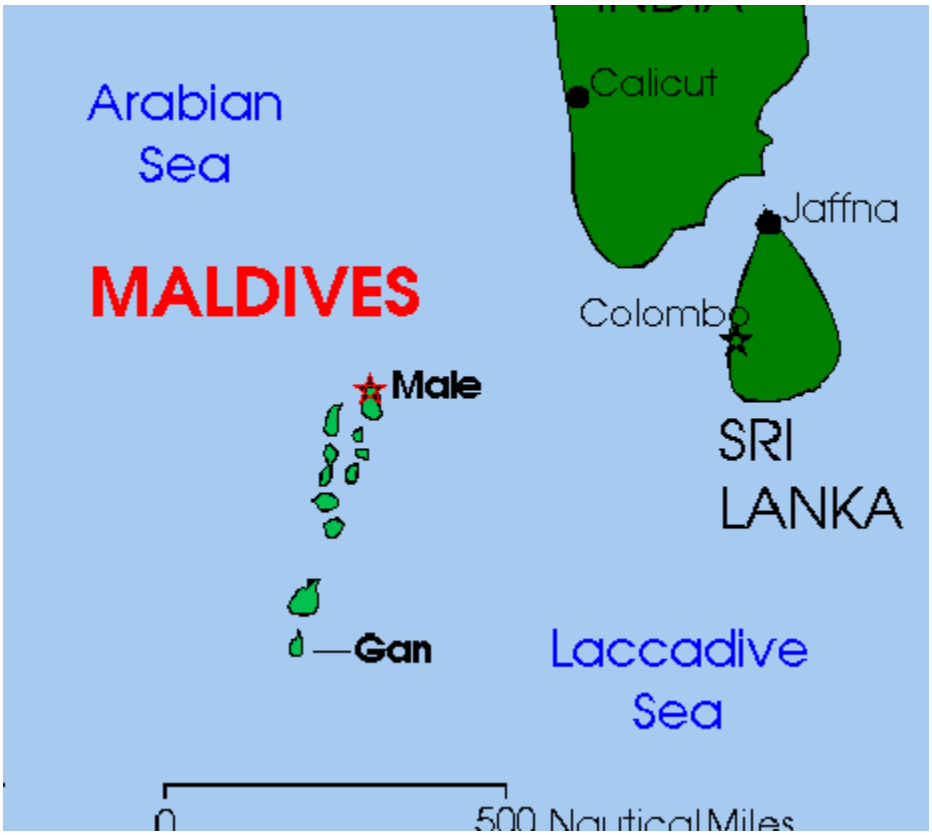
Branches: Malaysian Army, Royal Malaysian Navy, Royal Malaysian Air Force, Royal Malaysian Police Force, Marine Police, Sarawak Border Scouts

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 4,837,256; fit for military service 2,941,577; reach military age (21) annually 181,435 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $2.4 billion, about 5% of GDP (1992)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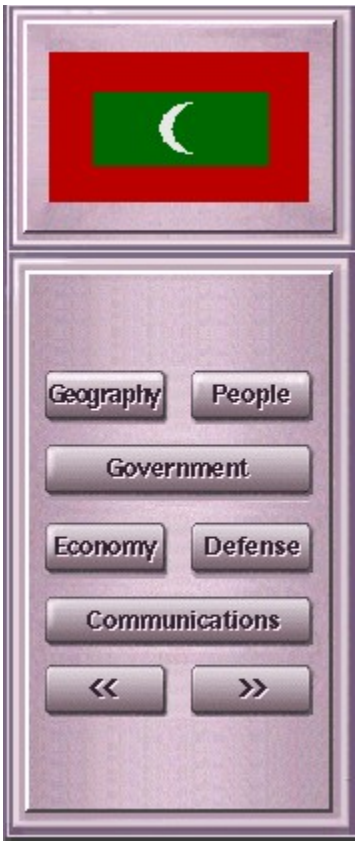
Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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MALDIVES

Geography

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Location: South Asia, in the Indian Ocean off the southwest coast of India

Area:

total area:	300 km2
land area:	300 km2

comparative area:slightly more than 1.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 644 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive economic zone:35-310 nm as defined by geographic coordinates; segment of zone coincides with maritime boundary with India

territorial sea: 12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical; hot, humid; dry, northeast monsoon (November to March); rainy, southwest monsoon (June to August)

Terrain: flat with elevations only as high as 2.5 meters

Natural Resources: fish

Land Use:

arable land:	10%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	3%
forest and woodland:	3%
other:	84%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: 1,200 coral islands grouped into 19 atolls

Note: archipelago of strategic location astride and along major sea lanes in Indian Ocean

MALDIVES

People

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Population: 243,094 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 3.64% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 44.34 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 7.91 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 57.6 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	63.86 years
male:	62.5 years
female:	65.28 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.36 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Maldivian(s)
adjective:	Maldivian

Ethnic divisions:

Sinhalese:	NA%
Dravidian:	NA%
Arab:	NA%
African:	NA%

Religions:

Sunni Muslim:	NA%

Languages:
Note: Divehi (dialect of Sinhala; script derived from Arabic), English spoken by most government officials

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1985)

total population:	92%
male:	92%
female:	92%

Labor force: 66,000 (est.)
by occupation:

fishing industry:	25%

MALDIVES

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: Republic of Maldives
conventional short form: Maldives

Digraph: MV
Type: republic
Capital: Male
Administrative divisions: 19 districts (atolls); Aliff, Baa, Daalu, Faafu, Gaafu Aliff, Gaafu Daalu, Haa Aliff, Haa Daalu, Kaafu, Laamu, Laviyani, Meemu, Naviyani, Noonu, Raa, Seenu, Shaviyani, Thaa, Waavu
Independence: 26 July 1965 (from UK)
Constitution: 4 June 1964
Legal system: based on Islamic law with admixtures of English common law primarily in commercial matters; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
National holiday: Independence Day, 26 July (1965)
Political parties and leaders: no organized political parties; country governed by the Didi clan for the past eight centuries
Suffrage: 21 years of age; universal
Elections: President: last held 23 September 1988 (next to be held September 1993); results - President Maumoon Abdul GAYOOM reelected Citizens' Council: last held on 7 December 1989 (next to be held 7 December 1994); results - percent of vote NA; seats - (48 total, 40 elected)
Executive branch: president, Cabinet
Legislative branch: unicameral Citizens' Council (Majlis)
Judicial branch: High Court
Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: President Maumoon Abdul GAYOOM (since 11 November 1978)
Member of: AsDB, C, CP, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, NAM, OIC, SAARC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: Maldives does not maintain an embassy in the US, but does have a UN mission in New York
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: the US Ambassador to Sri Lanka is accredited to Maldives and makes periodic visits there consular agency: Midhath Hilmy, Male telephone: 2581
Flag: red with a large green rectangle in the center bearing a vertical white crescent; the closed side of the crescent is on the hoist side of the flag

MALDIVES

Economy

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Overview: The economy is based on fishing, tourism, and shipping. Agriculture is limited to the production of a few subsistence crops that provide only 10% of food requirements. Fishing is the largest industry, employing 25% of the work force and accounting for over 60% of exports; it is also an important source of government revenue. During the 1980s tourism became one of the most important and highest growth sectors of the economy. In 1988 industry accounted for about 5% of GDP. Real GDP is officially estimated to have increased by about 10% annually during the period 1974-90.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $140 million (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate: 4.7% (1991 est.)

National product per capita: $620 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 11.5% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate: NEGL%

Budget: revenues $52 million (excluding foreign transfers); expenditures $83 million, including capital expenditures of $39 million (1991 est.)

Exports: $53.7 million (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

fish:	NA%
clothing:	NA%

partners:

US:	NA%
UK:	NA%
Sri Lanka:	NA%

Imports: $150.9 million (c.i.f., 1991)

commodities:

consumer goods:	NA%
intermediate and capital goods:	NA%
petroleum products:	NA%

partners:

Singapore:	NA%
Germany:	NA%
Sri Lanka:	NA%
India:	NA%

External debt: $90 million (1991)

Industrial production: growth rate 24.0% (1990); accounts for 6% of GDP

Electricity: 5,000 kW capacity; 11 million kWh produced, 50 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries: fishing and fish processing, tourism, shipping, boat building, some coconut processing, garments, woven mats, coir (rope), handicrafts

Agriculture: accounts for almost 25% of GDP (including fishing); fishing more important than

farming; limited production of coconuts, corn, sweet potatoes; most staple foods must be imported; fish catch of 67,000 tons (1990 est.)
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-88), $28 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $125 million; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $14 million
Currency: 1 rufiyaa (Rf) = 100 laaris
Exchange rates: rufiyaa (Rf) per US$1 - 10.506 (January 1993), 10.569 (1992), 10.253 (1991), 9.509 (1990), 9.0408 (1989), 8.7846 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

MALDIVES

Communications

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Highways: Male has 9.6 km of coral highways within the city

Ports: Male, Gan

Merchant marine: 14 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 38,848 GRT/58,496 DWT; includes 12 cargo, 1 container, 1 oil tanker

Airports:

total:	2
useable:	2
with permanent-surface runways:	2
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	2
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	0

Telecommunications: minimal domestic and international facilities; 2,804 telephones; broadcast stations - 2 AM, 1 FM, 1 TV; 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT earth station

MALDIVES

Defense Forces

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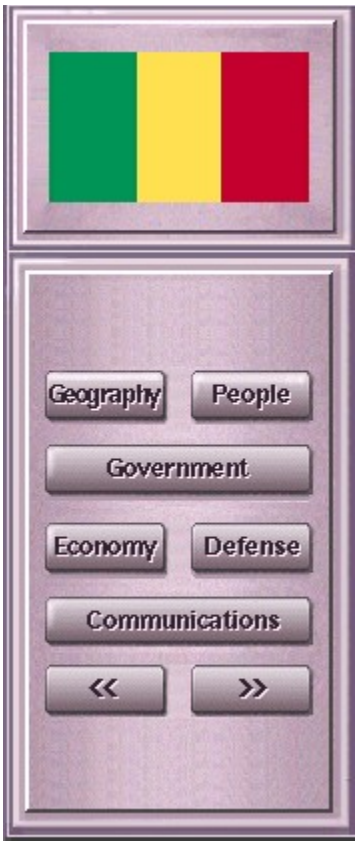
Branches: National Security Service (paramilitary police force)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 53,730; fit for military service 30,014 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $NA, NA% of GDP

Western Sahara
ALGERIA
Taoudenni
MAURITANIA
MALI
Tombouctou
NIGER
SENEGAL
THE GAMBIA
Bamako
BURKINA
GUINEA BISSAU
GUINEA
BENIN
IVORY COAST
TOGO
NIGERIA
SIERRA LEONE
GHANA
LIBERIA
Malabo
EQUATORIAL GUINEA
South Atlantic Ocean


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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MALI

Geography

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Location: Western Africa, between Mauritania and Niger

Area:

total area:	1.24 million km2
land area:	1.22 million km2
comparative area:	slightly less than twice the size of Texas

Land Boundaries:

total:	7,243 km
Algeria:	1,376 km
Burkina:	1,000 km
Guinea:	858 km

Cote d'Ivoire 532 km

Mauritania:	2,237 km
Niger:	821 km
Senegal:	419 km

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

Maritime Claims: none; landlocked

International Disputes: the disputed international boundary between Burkina and Mali was submitted to the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in October 1983 and the ICJ issued its final ruling in December 1986, which both sides agreed to accept; Burkina and Mali are proceeding with boundary demarcation, including the tripoint with Niger

Climate: subtropical to arid; hot and dry February to June; rainy, humid, and mild June to November; cool and dry November to February

Terrain: mostly flat to rolling northern plains covered by sand; savanna in south, rugged hills in northeast

Natural Resources: gold, phosphates, kaolin, salt, limestone, uranium, bauxite, iron ore, manganese, tin, and copper deposits are known but not exploited

Land Use:

arable land:	2%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	25%
forest and woodland:	7%
other:	66%

Irrigated Land: 50 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: hot, dust-laden harmattan; haze common during dry seasons; desertification

Note: landlocked

MALI

People

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Population: 8,868,617 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.66% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 51.73 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 20.81 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -4.35 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 108 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	45.45 years
male:	43.89 years
female:	47.06 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 7.33 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Malian(s)
adjective:	Malian

Ethnic divisions:

Mande:	50% (Bambara, Malinke, Sarakole)
Peul:	17%
Voltaic:	12%
Songhai:	6%,
Tuareg and Moor:	10%
other:	5%

Religions:

Muslim:	90%
indigenous beliefs:	9%
Christian:	1%

Languages:

French (official):	NA%
Bambara:	80%

Note: numerous African languages
Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	32%
male:	41%
female:	24%

Labor force: 2.666 million (1986 est.)
by occupation:

agriculture:	80%

services:	19%
industry and commerce:	1% (1981)

Note: 50% of population of working age (1985)

MALI

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Mali
conventional short form:	Mali
local long form:	Republique de Mali
local short form:	Mali
former:	French Sudan

Digraph: ML
Type: republic
Capital: Bamako
Administrative divisions: 8 regions (regions, singular - region); Gao, Kayes, Kidal, Koulikoro, Mopti, Segou, Sikasso, Tombouctou
Independence: 22 September 1960 (from France)
Constitution: new constitution adopted in constitutional referendum in January 1992
Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Section of Court of State; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
National holiday: Anniverary of the Proclamation of the Republic, 22 September (1960)
Political parties and leaders: Alliance for Democracy (Adema), Alpha Oumar KONARE; National Committee for Democratic Initiative (CNID), Mountaga TALL; Sudanese Union/African Democratic Rally (US/RAD), Baba Hakib HAIDARA and Treoule Mamadon KONATE; Popular Movement for the Development of the Republic of West Africa; Rally for Democracy and Progress (RDP), Almamy SYLLA; Union for Democracy and Development (UDD), Moussa Balla COULIBALY; Rally for Democracy and Labor (RDT); Union of Democratic Forces for Progress (UFDP), Col. Youssouf TRAORE; Party for Democracy and Progress (PDP), Idrissa TRAORE; Malian Union for Democracy and Development (UMDD)
Suffrage: 21 years of age; universal
Elections: President: last held in April 1992; Alpha KONARE was elected in runoff race against Montaga TALL National Assembly: last held on 8 March 1992 (next to be held NA); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (total 116) Adema 76, CNID 9, US/RAD 8, Popular Movement for the Development of the Republic of West Africa 6, RDP 4, UDD 4, RDT 3, UFDP 3, PDP 2, UMDD 1
Executive branch: Transition Committee for the Salvation of the People (CTSP) composed of 25 members, predominantly civilian
Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)
Leaders: Chief of State: President Alpha Oumar KONARE (since 8 June 1992) Head of Government: Prime Minister Younoussi TOURE (since 8 June 1992)
Member of: ACCT, ACP, AfDB, CCC, CEAO, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, FZ, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WADB, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Siragatou Ibrahim CISSE chancery: 2130 R Street NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 332-2249 or 939-8950
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Herbert Donald GELBER embassy: Rue Rochester NY and Rue Mohamed V., Bamako mailing address: B. P. 34, Bamako telephone: [223] 225470 FAX: [233] 228059
Flag: three equal vertical bands of green (hoist side), yellow, and red; uses the popular pan-African colors of Ethiopia

MALI

Economy

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Overview: Mali is among the poorest countries in the world, with about 70% of its land area desert or semidesert. Economic activity is largely confined to the riverine area irrigated by the Niger. About 10% of the population live as nomads and some 80% of the labor force is engaged in agriculture and fishing. Industrial activity is concentrated on processing farm commodities. In consultation with international lending agencies, the government has adopted a structural adjustment program for 1992-95, aiming at GDP annual growth of 4.6%, inflation of no more than 2.5% on average, and a substantial reduction in the external current account deficit.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $2.3 billion (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate: -0.2% (1991 est.)

National product per capita: $265 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 1.4% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $329 million; expenditures $519 million, including capital expenditures of $178 (1989 est.)

Exports: $320 million (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

livestock:	NA%
peanuts:	NA%
dried fish:	NA%
cotton:	NA%
skins:	NA%

partners:

Note: mostly franc zone and Western Europe

Imports: $390 million (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

textiles:	NA%
vehicles:	NA%
petroleum products:	NA%
machinery:	NA%
sugar:	NA%
cereals:	NA%

partners:

mostly franc zone and Western Europe:	NA%

External debt: $2.6 billion (1991 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 15.0% (1990 est.); accounts for 10.0% of GDP

Electricity: 260,000 kW capacity; 750 million kWh produced, 90 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries: small local consumer goods and processing, construction, phosphate, gold, fishing

Agriculture: accounts for 50% of GDP; most production based on small subsistence farms; cotton and

livestock products account for over 70% of exports; other crops - millet, rice, corn, vegetables, peanuts; livestock - cattle, sheep, goats
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $349 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $3,020 million; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $92 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $190 million
Currency: 1 CFA franc (CFAF) = 100 centimes
Exchange rates: Communaute Financiere Africaine francs (CFAF) per US$1 - 274.06 (January 1993), 264.69 (1992), 282.11 (1991), 272.26 (1990), 319.01 (1989), 297.85 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

MALI

Communications

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Railroads: 642 km 1.000-meter gauge; linked to Senegal's rail system through Kayes

Highways: about 15,700 km total; 1,670 km paved, 3,670 km gravel and improved earth, 10,360 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 1,815 km navigable

Airports:

total:	34
usable:	27
with permanent-surface runways:	8
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	5
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	10

Telecommunications: domestic system poor but improving; provides only minimal service with radio relay, wire, and radio communications stations; expansion of radio relay in progress; 11,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 2 AM, 2 FM, 2 TV; satellite earth stations - 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT and 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT

MALI

Defense Forces

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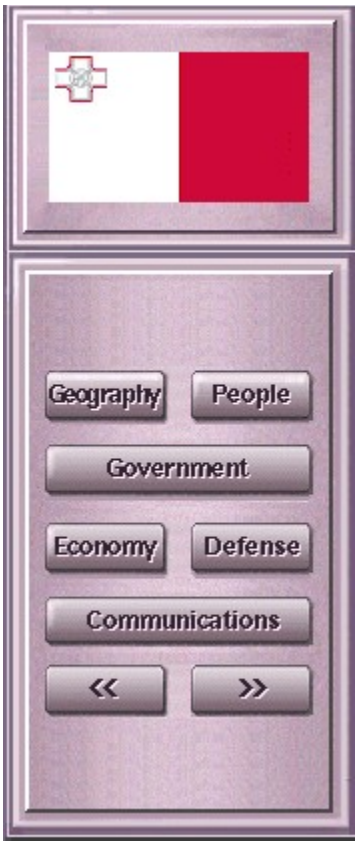
Branches: Army, Air Force, Gendarmerie, Republican Guard, National Police (Surete Nationale)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,749,662; fit for military service 995,554 (1993 est.); no conscription

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $41 million, 2% of GDP (1989)

MONTENEGRO
Rome
ITALY
Tyrrhenian Sea
Sicily
Ionian Sea
Gozo
Kemmuna
TUNISIA
MALTA
Valletta


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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MALTA

Geography

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Location: in the central Mediterranean Sea, 93 km south of Sicily (Italy), 290 km north of Libya

Area:

total area:	320 km2
land area:	320 km2
comparative area:	slightly less than twice the size of Washington, DC

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 140 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	24 nm
continental shelf:	200 m depth or to depth of exploitation
exclusive fishing zone:	25 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: Mediterranean with mild, rainy winters and hot, dry summers

Terrain: mostly low, rocky, flat to dissected plains; many coastal cliffs

Natural Resources: limestone, salt

Land Use:

arable land:	38%
permanent crops:	3%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	59%

Irrigated Land: 10 km2 (1989)

Environment: numerous bays provide good harbors; fresh water very scarce; increasing reliance on desalination

Note: the country comprises an archipelago, with only the 3 largest islands (Malta, Gozo, and Comino) being inhabited

MALTA

People

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Population: 363,791 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.84% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 13.9 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 7.52 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 1.98 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 8.2 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	76.52 years
male:	74.32 years
female:	78.9 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.97 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Maltese (singular and plural)
adjective:	Maltese

Ethnic divisions:

Arab:	NA%
Sicilian:	NA%
Norman:	NA%
Spanish:	NA%
Italian:	NA%
English:	NA%

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	98%

Languages:

Maltese (official):	NA%
English (official):	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1985)

total population:	84%
male:	86%
female:	82%

Labor force: 127,200
by occupation:

government (excluding job corps):	37%
services:	26%
manufacturing:	22%
training programs:	9%
construction:	4%

agriculture:	2% (1990)

MALTA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: Republic of Malta
conventional short form: Malta

Digraph: MT
Type: parliamentary democracy
Capital: Valletta
Administrative divisions: none (administration directly from Valletta)
Independence: 21 September 1964 (from UK)
Constitution: 26 April 1974, effective 2 June 1974
Legal system: based on English common law and Roman civil law; has accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
National holiday: Independence Day, 21 September
Political parties and leaders: Nationalist Party (NP), Edward FENECH ADAMI; Malta Labor Party (MLP), Alfred SANT
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: House of Representatives: last held on 22 February 1992 (next to be held by February 1997); results - NP 51.8%, MLP 46.5%; seats - (usually 65 total) MLP 36, NP 29; Note - additional seats are given to the party with the largest popular vote to ensure a legislative majority; current total 69 (MLP 33, NP 36 after adjustment)
Executive branch: president, prime minister, deputy prime minister, Cabinet
Legislative branch: unicameral House of Representatives
Judicial branch: Constitutional Court, Court of Appeal
Leaders: Chief of State: President Vincent (Censu) TABONE (since 4 April 1989) Head of Government: Prime Minister Dr. Edward (Eddie) FENECH ADAMI (since 12 May 1987); Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Guido DE MARCO (since 14 May 1987)
Member of: C, CCC, CE, CSCE, EBRD, ECE, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ITU, NAM, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Albert BORG OLIVIER DE PUGET chancery: 2017 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 462-3611 or 3612 FAX: (202) 387-5470 consulate: New York
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: (vacant) embassy: 2nd Floor, Development House, Saint Anne Street, Floriana, Valletta mailing address: P. O. Box 535, Valletta telephone: [356] 240424, 240425, 243216, 243217, 243653, 223654 FAX: same as telephone numbers
Flag: two equal vertical bands of white (hoist side) and red; in the upper hoist-side corner is a representation of the George Cross, edged in red

MALTA

Economy

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Overview: Significant resources are limestone, a favorable geographic location, and a productive labor force. Malta produces only about 20% of its food needs, has limited freshwater supplies, and has no domestic energy sources. Consequently, the economy is highly dependent on foreign trade and services. Manufacturing and tourism are the largest contributors to the economy. Manufacturing accounts for about 27% of GDP, with the electronics and textile industries major contributors and the state-owned Malta drydocks employing about 4,300 people. In 1991, about 900,000 tourists visited the island. Per capita GDP at $7,600 places Malta in the middle-income range of the world's nations.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $2.7 billion (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate: 5.9% (1991)

National product per capita: $7,600 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 2.9% (1991)

Unemployment rate: 3.6% (1992)

Budget: revenues $1.1 billion; expenditures $1.1 billion, including capital expenditures of $161 million (1992 est.)

Exports: $l.2 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:	
clothing:	NA%
textiles:	NA%
footwear:	NA%
ships:	NA%
partners:	
Italy:	30%
Germany:	22%
UK:	11%

Imports: $2.1 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:	
food:	NA%
petroleum:	NA%
machinery and semimanufactured goods:	NA%
partners:	
Italy:	30%
UK:	16%
Germany:	13%
US:	4%

External debt: $127 million (1990 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 19.0% (1990); accounts for 27% of GDP

Electricity: 328,000 kW capacity; 1,110 million kWh produced, 3,000 kWh per capita (1992)

Industries: tourism, electronics, ship repair yard, construction, food manufacturing, textiles, footwear,

clothing, beverages, tobacco
Agriculture: accounts for 3% of GDP and 2.5% of the work force (1992); overall, 20% self-sufficient; main products - potatoes, cauliflower, grapes, wheat, barley, tomatoes, citrus, cut flowers, green peppers, hogs, poultry, eggs; generally adequate supplies of vegetables, poultry, milk, pork products; seasonal or periodic shortages in grain, animal fodder, fruits, other basic foodstuffs
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-81), $172 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $336 million; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $76 million; Communist countries (1970-88), $48 million
Currency: 1 Maltese lira (LM) = 100 cents
Exchange rates: Maltese liri (LM) per US$1 - 0.3687 (January 1993), 0.3178 (1992), 0.3226 (1991), 0.3172 (1990), 0.3483 (1989), 0.3306 (1988)
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

MALTA

Communications

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Highways: 1,291 km total; 1,179 km paved (asphalt), 77 km crushed stone or gravel, 35 km improved and unimproved earth

Ports: Valletta, Marsaxlokk

Merchant marine: 789 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 11,059,874 GRT/18,758,969 DWT; includes 6 passenger, 17 short-sea passenger, 272 cargo, 26 container, 2 passenger-cargo, 20 roll-on/roll-off, 2 vehicle carrier, 3 barge carrier, 17 refrigerated cargo, 19 chemical tanker, 15 combination ore/oil, 3 specialized tanker, 3 liquefied gas, 131 oil tanker, 223 bulk, 26 combination bulk, 3 multifunction large load carrier, 1 railcar carrier; Note - a flag of convenience registry; China owns 2 ships, Russia owns 52 ships, Cuba owns 10, Vietnam owns 6, Croatia owns 37, Romania owns 3

Airports:

total:	1
useable:	1
with permanent-surface runways:	1
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	1
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	0

Telecommunications: automatic system satisfies normal requirements; 153,000 telephones; excellent service by broadcast stations - 8 AM, 4 FM, and 2 TV; submarine cable and microwave radio relay between islands; international service by 1 submarine cable and 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

MALTA

Defense Forces

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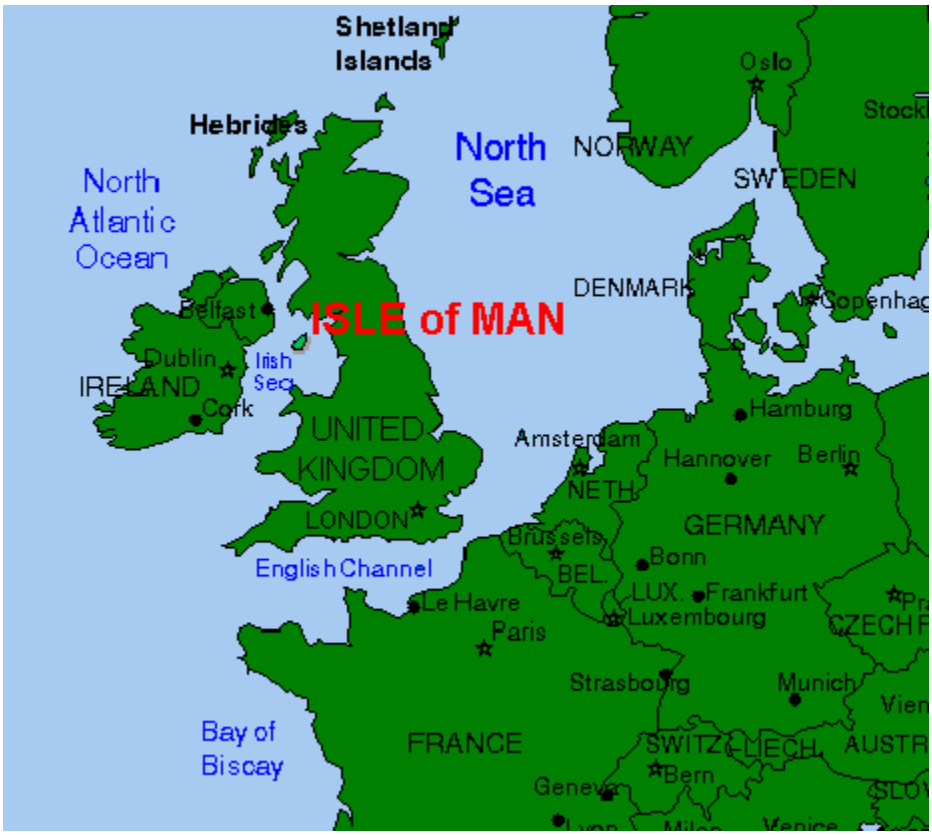
Branches: Armed Forces, Maltese Police Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 97,446; fit for military service 77,481 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $21.9 million, 1.3% of GDP (1989 est.)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Hebrides
North Sea
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Oslo
SWEDEN
North Atlantic Ocean
DENMARK
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Belfast
Dublin
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IRELAND
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UNITED KINGDOM
LONDON
English Channel
Amsterdam
NETH.
Hamburg
Hannover
Berlin
GERMANY
Brussels
BEL.
Bonn
LUX.
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Paris
Strasbourg
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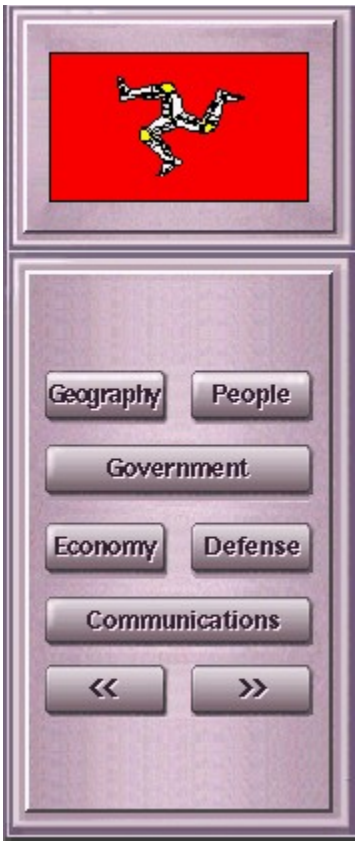
Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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ISLE OF MAN

Geography

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Affiliation: British crown dependency

Location: in the Irish Sea, between Ireland and Great Britain

Area:

total area:	588 km2
land area:	588 km2
comparative area:	nearly 3.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 113 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive fishing zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	3 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: cool summers and mild winters; humid; overcast about half the time

Terrain: hills in north and south bisected by central valley

Natural Resources: lead, iron ore

Land Use:

arable land:	NA%
permanent crops:	NA%
meadows and pastures:	NA%
forest and woodland:	NA%
other:	NA% (extensive arable land and forests)

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: strong westerly winds prevail

Note: one small islet, the Calf of Man, lies to the southwest, and is a bird sanctuary

ISLE OF MAN

People

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Population: 71,263 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 1.07% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 13.57 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 12.87 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 9.99 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 8.5 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	75.98 years
male:	73.25 years
female:	78.92 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.8 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Manxman, Manxwoman
adjective:	Manx

Ethnic divisions:

Manx (Norse-Celtic descent):	NA%
Briton:	NA%

Religions:

Anglican:	NA%
Roman Catholic:	NA%
Methodist:	NA%
Baptist:	NA%
Presbyterian:	NA%
Society of Friends:	NA%

Languages:

English:	NA%
Manx Gaelic:	NA%

Literacy:

total population:	NA%
male:	NA%
female:	NA%

Labor force: 25,864 (1981)

by occupation:	NA

ISLE OF MAN

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Isle of Man

Digraph: IM

Type: British crown dependency

Capital: Douglas

Administrative divisions: none (British crown dependency)

Independence: none (British crown dependency)

Constitution: 1961, Isle of Man Constitution Act

Legal system: English law and local statute

National holiday: Tynwald Day, 5 July

Political parties and leaders: there is no party system and members sit as independents

Suffrage: 21 years of age; universal

Elections: House of Keys: last held in 1991 (next to be held NA 1996); results - percent of vote NA; no party system; seats - (24 total) independents 24

Executive branch: British monarch, lieutenant governor, president, prime minister, Council of Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch: bicameral Tynwald consists of an upper house or Legislative Council and a lower house or House of Keys

Judicial branch: Court of Tynwald

Leaders: Chief of State: Lord of Mann Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Lieutenant Governor Air Marshal Sir Laurence JONES (since NA 1990) Head of Government: President of the Legislative Council Sir Charles KERRUISH (since NA 1990)

Member of: none

Diplomatic representation in US: none (British crown dependency)

US diplomatic representation: none (British crown dependency)

Flag: red with the Three Legs of Man emblem (Trinacria), in the center; the three legs are joined at the thigh and bent at the knee; in order to have the toes pointing clockwise on both sides of the flag, a two-sided emblem is used

ISLE OF MAN

Economy

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Overview: Offshore banking, manufacturing, and tourism are key sectors of the economy. The government's policy of offering incentives to high-technology companies and financial institutions to locate on the island has paid off in expanding employment opportunities in high-income industries. As a result, agriculture and fishing, once the mainstays of the economy, have declined in their shares of GNP. Banking now contributes over 20% to GNP and manufacturing about 15%. Trade is mostly with the UK. The Isle of Man enjoys free access to European Community markets.

National product: GNP - exchange rate conversion - $490 million (1988)

National product real growth rate: NA%

National product per capita: $7,500 (1988)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 7% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: 1% (1992 est.)

Budget: revenues $130.4 million; expenditures $114.4 million, including capital expenditures of $18.1 million (FY85 est.)

Exports: $NA

commodities:

tweeds:	NA%
herring:	NA%
processed shellfish:	NA%
meat:	NA%

partners:

UK:	NA%

Imports: $NA

commodities:

timber:	NA%
fertilizers:	NA%
fish:	NA%

partners:

UK:	NA%

External debt: $NA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity: 61,000 kW capacity; 190 million kWh produced, 2,965 kWh per capita (1992)

Industries: an important offshore financial center; financial services, light manufacturing, tourism

Agriculture: cereals and vegetables; cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry

Economic aid: NA

Currency: 1 Manx pound (#M) = 100 pence

Exchange rates: Manx pounds (#M) per US$1 - 0.6527 (January 1993), 0.5664 (1992), 0.5652 (1991), 0.5603 (1990), 0.6099 (1989), 0.5614 (1988); the Manx pound is at par with the British pound

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

ISLE OF MAN

Communications

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Railroads: 60 km; 36 km electric track, 24 km steam track

Highways: 640 km motorable roads

Ports: Douglas, Ramsey, Peel

Merchant marine: 59 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 1,363,502 GRT/2,363,502 DWT; includes 10 cargo, 6 container, 9 roll-on/roll-off, 14 oil tanker, 4 chemical tanker, 4 liquefied gas, 12 bulk; Note - a captive register of the United Kingdom, although not all ships on the register are British owned

Airports:

total:	1
useable:	1
with permanent-surface runways:	1
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	0
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	1

Telecommunications: 24,435 telephones; broadcast stations - 1 AM, 4 FM, 4 TV

ISLE OF MAN

Defense Forces

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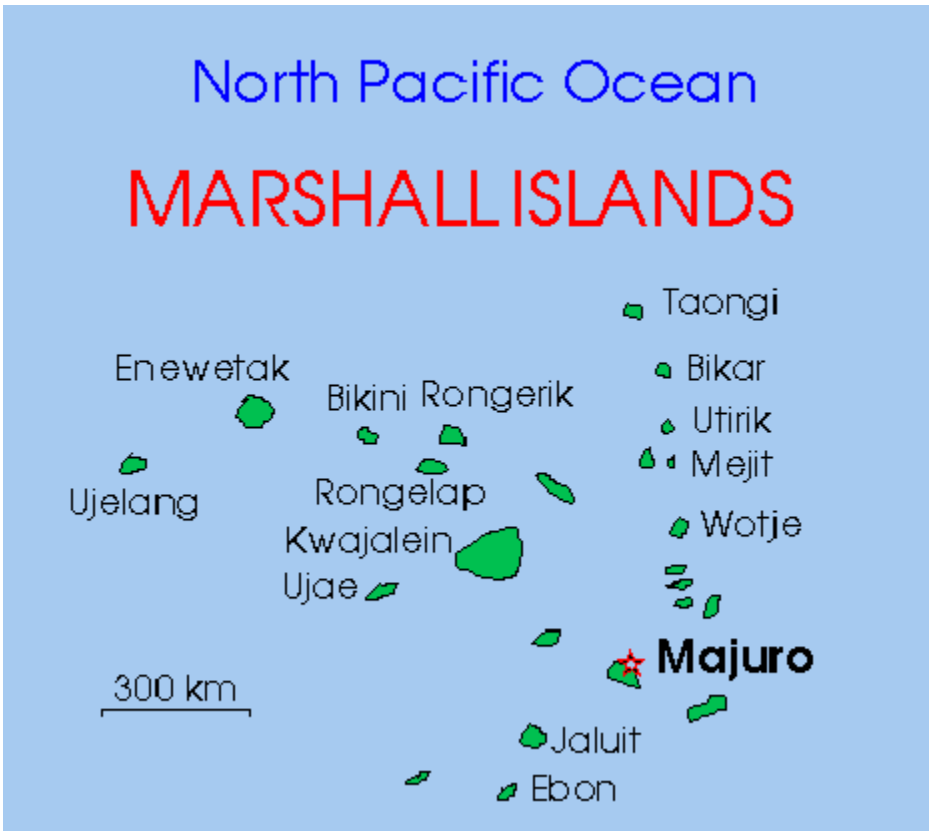
Note: defense is the responsibility of the UK


North Pacific Ocean
MARSHALL ISLANDS
Taongi
Enewetak
Bikini
Rongerik
Bikar
Utirik
Mejit
Ujelang
Rongelap
Kwajalein
Wotje
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Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
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MARSHALL ISLANDS

Geography

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Location: Oceania, in the North Pacific Ocean, about two-thirds of the way between Hawaii and Papua New Guinea

Area:

total area:	181.3 km2
land area:	181.3 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than Washington, DC

Note: includes the atolls of Bikini, Eniwetok, and Kwajalein

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 370.4 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	24 nm
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: claims US territory of Wake Island

Climate: wet season May to November; hot and humid; islands border typhoon belt

Terrain: low coral limestone and sand islands

Natural Resources: phosphate deposits, marine products, deep seabed minerals

Land Use:

arable land:	0%
permanent crops:	60%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	40%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: occasionally subject to typhoons; two archipelagic island chains of 30 atolls and 1,152 islands

Note: Bikini and Eniwetok are former US nuclear test sites; Kwajalein, the famous World War II battleground, is now used as a US missile test range

MARSHALL ISLANDS

People

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Population: 51,982 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 3.87% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 46.65 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 7.91 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 50.5 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	62.79 years
male:	61.27 years
female:	64.38 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.99 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Marshallese (singular and plural)
adjective:	Marshallese

Ethnic divisions:

Micronesian:	100%

Religions:

Christian (mostly Protestant):	NA%

Languages:
Note: English (universally spoken and is the official language), two major Marshallese dialects from the Malayo-Polynesian family, Japanese

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1980)

total population:	93%
male:	100%
female:	88%

Labor force: 4,800 (1986)

by occupation:	NA

MARSHALL ISLANDS

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: Republic of the Marshall Islands
conventional short form: Marshall Islands
former:Marshall Islands District (Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands)

Digraph: RM

Type: constitutional government in free association with the US; the Compact of Free Association entered into force 21 October 1986

Capital: Majuro

Administrative divisions: none

Independence: 21 October 1986 (from the US-administered UN trusteeship)

Constitution: 1 May 1979

Legal system: based on adapted Trust Territory laws, acts of the legislature, municipal, common, and customary laws

National holiday: Proclamation of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, 1 May (1979)

Political parties and leaders: no formal parties; President KABUA is chief political (and traditional) leader

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: President: last held 6 January 1992 (next to be held NA; results - President Amata KABUA was reelected Parliament: last held 18 November 1991 (next to be held November 1995); results - percent of vote NA; seats - (33 total)

Executive branch: president, Cabinet

Legislative branch: unicameral Nitijela (parliament)

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: President Amata KABUA (since 1979)

Member of: AsDB, ESCAP, IBRD, ICAO, IFC, IMF, INTERPOL, SPARTECA, SPC, SPF, UN, UNCTAD, WHO

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Wilfred I. KENDALL chancery: 2433 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 234-5414

US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador David C. FIELDS embassy: NA address, Majuro mailing address: P. O. Box 1379, Majuro, Republic of the Marshall Islands 96960-1379 telephone: (011) 692-4011 FAX: (011) 692-4012

Flag: blue with two stripes radiating from the lower hoist-side corner - orange (top) and white; there is a white star with four large rays and 20 small rays on the hoist side above the two stripes

MARSHALL ISLANDS

Economy

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Overview: Agriculture and tourism are the mainstays of the economy. Agricultural production is concentrated on small farms, and the most important commercial crops are coconuts, tomatoes, melons, and breadfruit. A few cattle ranches supply the domestic meat market. Small-scale industry is limited to handicrafts, fish processing, and copra. The tourist industry is the primary source of foreign exchange and employs about 10% of the labor force. The islands have few Natural Resources, and imports far exceed exports. In 1987 the US Government provided grants of $40 million out of the Marshallese budget of $55 million.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $63 million (1989 est.)

National product real growth rate: NA%

National product per capita: $1,500 (1989 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): NA%

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $55 million; expenditures $NA, including capital expenditures of $NA (1987 est.)

Exports: $2.5 million (f.o.b., 1985)

commodities:

copra:	NA%
copra oil:	NA%
agricultural products:	NA%
handicrafts:	NA%
partners:	NA

Imports: $29.2 million (c.i.f., 1985)

commodities:

foodstuffs:	NA%
beverages:	NA%
building materials:	NA%
partners:	NA

External debt: $NA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity: 42,000 kW capacity; 80 million kWh produced, 1,840 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries: copra, fish, tourism; craft items from shell, wood, and pearls; offshore banking (embryonic)

Agriculture: coconuts, cacao, taro, breadfruit, fruits, pigs, chickens

Economic aid: under the terms of the Compact of Free Association, the US is to provide approximately $40 million in aid annually

Currency: US currency is used

Exchange rates: US currency is used

Fiscal year: 1 October - 30 September

MARSHALL ISLANDS

Communications

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Highways: paved roads on major islands (Majuro, Kwajalein), otherwise stone-, coral-, or laterite-surfaced roads and tracks

Ports: Majuro

Merchant marine: 29 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 1,786,070 GRT/3,498,895 DWT; includes 2 cargo, 1 container, 9 oil tanker, 15 bulk carrier, 2 combination ore/oil; Note - a flag of convenience registry

Airports:

total:	16
usable:	16
with permanent-surface runways:	4
with runways over 3,659m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	0
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	8

Telecommunications: telephone network - 570 lines (Majuro) and 186 (Ebeye); telex services; islands interconnected by shortwave radio (used mostly for government purposes); broadcast stations - 1 AM, 2 FM, 1 TV, 1 shortwave; 2 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT earth stations; US Government satellite communications system on Kwajalein

MARSHALL ISLANDS

Defense Forces

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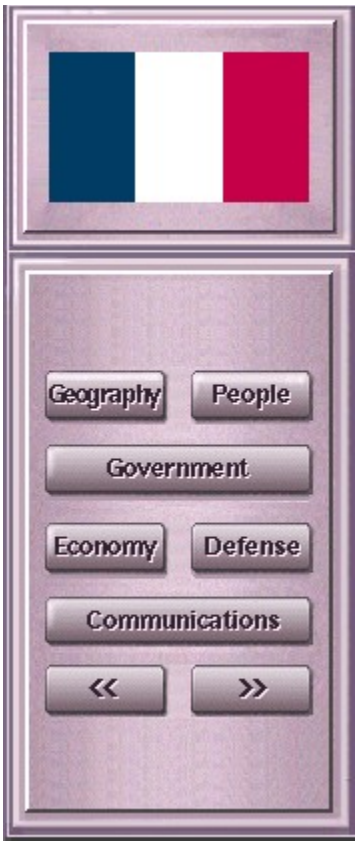
Note: defense is the responsibility of the US

BARUDA AND
Basseterre
ANTIGUA
ST. KITTS
AND NEVIS
Atlantic
Ocean
GUADELOUPE
Basse-Terre
DOMINICA
Roseau
MARTINIQUE
Le Robert
Fort-de-France
Caribbean Sea
ST. LUCIA
Castries
BARBADOS
ST. VINCENT AND
THE GRENADINES
Bridgetown
Kingstown
GRENADA
St. George's
TRINIDAD AND
TOBAGO
NETHERLANDS
ANTILLES
Port-of-Spain
VENEZUELA


Geography
People
Government
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Defense
Communications
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MARTINIQUE

Geography

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Affiliation: overseas department of France

Location: in the Caribbean Sea, off the coast of Venezuela

Area:

total area:	1,100 km2
land area:	1,060 km2

comparative area: slightly more than six times the size of Washington, DC

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 290 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical; moderated by trade winds; rainy season (June to October)

Terrain: mountainous with indented coastline; dormant volcano

Natural Resources: coastal scenery and beaches, cultivable land

Land Use:

arable land:	10%
permanent crops:	8%
meadows and pastures:	30%
forest and woodland:	26%
other:	26%

Irrigated Land: 60 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: subject to hurricanes, flooding, and volcanic activity that result in an average of one major natural disaster every five years

MARTINIQUE

People

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Population: 387,656 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 1.21% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 18.07 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 5.94 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 10.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	77.82 years
male:	74.68 years
female:	81.01 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.94 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Martiniquais (singular and plural)
adjective:	Martiniquais

Ethnic divisions:

African and African-Caucasian-Indian mixture:	90%
Caucasian:	5%
East Indian, Lebanese, Chinese less than:	5%

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	95%
Hindu and pagan African:	5%

Languages:

French:	NA%
Creole patois:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1982)

total population:	93%
male:	92%
female:	93%

Labor force: 100,000
by occupation:

service industry:	31.7%
construction and public works:	29.4%
agriculture:	13.1%
industry:	7.3%
fisheries:	2.2%
other:	16.3%

MARTINIQUE

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Department of Martinique
conventional short form:	Martinique
local long form:	Departement de la Martinique
local short form:	Martinique

Digraph: MB
Type: overseas department of France
Capital: Fort-de-France
Administrative divisions: none (overseas department of France)
Independence: none (overseas department of France)
Constitution: 28 September 1958 (French Constitution)
Legal system: French legal system
National holiday: National Day, Taking of the Bastille, 14 July (1789)
Political parties and leaders: Rally for the Republic (RPR); Union for a Martinique of Progress (UMP); Martinique Progressive Party (PPM); Socialist Federation of Martinique (FSM); Martinique Communist Party (PCM); Martinique Patriots (PM); Union for French Democracy (UDF)
Other political or pressure groups: Proletarian Action Group (GAP); Alhed Marie-Jeanne Socialist Revolution Group (GRS); Martinique Independence Movement (MIM); Caribbean Revolutionary Alliance (ARC); Central Union for Martinique Workers (CSTM), Marc PULVAR; Frantz Fanon Circle; League of Workers and Peasants
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: French Senate: last held 24 September 1989 (next to be held NA); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (2 total) UDF 1, PPM 1 French National Assembly: last held on 5 and 12 June 1988 (next to be held June 1993); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (4 total) PPM 1, FSM 1, RPR 1, UDF 1 General Council: last held in 25 September and 8 October 1988 (next to be held by NA); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (44 total) number of seats by party NA; Note - a leftist coalition obtained a one-seat margin Regional Assembly: last held on NA March 1992 (next to be held by March 1998); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (41 total) UMP 16
Executive branch: government commissioner
Legislative branch: unicameral General Council
Judicial branch: Supreme Court
Leaders: Chief of State: President Francois MITTERRAND (since 21 May 1981) Head of Government: Government Commissioner Jean Claude ROURE (since 5 May 1989); President of the General Council Emile MAURICE (since NA 1988)
Member of: FZ, WCL
Diplomatic representation in US: as an overseas department of France, Martiniquais interests are represented in the US by France
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Consul General Raymond G. ROBINSON embassy:

Consulate General at 14 Rue Blenac, Fort-de-France mailing address: B. P. 561, Fort-de-France 97206
telephone: [596] 63-13-03
Flag: the flag of France is used

MARTINIQUE

Economy

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Overview: The economy is based on sugarcane, bananas, tourism, and light industry. Agriculture accounts for about 10% of GDP and the small industrial sector for 10%. Sugar production has declined, with most of the sugarcane now used for the production of rum. Banana exports are increasing, going mostly to France. The bulk of meat, vegetable, and grain requirements must be imported, contributing to a chronic trade deficit that requires large annual transfers of aid from France. Tourism has become more important than agricultural exports as a source of foreign exchange. The majority of the work force is employed in the service sector and in administration. Banana workers launched protests late in 1992 because of falling banana prices and fears of greater competition in the European market from other producers.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $2 billion (1988)

National product real growth rate: NA%

National product per capita: $6,000 (1988)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 3.9% (1990)

Unemployment rate: 32.1% (1990)

Budget: revenues $268 million; expenditures $268 million, including capital expenditures of $NA (1989 est.)

Exports: $196 million (f.o.b., 1988)

commodities:

refined petroleum products:	NA%
bananas:	NA%
rum:	NA%
pineapples:	NA%

partners:

France:	65%
Guadeloupe:	24%
Germany (1987):	NA%

Imports: $1.3 billion (c.i.f., 1988)

commodities:

petroleum products:	NA%
crude oil:	NA%
foodstuffs:	NA%
construction materials:	NA%
vehicles:	NA%
clothing and other consumer goods:	NA%

partners:

France 65%

UK:	NA%
Italy:	NA%

Germany:	NA%
Japan:	NA%
US (1987):	NA%

External debt: $NA
Industrial production: growth rate NA%
Electricity: 113,100 kW capacity; 588 million kWh produced, 1,580 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: construction, rum, cement, oil refining, sugar, tourism
Agriculture: including fishing and forestry, accounts for about 12% of GDP; principal crops - pineapples, avocados, bananas, flowers, vegetables, sugarcane for rum; dependent on imported food, particularly meat and vegetables
Economic aid: Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $10.1 billion
Currency: 1 French franc (F) = 100 centimes
Exchange rates: French francs (F) per US$1 - 5.4812 (January 1993), 5.2938 (1992), 5.6421 (1991), 5.4453 (1990), 6.3801 (1989), 5.9569 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

MARTINIQUE

Communications

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Highways: 1,680 km total; 1,300 km paved, 380 km gravel and earth

Ports: Fort-de-France

Airports:

total:	2
useable:	2
with permanent-surface runways:	1
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	1
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	0

Telecommunications: domestic facilities are adequate; 68,900 telephones; interisland microwave radio relay links to Guadeloupe, Dominica, and Saint Lucia; broadcast stations - 1 AM, 6 FM, 10 TV; 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth stations

MARTINIQUE

Defense Forces

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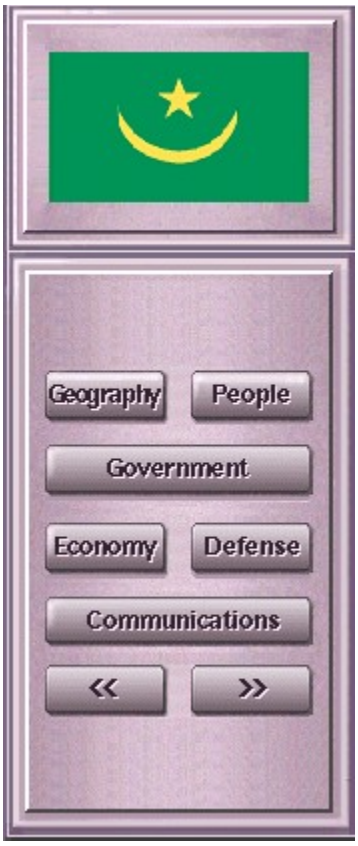
Branches: French Forces, Gendarmerie

Note: defense is the responsibility of France

Western
Sahara
ALGERIA
Atar
MAURITANIA
Nouakchott
Nema
MALI
SENEGAL
NIGER
THE
GAMBIA
BURKINA
GUINEA
BISSAU
GUINEA
IVORY
COAST
TOGO
BENIN
NIGERIA
SIERRA
LEONE
GHANA
LIBERIA
Malabo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Economy
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Communications
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MAURITANIA

Geography

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Location: Northern Africa, along the North Atlantic Ocean, between Western Sahara and Senegal

Area:

total area:	1,030,700 km2
land area:	1,030,400 km2

comparative area: slightly larger than three times the size of New Mexico

Land Boundaries:

total:	5,074 km
Algeria:	463 km
Mali:	2,237 km
Senegal:	813 km
Western Sahara:	1,561 km

Coastline: 754 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	24 nm
continental shelf:	200 nm or the edge of continental margin
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: boundary with Senegal

Climate: desert; constantly hot, dry, dusty

Terrain: mostly barren, flat plains of the Sahara; some central hills

Natural Resources: iron ore, gypsum, fish, copper, phosphate

Land Use:

arable land:	1%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	38%
forest and woodland:	5%
other:	56%

Irrigated Land: 120 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: hot, dry, dust/sand-laden sirocco wind blows primarily in March and April; desertification; only perennial river is the Senegal

MAURITANIA

People

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Population: 2,124,792 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 3.14% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 47.97 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 16.54 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 87 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	47.59 years
male:	44.81 years
female:	50.48 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 7.05 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Mauritanian(s)
adjective:	Mauritanian

Ethnic divisions:

mixed Maur/black:	40%
Maur:	30%
black:	30%

Religions:

Muslim:	100%

Languages:

Hasaniya Arabic (official):	NA%
Pular:	NA%
Soninke:	NA%
Wolof (official):	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 10 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	34%
male:	47%
female:	21%

Labor force: 465,000 (1981 est.); 45,000 wage earners (1980)
by occupation:

agriculture:	47%
services:	29%
industry and commerce:	14%
government:	10%

Note: 53% of population of working age (1985)

MAURITANIA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Islamic Republic of Mauritania
conventional short form:	Mauritania
local long form:	Al Jumhuriyah al Islamiyah al Muritaniyah
local short form:	Muritaniyah

Digraph: MR

Type: republic

Capital: Nouakchott

Administrative divisions: 12 regions(regions, singular - region); Adrar, Assaba, Brakna, Dakhlet Nouadhibou, Gorgol, Guidimaka, Hodh ech Chargui, Hodh el Gharbi, Inchiri, Tagant, Tiris Zemmour, Trarza Note: there may be a new capital district of Nouakchott

Independence: 28 November 1960 (from France)

Constitution: 12 July 1991

Legal system: three-tier system: Islamic (Shari'a) courts, special courts, state security courts (in the process of being eliminated)

National holiday: Independence Day, 28 November (1960)

Political parties and leaders: legalized by constitution passed 12 July 1991, however, politics continue to be tribally based; emerging parties include Democratic and Social Republican Party (PRDS), led by President Col. Maaouya Ould Sid'Ahmed TAYA; Union of Democratic Forces - New Era (UFD/NE), headed by Ahmed Ould DADDAH; Assembly for Democracy and Unity (RDU), Ahmed Ould SIDI BABA; Popular Social and Democratic Union (UPSD), Mohamed Mahmoud Ould MAH; Mauritanian Party for Renewal (PMR), Hameida BOUCHRAYA; National Avant-Garde Party (PAN), Khattry Ould JIDDOU; Mauritanian Party of the Democratic Center (PCDM), Bamba Ould SIDI BADI

Other political or pressure groups: Mauritanian Workers Union (UTM)

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: President: last held January 1992 (next to be held January 1998); results - President Col. Maaouya Ould Sid 'Ahmed TAYA elected Senate: last held 3 and 10 April 1992 (one-third of the seats up for re-election in 1994) National Assembly: last held 6 and 13 March 1992 (next to be held March 1997)

Executive branch: president

Legislative branch: bicameral legislature consists of an upper house or Senate (Majlis al-Shuyukh) and a lower house or National Assembly (Majlis al-Watani)

Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)

Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: President Col. Maaouya Ould Sid'Ahmed TAYA (since 12 December 1984)

Member of: ABEDA, ACCT (associate), ACP, AfDB, AFESD, AL, AMF, AMU, CAEU, CCC, CEAO, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO,

INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Mohamed Fall OULD AININA chancery: 2129 Leroy Place NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 232-5700

US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Gordon S. BROWN embassy: address NA, Nouakchott mailing address: B. P. 222, Nouakchott telephone: [222] (2) 526-60 or 526-63 FAX: [222] (2) 525-89

Flag: green with a yellow five-pointed star above a yellow, horizontal crescent; the closed side of the crescent is down; the crescent, star, and color green are traditional symbols of Islam

MAURITANIA

Economy

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Overview: A majority of the population still depends on agriculture and livestock for a livelihood, even though most of the nomads and many subsistence farmers were forced into the cities by recurrent droughts in the 1970s and 1980s. Mauritania has extensive deposits of iron ore, which account for almost 50% of total exports. The decline in world demand for this ore, however, has led to cutbacks in production. The nation's coastal waters are among the richest fishing areas in the world, but overexploitation by foreigners threatens this key source of revenue. The country's first deepwater port opened near Nouakchott in 1986. In recent years, the droughts, the endemic conflict with Senegal, rising energy costs, and economic mismanagement have resulted in a substantial buildup of foreign debt. The government has begun the second stage of an economic reform program in consultation with the World Bank, the IMF, and major donor countries. But the reform process suffered a major setback following the Gulf war of early 1991. Because of Mauritania's support of SADDAM Husayn, bilateral aid from its two top donors, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, was suspended, and multilateral aid was reduced.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $1.1 billion (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate: 3% (1991 est.)

National product per capita: $555 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 6.2% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate: 20% (1991 est.)

Budget: revenues $280 million; expenditures $346 million, including capital expenditures of $61 million (1989 est.)

Exports: $447 million (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

iron ore:	NA%
processed fish:	NA%

Note: also, small amounts of gum arabic and gypsum, unrecorded but numerically significant cattle exports to Senegal

partners: EC 43% Japan 27% USSR 11% Cote d'Ivoire 3%

Imports: $385 million (c.i.f., 1990)

commodities:

foodstuffs:	NA%
consumer goods:	NA%
petroleum products:	NA%
capital goods:	NA%

partners:

EC:	60%
Algeria:	15%
China:	6%
US:	3%

External debt: $1.9 billion (1990)
Industrial production: growth rate 4.4% (1988 est.); accounts for almost 33% of GDP
Electricity: 190,000 kW capacity; 135 million kWh produced, 70 kWh per capita (1991)
Industries: fish processing, mining of iron ore and gypsum
Agriculture: accounts for 50% of GDP (including fishing); largely subsistence farming and nomadic cattle and sheep herding except in Senegal river valley; crops - dates, millet, sorghum, root crops; fish products number-one export; large food deficit in years of drought
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $168 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $1.3 billion; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $490 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $277 million; Arab Development Bank (1991), $20 million
Currency: 1 ouguiya (UM) = 5 khoums
Exchange rates: ouguiya (UM) per US$1 - 116.990 (February 1993), 87.082 (1992), 81.946 (1991), 80.609 (1990), 83.051 (1989), 75.261 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

MAURITANIA

Communications

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Railroads: 690 km 1.435-meter (standard) gauge, single track, owned and operated by government mining company

Highways: 7,525 km total; 1,685 km paved; 1,040 km gravel, crushed stone, or otherwise improved; 4,800 km unimproved roads, trails, tracks

Inland waterways: mostly ferry traffic on the Senegal River

Ports: Nouadhibou, Nouakchott

Merchant marine: 1 cargo ship (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 1,290 GRT/1,840 DWT

Airports:

total:	29
usable:	29
with permanent-surface runways:	9
with runways over 3,659 m:	1
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	5
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	16

Telecommunications: poor system of cable and open-wire lines, minor microwave radio relay links, and radio communications stations (improvements being made); broadcast stations - 2 AM, no FM, 1 TV; satellite earth stations - 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT and 2 ARABSAT, with six planned

MAURITANIA

Defense Forces

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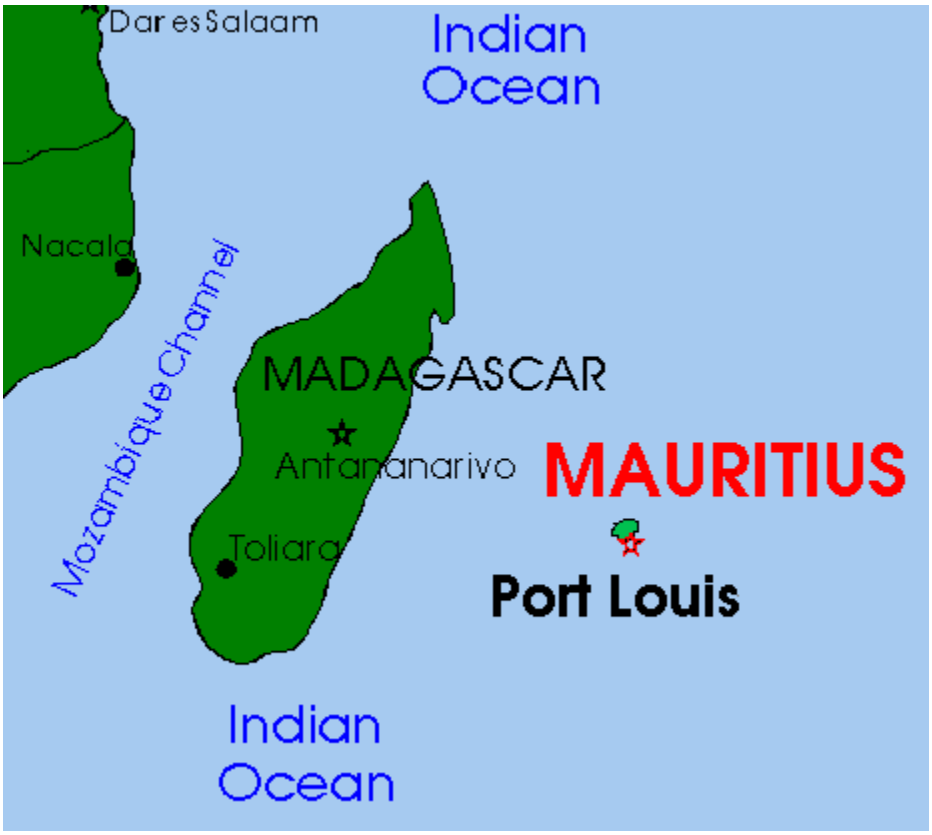
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, National Gendarmerie, National Guard, National Police, Presidential Guard

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 452,008; fit for military service 220,717 (1993 est.); conscription law not implemented

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $40 million, 4.2% of GDP (1989)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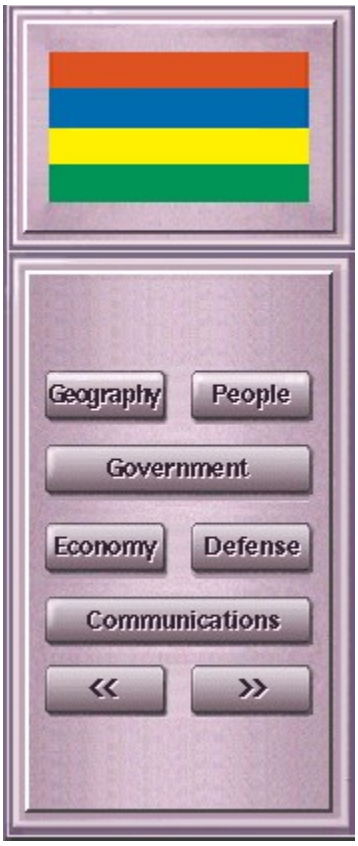
Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
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MAURITIUS

Geography

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Location: Southern Africa, in the western Indian Ocean, 900 km east of Madagascar

Area:

total area:	1,860 km2
land area:	1,850 km2

comparative area: slightly less than 10.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Note: includes Agalega Islands, Cargados Carajos Shoals (Saint Brandon), and Rodrigues

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 177 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	24 nm
continental shelf:	200 nm or the edge of continental margin
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: claims UK-administered Chagos Archipelago, which includes the island of Diego Garcia in UK-administered British Indian Ocean Territory; claims French-administered Tromelin Island

Climate: tropical modified by southeast trade winds; warm, dry winter (May to November); hot, wet, humid summer (November to May)

Terrain: small coastal plain rising to discontinuous mountains encircling central plateau

Natural Resources: arable land, fish

Land Use:

arable land:	54%
permanent crops:	4%
meadows and pastures:	4%
forest and woodland:	31%
other:	7%

Irrigated Land: 170 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: subject to cyclones (November to April); almost completely surrounded by reefs

MAURITIUS

People

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Population: 1,106,516 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.95% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 19.67 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 6.44 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -3.71 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 19 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	70.24 years
male:	66.34 years
female:	74.3 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.23 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Mauritian(s)
adjective:	Mauritian

Ethnic divisions:

Indo-Mauritian:	68%
Creole:	27%
Sino-Mauritian:	3%
Franco-Mauritian:	2%

Religions:

Hindu:	52%
Christian:	28.3%
(Roman Catholic:	26%
Protestant:	2.3%)
Muslim:	16.6%
other:	3.1%

Languages:

English (official):	NA%
Creole:	NA%
French:	NA%
Hindi:	NA%
Urdu:	NA%
Hakka:	NA%
Bojpoori:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 13 and over can read and write (1962)

total population:	61%

male: 72%
female: 50%

Labor force: 335,000

by occupation:

government services: 29%
agriculture and fishing: 27%
manufacturing: 22%,
other: 22%

Note: 43% of population of working age (1985)

MAURITIUS

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: Republic of Mauritius
conventional short form: Mauritius

Digraph: MP

Type: parliamentary democracy

Capital: Port Louis

Administrative divisions: 9 districts and 3 dependencies*; Agalega Islands*, Black River, Cargados Carajos*, Flacq, Grand Port, Moka, Pamplemousses, Plaines Wilhems, Port Louis, Riviere du Rempart, Rodrigues*, Savanne

Independence: 12 March 1968 (from UK)

Constitution: 12 March 1968

Legal system: based on French civil law system with elements of English common law in certain areas

National holiday: Independence Day, 12 March (1968)

Political parties and leaders: government coalition: Militant Socialist Movement (MSM), A. JUGNAUTH Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM), Paul BERENGER; Organization of the People of Rodrigues (OPR), Louis Serge CLAIR; Democratic Labor Movement (MTD), Anil BAICHOO opposition: Mauritian Labor Party (MLP), Navin RAMGOOLMAN Socialist Workers Front, Sylvio MICHEL; Mauritian Social Democratic Party (PMSD), X. DUVAL

Other political or pressure groups: various labor unions

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: Legislative Assembly: last held on 15 September 1991 (next to be held by 15 September 1996); results - MSM/MMM 53%, MLP/PMSD 38%; seats - (70 total, 62 elected) MSM/MMM alliance 59 (MSM 29, MMM 26, OPR 2, MTD 2); MLP/PMSD 3

Executive branch: president, vice president, prime minister, deputy prime minister, Council of Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch: unicameral Legislative Assembly

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Leaders: Chief of State: President Cassam UTEEM (since 1 July 1992); Vice President Robin Dranooth GHURBURRON (since 1 July 1992) Head of Government: Prime Minister Sir Anerood JUGNAUTH (since 12 June 1982); Deputy Prime Minister Prem NABABSING (since 26 September 1990)

Member of: ACCT, ACP, AfDB, C, CCC, ECA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO (correspondent), ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Chitmansing JESSERAMSING chancery: Suite 134, 4301 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 244-

1491 or 1492
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador vacant embassy: 4th Floor, Rogers House, John Kennedy Street, Port Louis mailing address: 4th Floor, Rogers House, John Kennedy Street, Port Louis telephone: [230] 208-9763 through 208-9767 FAX: [230] 208-9534
Flag: four equal horizontal bands of red (top), blue, yellow, and green

MAURITIUS

Economy

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Overview: The economy is based on sugar, manufacturing (mainly textiles), and tourism. Sugarcane is grown on about 90% of the cultivated land area and accounts for 40% of export earnings. The government's development strategy is centered on industrialization (with a view to exports), agricultural diversification, and tourism. Economic performance in FY91 was impressive, with 6% real growth and low unemployment.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $2.5 billion (FY91 est.)

National product real growth rate: 6.1% (FY91 est.)

National product per capita: $2,300 (FY91 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 7% (FY91)

Unemployment rate: 2.4% (1991 est.)

Budget: revenues $557 million; expenditures $607 million, including capital expenditures of $111 million (FY90)

Exports: $1.2 billion (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

textiles:	44%
sugar:	40%
light manufactures:	10%

partners:

Note: EC and US have preferential treatment

EC:	77%
US:	15%

Imports: $1.6 billion (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

manufactured goods:	50%
capital equipment:	17%
foodstuffs:	13%
petroleum:	NA%
products:	8%
chemicals:	7%

partners:

EC:	NA%
US:	NA%
South Africa:	NA%
Japan:	NA%

External debt: $869 million (1991 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 7% (1990); accounts for 25% of GDP

Electricity: 235,000 kW capacity; 630 million kWh produced, 570 kWh per capita (1992)

Industries: food processing (largely sugar milling), textiles, wearing apparel, chemicals, metal

products, transport equipment, nonelectrical machinery, tourism
Agriculture: accounts for 10% of GDP; about 90% of cultivated land in sugarcane; other products - tea, corn, potatoes, bananas, pulses, cattle, goats, fish; net food importer, especially rice and fish
Illicit drugs: illicit producer of cannabis for the international drug trade
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $76 million; Western (non-US) countries (1970-89), $709 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $54 million
Currency: 1 Mauritian rupee (MauR) = 100 cents
Exchange rates: Mauritian rupees (MauRs) per US$1 - 16.982 (January 1993), 15.563 (1992), 15.652 (1991), 14.839 (1990), 15.250 (1989), 13.438 (1988)
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

MAURITIUS

Communications

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Highways: 1,800 km total; 1,640 km paved, 160 km earth

Ports: Port Louis

Merchant marine: 7 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 103,328 GRT/163,142 DWT; includes 3 cargo, 1 liquefied gas, 3 bulk

Airports:

total:	5
usable:	4
with permanent-surface runways:	2
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	1
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	0

Telecommunications: small system with good service utilizing primarily microwave radio relay; new microwave link to Reunion; high-frequency radio links to several countries; over 48,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 2 AM, no FM, 4 TV; 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT earth station

MAURITIUS

Defense Forces

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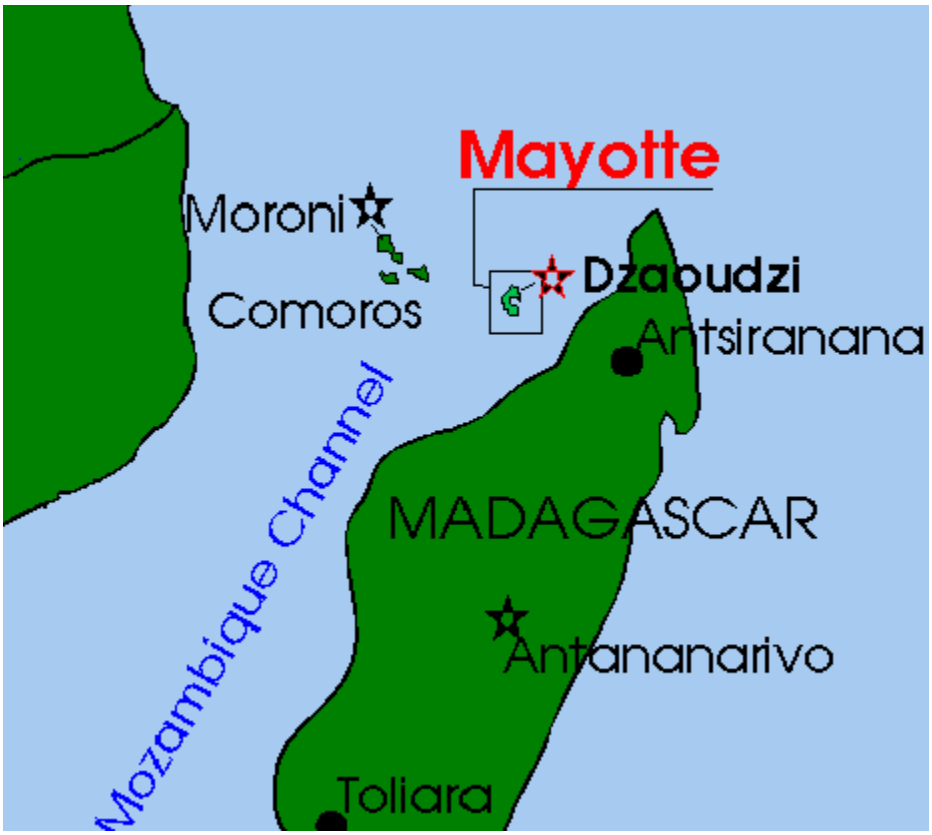
Branches: National Police Force (including the paramilitary Special Mobile Force (SMF), Special Support Units (SSU), and National Coast Guard

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 312,056; fit for military service 159,408 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $5 million, 0.2% of GDP (FY89)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Mozambique Channel
MADAGASCAR
Antananarivo
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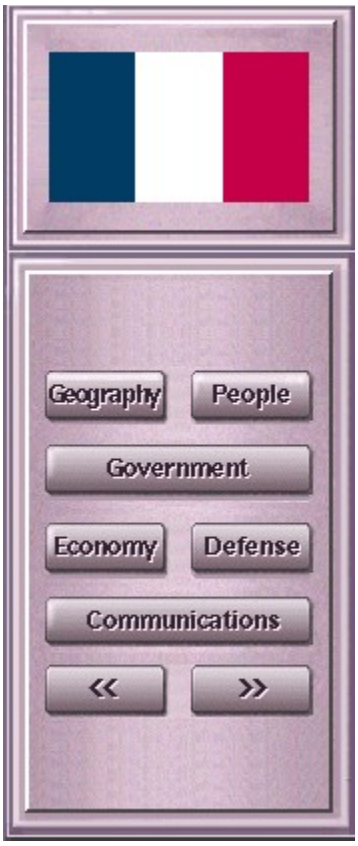
Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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MAYOTTE

Geography

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Affiliation: territorial collectivity of France

Location: Southern Africa, in the northern Mozambique Channel about halfway between Madagascar and Mozambique

Area:

total area:	375 km2
land area:	375 km2
comparative area:	slightly more than twice the size of Washington, DC

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 185.2 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: claimed by Comoros

Climate: tropical; marine; hot, humid, rainy season during northeastern monsoon (November to May); dry season is cooler (May to November)

Terrain: generally undulating with ancient volcanic peaks, deep ravines

Natural Resources: negligible

Land Use:

arable land:	NA%
permanent crops:	NA%
meadows and pastures:	NA%
forest and woodland:	NA%
other:	NA%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: subject to cyclones during rainy season

Note: part of Comoro Archipelago

MAYOTTE

People

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Population: 89,983 (July 1993 est.)

Population growth rate: 3.8% (1993 est.)

Birth rate: 49.22 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Death rate: 11.22 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 81.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	57.35 years
male:	55.23 years
female:	59.55 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.84 children born/woman (1993 est.)

Nationality:

noun:	Mahorais (singular and plural)
adjective:	Mahoran

Ethnic divisions:

Note: NA

Religions:

Muslim:	99%
Christian (mostly Roman Catholic):	NA%

Languages:

Mahorian (a Swahili dialect):	NA%
French:	NA%

Literacy:

total population:	NA
male:	NA
female:	NA

Labor force: NA

MAYOTTE

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: Territorial Collectivity of Mayotte
conventional short form: Mayotte

Digraph: MF
Type: territorial collectivity of France
Capital: Mamoutzou
Administrative divisions: none (territorial collectivity of France)
Independence: none (territorial collectivity of France)
Constitution: 28 September 1958 (French Constitution)
Legal system: French law
National holiday: Taking of the Bastille, 14 July (1789)
Political parties and leaders: Mahoran Popular Movement (MPM), Younoussa BAMANA; Party for the Mahoran Democratic Rally (PRDM), Daroueche MAOULIDA; Mahoran Rally for the Republic (RMPR), Mansour KAMARDINE; Union of the Center (UDC)
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: General Council: last held March 1991 (next to be held March 1996); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (17 total) MPM 12, RPR 5 French Senate: last held on 24 September 1989 (next to be held September 1993); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (1 total) MPM 1 French National Assembly: last held 5 and 12 June 1988 (next to be held June 1993); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (1 total) UDC 1
Executive branch: government commissioner
Legislative branch: unicameral General Council (Conseil General)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Tribunal Superieur d'Appel)
Leaders: Chief of State: President Francois MITTERRAND (since 21 May 1981) Head of Government: Commissioner, Representative of the French Government Jean-Paul COSTE (since NA 1991); President of the General Council Youssouf BAMANA (since NA 1976)
Member of: FZ
Diplomatic representation in US: as a territorial collectivity of France, Mahoran interests are represented in the US by France
Flag: the flag of France is used

MAYOTTE

Economy

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Overview: Economic activity is based primarily on the agricultural sector, including fishing and livestock raising. Mayotte is not self-sufficient and must import a large portion of its food requirements, mainly from France. The economy and future development of the island are heavily dependent on French financial assistance.

National product: GDP $NA

National product real growth rate: NA%

National product per capita: $NA

Inflation rate (consumer prices): NA%

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $NA; expenditures $37.3 million, including capital expenditures of $NA (1985)

Exports: $4.0 million (f.o.b., 1984)

commodities:

ylang-ylang:	NA%
vanilla:	NA%

partners:

France:	79%
Comoros:	10%
Reunion:	9%

Imports: $21.8 million (f.o.b., 1984)

commodities:

building materials:	NA%
transportation equipment:	NA%
rice:	NA%
clothing:	NA%
flour:	NA%

partners:

France:	57%
Kenya:	16%
South Africa:	11%
Pakistan:	8%

External debt: $NA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity: NA kW capacity; NA million kWh produced, NA kWh per capita

Industries: newly created lobster and shrimp industry

Agriculture: most important sector; provides all export earnings; crops - vanilla, ylang-ylang, coffee, copra; imports major share of food needs

Economic aid: Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $402 million

Currency: 1 French franc (F) = 100 centimes
Exchange rates: French francs (F) per US$1 - 5.4812 (January 1993), 5.2938 (1992), 5.6421 (1991), 5.4453 (1990), 6.3801 (1989), 5.9569 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

MAYOTTE

Communications

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Highways: 42 km total; 18 km bituminous

Ports: Dzaoudzi

Airports:

total:	1
usable:	1
with permanet-surface runways:	1
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	0
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	1

Telecommunications: small system administered by French Department of Posts and Telecommunications; includes radio relay and high-frequency radio communications for links to Comoros and international communications; 450 telephones; broadcast stations - 1 AM, no FM, no TV

MAYOTTE

Defense Forces

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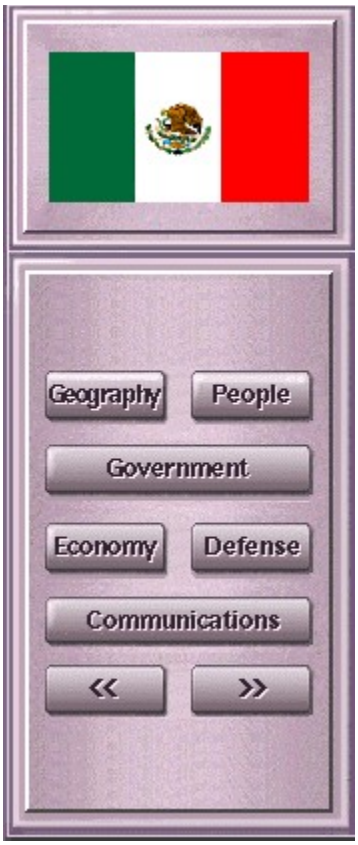
Note: defense is the responsibility of France

Chihuahua
La Paz
MEXICO
Gulf of Mexico
Tampico
Guadalajara
Pacific Ocean
Mexico
Veracruz
BELIZE
Acapulco
Oaxaca
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
EL SALVADOR


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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MEXICO

Geography

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Location: Central America, between Guatemala and the US

Area:

total area:	1,972,550 km2
land area:	1,923,040 km2

comparative area: slightly less than three times the size of Texas

Land Boundaries:

total:	4,538 km
Belize:	250 km
Guatemala:	962 km
US:	3,326 km

Coastline: 9,330 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	24 nm
continental shelf:	200 nm or the natural prolongation of continental margin
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: claims Clipperton Island (French possession)

Climate: varies from tropical to desert

Terrain: high, rugged mountains, low coastal plains, high plateaus, and desert

Natural Resources: petroleum, silver, copper, gold, lead, zinc, natural gas, timber

Land Use:

arable land:	12%
permanent crops:	1%
meadows and pastures:	39%
forest and woodland:	24%
other:	24%

Irrigated Land: 51,500 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: subject to tsunamis along the Pacific coast and destructive earthquakes in the center and south; natural water resources scarce and polluted in north, inaccessible and poor quality in center and extreme southeast; deforestation; erosion widespread; desertification; serious air pollution in Mexico City and urban centers along US-Mexico border

Note: strategic location on southern border of US

MEXICO

People

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Population: 90,419,606 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 1.97% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 27.67 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 4.82 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -3.15 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 28.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	72.55 years
male:	68.99 years
female:	76.3 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.25 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Mexican(s)
adjective:	Mexican

Ethnic divisions:

mestizo (Indian-Spanish):	60%
Amerindian or predominantly Amerindian:	30%,
Caucasian or predominantly Caucasian:	9%
other:	1%

Religions:

nominally Roman Catholic:	89%
Protestant:	6%

Languages:

Spanish:	NA%
various Mayan dialects:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	87%
male:	90%
female:	85%

Labor force: 26.2 million (1990)
by occupation:

services:	31.7%
agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing:	28%
commerce:	14.6%
manufacturing:	11.1%
construction:	8.4%

transportation:	4.7%
mining and quarrying:	1.5%

MEXICO

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	United Mexican States
conventional short form:	Mexico
local long form:	Estados Unidos Mexicanos
local short form:	Mexico

Digraph: MX

Type: federal republic operating under a centralized government

Capital: Mexico

Administrative divisions: 31 states (estados, singular - estado) and 1 federal district* (distrito federal); Aguascalientes, Baja California, Baja California Sur, Campeche, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Colima, Distrito Federal*, Durango, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Mexico, Michoacan, Morelos, Nayarit, Nuevo Leon, Oaxaca, Puebla, Queretaro, Quintana Roo, San Luis Potosi, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Tlaxcala, Veracruz, Yucatan, Zacatecas

Independence: 16 September 1810 (from Spain)

Constitution: 5 February 1917

Legal system: mixture of US constitutional theory and civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Independence Day, 16 September (1810)

Political parties and leaders: (recognized parties) Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), Fernando Ortiz Arana; National Action Party (PAN), Carlos CASTILLO; Popular Socialist Party (PPS), Indalecio SAYAGO Herrera; Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD), Roberto ROBLES Garnica; Cardenist Front for the National Reconstruction Party (PFCRN), Rafael AGUILAR Talamantes; Authentic Party of the Mexican Revolution (PARM), Carlos Enrique CANTU Rosas; Democratic Forum Party (PFD), Pablo Emilio MADERO; Mexican Ecologist Party (PEM), Jorge GONZALEZ Torres

Other political or pressure groups: Roman Catholic Church; Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM); Confederation of Industrial Chambers (CONCAMIN); Confederation of National Chambers of Commerce (CONCANACO); National Peasant Confederation (CNC); Revolutionary Workers Party (PRT); Revolutionary Confederation of Workers and Peasants (CROC); Regional Confederation of Mexican Workers (CROM); Confederation of Employers of the Mexican Republic (COPARMEX); National Chamber of Transformation Industries (CANACINTRA); Coordinator for Foreign Trade Business Organizations (COECE); Federation of Unions Provding Goods and Services (FESEBES)

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal and compulsory (but not enforced)

Elections: President: last held on 6 July 1988 (next to be held August 1994); results - Carlos SALINAS de Gortari (PRI) 50.74%, Cuauhtemoc CARDENAS Solorzano (FDN) 31.06%, Manuel CLOUTHIER (PAN) 16.81%; other 1.39%; Note - several of the smaller parties ran a common candidate under a coalition called the National Democratic Front (FDN) Senate: last held on 18 August 1991 (next to be held midyear 1994); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats in full Senate - (64

total) PRI 62, PRD 1, PAN 1 Chamber of Deputies: last held on 18 August 1991 (next to be held midyear 1994); results - PRI 53%, PAN 20%, PFCRN 10%, PPS 6%, PARM 7%, PMS (now part of PRD) 4%; seats - (500 total) PRI 320, PAN 89, PRD 41, PFCRN 23, PARM 15, PPS 12
Executive branch: president, Cabinet
Legislative branch: bicameral National Congress (Congreso de la Union) consists of an upper chamber or Senate (Camara de Senadores) and a lower chamber or Chamber of Deputies (Camara de Diputados)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court of Justice (Corte Suprema de Justicia)
Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: President Carlos SALINAS de Gortari (since 1 December 1988)
Member of: AG (observer), CARICOM (observer), CCC, CDB, CG, EBRD, ECLAC, FAO, G-3, G-6, G-11, G-15, G-19, G-24, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO, ITU, LAES, LAIA, LORCS, NAM (observer), OAS, OPANAL, PCA, RG, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Jorge MONTANO Martinez chancery: 1911 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20006 telephone: (202) 728-1600 consulates general: Chicago, Dallas, Denver, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, San Juan (Puerto Rico) consulates: Albuquerque, Atlanta, Austin, Boston, Brownsville (Texas), Calexico (California), Corpus Christi, Detroit, Fresno (California), Miami, Nogales (Arizona), Philadelphia, Phoenix, St. Louis, Salt Lake City, Seattle
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador John D. NEGROPONTE, Jr. embassy: Paseo de la Reforma 305, 06500 Mexico, D.F. mailing address: P. O. Box 3087, Laredo, TX 78044-3087 telephone: [52] (5) 211-0042 FAX: [52] (5) 511-9980, 208-3373 consulates general: Ciudad Juarez, Guadalajara, Monterrey, Tijuana consulates: Hermosillo, Matamoros, Mazatlan, Merida, Nuevo Laredo
Flag: three equal vertical bands of green (hoist side), white, and red; the coat of arms (an eagle perched on a cactus with a snake in its beak) is centered in the white band

MEXICO

Economy

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Overview: Mexico's economy is a mixture of state-owned industrial facilities (notably oil), private manufacturing and services, and both large-scale and traditional agriculture. In the 1980s, Mexico experienced severe economic difficulties: the nation accumulated large external debts as world petroleum prices fell; rapid population growth outstripped the domestic food supply; and inflation, unemployment, and pressures to emigrate became more acute. Growth in national output, however, has recovered, rising from 1.4% in 1988 to 4% in 1990 and 3.6% in 1991 and coming in at 2.6% in 1992. The US is Mexico's major trading partner, accounting for almost three-quarters of its exports and imports. After petroleum, border assembly plants and tourism are the largest earners of foreign exchange. The government, in consultation with international economic agencies, has been implementing programs to stabilize the economy and foster growth. For example, it has privatized more than two-thirds of its state-owned companies (parastatals), including banks. In 1991-92 the government conducted negotiations with the US and Canada on a North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), which was still being discussed by the three countries in early 1993. In January 1993, Mexico replaced its old peso with a new peso, at the rate of 1,000 old to 1 new peso. Notwithstanding the palpable improvements in economic performance in the early 1990s, Mexico faces substantial problems for the remainder of the decade - e.g., rapid population growth, unemployment, and serious pollution, particularly in Mexico City.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $328 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: 2.6% (1992)

National product per capita: $3,600 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 11.9% (1992)

Unemployment rate: 14%-17% (1991 est.)

Budget: revenues $58.9 billion; expenditures $48.3 billion, including capital expenditures of $6.5 billion (1991); figures do not include state-owned companies

Exports: $27.5 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities:

crude oil:	NA%
oil products:	NA%
coffee:	NA%
shrimp:	NA%
engines:	NA%
motor vehicles:	NA%
cotton:	NA%
consumer electronics:	NA%

partners:

US:	74%
Japan:	8%
EC:	4% (1992 est.)

Imports: $48.1 billion (c.i.f., 1992 est.)
commodities:

metal-working machines:	NA%
steel mill products:	NA%
agricultural machinery:	NA%
electrical equipment:	NA%
car parts for assembly:	NA%
repair parts for motor vehicles:	NA%
aircraft, and aircraft parts:	NA%

partners:

US:	74%
Japan:	11%
EC:	6% (1992)

External debt: $104 billion (1992 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate 5.5% (1991 est.); accounts for 28% of GDP
Electricity: 27,000,000 kW capacity; 120,725 million kWh produced, 1,300 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: food and beverages, tobacco, chemicals, iron and steel, petroleum, mining, textiles, clothing, motor vehicles, consumer durables, tourism
Agriculture: accounts for 9% of GDP and over 25% of work force; large number of small farms at subsistence level; major food crops - corn, wheat, rice, beans; cash crops - cotton, coffee, fruit, tomatoes; fish catch of 1.4 million metric tons among top 20 nations (1987)
Illicit drugs: illicit cultivation of opium poppy and cannabis continues in spite of active government eradication program; major supplier to the US market; continues as the primary transshipment country for US-bound cocaine from South America
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $3.1 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $7.7 billion; Communist countries (1970-89), $110 million
Currency: 1 New Mexican peso (Mex$) = 100 centavos
Exchange rates: market rate of Mexican pesos (Mex$) per US$1 - 3.100 (January 1993), 3,198 (November 1992), 3,018.4 (1991), 2,812.6 (1990), 2,461.3 (1989), 2,273.1 (1988); Note - the new pesos replaced the old pesos on 1 January 1993; 1 new pesos = 1,000 old pesos
Fiscal year: calendar year

MEXICO

Communications

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Railroads: 24,500 km total

Highways: 212,000 km total; 65,000 km paved, 30,000 km semipaved or cobblestone, 62,000 km rural roads (improved earth) or roads under construction, 55,000 km unimproved earth roads

Inland waterways: 2,900 km navigable rivers and coastal canals

Pipelines: crude oil 28,200 km; petroleum products 10,150 km; natural gas 13,254 km; petrochemical 1,400 km

Ports: Acapulco, Altamira, Coatzacoalcos, Ensenada, Guaymas, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, Progreso, Puerto Vallarta, Salina Cruz, Tampico, Tuxpan, Veracruz

Merchant marine: 58 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 858,162 GRT/1,278,488 DWT; includes 4 short-sea passenger, 2 cargo, 2 refrigerated cargo, 2 roll-on/roll-off, 31 oil tanker, 4 chemical tanker, 7 liquefied gas, 1 bulk, 5 container

Airports:

total:	1,841
usable:	1,478
with permanent-surface runways:	200
with runways over 3,659 m:	3
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	35
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	273

Telecommunications: highly developed system with extensive microwave radio relay links; privatized in December 1990; connected into Central America Microwave System; 6,410,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 679 AM, no FM, 238 TV, 22 shortwave; 120 domestic satellite terminals; earth stations - 4 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT and 1 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT

MEXICO

Defense Forces

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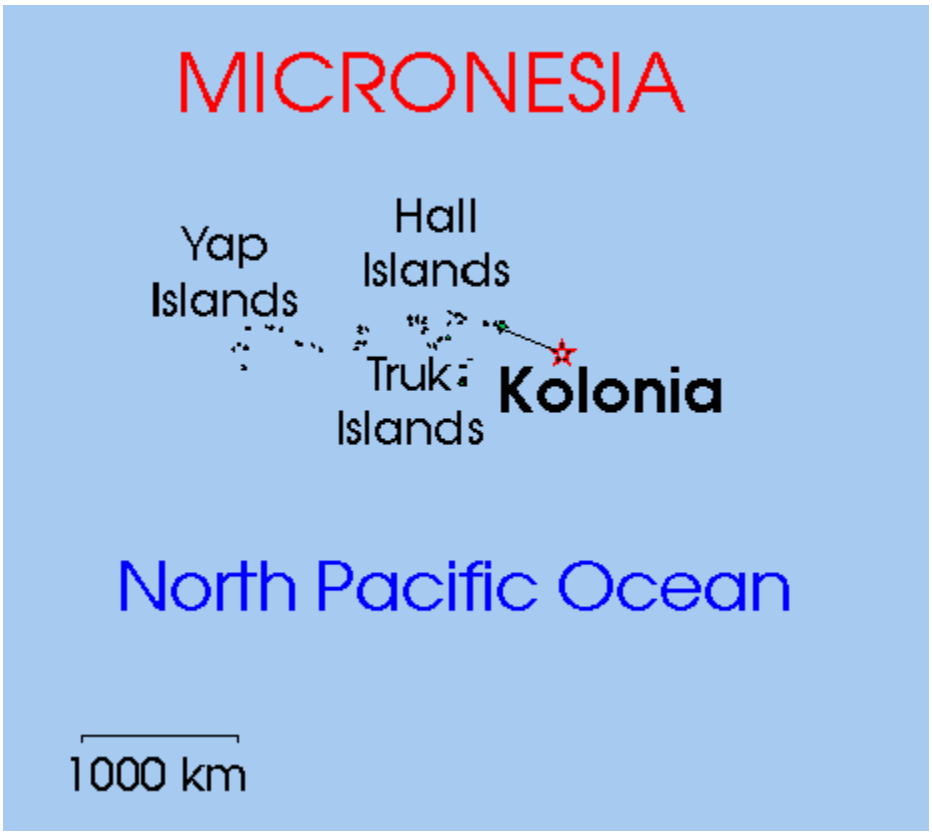
Branches: National Defense (including Army and Air Force), Navy (including Marines)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 22,201,567; fit for military service 16,205,926; reach military age (18) annually 1,049,729 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $NA, NA% of GDP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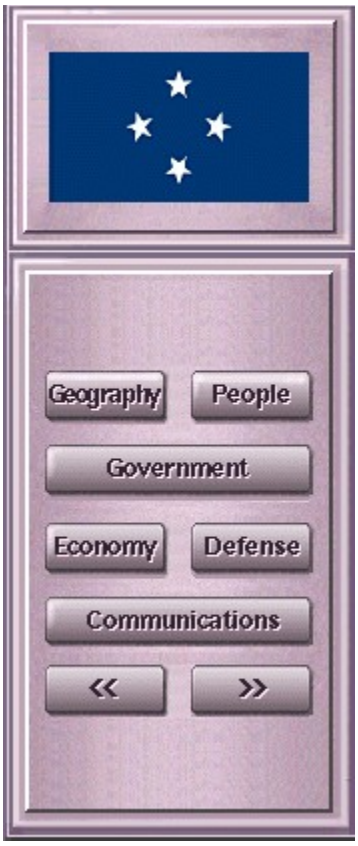
Geography
People
Government
Economy
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Communications
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FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

Geography

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Location: Oceania, in the North Pacific Ocean, about three-quarters of the way between Hawaii and Indonesia

Area:

total area:	702 km2
land area:	702 km2

comparative area:slightly less than four times the size of Washington, DC

Note: includes Pohnpei (Ponape), Truk (Chuuk), Yap, and Kosrae

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 6,112 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical; heavy year-round rainfall, especially in the eastern islands; located on southern edge of the typhoon belt with occasional severe damage

Terrain: islands vary geologically from high mountainous islands to low, coral atolls; volcanic outcroppings on Pohnpei, Kosrae, and Truk

Natural Resources: forests, marine products, deep-seabed minerals

Land Use:

arable land:	NA%
permanent crops:	NA%
meadows and pastures:	NA%
forest and woodland:	NA%
other:	NA%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: subject to typhoons from June to December; four major island groups totaling 607 islands

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

People

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Population: 117,588 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 3.37% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 28.48 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 6.46 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 11.65 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 37.96 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	67.45 years
male:	65.49 years
female:	69.44 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 4.04 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Micronesian(s)
adjective:	Micronesian; Kosrae(s), Pohnpeian(s), Trukese, Yapese

Ethnic divisions:
Note: nine ethnic Micronesian and Polynesian groups

Religions:

Christian:	NA%

Note: Divided between Roman Catholic and Protestant; other churches include Assembly of God: NA%Jehovah's Witnesses: NA%Seventh-Day Adventist: NA%Latter-Day Saints: NA%the Baha'i Faith: NA%
Languages:

English (official and common language):	NA%
Trukese:	NA%
Pohnpeian:	NA%
Yapese:	NA%
Kosrean:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1980)

total population:	90%
male:	90%
female:	85%

Labor force: NA
by occupation:
two-thirds are government employees
Note: 45,000 people are between the ages of 15 and 65

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: Federated States of Micronesia
conventional short form: none
former:Kosrae, Ponape, Truk, and Yap Districts (Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands)

Abbreviation: FSM

Digraph: FM

Type: constitutional government in free association with the US; the Compact of Free Association entered into force 3 November 1986

Capital: Kolonia (on the island of Pohnpei) Note: a new capital is being built about 10 km southwest in the Palikir valley

Administrative divisions: 4 states; Kosrae, Pohnpei, Chuuk (Truk), Yap

Independence: 3 November 1986 (from the US-administered UN Trusteeship)

Constitution: 10 May 1979

Legal system: based on adapted Trust Territory laws, acts of the legislature, municipal, common, and customary laws

National holiday: Proclamation of the Federated States of Micronesia, 10 May (1979)

Political parties and leaders: no formal parties

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: President: last held ll May 1991 (next to be held March 1995); results - President Bailey OLTER elected president; Vice-President Jacob NENA Congress: last held on 5 March 1991 (next to be held March 1993); results - percent of vote NA; seats - (14 total)

Executive branch: president, vice president, Cabinet

Legislative branch: unicameral Congress

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: President Bailey OLTER (since 21 May 1991); Vice President Jacob NENA (since 21 May 1991)

Member of: AsDB, ESCAP, ICAO, SPARTECA, SPC, SPF, UN, UNCTAD, WHO

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Jesse B. MAREHALAU chancery: 1725 N St., NW, Washington, DC 20036 telephone: (202) 223-4383

US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Aurelia BRAZEAL embassy: address NA, Kolonia mailing address: P. O. Box 1286, Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia 96941 telephone: 691-320-2187 FAX: 691-320-2186

Flag: light blue with four white five-pointed stars centered; the stars are arranged in a diamond pattern

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

Economy

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Overview: Economic activity consists primarily of subsistence farming and fishing. The islands have few mineral deposits worth exploiting, except for high-grade phosphate. The potential for a tourist industry exists, but the remoteness of the location and a lack of adequate facilities hinder development. Financial assistance from the US is the primary source of revenue, with the US pledged to spend $1 billion in the islands in the l990s. Geographical isolation and a poorly developed infrastructure are major impediments to long-term growth.

National product: GNP - purchasing power equivalent - $150 million (1989 est.) Note: GNP numbers reflect US spending

National product real growth rate: NA%

National product per capita: $1,500 (1989 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): NA%

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $165 million; expenditures $115 million, including capital expenditures of $20 million (1988)

Exports: $2.3 million (f.o.b., 1988)

commodities:

copra:	NA%
partners:	NA

Imports: $67.7 million (c.i.f., 1988)

commodities:	NA
partners:	NA

External debt: $NA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity: 18,000 kW capacity; 40 million kWh produced, 380 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries: tourism, construction, fish processing, craft items from shell, wood, and pearls

Agriculture: mainly a subsistence economy; black pepper; tropical fruits and vegetables, coconuts, cassava, sweet potatoes, pigs, chickens

Economic aid: under terms of the Compact of Free Association, the US will provide $1.3 billion in grant aid during the period 1986-2001

Currency: US currency is used

Exchange rates: US currency is used

Fiscal year: 1 October - 30 September

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

Communications

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Highways: 39 km of paved roads on major islands; also 187 km stone-, coral-, or laterite-surfaced roads

Ports: Colonia (Yap), Truk, Okat and Lelu (Kosrae)

Airports:

total:	6
usable:	5
with permanent-surface runways:	4
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	0
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	4

Telecommunications: telephone network - 960 telephone lines total at Kolonia and Truk; islands interconnected by shortwave radio (used mostly for government purposes); 16,000 radio receivers, 1,125 TV sets (est. 1987); broadcast stations - 5 AM, 1 FM, 6 TV, 1 shortwave; 4 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT earth stations

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

Defense Forces

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Note: defense is the responsibility of the US

North Pacific Ocean
MIDWAY ISLANDS
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Sand Islet
Eastern Island
airfields
airfields
Sand Island
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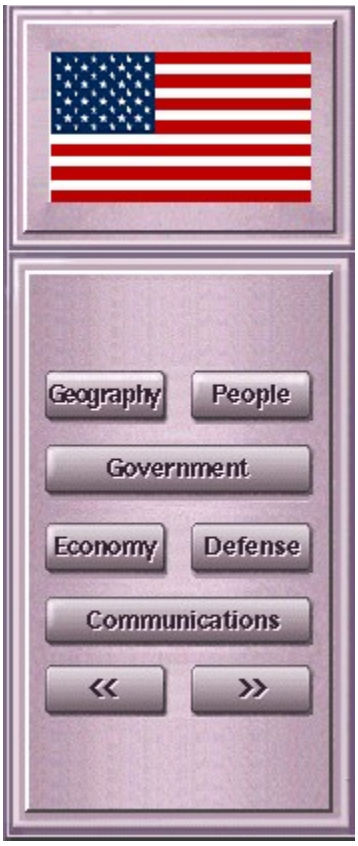
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MIDWAY ISLANDS

Geography

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Affiliation: territory of the US

Location: located in the North Pacific Ocean, 2,350 km west-northwest of Honolulu, about one-third of the way between Honolulu and Tokyo

Area:

total area:	5.2 km2
land area:	5.2 km2

comparative area:about nine times the size of the Mall in Washington, DC

Note: includes Eastern Island and Sand Island

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 15 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	24 nm
continental shelf:	200 m (depth)
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical, but moderated by prevailing easterly winds

Terrain: low, nearly level

Natural Resources: fish, wildlife

Land Use:

arable land:	0%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	100%

Irrigated Land: 0 km2

Environment: coral atoll

Note: closed to the public

MIDWAY ISLANDS

People

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Population: no indigenous inhabitants; Note - there are 453 US military personnel

MIDWAY ISLANDS

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	none
conventional short form:	Midway Islands

Digraph: MQ

Type: unincorporated territory of the US administered by the US Navy, under command of the Barbers Point Naval Air Station in Hawaii and managed cooperatively by the US Navy and the Fish and Wildlife Service of the US Department of the Interior as part of the National Wildlife Refuge System; legislation before Congress in 1990 proposed inclusion of territory within the State of Hawaii

Capital: none; administered from Washington, DC

Flag: the US flag is used

MIDWAY ISLANDS

Economy

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Overview: The economy is based on providing support services for US naval operations located on the islands. All food and manufactured goods must be imported.

Electricity: supplied by US Military

MIDWAY ISLANDS

Communications

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Highways: 32 km total

Pipelines: 7.8 km

Ports: Sand Island

Airports:

total:	3
usable:	2
with permanent-surface runways:	1
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	0
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	1

MIDWAY ISLANDS

Defense Forces

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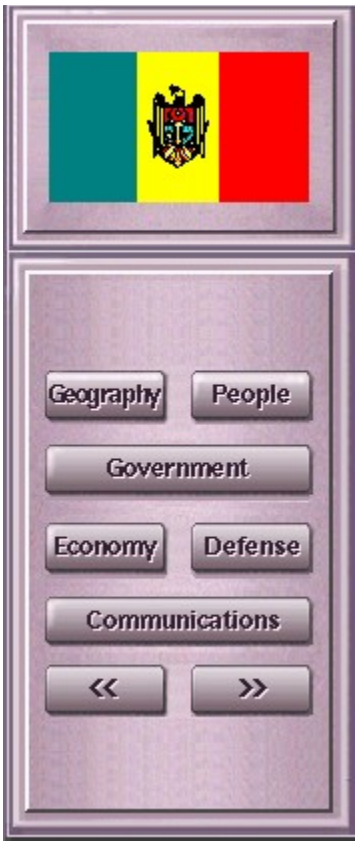
Note: defense is the responsibility of the US

RUSSIA
CZECH REPUBLIC
AUSTRIA
POLAND
LITHUANIA
LATVIA
ESTONIA
SLOVAK REPUBLIC
HUNGARY
BELARUS
YUGO
MOLDOVA
ROMANIA
Kishinev
BULGARIA
UKRAINE
RUSSIA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MOLDOVA

Geography

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Location: Eastern Europe, between Ukraine and Romania

Area:

total area:	33,700 km2
land area:	33,700 km2

comparative area: slightly more than twice the size of Hawaii

Land Boundaries:

total:	1,389 km
Romania:	450 km
Ukraine:	939 km

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

Maritime Claims: none; landlocked

International Disputes: potential dispute with Ukraine over former southern Bessarabian areas; northern Bukovina ceded to Ukraine upon Moldova's incorporation into USSR

Climate: mild winters, warm summers

Terrain: rolling steppe, gradual slope south to Black Sea

Natural Resources: lignite, phosphorites, gypsum

Land Use:

arable land:	50%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	9%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	41%

Irrigated Land: 2,920 km2 (1990)

Environment: heavy use of agricultural chemicals, including banned pesticides such as DDT, has contaminated soil and groundwater; extensive erosion from poor farming methods

Note: landlocked

MOLDOVA

People

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Population: 4,455,645 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.4% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 16.15 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 10.01 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -2.15 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 30.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	67.92 years
male:	64.49 years
female:	71.53 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.2 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Moldovan(s)
adjective:	Moldovan

Ethnic divisions:

Moldovan/Romanian:	64.5%
Ukrainian:	13.8%
Russian:	13%
Gagauz:	3.5%
Jewish:	1.5%
Bulgarian:	2%
other:	1.7% (1989 figures)

Note: internal disputes with ethnic Russians and Ukrainians in the Dniester region and Gagauz Turks in the south
Religions:

Eastern Orthodox:	98.5%
Jewish:	1.5%
Baptist (only about 1,000 members) (1991):	NA%

Note: almost all churchgoers are ethnic Moldovan; the Slavic population are not churchgoers

Languages:
Note: Moldovan (official); virtually the same as the Romanian language,
Russian
Literacy:
Note: age 9-49 can read and write (1970)

total population:	100%
male:	100%
female:	99%

Labor force: 2.095 million

by occupation:

agriculture:	34.4%
industry:	20.1%
other:	45.5% (1985 figures)

MOLDOVA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Moldova
conventional short form:	Moldova
local long form:	Republica Moldoveneasca
local short form:	none
former:	Soviet Socialist Republic of Moldova; Moldavia

Digraph: MD

Type: republic

Capital: Chisinau (Kishinev)

Administrative divisions: previously divided into 40 rayons; to be divided into fewer, larger districts at some future point

Independence: 27 August 1991 (from Soviet Union)

Constitution: as of mid-1993 the new constitution had not been adopted; old constitution (adopted NA 1979) is still in effect but has been heavily amended during the past few years

Legal system: based on civil law system; no judicial review of legislative acts; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction but accepts many UN and CSCE documents

National holiday: Independence Day, 27 August 1991

Political parties and leaders: Christian Democratic Popular Front (formerly Moldovan Popular Front), Ivrie ROSCA, chairman; Yedinstvo Intermovement, V. YAKOVLEV, chairman; Social Democratic Party, Oazul NANTOI, chairman, two other chairmen; Agrarian Democratic Party, Valery CHEBOTARV, leader; Democratic Party, Gheorghe GHIMPU, chairman; Democratic Labor Party, Alexandru ARSENI, chairman

Other political or pressure groups: United Council of Labor Collectives (UCLC), Igor SMIRNOV, chairman; The Ecology Movement of Moldova (EMM), G. MALARCHUK, chairman; The Christian Democratic League of Women of Moldova (CDLWM), L. LARI, chairman; National Christian Party of Moldova (NCPM), D. TODIKE, M. BARAGA, V. NIKU, leaders; The Peoples Movement Gagauz Khalky (GKh), S. GULGAR, leader; The Democratic Party of Gagauzia (DPG), G. SAVOSTIN, chairman; The Alliance of Working People of Moldova (AWPM), G. POLOGOV, president; Christian Alliance for Greater Romania; Women's League; Stefan the Great Movement

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: President: last held 8 December 1991 (next to be held NA1996); results - Mircea SNEGUR ran unopposed and won 98.17% of vote Parliament: last held 25 February 1990 (next to be held NA 1995); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (350 total) Christian Democratic Popular Front 50; Club of Independent Deputies 25; Agrarian Club 90; Social Democrats 60-70; Russian Conciliation Club 50; 60-70 seats belong to Dniester region deputies who usually boycott Moldovan legislative proceedings; the remaining seats filled by independents; Note - until May 1991 was called Supreme Soviet

Executive branch: president, prime minister, Cabinet of Ministers

Legislative branch: unicameral Parliament
Judicial branch: Supreme Court
Leaders: Chief of State: President Mircea Ivanovich SNEGUR (since 3 September 1990) Head of Legislature: Chairman of the Parliament Petru LUCINSCHI (since 4 February 1993); Prime Minister Andrei SANGHELI (since 1 July 1992)
Member of: BSEC, CIS, CSCE, EBRD, ECE, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, NACC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, WHO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Permanent Representative to the UN Tudor PANTIRU (also acts as representative to US) chancery: NA telephone: NA
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Mary C. PENDLETON embassy: Strada Alexei Mateevich #103, Chisinau mailing address: APO AE 09862 telephone: 7-0422-23-37-72 or 23-34-94 FAX: 7-0422-23-34-94
Flag: same color scheme as Romania - 3 equal vertical bands of blue (hoist side), yellow, and red; emblem in center of flag is of a Roman eagle of gold outlined in black with a red beak and talons carrying a yellow cross in its beak and a green olive branch in its right talons and a yellow scepter in its left talons; on its breast is a shield divided horizontally red over blue with a stylized ox head, star, rose, and crescent all in black-outlined yellow

MOLDOVA

Economy

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Overview: Moldova, the next-to-smallest of the former Soviet republics in area, is the most densely inhabited. Moldova has a little more than 1% of the population, labor force, capital stock, and output of the former Soviet Union. Living standards have been below average for the European USSR. The country enjoys a favorable climate, and economic development has been primarily based on agriculture, featuring fruits, vegetables, wine, and tobacco. Industry accounts for 20% of the labor force, whereas agriculture employs more than one-third. Moldova has no major mineral resources and has depended on other former Soviet republics for coal, oil, gas, steel, most electronic equipment, machine tools, and major consumer durables such as automobiles. Its industrial and agricultural products, in turn, have been exported to the other republics. Moldova has freed prices on most goods and has legalized private ownership of property. Moldova's near-term economic prospects are dimmed, however, by the difficulties of moving toward a market economy, the political problems of redefining ties to the other former Soviet republics and Romania, and the ongoing separatist movements in the Dniester and Gagauz regions. In 1992, national output fell substantially for the second consecutive year - down 22% in the industrial sector and 20% in agriculture. The decline is mainly attributable to the drop in energy supplies.

National product: GDP $NA

National product real growth rate: -26% (1992)

National product per capita: $NA

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 27% per month (first quarter 1993)

Unemployment rate: 0.7% (includes only officially registered unemployed; also large numbers of underemployed workers)

Budget: revenues $NA; expenditures $NA, including capital expenditures of $NA

Exports: 100 million to outside the successor states of the former USSR (1992)

commodities:

foodstuffs:	NA%
wine:	NA%
tobacco:	NA%
textiles and footwear:	NA%
machinery:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%(1991)

partners:

Russia:	NA%
Kazakhstan:	NA%
Ukraine:	NA%
Romania:	NA%

Imports: 100 million from outside the successor states of the former USSR (1992)

commodities:

oil:	NA%

gas:	NA%
coal:	NA%
steel machinery:	NA%
foodstuffs:	NA%
automobiles, and other consumer durables:	NA%

partners:

Russia:	NA%
Ukraine:	NA%
Uzbekistan:	NA%
Romania:	NA%

External debt: $100 million (1993 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate -22% (1992)
Electricity: 3,115,000 kW capacity; 11,100 million kWh produced, 2,491 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: key products (with share of total former Soviet output in parentheses where known): agricultural machinery, foundry equipment, refrigerators and freezers (2.7%), washing machines (5.0%), hosiery (2.0%), refined sugar (3.1%), vegetable oil (3.7%), canned food (8.6%), shoes, textiles
Agriculture: Moldova's principal economic activity; products (shown in share of total output of the former Soviet republics): Grain (1.6%), sugar beets (2.6%), sunflower seed (4.4%), vegetables (4.4%), fruits and berries (9.7%), grapes (20.1%), meat (1.7%), milk (1.4%), eggs (1.4%)
Illicit drugs: illicit producer of opium and cannabis; mostly for CIS consumption; transshipment point for illicit drugs to Western Europe
Economic aid: IMF credit, $18.5 million (1992); EC agricultural credit, $30 million (1992); US commitments, $10 million for grain (1992); World Bank credit, $31 million
Currency: plans to introduce the Moldovan lei in 1993 or 1994, until then retaining Russian ruble as currency
Exchange rates: rubles per US$1 - 415 (24 December 1992) but subject to wide fluctuations
Fiscal year: calendar year

MOLDOVA

Communications

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Railroads: 1,150 km; does not include industrial lines (1990)

Highways: 20,000 km total; 13,900 km hard-surfaced, 6,100 km earth (1990)

Pipelines: natural gas 310 km (1992)

Ports: none; landlocked

Airports:

total:	26
useable:	15
with permanent-surface runways:	6
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	5
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	8

Telecommunications: poorly supplied with telephones (as of 1991, 494,000 telephones total, with a density of 111 lines per 1000 persons); 215,000 unsatisfied applications for telephone installations (31 January 1990); connected to Ukraine by landline and to countries beyond the former USSR through the international gateway switch in Moscow

MOLDOVA

Defense Forces

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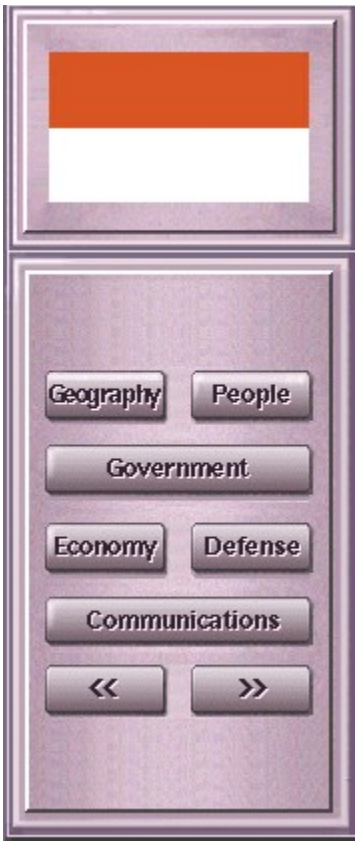
Branches: Ground Forces, Air and Air Defence Force, Security Forces (internal and border troops)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,082,562; fit for military service 859,948; reach military age (18) annually 35,769 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $NA, NA% of GDP

Strasbourg
Munich
FRANCE
SWITZ.
LIECH.
AUSTRIA
Milan
Venice
Bordeaux
MONACO
Monaco
Genoa
ITALY
Marseille
SPAIN
Corsica
Tyrrhenian
Sea
Sardinia
Mediterranean Sea


Geography
People
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MONACO

Geography

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Location: Western Europe, bordering the Mediterranean Sea, in southern France near the border with Italy

Area:

total area:	1.9 km2
land area:	1.9 km2

comparative area:about three times the size of the Mall in Washington, DC

Land Boundaries:

total:	4.4 km
France:	4.4 km

Coastline: 4.1 km

Maritime Claims:

territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: Mediterranean with mild, wet winters and hot, dry summers

Terrain: hilly, rugged, rocky

Natural Resources: none

Land Use:

arable land:	0%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	100%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: almost entirely urban

Note: second smallest independent state in world (after Holy See)

MONACO

People

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Population: 31,008 (July 1993 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.93% (1993 est.)

Birth rate: 10.8 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Death rate: 12.32 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Net migration rate: 10.77 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 7.3 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	77.5 years
male:	73.7 years
female:	81.49 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.7 children born/woman (1993 est.)

Nationality:

noun:	Monacan(s) or Monegasque(s)
adjective:	Monacan or Monegasque

Ethnic divisions:

French:	47%
Monegasque:	16%
Italian:	16%
other:	21%

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	95%

Languages:

French (official):	NA%
English:	NA%
Italian:	NA%
Monegasque:	NA%

Literacy:

total population:	NA%
male:	NA%
female:	NA%

Labor force: NA

MONACO

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Principality of Monaco
conventional short form:	Monaco
local long form:	Principaute de Monaco
local short form:	Monaco

Digraph: MN
Type: constitutional monarchy
Capital: Monaco
Administrative divisions: 4 quarters (quartiers, singular - quartier); Fontvieille, La Condamine, Monaco-Ville, Monte-Carlo
Independence: 1419 (rule by the House of Grimaldi)
Constitution: 17 December 1962 l system: based on French law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
National holiday: National Day, 19 November
Political parties and leaders: National and Democratic Union (UND); Democratic Union Movement (MUD); Monaco Action; Monegasque Socialist Party (PSM)
Suffrage: 25 years of age; universal
Elections: National Council: last held on 24 January 1988 (next to be held 24 January 1993); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (18 total) UND 18
Executive branch: prince, minister of state, Council of Government (cabinet)
Legislative branch: unicameral National Council (Conseil National)
Judicial branch: Supreme Tribunal (Tribunal Supreme)
Leaders: Chief of State: Prince RAINIER III (since NA November 1949); Heir Apparent Prince ALBERT Alexandre Louis Pierre (born 14 March 1958) Head of Government: Minister of State Jacques DUPONT (since NA)
Member of: ACCT, CSCE, IAEA, ICAO, IMF (observer), IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO
Diplomatic representation in US: honorary consulates general: Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, San Francisco, San Juan (Puerto Rico) honorary consulates: Dallas, Honolulu, Palm Beach, Philadelphia, and Washington
US diplomatic representation: no mission in Monaco, but the US Consul General in Marseille, France, is accredited to Monaco
Flag: two equal horizontal bands of red (top) and white; similar to the flag of Indonesia which is longer and the flag of Poland which is white (top) and red

MONACO

Economy

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Overview: Monaco, situated on the French Mediterranean coast, is a popular resort, attracting tourists to its casino and pleasant climate. The Principality has successfully sought to diversify into services and small, high-value-added, nonpolluting industries. The state has no income tax and low business taxes and thrives as a tax haven both for individuals who have established residence and for foreign companies that have set up businesses and offices. About 50% of Monaco's annual revenue comes from value-added taxes on hotels, banks, and the industrial sector; about 25% of revenue comes from tourism. Living standards are high, that is, roughly comparable to those in prosperous French metropolitan suburbs.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $475 million (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate: NA%

National product per capita: $16,000 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): NA%

Unemployment rate: NEGL%

Budget: revenues $424 million; expenditures $376 million, including capital expenditures of $NA (1991)

Exports: $NA

Note: full customs integration with France, which collects and rebates
Monacan trade duties; also participates in EC market system through customsunion with France

Imports: $NA

Note: full customs integration with France, which collects and rebates
Monacan trade duties; also participates in EC market system through customsunion with France

External debt: $NA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity: 10,000 kW standby capacity (1992); power imported from France

Agriculture: NA

Economic aid: NA

Currency: 1 French franc (F) = 100 centimes

Exchange rates: French francs (F) per US$1 - 5.4812 (January 1993), 5.2938 (1992), 5.6421 (1991), 5.4453 (1990), 6.3801 (1989), 5.9569 (1988)

Fiscal year: calendar year

MONACO

Communications

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Railroads: 1.6 km 1.435-meter gauge

Highways: none; city streets

Ports: Monaco

Merchant marine: 1 oil tanker (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 3,268 GRT/4,959 DWT

Airports:

1 usable airfield with permanent-surface runways

Telecommunications: served by cable into the French communications system; automatic telephone system; 38,200 telephones; broadcast stations - 3 AM, 4 FM, 5 TV; no communication satellite earth stations

MONACO

Defense Forces

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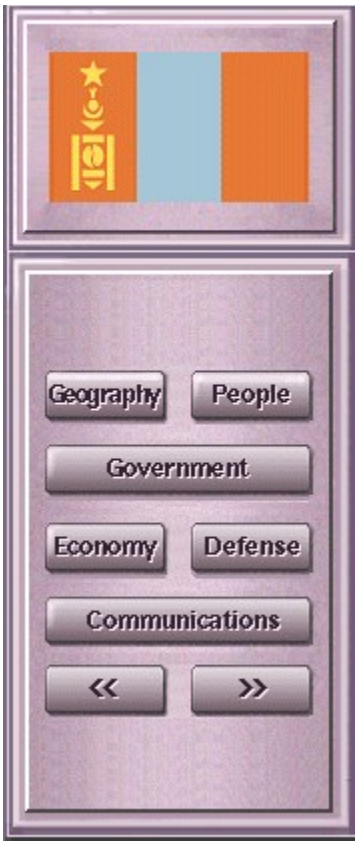
Note: defense is the responsibility of France

COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES
Lake Baikal
Lake Baikhash
Ulaanbaatar
MONGOLIA
Shenyang
NORTH KOREA
P'yongyang
Seoul
SOUTH KOREA
Beijing
Yinchuan
CHINA
Shanghai
Nanchang
Changsha
NEPAL
BHUTAN
BANGLADESH
Kunming
Hong Kong
Macau


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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MONGOLIA

Geography

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Location: East Central Asia, between China and Russia

Area:

total area:	1.565 million km2
land area:	1.565 million km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than Alaska

Land Boundaries:

total:	8,114 km
China:	4,673 km
Russia:	3,441 km

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

Maritime Claims: none; landlocked

International Disputes: none

Climate: desert; continental (large daily and seasonal temperature ranges)

Terrain: vast semidesert and desert plains; mountains in west and southwest; Gobi Desert in southeast

Natural Resources: oil, coal, copper, molybdenum, tungsten, phosphates, tin, nickel, zinc, wolfram, fluorspar, gold

Land Use:

arable land:	1%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	79%
forest and woodland:	10%
other:	10%

Irrigated Land: 770 km2 (1989)

Environment: harsh and rugged

Note: landlocked; strategic location between China and Russia

MONGOLIA

People

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Population: 2,367,054 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.62% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 33.41 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 7.16 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 44.9 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	65.77 years
male:	63.53 years
female:	68.13 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 4.41 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Mongolian(s)
adjective:	Mongolian

Ethnic divisions:

Mongol:	90%
Kazakh:	4%
Chinese:	2%
Russian:	2%
other:	2%

Religions:

predominantly Tibetan Buddhist:	NA%
Muslim:	4%

Note: previously limited religious activity because of Communist regime

Languages:

Khalkha Mongol:	90%
Turkic:	NA%
Russian:	NA%
Chinese:	NA%

Literacy:

total population:	NA%
male:	NA%
female:	NA%

Labor force: NA
by occupation:
primarily herding/agricultural

Note: over half the adult population is in the labor force, including a large percentage of women; shortage of skilled labor

MONGOLIA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	none
conventional short form:	Mongolia
local long form:	none
local short form:	Mongol Uls
former:	Outer Mongolia

Digraph: MG
Type: republic
Capital: Ulaanbaatar
Administrative divisions: 18 provinces (aymguud, singular - aymag) and 3 municipalities* (hotuud, singular - hot); Arhangay, Bayanhongor, Bayan-Olgiy, Bulgan, Darhan*, Dornod, Dornogovi, Dundgovi, Dzavhan, Erdenet*, Govi-Altay, Hentiy, Hovd, Hovsgol, Omnogovi, Ovorhangay, Selenge, Suhbaatar, Tov, Ulaanbaatar*, Uvs
Independence: 13 March 1921 (from China)
Constitution: adopted 13 January 1992
Legal system: blend of Russian, Chinese, and Turkish systems of law; no constitutional provision for judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
National holiday: National Day, 11 July (1921)
Political parties and leaders: Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP), Budragchagiin DASH-YONDON, presidium chairman; Mongolian Democratic Party (MDP), Erdenijiyn BAT-UUL, general coordinator; National Progress Party (NPP), S. BYAMBAA and Luusandambyn DASHNYAM, leaders; Social Democratic Party (SDP), BATBAYAR and Tsohiogyyn ADYASUREN, leaders; Mongolian Independence Party (MIP), D. ZORIGT, leader; United Party of Mongolia (made up of the MDP, SDP, and NPP); Mongolian National Democratic Party (MNDP; merger of the MDP, United Party, Renaissance Party, and PNP), D. GANBOLD Note: opposition parties were legalized in May 1990; additional parties exist: The Mongolian Green Party, The Buddhist Believers' Party, The Republican Party, Mongolian People's Party, and United Herdsmen and Farmers Party (MHFUP), Mongolian Bourgeois Party (BP), Mongolian Private Property Owners Party, Mongolian Workers Party
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: President: last held 3 September 1990 (next to be held 6 June 1993); results - Punsalmaagiyn OCHIRBAT elected by the People's Great Hural; other candidate Lodongiyn TUDEV (MPRP) State Great Hural: first time held 28 June 1992 (next to be held NA); results - MPRP 56.9%; seats - (76 total) MPRP 71, MDP/PNP 3, SDP 1, independent 1 Note: the People's Small Hural no longer exists
Executive branch: president, vice president, prime minister, first deputy prime minister, cabinet
Legislative branch: unicameral State Great Hural
Judicial branch: Supreme Court serves as appeals court for people's and provincial courts, but to date

rarely overturns verdicts of lower courts
Leaders: Chief of State: President Punsalmaagiyn OCHIRBAT (since 3 September 1990); Vice President Radnaasumbereliyn GONCHIGDORJ (since 7 September 1990) Head of Government: Prime Minister Putsagiyn JASRAY (since 3 August 1992); First Deputy Prime Minister Puntsagiyn JASRAY (since NA)
Member of: AsDB, CCC, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO, ITU, LORCS, NAM (observer), UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Luvsandorj DAWAGIV chancery: NA telephone: (301) 983-1962 FAX: (301) 983-2025
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Joseph E. LAKE embassy: address NA, Ulaanbaatar mailing address: Ulaanbaatar, c/o American Embassy Beijing, Micro Region II, Big Rind Road; PSC 461, Box 300, FPO AP 96521-0002 telephone: [976] (1) 329095, 329606 FAX: Telex 080079253 AMEMB MH
Flag: three equal, vertical bands of red (hoist side), blue, and red, centered on the hoist-side red band in yellow is the national emblem ("soyombo" - a columnar arrangement of abstract and geometric representation for fire, sun, moon, earth, water, and the yin-yang symbol)

MONGOLIA

Economy

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Overview: Mongolia's severe climate, scattered population, and wide expanses of unproductive land have constrained economic development. Economic activity traditionally has been based on agriculture and the breeding of livestock - Mongolia has the highest number of livestock per person in the world. In recent years extensive mineral resources have been developed with Soviet support. The mining and processing of coal, copper, molybdenum, tin, tungsten, and gold account for a large part of industrial production. Timber and fishing are also important sectors. In 1992 the Mongolian leadership continued its struggle with severe economic dislocations, mainly attributable to the crumbling of the USSR, by far Mongolia's leading trade and development partner. Moscow cut almost all aid in 1991, and little was provided in 1992. Industry in 1992 was hit hard by energy shortages, mainly due to disruptions in coal production and shortfalls in petroleum imports. By the end of the year, the country was perilously close to a complete shutdown of its centralized energy supply system, due to critical coal shortages. The government is moving away from the Soviet-style, centrally planned economy through privatization and price reform.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $1.8 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: -15% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $800 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 325% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: 15% (1991 est.)

Budget: deficit of $67 million (1991)

Exports: $347 million (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

copper:	NA%
livestock:	NA%
animal products:	NA%
cashmere:	NA%
wool:	NA%
hides:	NA%
fluorspar:	NA%
other nonferrous metals:	NA%

partners:USSR 75%China 10%Japan 4%

Imports: $501 million (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

machinery and equipment:	NA%
fuels:	NA%
food products:	NA%
industrial consumer goods:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%
building materials:	NA%

sugar:	NA%
tea:	NA%
partners:	
USSR:	75%
Austria:	5%
China:	5%

External debt: $16.8 billion (yearend 1990); 98.6% with USSR
Industrial production: growth rate -15% (1992 est.)
Electricity: 1,248,000 kW capacity; 3,740 million kWh produced, 1,622 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: copper, processing of animal products, building materials, food and beverage, mining (particularly coal)
Agriculture: accounts for about 20% of GDP and provides livelihood for about 50% of the population; livestock raising predominates (primarily sheep and goats, but also cattle, camels, and horses); crops - wheat, barley, potatoes, forage
Economic aid: about $300 million in trade credits and $34 million in grant aid from USSR and other CEMA countries, plus $7.4 million from UNDP (1990); in 1991, $170 million in grants and technical assistance from Western donor countries, including $30 million from World Bank and $30 million from the IMF; over $200 million from donor countries projected in 1992
Currency: 1 tughrik (Tug) = 100 mongos
Exchange rates: tughriks (Tug) per US$1 - 40 (1992), 7.1 (1991), 5.63 (1990), 3.00 (1989)
Fiscal year: calendar year

MONGOLIA

Communications

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Railroads: 1,750 km 1.524-meter broad gauge (1988)

Highways: 46,700 km total; 1,000 km hard surface; 45,700 km other surfaces (1988)

Inland waterways: 397 km of principal routes (1988)

Airports:

total:	81
usable:	31
with permanent-surface runways:	11
with runways over 3,659 m:	fewer than 5
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	fewer than 20
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	12

Telecommunications: 63,000 telephones (1989); broadcast stations - 12 AM, 1 FM, 1 TV (with 18 provincial repeaters); repeat of Russian TV; 120,000 TVs; 220,000 radios; at least 1 earth station

MONGOLIA

Defense Forces

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Branches: Mongolian People's Army (includes Internal Security Forces and Frontier Guards), Air Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 569,135; fit for military service 371,162; reach military age (18) annually 25,406 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $22.8 million of GDP, 1% of GDP (1992)

San Juan
Basseterre
ANTIGUA AND
BARBUDA
ST. KITTS
AND NEVIS
PUERTO RICO
GUADELOUPE
Basse-Terre
MONTSERRAT (UK)
Plymouth
Roseau
DOMINICA
MARTINIQUE
Fort-de-France
Caribbean Sea
ST. LUCIA
Castries
BARBADOS
ST. VINCENT AND
THE GRENADINES
Bridgetown
Kingstown
GRENADA
St. George's
NETHERLANDS
ANTILLES
TRINIDAD AND
TOBAGO
Port-of-Spain
VENEZUELA

Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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MONTSERRAT

Geography

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Affiliation: dependent territory of the UK

Location: in the eastern Caribbean Sea, about 400 km southeast of Puerto Rico

Area:

total area:	100 km2
land area:	100 km2
comparative area:	about 0.6 times the size of Washington, DC

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 40 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive fishing zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	3 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical; little daily or seasonal temperature variation

Terrain: volcanic islands, mostly mountainous, with small coastal lowland

Natural Resources: negligible

Land Use:

arable land:	20%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	10%
forest and woodland:	40%
other:	30%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: subject to severe hurricanes from June to November

Note: located 400 km east southeast of Puerto Rico in the Caribbean Sea

MONTSERRAT

People

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Population: 12,661 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.36% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 16.35 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 9.77 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -3 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 11.51 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	75.76 years
male:	74 years
female:	77.56 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.11 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Montserratian(s)
adjective:	Montserratian

Ethnic divisions:

black:	NA%
Europeans:	NA%

Religions:

Anglican:	NA%
Methodist:	NA%
Roman Catholic:	NA%
Pentecostal:	NA%
Seventh-Day Adventist:	NA%
other Christian denominations:	NA%

Languages:

English:	100%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over having ever attended school (1970)
total population: 97%male: 97%female: 97%
Labor force: 5,100
by occupation:
community, social, and personal services 40.5%

construction:	13.5%
trade, restaurants, and hotels:	12.3%
manufacturing:	10.5%
agriculture, forestry, and fishing:	8.8%
other:	14.4% (1983 est.)

MONTSERRAT

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	none
conventional short form:	Montserrat

Digraph: MH
Type: dependent territory of the UK
Capital: Plymouth
Administrative divisions: 3 parishes; Saint Anthony, Saint Georges, Saint Peter
Independence: none (dependent territory of the UK)
Constitution: 1 January 1960
Legal system: English common law and statute law
National holiday: Celebration of the Birthday of the Queen (second Saturday of June)
Political parties and leaders: National Progressive Party (NPP) Reuben T. MEADE; People's Liberation Movement (PLM), Noel TUITT; National Development Party (NDP), Bertrand OSBORNE; Independent (IND), Ruby BRAMBLE
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: Legislative Council: last held on 8 October 1991; results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (11 total, 7 elected) NPP 4, NDP 1, PLM 1, independent 1
Executive branch: monarch, governor, Executive Council (cabinet), chief minister
Legislative branch: unicameral Legislative Council
Judicial branch: Supreme Court
Leaders: Chief of State: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor David TAYLOR (since NA 1990) Head of Government: Chief Minister Reuben T. MEADE (since October 1991)
Member of: CARICOM, CDB, ECLAC (associate), ICFTU, OECS, WCL
Diplomatic representation in US: none (dependent territory of the UK)
Flag: blue with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant and the Montserratian coat of arms centered in the outer half of the flag; the coat of arms features a woman standing beside a yellow harp with her arm around a black cross

MONTSERRAT

Economy

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Overview: The economy is small and open with economic activity centered on tourism and construction. Tourism is the most important sector and accounts for roughly one-fifth of GDP. Agriculture accounts for about 4% of GDP and industry 10%. The economy is heavily dependent on imports, making it vulnerable to fluctuations in world prices. Exports consist mainly of electronic parts sold to the US.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $73 million (1990 est.)

National product real growth rate: 13.5% (1990 est.)

National product per capita: $5,800 (1990 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 9% (1991)

Unemployment rate: 3% (1987)

Budget: revenues $12.1 million; expenditures $14.3 million, including capital expenditures of $3.2 million (1988)

Exports: $1.6 million (f.o.b., 1989)

commodities:

electronic parts:	NA%
plastic bags:	NA%
apparel:	NA%
hot peppers:	NA%
live plants:	NA%
cattle:	NA%
partners:	NA

Imports: $31.0 million (c.i.f., 1989)

commodities:

machinery and transportation equipment:	NA%
foodstuffs:	NA%
manufactured goods:	NA%
fuels:	NA%
lubricants, and related materials:	NA%
partners:	NA

External debt: $2.05 million (1987)

Industrial production: growth rate 8.1% (1986); accounts for 10% of GDP

Electricity: 5,271 kW capacity; 12 million kWh produced, 950 kWh per capita (1992)

Industries: tourism; light manufacturing - rum, textiles, electronic appliances

Agriculture: accounts for 4% of GDP; small-scale farming; food crops - tomatoes, onions, peppers; not self-sufficient in food, especially livestock products

Economic aid: Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $90 million

Currency: 1 EC dollar (EC$) = 100 cents

Exchange rates: East Caribbean dollars (EC$) per US$1 - 2.70 (fixed rate since 1976)
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

MONTSERRAT

Communications

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Highways: 280 km total; about 200 km paved, 80 km gravel and earth

Ports: Plymouth

Airports:

total:	1
usable:	1
with permanent-surface runways 1,036 m:	1
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	0
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	0

Telecommunications: 3,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 8 AM, 4 FM, 1 TV

MONTSERRAT

Defense Forces

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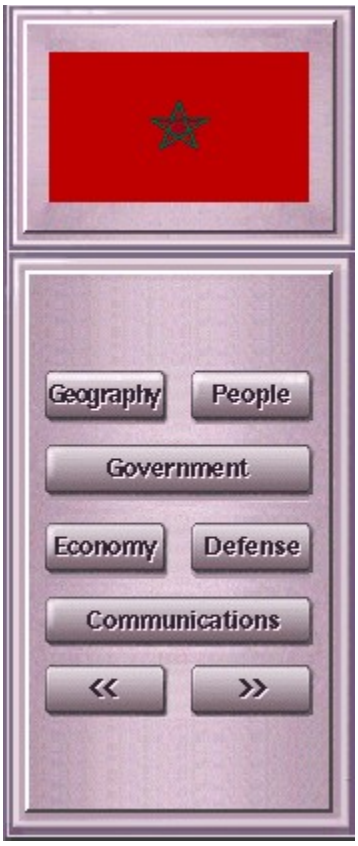
Branches: Police Force

Note: defense is the responsibility of the UK

South
Atlantic
Ocean
Casablanca
Rabat
Oran
MOROCCO
Marrakech
Bechar
ALGERIA
El Aaiun
Western Sahara
Taoudenni
Tamanrasset
Atar
MAURITANIA
MALI
Nouakchott
Tombouctou
Nema
Dakar
SENEGAL
Banjul
THE GAMBIA
Bamako
Niamey
BURKINA
Bissau
GUINEA
GUINEA
Ouagadougou


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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MOROCCO

Geography

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Location: Northern Africa, bordering the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, between Algeria and Western Sahara

Area:

total area:	446,550 km2
land area:	446,300 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than California

Land Boundaries:

total:	2,002 km
Algeria:	1,559 km
Western Sahara:	443 km

Coastline: 1,835 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	24 nm
continental shelf:	200 m depth or to depth of exploitation
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: claims and administers Western Sahara, but sovereignty is unresolved; the UN is attempting to hold a referendum; the UN-administered cease-fire has been currently in effect since September 1991; Spain controls five places of sovereignty (plazas de soberania) on and off the coast of Morocco - the coastal enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla which Morocco contests as well as the islands of Penon de Alhucemas, Penon de Velez de la Gomera, and Islas Chafarinas

Climate: Mediterranean, becoming more extreme in the interior

Terrain: mostly mountains with rich coastal plains

Natural Resources: phosphates, iron ore, manganese, lead, zinc, fish, salt

Land Use:

arable land:	18%
permanent crops:	1%
meadows and pastures:	28%
forest and woodland:	12%
other:	41%

Irrigated Land: 12,650 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: northern mountains geologically unstable and subject to earthquakes; desertification

Note: strategic location along Strait of Gibraltar

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People

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Population: 27,955,090 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.16% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 29.23 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 6.56 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -1.13 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 53.4 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	67.5 years
male:	65.7 years
female:	69.4 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.96 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Moroccan(s)
adjective:	Moroccan

Ethnic divisions:

Arab-Berber:	99.1%
other:	0.7%

Jewish 0.2%
Religions:

Muslim:	98.7%
Christian:	1.1%
Jewish:	0.2%

Languages:

Arabic (official):	NA%
Berber dialects:	NA%

Note: French often the language of business, government, and diplomacy

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	50%
male:	61%
female:	38%

Labor force: 7.4 million
by occupation:

agriculture:	50%
services:	26%
industry:	15%
other:	9% (1985)

MOROCCO

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Kingdom of Morocco
conventional short form:	Morocco
local long form:	Al Mamlakah al Maghribiyah
local short form:	Al Maghrib

Digraph: MO

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Rabat

Administrative divisions: 37 provinces and 5 municipalities* (wilayas, singular - wilaya); Agadir, Al Hoceima, Azilal, Beni Mellal, Ben Slimane, Boulemane, Casablanca*, Chaouen, El Jadida, El Kelaa des Srarhna, Er Rachidia, Essaouira, Fes, Fes*, Figuig, Guelmim, Ifrane, Kenitra, Khemisset, Khenifra, Khouribga, Laayoune, Larache, Marrakech, Marrakech*, Meknes, Meknes*, Nador, Ouarzazate, Oujda, Rabat-Sale*, Safi, Settat, Sidi Kacem, Tanger, Tan-Tan, Taounate, Taroudannt, Tata, Taza, Tetouan, Tiznit

Independence: 2 March 1956 (from France)

Constitution: 10 March 1972, revised in September 1992

Legal system: based on Islamic law and French and Spanish civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Chamber of Supreme Court

National holiday: National Day, 3 March (1961) (anniversary of King Hassan II's accession to the throne)

Political parties and leaders: Morocco has 15 political parties; the major ones are Constitutional Union (UC), Maati BOUABID; National Assembly of Independents (RNI), Ahmed OSMAN; Popular Movement (MP), Mohamed LAENSER; National Popular Movement (MPN), Mahjoubi AHARDANE; Istiqlal, M'Hamed BOUCETTA; Socialist Union of Popular Forces (USFP); National Democratic Party (PND), Mohamed Arsalane EL-JADIDI; Party for Progress and Socialism (PPS), Ali YATA

Suffrage: 21 years of age; universal

Elections: Chamber of Representatives: last held on 14 September 1984 (were scheduled for September 1990, but postponed until June 1993 when 27 new seats will be added); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (306 total, 206 elected) UC 83, RNI 61, MP 47, Istiqlal 41, USFP 36, PND 24, other 14

Executive branch: monarch, prime minister, Council of Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch: unicameral Chamber of Representatives (Majlis Nawab)

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Leaders: Chief of State: King HASSAN II (since 3 March 1961) Head of Government: Prime Minister Mohamed KARIM-LAMRANI (since October 1992)

Member of: ABEDA, ACCT (associate), AfDB, AFESD, AL, AMF, AMU, CCC, EBRD, ECA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT,

INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO, ITU, LORCS, OAS (observer), NAM, OIC, UN, UNAVEM II, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNOSOM, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Mohamed BELKHAYAT chancery: 1601 21st Street NW, Washington, DC 20009; telephone: (202) 462-7979 consulate general: New York
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: (vacant) embassy: 2 Avenue de Marrakech, Rabat mailing address: P. O. Box 120, Rabat, or PSC 74, APO AE 09718 telephone: [212] (7) 76-22-65 FAX: [212] (7) 76-56-61 consulate general: Casablanca
Flag: red with a green pentacle (five-pointed, linear star) known as Solomon's seal in the center of the flag; green is the traditional color of Islam

MOROCCO

Economy

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Overview: The economy had recovered moderately in 1990 because of: the resolution of a trade dispute with India over phosphoric acid sales, a rebound in textile sales to the EC, lower prices for food imports, a sharp increase in worker remittances, increased Arab donor aid, and generous debt rescheduling agreements. Economic performance in 1991 was mixed. A record harvest helped real GDP advance by 4.2%. Inflation accelerated slightly as easier financial policies triggered rapid credit and monetary growth. Despite recovery of domestic demand, import volume growth slowed while export volume was adversely affected by phosphate marketing difficulties. In January 1992, Morocco reached a new 12-month standby arrangement for $129 million with the IMF. In February 1992, the Paris Club rescheduled $1.4 billion of Morocco's commercial debt. This is thought to be Morocco's last rescheduling. By 1993 the Moroccan authorities hope to be in a position to meet all debt service obligations without additional rescheduling. Servicing this large debt, high unemployment, and Morocco's vulnerability to external economic forces remain severe long-term problems. In 1992 Morocco embarked on a program to privatize 112 state-owned companies. A severe winter drought in 1991/92 cut back agricultural output in 1992.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $28.1 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: 0% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $1,060 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 6% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: 19% (1992 est.)

Budget: revenues $7.5 billion; expenditures $7.7 billion, including capital expenditures of $1.9 billion (1992)

Exports: $4.7 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities:

food and beverages:	30%
semiprocessed goods:	23%
consumer goods:	21%
phosphates:	17%

partners:

EC:	58%
India:	7%
Japan:	5%
former USSR:	3%
US:	2%

Imports: $7.6 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities:

capital goods:	24%
semiprocessed goods:	22%
raw materials:	16%

fuel and lubricants:	16%
food and beverages:	13%
consumer goods:	9%

partners:

EC:	53%
US:	11%
Canada:	4%
Iraq:	3%
former USSR:	3%
Japan:	2%

External debt: $20 billion (1991)
Industrial production: growth rate 8.4%; accounts for 27% of GDP (1990)
Electricity: 2,384,000 kW capacity; 8,864 million kWh produced, 317 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: phosphate rock mining and processing, food processing, leather goods, textiles, construction, tourism
Agriculture: accounts for 16% of GDP, 50% of employment, and 30% of export value; not self-sufficient in food; cereal farming and livestock raising predominate; barley, wheat, citrus fruit, wine, vegetables, olives; fish catch of 491,000 metric tons in 1987
Illicit drugs: illicit producer of hashish; trafficking on the increase for both domestic and international drug markets; shipments of hashish mostly directed to Western Europe; occasional transit point for cocaine from South America destined for Western Europe.
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $1.3 billion and an additional $123.6 million for 1992; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $7.5 billion; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $4.8 billion; Communist countries (1970-89), $2.5 billion; $2.8 billion debt canceled by Saudi Arabia (1991); IMF standby agreement worth $13 million; World Bank, $450 million (1991)
Currency: 1 Moroccan dirham (DH) = 100 centimes
Exchange rates: Moroccan dirhams (DH) per US$1 - 9.207 (February 1993), 8.538 (1992), 8.707 (1991), 8.242 (1990), 8.488 (1989), 8.209 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

MOROCCO

Communications

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Railroads: 1,893 km 1.435-meter standard gauge (246 km double track, 974 km electrified)

Highways: 59,198 km total; 27,740 km paved, 31,458 km gravel, crushed stone, improved earth, and unimproved earth

Pipelines: crude oil 362 km; petroleum products (abandoned) 491 km; natural gas 241 km

Ports: Agadir, Casablanca, El Jorf Lasfar, Kenitra, Mohammedia, Nador, Safi, Tangier; also Spanish-controlled Ceuta and Melilla

Merchant marine: 50 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 305,758 GRT/484,825 DWT; 10 cargo, 2 container, 11 refrigerated cargo, 6 roll-on/roll-off, 4 oil tanker, 11 chemical tanker, 4 bulk, 2 short-sea passenger

Airports:

total:	73
usable:	65
with permanent-surface runways:	26
with runways over 3,659 m:	2
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	13
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	26

Telecommunications: good system composed of wire lines, cables, and microwave radio relay links; principal centers are Casablanca and Rabat; secondary centers are Fes, Marrakech, Oujda, Tangier, and Tetouan; 280,000 telephones (10.5 telephones per 1,000 persons); broadcast stations - 20 AM, 7 FM, 26 TV and 26 repeaters; 5 submarine cables; satellite earth stations - 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT and 1 ARABSAT; microwave radio relay to Gibraltar, Spain, and Western Sahara; coaxial cable and microwave to Algeria; microwave radio relay network linking Syria, Jordan, Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco

MOROCCO

Defense Forces

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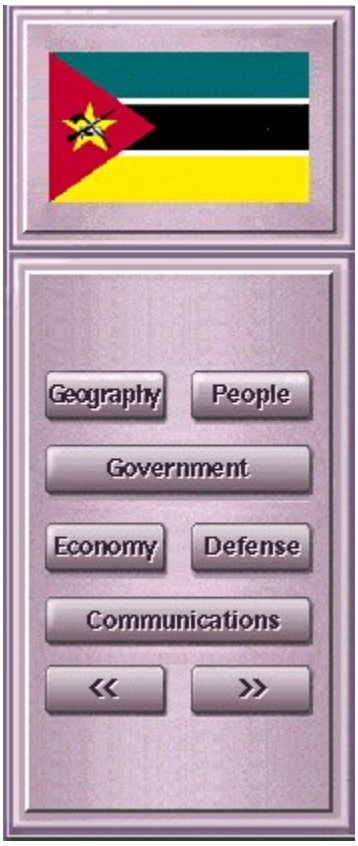
Branches: Royal Moroccan Army, Royal Moroccan Navy, Royal Moroccan Air Force, Royal Gendarmerie, Auxiliary Forces

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 6,852,698; fit for military service 4,355,670; reach military age (18) annually 309,666 (1993 est.); limited conscription

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $1.1 billion, 3.8% of GDP (1993 budget)

BURUNDI
Bujumbura
Mombasa
Indian
ZAIRE
TANZANIA
Zanzibar
Dares Salaam
Lake
Tanganyika
Mbeya
Ocean
Lake
Nyasa
MALAWI
Ndola
Lilongwe
Nacala
ZAMBIA
MOZAMBIQUE
Lusaka
Harare
MADAGASCAR
ZIMBABWE
Beira
Antananarivo
Mozambique Channel
Bulawayo
TSWANA
Toliara
borone
Pretoria
Maputo
hannesburg
Mbabane
SWAZILAND
Maseru
Durban
Indian
OTHO
0
500
1000 Nautical Miles


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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MOZAMBIQUE

Geography

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Location: Southern Africa, bordering the Mozambique Channel between South Africa and Tanzania opposite the island of Madagascar

Area:

total area:	801,590 km2
land area:	784,090 km2

comparative area:slightly less than twice the size of California

Land Boundaries:

total:	4,571 km
Malawi:	1,569 km
South Africa:	491 km
Swaziland:	105 km
Tanzania:	756 km
Zambia:	419 km
Zimbabwe:	1,231 km

Coastline: 2,470 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical to subtropical

Terrain: mostly coastal lowlands, uplands in center, high plateaus in northwest, mountains in west

Natural Resources: coal, titanium

Land Use:

arable land:	4%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	56%
forest and woodland:	20%
other:	20%

Irrigated Land: 1,150 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: severe drought and floods occur in south; desertification

MOZAMBIQUE

People

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Population: 16,341,777 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 6.06% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 45.35 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 16.71 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 31.95 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 131.4 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	48.03 years
male:	46.22 years
female:	49.9 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.31 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Mozambican(s)
adjective:	Mozambican

Ethnic divisions:

indigenous tribal groups:	NA%
Europeans:	About 10,000
Euro-Africans:	35,000
Indians:	15,000

Religions:

indigenous beliefs:	60%
Christian:	30%
Muslim:	10%

Languages:

Portuguese (official):	NA%
indigenous dialects:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	33%
male:	45%
female:	21%

Labor force: NA
by occupation:
90% engaged in agriculture

MOZAMBIQUE

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Mozambique
conventional short form:	Mozambique
local long form:	Republica Popular de Mocambique
local short form:	Mocambique

Digraph: MZ
Type: republic
Capital: Maputo
Administrative divisions: 10 provinces (provincias, singular - provincia); Cabo Delgado, Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, Maputo, Nampula, Niassa, Sofala, Tete, Zambezia
Independence: 25 June 1975 (from Portugal)
Constitution: 30 November 1990
Legal system: based on Portuguese civil law system and customary law
National holiday: Independence Day, 25 June (1975)
Political parties and leaders: Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO), Joaquim Alberto CHISSANO, chairman; formerly a Marxist organization with close ties to the USSR; FRELIMO was the only legal party before 30 November 1990, when the new Constitution went into effect establishing a multiparty system Note: the government plans multiparty elections as early as 1993; 14 parties, including the Liberal Democratic Party of Mozambique (PALMO), the Mozambique National Union (UNAMO), the Mozambique National Movement (MONAMO), and the Mozambique National Resistance (RENAMO, Alfonso DHLAKAMA, president), have already emerged
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: draft electoral law provides for periodic, direct presidential and Assembly elections
Executive branch: president, prime minister, Cabinet
Legislative branch: unicameral Assembly of the Republic (Assembleia da Republica)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court
Leaders: Chief of State: President Joaquim Alberto CHISSANO (since 6 November 1986) Head of Government: Prime Minister Mario da Graca MACHUNGO (since 17 July 1986)
Member of: ACP, AfDB, CCC, ECA, FAO, FLS, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INMARSAT, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, SADC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WMO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Hipolito PATRICIO chancery: Suite 570, 1990 M Street NW, Washington, DC 20036 telephone: (202) 293-7146
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Townsend B. FRIEDMAN, Jr. embassy: Avenida Kenneth Kuanda, 193 Maputo mailing address: P. O. Box 783, Maputo telephone: [258] (1) 49-27-97, 49-01-67, 49-03-50 FAX: [258] (1) 49-01-14
Flag: three equal horizontal bands of green (top), black, and yellow with a red isosceles triangle based on the hoist side; the black band is edged in white; centered in the triangle is a yellow five-pointed star

bearing a crossed rifle and hoe in black superimposed on an open white book

MOZAMBIQUE

Economy

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Overview: One of Africa's poorest countries, Mozambique has failed to exploit the economic potential of its sizable agricultural, hydropower, and transportation resources. Indeed, national output, consumption, and investment declined throughout the first half of the 1980s because of internal disorders, lack of government administrative control, and a growing foreign debt. A sharp increase in foreign aid, attracted by an economic reform policy, resulted in successive years of economic growth in the late 1980s, but aid has declined steadily since 1989. Agricultural output, nevertheless, is at about only 75% of its 1981 level, and grain has to be imported. Industry operates at only 20-40% of capacity. The economy depends heavily on foreign assistance to keep afloat. The continuation of civil strife has dimmed chances of foreign investment, and growth was a mere 0.3% in 1992. Living standards, already abysmally low, fell further in 1991-92.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $1.75 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: 0.3% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $115 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 50% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: 50% (1989 est.)

Budget: revenues $252 million; expenditures $607 million, including capital expenditures of $NA (1992 est.)

Exports: $162 million (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

shrimp:	48%
cashews:	21%
sugar:	10%
copra:	3%
citrus:	3%

partners:

US:	NA%
Western Europe:	NA%
Germany:	NA%
Japan:	NA%

Imports: $899 million (c.i.f., 1991 est.)

commodities:

food:	NA%
clothing:	NA%
farm equipment:	NA%
petroleum:	NA%

partners:

US:	NA%
Western Europe:	NA%

USSR: NA%

External debt: $5.4 billion (1991 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate 5% (1989 est.)
Electricity: 2,270,000 kW capacity; 1,745 million kWh produced, 115 kWh per capita (1991)
Industries: food, beverages, chemicals (fertilizer, soap, paints), petroleum products, textiles, nonmetallic mineral products (cement, glass, asbestos), tobacco
Agriculture: accounts for 50% of GDP and about 90% of exports; cash crops - cotton, cashew nuts, sugarcane, tea, shrimp; other crops - cassava, corn, rice, tropical fruits; not self-sufficient in food
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $350 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $4.4 billion; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $37 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $890 million
Currency: 1 metical (Mt) = 100 centavos
Exchange rates: meticais (Mt) per US$1 - 2,74.15 (January 1993), 2,433.34 (1992), 1,434.47 (1991), 929.00 (1990), 800.00 (1989), 528.60 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

MOZAMBIQUE

Communications

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Railroads: 3,288 km total; 3,140 km 1.067-meter gauge; 148 km 0.762-meter narrow gauge; Malawi-Nacala, Malawi-Beira, and Zimbabwe-Maputo lines are subject to closure because of insurgency

Highways: 26,498 km total; 4,593 km paved; 829 km gravel, crushed stone, stabilized soil; 21,076 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: about 3,750 km of navigable routes

Pipelines: crude oil (not operating) 306 km; petroleum products 289 km

Ports: Maputo, Beira, Nacala

Merchant marine: 4 cargo ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 5,686 GRT/9,742 DWT

Airports:

total:	194
usable:	131
with permanent-surface runways:	25
with runways over 3,659 m:	1
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	4
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	26

Telecommunications: fair system of troposcatter, open-wire lines, and radio relay; broadcast stations - 29 AM, 4 FM, 1 TV; earth stations - 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT and 3 domestic Indian Ocean INTELSAT

MOZAMBIQUE

Defense Forces

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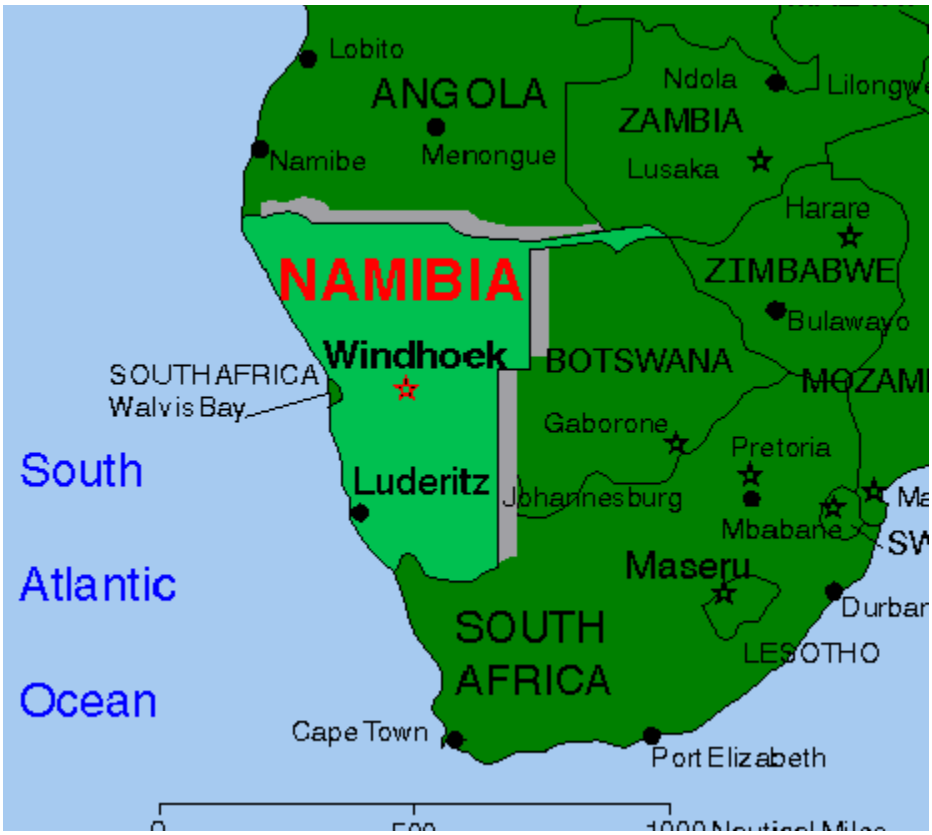
Branches: Army, Naval Command, Air and Air Defense Forces, Militia Manpower availability: males age 15-49 3,675,189; fit for military service 2,110,489 (1993 est.) Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $118 million, 8% of GDP (1993 est.)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SOUTH AFRICA
Walvis Bay
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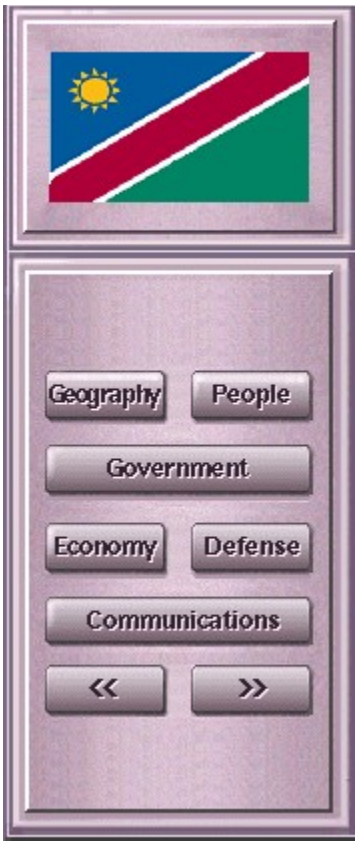
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NAMIBIA

Geography

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Location: Southern Africa, bordering the South Atlantic Ocean between Angola and South Africa

Area:

total area:	824,290 km2
land area:	823,290 km2
comparative area:	slightly more than half the size of Alaska

Land Boundaries:

total:	3,935 km
Angola:	1,376 km
Botswana:	1,360 km
South Africa:	966 km
Zambia:	233 km

Coastline: 1,489 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	24 nm
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: short section of boundary with Botswana is indefinite; disputed island with Botswana in the Chobe River; quadripoint with Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe is in disagreement; claim by Namibia to Walvis Bay and 12 offshore islands administered by South Africa; Namibia and South Africa have agreed to jointly administer the area for an interim period; the terms and dates to be covered by joint administration arrangements have not been established at this time, and Namibia will continue to maintain a claim to sovereignty over the entire area; recent dispute with Botswana over uninhabited Kasikili (Sidudu) Island in the Linyanti River

Climate: desert; hot, dry; rainfall sparse and erratic

Terrain: mostly high plateau; Namib Desert along coast; Kalahari Desert in east

Natural Resources: diamonds, copper, uranium, gold, lead, tin, lithium, cadmium, zinc, salt, vanadium, natural gas, fish; suspected deposits of oil, natural gas, coal, iron ore

Land Use:

arable land:	1%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	64%
forest and woodland:	22%
other:	13%

Irrigated Land: 40 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: inhospitable with very limited natural water resources; desertification

Note: Walvis Bay area is an exclave of South Africa in Namibia

NAMIBIA

People

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Population: 1,541,321 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 3.46% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 43.77 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 9.13 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 63.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	61.2 years
male:	58.57 years
female:	63.91 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.46 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Namibian(s)
adjective:	Namibian

Ethnic divisions:

black:	86%
white:	6.6%
mixed:	7.4%

Note: about 50% of the population belong to the Ovambo tribe and 9% to the Kavangos tribe

Religions:

Christian:	NA%

Languages:

English:	7% (official)
German:	32%

Note: Afrikaans common language of most of the population and about 60% of the white population, indigenous languages

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1960)

total population:	38%
male:	45%
female:	31%

Labor force: 500,000
by occupation:

agriculture:	60%
industry and commerce:	19%
services:	8%

government:	7%
mining:	6% (1981 est.)

NAMIBIA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: Republic of Namibia
conventional short form: Namibia

Digraph: WA
Type: republic
Capital: Windhoek
Administrative divisions: 13 districts; Erango, Hardap, Karas, Khomas, Kunene, Liambezi, Ohanguena, Okarango, Omaheke, Omusat, Oshana, Oshikoto, Otjozondjupa Note: the 26 districts were Bethanien, Boesmanland, Caprivi Oos, Damaraland, Gobabis, Grootfontein, Hereroland Oos, Hereroland Wes, Kaokoland, Karasburg, Karibib, Kavango, Keetmanshoop, Luderitz, Maltahohe, Mariental, Namaland, Okahandja, Omaruru, Otjiwarongo, Outjo, Owambo, Rehoboth, Swakopmund, Tsumeb, Windhoek
Independence: 21 March 1990 (from South African mandate)
Constitution: ratified 9 February 1990
Legal system: based on Roman-Dutch law and 1990 constitution
National holiday: Independence Day, 21 March (1990) Political parties and leaders: South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), Sam NUJOMA; DTA of Namibia (DTA; formerly Democratic Turnhalle Alliance of Namibia), Dirk MUDGE; United Democratic Front (UDF), Justus GAROEB; Action Christian National (ACN), Kosie PRETORIUS; National Patriotic Front (NPF), Moses KATJIUONGUA; Federal Convention of Namibia (FCN), Hans DIERGAARDT; Namibia National Front (NNF), Vekuii RUKORO
Other political or pressure groups: NA Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: President: last held 16 February 1990 (next to be held March 1995); results - Sam NUJOMA was elected president by the Constituent Assembly (now the National Assembly) National Assembly: last held on 7-11 November 1989 (next to be held by November 1994); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (72 total) SWAPO 41, DTA 21, UDF 4, ACN 3, NNF 1, FCN 1, NPF 1 National Council: last held 30 November-3 December 1992 (next to be held by December 1998); seats - (26 total) SWAPO 19, DTA 6, UDF 1
Executive branch: president, Cabinet
Legislative branch: bicameral legislature consists of an upper house or National Council and a lower house or National Assembly
Judicial branch: Supreme Court
Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: President Sam NUJOMA (since 21 March 1990)
Member of: ACP, C, ECA, FAO, FLS, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IOM (observer), ITU, NAM, OAU, SACU, SADC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Tuliameni KALOMOH chancery: 1605 New Hampshire Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20009 (mailing address is PO Box 34738,

Washington, DC 20043) telephone: (202) 986-0540
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Charge d'Affaires Marshall MCCAULEY embassy: Ausplan Building, 14 Lossen St., Windhoek mailing address: P. O. Box 9890, Windhoek 9000 telephone: [264] (61) 221-601, 222-675, 222-680 FAX: [264] (61) 229-792
Flag: a large blue triangle with a yellow sunburst fills the upper left section, and an equal green triangle (solid) fills the lower right section; the triangles are separated by a red stripe that is contrasted by two narrow white-edge borders

NAMIBIA

Economy

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Overview: The economy is heavily dependent on the mining industry to extract and process minerals for export. Mining accounts for almost 25% of GDP. Namibia is the fourth-largest exporter of nonfuel minerals in Africa and the world's fifth-largest producer of uranium. Alluvial diamond deposits are among the richest in the world, making Namibia a primary source for gem-quality diamonds. Namibia also produces large quantities of lead, zinc, tin, silver, and tungsten. More than half the population depends on agriculture (largely subsistence agriculture) for its livelihood.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $2 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: 2% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $1,300 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 10% (1992) in urban area

Unemployment rate: 25-35% (1992)

Budget: revenues $864 million; expenditures $1,112 million, including capital expenditures of $144 million (FY 92)

Exports: $1.184 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

diamonds:	NA%
copper:	NA%
gold:	NA%
zinc:	NA%
lead:	NA%
uranium:	NA%
cattle:	NA%
processed fish:	NA%
karakul skins:	NA%

partners:

Switzerland:	NA%
South Africa:	NA%
Germany:	NA%
Japan:	NA%

Imports: $1.238 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

Foodstuffs:	NA%
petroleum products and fuel:	NA%
machinery and equipment:	NA%

partners:

South Africa:	NA%
Germany:	NA%
US:	NA%

Switzerland: NA%

External debt: about $220 million (1992 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate 4.9% (1991); accounts for 35% of GDP, including mining
Electricity: 490,000 kW capacity; 1,290 million kWh produced, 850 kWh per capita (1991)
Industries: meatpacking, fish processing, dairy products, mining (copper, lead, zinc, diamond, uranium)
Agriculture: accounts for 15% of GDP; mostly subsistence farming; livestock raising major source of cash income; crops - millet, sorghum, peanuts; fish catch potential of over 1 million metric tons not being fulfilled, 1988 catch reaching only 384,000 metric tons; not self-sufficient in food
Economic aid: Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-87), $47.2 million
Currency: 1 South African rand (R) = 100 cents
Exchange rates: South African rand (R) per US$1 - 3.1576 (May 1993), 2.8497 (1992), 2.7653 (1991), 2.5863 (1990), 2.6166 (1989), 2.2611 (1988)
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

NAMIBIA

Communications

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Railroads: 2,341 km 1.067-meter gauge, single track

Highways: 54,500 km; 4,079 km paved, 2,540 km gravel, 47,881 km earth roads and tracks

Ports: Luderitz; primary maritime outlet is Walvis Bay (South Africa)

Airports:

total:	137
usable:	112
with permanent-surface runways:	21
with runways over 3,659 m:	1
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	4
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	62

Telecommunications: good urban, fair rural services; radio relay connects major towns, wires extend to other population centers; 62,800 telephones; broadcast stations - 4 AM, 40 FM, 3 TV

NAMIBIA

Defense Forces

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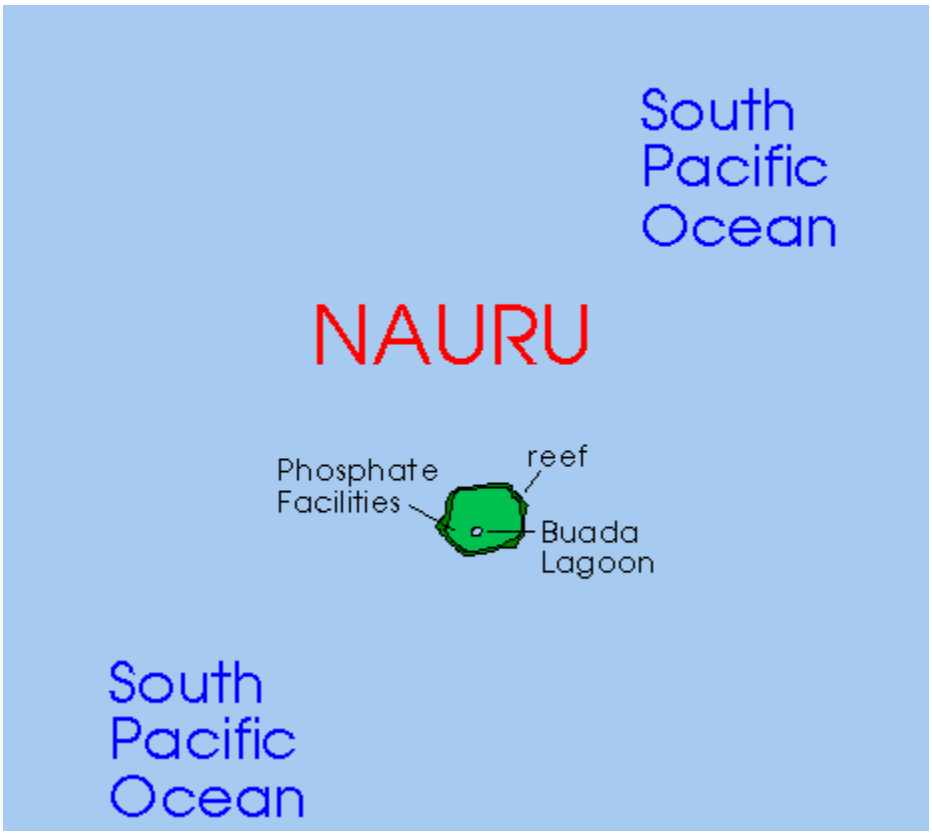
Branches: National Defense Force (Army), Police

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 324,599; fit for military service 192,381 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $66 million, 3.4% of GDP (FY92)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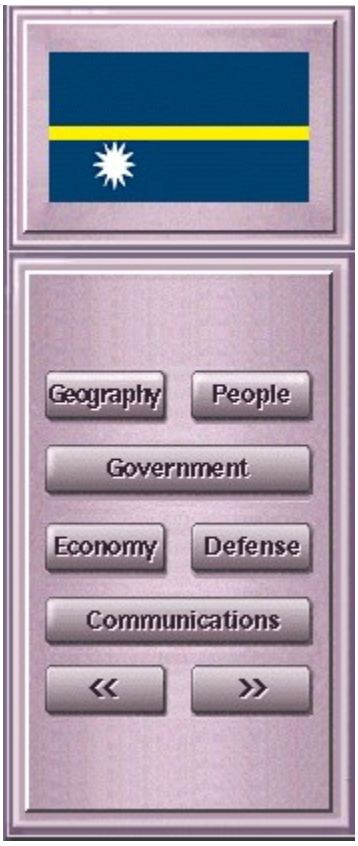
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NAURU

Geography

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Location: Oceania, 500 km north-northeast of Papua New Guinea

Area:

total area:	21 km2
land area:	21 km2
comparative area:	about one-tenth the size of Washington, DC

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 30 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive fishing zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical; monsoonal; rainy season (November to February)

Terrain: sandy beach rises to fertile ring around raised coral reefs with phosphate plateau in center

Natural Resources: phosphates

Land Use:

arable land:	0%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	100%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: only 53 km south of Equator

Note: Nauru is one of the three great phosphate rock islands in the Pacific Ocean - the others are Banaba (Ocean Island) in Kiribati and Makatea in French Polynesia

NAURU

People

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Population: 9,882 (July 1993 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.42% (1993 est.)

Birth rate: 18.92 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Death rate: 5.1 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Net migration rate: 0.4 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 40.6 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	66.68 years
male:	64.3 years
female:	69.18 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.2 children born/woman (1993 est.)

Nationality:

noun:	Nauruan(s)
adjective:	Nauruan

Ethnic divisions:

Nauruan:	58%
other Pacific Islander:	26%

Chinese 8%European 8%

Religions:

Christian:	NA%
Two-thirds Protestant:	NA%
One-third Roman Catholic:	NA%

Languages:

Nauruan (official; a distinct Pacific Island language): NA%

Note: English widely understood, spoken, and used for most government and commercial purposes

Literacy:

total population:	NA%
male:	NA%
female:	NA%

Labor force:

by occupation:	NA

NAURU

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Nauru
conventional short form:	Nauru
former:	Pleasant Island

Digraph: NR
Type: republic
Capital: no official capital; government offices in Yaren
Administrative divisions: 14 districts; Aiwo, Anabar, Anetan, Anibare, Baiti, Boe, Buada, Denigomodu, Ewa, Ijuw, Meneng, Nibok, Uaboe, Yaren Independence: 31 January 1968 (from UN trusteeship under Australia, New Zealand, and UK)
Constitution: 29 January 1968
Legal system: own Acts of Parliament and British common law
National holiday: Independence Day, 31 January (1968)
Political parties and leaders: none
Suffrage: 20 years of age; universal and compulsory
Elections: President: last held 19 November 1992 (next to be held NA November 1995); results - Bernard DOWIYOGO elected by Parliament Parliament: last held on 14 November 1992 (next to be held NA November 1995); results - percent of vote NA; seats - (18 total) independents 18
Executive branch: president, Cabinet
Legislative branch: unicameral Parliament
Judicial branch: Supreme Court
Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: President Bernard DOWIYOGO (since 12 December 1989)
Member of: AsDB, C (special), ESCAP, ICAO, INTERPOL, ITU, SPARTECA, SPC, SPF, UPU
Diplomatic representation in US: there is a Nauruan Consulate in Agana (Guam)
US diplomatic representation: the US Ambassador to Australia is accredited to Nauru
Flag: blue with a narrow, horizontal, yellow stripe across the center and a large white 12-pointed star below the stripe on the hoist side; the star indicates the country's location in relation to the Equator (the yellow stripe) and the 12 points symbolize the 12 original tribes of Nauru

NAURU

Economy

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Overview: Revenues come from the export of phosphates, the reserves of which are expected to be exhausted by the year 2000. Phosphates have given Nauruans one of the highest per capita incomes in the Third World - $10,000 annually. Few other resources exist, so most necessities must be imported, including fresh water from Australia. The rehabilitation of mined land and the replacement of income from phosphates are serious long-term problems. Substantial amounts of phosphate income are invested in trust funds to help cushion the transition.

National product: GNP - exchange rate conversion - $90 million (1989 est.)

National product real growth rate: NA%

National product per capita: $10,000 (1989 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): NA%

Unemployment rate: 0%

Budget: revenues $69.7 million; expenditures $51.5 million, including capital expenditures of $NA (FY86 est.)

Exports: $93 million (f.o.b., 1984)

commodities:

phosphates:	NA%

partners:

Australia:	NA%
NZ:	NA%

Imports: $73 million (c.i.f., 1984)

commodities:

food:	NA%
fuel:	NA%
manufactures:	NA%
building materials:	NA%
machinery:	NA%

partners:

Australia:	NA%
UK:	NA%
NZ:	NA%
Japan:	NA%

External debt: $33.3 million

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity: 14,000 kW capacity; 50 million kWh produced, 5,430 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries: phosphate mining, financial services, coconut products

Agriculture: coconuts; other agricultural activity negligible; almost completely dependent on imports for food and water

Economic aid: Western (non-US) countries (1970-89), $2 million

Currency: 1 Australian dollar ($A) = 100 cents
Exchange rates: Australian dollars ($A) per US$1 - 1.4837 (January 1993), 1.3600 (1992), 1.2834 (1991), 1.2799 (1990), 1.2618 (1989), 1.2752 (1988)
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

NAURU

Communications

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Railroads: 3.9 km; used to haul phosphates from the center of the island to processing facilities on the southwest coast

Highways: about 27 km total; 21 km paved, 6 km improved earth

Ports: Nauru

Merchant marine: 1 bulk ship (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 4,426 GRT/5,750 DWT

Airports:

total:	1
useable:	1
with permanent-surface runways:	1
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	0
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	1

Telecommunications: adequate local and international radio communications provided via Australian facilities; 1,600 telephones; 4,000 radios; broadcast stations - 1 AM, no FM, no TV; 1 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT earth station

NAURU

Defense Forces

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Branches: Directorate of the Nauru Police Force Note: no regular armed forces

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 NA; fit for military service NA

Defense expenditures: $NA - no formal defense structure

Atlantic Ocean
Nassau
FLORDIA
THE
BAHAMAS
CUBA
DOMINICAN
REPUBLIC
HAITI
NAVASSA
ISLAND
CAYMAN ISLANDS
George Town
JAMAICA
Kingston
Port-au-
Prince
Caribbean Sea

Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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NAVASSA ISLAND

Geography

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Affiliation: territory of the US

Location: in the Caribbean Sea, 160 km south of the US Naval Base at Guantanamo (Cuba), between Cuba, Haiti, and Jamaica

Area:

total area:	5.2 km2
land area:	5.2 km2
comparative area:	about nine times the size of the Mall in Washington, DC

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 8 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	24 nm
continental shelf:	200 m or depth of exploitation
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: claimed by Haiti

Climate: marine, tropical

Terrain: raised coral and limestone plateau, flat to undulating; ringed by vertical white cliffs (9 to 15 meters high)

Natural Resources: guano

Land Use:

arable land:	0%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	10%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	90%

Irrigated Land: 0 km2

Environment: mostly exposed rock, but enough grassland to support goat herds; dense stands of fig-like trees, scattered cactus

Note: strategic location 160 km south of the US Naval Base at Guantanamo, Cuba

NAVASSA ISLAND

People

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Population: uninhabited; Note - transient Haitian fishermen and others camp on the island

NAVASSA ISLAND

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	none
conventional short form:	Navassa Island

Digraph: BQ

Type: unincorporated territory of the US administered by the US Coast Guard

Capital: none; administered from Washington, DC

NAVASSA ISLAND

Economy

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Overview: no economic activity

NAVASSA ISLAND

Communications

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Ports: none; offshore anchorage only

NAVASSA ISLAND

Defense Forces

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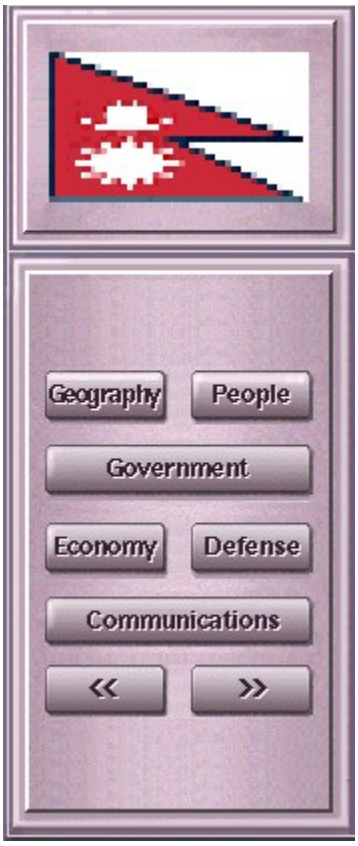
Note: defense is the responsibility of the US

KISTAN
CHINA
NEPAL
New Delhi
Kathmandu
Agra
BHUTAN
Thimphu
INDIA
BANGLADESH
Calcutta
Dhaka
BURMA
Hyderabad
Bay of
Bangal


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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NEPAL

Geography

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Location: South Asia, in the Himalayas, between China and India

Area:

total area:	140,800 km2
land area:	136,800 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than Arkansas

Land Boundaries:

total:	2,926 km
China:	1,236 km
India:	1,690 km

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

Maritime Claims: none; landlocked

International Disputes: none

Climate: varies from cool summers and severe winters in north to subtropical summers and mild winters in south

Terrain: Terai or flat river plain of the Ganges in south, central hill region, rugged Himalayas in north

Natural Resources: quartz, water, timber, hydroelectric potential, scenic beauty, small deposits of lignite, copper, cobalt, iron ore

Land Use:

arable land:	17%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	13%
forest and woodland:	33%
other:	37%

Irrigated Land: 9,430 km2 (1989)

Environment: contains eight of world's 10 highest peaks; deforestation; soil erosion; water pollution

Note: landlocked; strategic location between China and India

NEPAL

People

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Population: 20,535,466 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.43% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 37.99 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 13.66 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 85.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	51.98 years
male:	51.84 years
female:	52.12 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 5.33 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Nepalese (singular and plural)
adjective:	Nepalese

Ethnic divisions:

Newars:	NA%
Indians:	NA%
Tibetans:	NA%
Gurungs:	NA%
Magars:	NA%
Tamangs:	NA%
Bhotias:	NA%
Rais:	NA%
Limbu:	NA%
Sherpas:	NA%

Religions:

Hindu:	90%
Buddhist:	5%
Muslim:	3%
other:	2% (1981)

Note: only official Hindu state in world, although no sharp distinction between many Hindu and Buddhist groups
Languages:

Nepali (official):	NA%

Note: 20 languages divided into numerous dialects
Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	26%

male: 38%
female: 13%

Labor force: 8.5 million (1991 est.)

by occupation:

agriculture: 93%
services: 5%
industry: 2%

Note: severe lack of skilled labor

NEPAL

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: Kingdom of Nepal
conventional short form: Nepal

Digraph: NP

Type: parliamentary democracy as of 12 May 1991

Capital: Kathmandu

Administrative divisions: 14 zones (anchal, singular and plural); Bagmati, Bheri, Dhawalagiri, Gandaki, Janakpur, Karnali, Kosi, Lumbini, Mahakali, Mechi, Narayani, Rapti, Sagarmatha, Seti

Independence: 1768 (unified by Prithvi Narayan Shah)

Constitution: 9 November 1990

Legal system: based on Hindu legal concepts and English common law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Birthday of His Majesty the King, 28 December (1945)

Political parties and leaders: ruling party: Nepali Congress Party (NCP), Party president Krishna Prasad BHATTARAI, Prime Minister Girija Prasad KOIRALA, Ganesh Man SINGH center: the NDP has two factions: National Democratic Party/Chand (NDP/Chand), Lokendra Bahadur CHAND; and National Democratic Party/Thapa (NDP/Thapa), Surya Bahadur THAPA; Terai Rights Sadbhavana (Goodwill) Party, Gayendra Narayan SINGH Communist: Communist Party of Nepal/United Marxist and Leninist (CPN/UML), Man Mohan ADIKHARY; United People's Front (UPF), N. K. PRASAI, Lila Mani POKHAREL; Nepal Workers and Peasants Party, leader NA; Rohit Party, N. M. BIJUKCHHE; Democratic Party, leader NA Note: the two factions of the NDP announced a merger in late 1991

Other political or pressure groups: numerous small, left-leaning student groups in the capital; several small, radical Nepalese antimonarchist groups

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: House of Representatives: last held on 12 May 1991 (next to be held May 1996); results - NCP 38%, CPN/UML 28%, NDP/Chand 6%, UPF 5%, NDP/Thapa 5%, Terai Rights Sadbhavana Party 4%, Rohit 2%, CPN (Democratic) 1%, independents 4%, other 7%; seats - (205 total) NCP 110, CPN/UML 69, UPF 9, Terai Rights Sadbhavana Party 6, NDP/Chand 3, Rohit 2, CPN (Democratic) 2, NDP/Thapa 1, independents 3; Note - the new Constitution of 9 November 1990 gave Nepal a multiparty democracy system for the first time in 32 years

Executive branch: monarch, prime minister, Council of Ministers

Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament consists of an upper house or National Council and a lower house or House of Representatives

Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Sarbochha Adalat)

Leaders: Chief of State: King BIRENDRA Bir Bikram Shah Dev (since 31 January 1972, crowned King 24 February 1985); Heir Apparent Crown Prince DIPENDRA Bir Bikram Shah Dev, son of the King (born 21 June 1971) Head of Government: Prime Minister Girija Prasad KOIRALA (since 29

May 1991)
Member of: AsDB, CCC, CP, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, SAARC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNPROFOR, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Yog Prasad UPADHYAYA chancery: 2131 Leroy Place NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 667-4550 consulate general: New York
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Julia Chang BLOCH embassy: Pani Pokhari, Kathmandu mailing address: use embassy street address telephone: [977] (1) 411179 or 412718, 411604, 411613, 413890 FAX: [977] (1) 419963
Flag: red with a blue border around the unique shape of two overlapping right triangles; the smaller, upper triangle bears a white stylized moon and the larger, lower triangle bears a white 12-pointed sun

NEPAL

Economy

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Overview: Nepal is among the poorest and least developed countries in the world. Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy, providing a livelihood for over 90% of the population and accounting for 60% of GDP. Industrial activity is limited, mainly involving the processing of agricultural produce (jute, sugarcane, tobacco, and grain). Production of textiles and carpets has expanded recently and accounted for 85% of foreign exchange earnings in FY91. Apart from agricultural land and forests, exploitable natural resources are mica, hydropower, and tourism. Agricultural production in the late 1980s grew by about 5%, as compared with annual population growth of 2.6%. More than 40% of the population is undernourished partly because of poor distribution. The top 10% of the population receives 47% of total income, the bottom 20% less than 5% of the total. Since May 1991, the government has been encouraging trade and foreign investment, e.g., by eliminating business licenses and registration requirements in order to simplify domestic and foreign investment. The government also has been cutting public expenditures by reducing subsides, privatizing state industries, and laying off civil servants. Prospects for foreign trade and investment in the 1990s remain poor, however, because of the small size of the economy, its technological backwardness, and its remoteness.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $3.4 billion (FY92)

National product real growth rate: 3.1% (FY92)

National product per capita: $170 (FY92)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 14% (November 1992)

Unemployment rate: 5% (1987); underemployment estimated at 25-40%

Budget: revenues $308.0 million; expenditures $672.0 million, including capital expenditures of $396 million (FY92 est.)

Exports: $313 million (f.o.b., FY92 est.) but does not include unrecorded border trade with India

commodities:

carpets:	NA%
clothing:	NA%
leather goods:	NA%
jute goods:	NA%
grain:	NA%

partners:

US:	NA%
Germany:	NA%
India:	NA%
UK:	NA%

Imports: $751 million (c.i.f., FY92 est.)

commodities:

petroleum products:	20%
fertilizer:	11%

machinery: 10%
partners:
India: NA%
Singapore: NA%
Japan: NA%
Germany: NA%

External debt: $2 billion (FY92 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate 6% (FY91 est.); accounts for 7% of GDP
Electricity: 300,000 kW capacity; 1,000 million kWh produced, 50 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: small rice, jute, sugar, and oilseed mills; cigarette, textile, carpet, cement, and brick production; tourism
Agriculture: accounts for 60% of GDP and 90% of work force; farm products - rice, corn, wheat, sugarcane, root crops, milk, buffalo meat; not self-sufficient in food, particularly in drought years
Illicit drugs: illicit producer of cannabis for the domestic and international drug markets; probable transit point for heroin from Southeast Asia to the West
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $304 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1980-89), $2,230 million; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $30 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $286 million
Currency: 1 Nepalese rupee (NR) = 100 paisa
Exchange rates: Nepalese rupees (NRs) per US$1 - 43.200 (January 1993), 42.742 (1992), 37.255 (1991), 29.370 (1990), 27.189 (1989), 23.289 (1988)
Fiscal year: 16 July - 15 July

NEPAL

Communications

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Railroads: 52 km (1990), all 0.762-meter narrow gauge; all in Terai close to Indian border; 10 km from Raxaul to Birganj is government owned

Highways: 7,080 km total (1990); 2,898 km paved, 1,660 km gravel or crushed stone; also 2,522 km of seasonally motorable tracks

Airports:

total:	37
usable:	37
with permanent-surface runways:	5
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	1
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	8

Telecommunications: poor telephone and telegraph service; fair radio communication and broadcast service; international radio communication service is poor; 50,000 telephones (1990); broadcast stations - 88 AM, no FM, 1 TV; 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT earth station

NEPAL

Defense Forces

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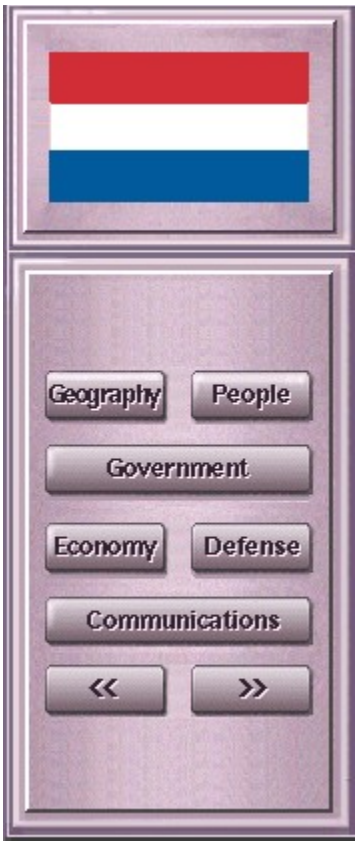
Branches: Royal Nepalese Army, Royal Nepalese Army Air Service, Nepalese Police Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 4,849,109; fit for military service 2,517,385; reach military age (17) annually 234,060 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $34 million, 2% of GDP (FY91/92)

Newcastle
DENMARK
North
Sea
Liverpool
UNITED
KINGDOM
Amsterdam
Assen
Hannover
NETHERLANDS
London
The Hague
GERMANY
Brussels
Channel
BELGIUM
Bonn
Bastogne
LUX.
Frankfurt
Le Havre
Luxembourg
Paris
Strasbourg
FRANCE
SWITZ.
Bern
Geneva


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
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NETHERLANDS

Geography

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Location: Western Europe, bordering the North Sea, between Belgium and Germany

Area:

total area:	37,330 km2
land area:	33,920 km2

comparative area: slightly less than twice the size of New Jersey

Land Boundaries:

total:	1,027 km
Belgium:	450 km
Germany:	577 km

Coastline: 451 km

Maritime Claims:

continental shelf:	not specified
exclusive fishing zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: temperate; marine; cool summers and mild winters

Terrain: mostly coastal lowland and reclaimed land (polders); some hills in southeast

Natural Resources: natural gas, petroleum, fertile soil

Land Use:

arable land:	26%
permanent crops:	1%
meadows and pastures:	32%
forest and woodland:	9%
other:	32%

Irrigated Land: 5,500 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: without an extensive system of dikes and dams, nearly one-half of the total area would be inundated by sea water

Note: located at mouths of three major European rivers (Rhine, Maas or Meuse, Schelde)

NETHERLANDS

People

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Population: 15,274,942 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.63% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 12.81 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 8.53 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 2.06 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 6.2 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	77.55 years
male:	74.48 years
female:	80.78 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.59 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Dutchman(men), Dutchwoman(women)
adjective:	Dutch

Ethnic divisions:

Dutch:	96%
Moroccans, Turks, and other:	4% (1988)

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	36%
Protestant:	27%
other:	6%

unaffiliated 31% (1988)
Languages:

Dutch:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1979)

total population:	99%
male:	NA%
female:	NA%

Labor force: 5.3 million
by occupation:

services:	50.1%
manufacturing and construction:	28.2%
government:	15.9%,
agriculture:	5.8% (1986)

NETHERLANDS

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Kingdom of the Netherlands
conventional short form:	Netherlands
local long form:	Koninkrijk de Nederlanden
local short form:	Nederland

Digraph: NL

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Amsterdam; The Hague is the seat of government

Administrative divisions: 12 provinces (provincien, singular - provincie); Drenthe, Flevoland, Friesland, Gelderland, Groningen, Limburg, Noord-Brabant, Noord-Holland, Overijssel, Utrecht, Zeeland, Zuid-Holland

Dependent areas: Aruba, Netherlands Antilles

Independence: 1579 (from Spain)

Constitution: 17 February 1983

Legal system: civil law system incorporating French penal theory; judicial review in the Supreme Court of legislation of lower order rather than Acts of the States General; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Queen's Day, 30 April (1938)

Political parties and leaders: Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA), Willem van VELZEN; Labor (PvdA), Wim KOK; Liberal (VVD), Frederick BOLKSTEIN; Democrats '66 (D'66), Hans van MIERIO; a host of minor parties

Other political or pressure groups: large multinational firms; Federation of Netherlands Trade Union Movement (comprising Socialist and Catholic trade unions) and a Protestant trade union; Federation of Catholic and Protestant Employers Associations; the nondenominational Federation of Netherlands Enterprises; and Interchurch Peace Council (IKV)

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: First Chamber: last held on 9 June l991 (next to be held 9 June 1995); results - elected by the country's 12 provincial councils; seats - (75 total) percent of seats by party NA Second Chamber: last held on 6 September 1989 (next to be held in May 1994); results - CDA 35.3%, PvdA 31.9%, VVD 14.6%, D'66 7.9%, other 10.3%; seats - (150 total) CDA 54, PvdA 49, VVD 22, D'66 12, other 13

Executive branch: monarch, prime minister, vice prime minister, Cabinet, Cabinet of Ministers

Legislative branch: bicameral legislature (Staten Generaal) consists of an upper chamber or First Chamber (Eerste Kamer) and a lower chamber or Second Chamber (Tweede Kamer)

Judicial branch: Supreme Court (De Hoge Raad)

Leaders: Chief of State: Queen BEATRIX Wilhelmina Armgard (since 30 April 1980); Heir Apparent WILLEM-ALEXANDER, Prince of Orange, son of Queen Beatrix (born 27 April 1967) Head of Government: Prime Minister Ruud (Rudolph) F. M. LUBBERS (since 4 November 1982); Vice Prime

Minister Willem (Wim) KOK (since 2 November 1989)
Member of: AfDB, AG (observer), AsDB, Australia Group, Benelux, BIS, CCC, CE, CERN, COCOM, CSCE, EBRD, EC, ECE, ECLAC, EIB, ESA, ESCAP, FAO, G-10, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LORCS, MTCR, NACC, NAM (guest), NATO, NEA, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, PCA, UN, UNAVEM II, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNPROFOR, UNTAC, UNTSO, UPU, WCL, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Johan Hendrick MEESMAN chancery: 4200 Linnean Avenue NW, Washington DC 20008 telephone: (202) 244-5300 FAX: (202) 362-3430 consulates general: Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, Manila (Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands), New York
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: (vacant); Charge d'Affaires Thomas H. GEWECKE embassy: Lange Voorhout 102, The Hague mailing address: PSC 71, Box 1000, APO AE 09715 telephone: [31] (70) 310-9209 FAX: [31] (70) 361-4688 consulate general: Amsterdam
Flag: three equal horizontal bands of red (top), white, and blue; similar to the flag of Luxembourg, which uses a lighter blue and is longer

NETHERLANDS

Economy

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Overview: This highly developed and affluent economy is based on private enterprise. The government makes its presence felt, however, through many regulations, permit requirements, and welfare programs affecting most aspects of economic activity. The trade and financial services sector contributes over 50% of GDP. Industrial activity provides about 25% of GDP and is led by the food-processing, oil-refining, and metalworking industries. The highly mechanized agricultural sector employs only 5% of the labor force, but provides large surpluses for export and the domestic food-processing industry. Unemployment and a sizable budget deficit are currently the most serious economic problems. Many of the economic issues of the 1990s will reflect the course of European economic integration.

National product: GDP - purchasing power equivalent - $259.8 billion (1992)

National product real growth rate: 1.6% (1992)

National product per capita: $17,200 (1992)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 3.5% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: 5.3% (1992 est.)

Budget: revenues $109.9 billion; expenditures $122.1 billion, including capital expenditures of $NA (1992 est.)

Exports: $128.5 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities:

agricultural products:	NA%
processed foods and tobacco:	NA%
natural gas:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%
metal products:	NA%
textiles:	NA%
clothing:	NA%

partners:

EC:	77%
(Germany:	27%
Belgium-Luxembourg:	15%
UK:	10%)
US:	4% (1991)

Imports: $117.7 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities:

raw materials and semifinished products:	NA%
consumer goods:	NA%
transportation equipment:	NA%
crude oil:	NA%
food products:	NA%

partners:

EC:	64%
(Germany:	26%
Belgium-Luxembourg:	14%
UK:	8%)
US:	8% (1991)

External debt: $0
Industrial production: growth rate 1.6% (1992 est.); accounts for 25% of GDP
Electricity: 22,216,000 kW capacity; 63,500 million kWh produced, 4,200 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: agroindustries, metal and engineering products, electrical machinery and equipment, chemicals, petroleum, fishing, construction, microelectronics
Agriculture: accounts for 4.6% of GDP; animal production predominates; crops - grains, potatoes, sugar beets, fruits, vegetables; shortages of grain, fats, and oils
Illicit drugs: transit country for illicit narcotics produced in neighboring countries; European producer of illicit amphetamines and other synthetic drugs
Economic aid: donor - ODA and OOF commitments (1970-89), $19.4 billion
Currency: 1 Netherlands guilder, gulden, or florin (f.) = 100 cents
Exchange rates: Netherlands guilders, gulden, or florins (f.) per US$1 - 1.8167 (January 1993), 1.7585 (1992), 1.8697 (1991), 1.8209 (1990), 2.1207 (1989), 1.9766 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

NETHERLANDS

Communications

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Railroads: 2,828 km 1.435-meter standard gauge operated by Netherlands Railways (NS) (includes 1,957 km electrified and 1,800 km double track)

Highways: 108,360 km total; 92,525 km paved (including 2,185 km of limited access, divided highways); 15,835 km gravel, crushed stone

Inland waterways: 6,340 km, of which 35% is usable by craft of 1,000 metric ton capacity or larger

Pipelines: crude oil 418 km; petroleum products 965 km; natural gas 10,230 km

Ports: coastal - Amsterdam, Delfzijl, Den Helder, Dordrecht, Eemshaven, Ijmuiden, Rotterdam, Scheveningen, Terneuzen, Vlissingen; inland - 29 ports

Merchant marine: 344 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 2,762,000 GRT/3,675,649 DWT; includes 3 short-sea passenger, 193 cargo, 30 refrigerated cargo, 26 container, 13 roll-on/roll-off, 1 livestock carrier, 11 multifunction large-load carrier, 23 oil tanker, 22 chemical tanker, 10 liquefied gas, 2 specialized tanker, 6 bulk, 4 combination bulk; Note - many Dutch-owned ships are also registered on the captive Netherlands Antilles register

Airports:

total:	28
usable:	28
with permanent-surface runways:	20
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	11
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	6

Telecommunications: highly developed, well maintained, and integrated; extensive redundant system of multiconductor cables, supplemented by microwave radio relay microwave links; 9,418,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 3 (3 relays) AM, 12 (39 repeaters) FM, 8 (7 repeaters) TV; 5 submarine cables; 1 communication satellite earth station operating in INTELSAT (1 Indian Ocean and 2 Atlantic Ocean antenna) and EUTELSAT systems; nationwide mobile phone system

NETHERLANDS

Defense Forces

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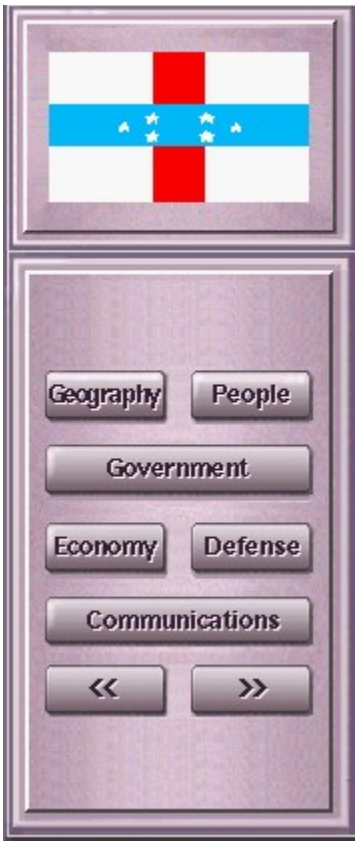
Branches: Royal Netherlands Army, Royal Netherlands Navy (including Naval Air Service and Marine Corps), Royal Netherlands Air Force, Royal Constabulary

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 4,183,167; fit for military service 3,677,445; reach military age (20) annually 104,263 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $7.8 billion, 3% of GDP (1992)

Caribbean Sea
NETHERLANDS
ANTILLES
ARUBA
Willemstad
Bonaire
COLOMBIA
Curacao
VENEZUELA


Geography
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NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Geography

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Affiliation: part of the Dutch realm

Location: two island groups - Curacas and Bonaire in the southern Caribbean Sea are about 70 km north of Venezuela near Aruba and the rest of the country is about 800 km to the northeast about one-third of the way between Antigua and Barbuda and Puerto Rico

Area:

total area:	960 km2
land area:	960 km2

comparative area:slightly less than 5.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Note: includes Bonaire, Curacao, Saba, Sint Eustatius, and Sint Maarten (Dutch part of the island of Saint Martin)

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 364 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive fishing zone:	12 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical; ameliorated by northeast trade winds

Terrain: generally hilly, volcanic interiors

Natural Resources: phosphates (Curacao only), salt (Bonaire only)

Land Use:

arable land:	8%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	92%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: Curacao and Bonaire are south of Caribbean hurricane belt, so rarely threatened; Sint Maarten, Saba, and Sint Eustatius are subject to hurricanes from July to October

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

People

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Population: 184,990 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.4% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 17.23 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 5.69 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -7.57 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 10.4 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	75.73 years
male:	73.55 years
female:	78.03 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.99 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Netherlands Antillean(s)
adjective:	Netherlands Antillean

Ethnic divisions:

mixed African:	85%
Carib Indian:	NA%
European:	NA%
Latin:	NA%
Oriental:	NA%

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	NA%
Protestant:	NA%
Jewish:	NA%
Seventh-Day Adventist:	NA%

Languages:

Dutch (official):	NA%

Note: Papiamento a Spanish-Portuguese-Dutch-English dialect predominates, English widely spoken, Spanish
Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1981)

total population:	94%
male:	94%
female:	93%

Labor force: 89,000
by occupation:

government:	65%
industry and commerce:	28% (1983)

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	none
conventional short form:	Netherlands Antilles
local long form:	none
local short form:	Nederlandse Antillen

Digraph: NA

Type: part of the Dutch realm; full autonomy in internal affairs granted in 1954

Capital: Willemstad

Administrative divisions: none (part of the Dutch realm)

Independence: none (part of the Dutch realm)

Constitution: 29 December 1954, Statute of the Realm of the Netherlands, as amended

Legal system: based on Dutch civil law system, with some English common law influence

National holiday: Queen's Day, 30 April (1938)

Political parties and leaders: political parties are indigenous to each island Bonaire: Patriotic Union of Bonaire (UPB), Rudy ELLIS; Democratic Party of Bonaire (PDB), Franklin CRESTIAN Curacao: National People's Party (PNP), Maria LIBERIA-PETERS; New Antilles Movement (MAN), Domenico Felip Don MARTINA; Workers' Liberation Front (FOL), Wilson (Papa) GODETT; Socialist Independent (SI), George HUECK and Nelson MONTE; Democratic Party of Curacao (DP), Augustin DIAZ; Nos Patria, Chin BEHILIA Saba: Windward Islands People's Movement (WIPM Saba), Will JOHNSON; Saba Democratic Labor Movement, Vernon HASSELL; Saba Unity Party, Carmen SIMMONDS Sint Eustatius: Democratic Party of Sint Eustatius (DP-St.E), K. Van PUTTEN; Windward Islands People's Movement (WIPM); St. Eustatius Alliance (SEA), Ralph BERKEL Sint Maarten: Democratic Party of Sint Maarten (DP-St.M), Claude WATHEY; Patriotic Movement of Sint Maarten (SPA), Vance JAMES

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal Elections: Staten: last held on 16 March 1990 (next to be held March 1994); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (22 total) PNP 7, FOL-SI 3, UPB 3, MAN 2, DP-St. M 2, DP 1, SPM 1, WIPM 1, DP-St. E 1, Nos Patria 1; Note - the government of Prime Minister Maria LIBERIA-PETERS is a coalition of several parties

Executive branch: Dutch monarch, governor, prime minister, vice prime minister, Council of Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch: unicameral legislature (Staten)

Judicial branch: Joint High Court of Justice

Leaders: Chief of State: Queen BEATRIX Wilhelmina Armgard (since 30 April 1980), represented by Governor General Jaime SALEH (since NA October 1989) Head of Government: Prime Minister Maria LIBERIA-PETERS (since 17 May 1988, previously served from September 1984 to November 1985)

Member of: CARICOM (observer), ECLAC (associate), ICFTU, INTERPOL, IOC, UNESCO (associate), UPU, WMO, WTO (associate)

Diplomatic representation in US: as an autonomous part of the Netherlands, Netherlands Antillean interests in the US are represented by the Netherlands
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Consul General Bernard J. WOERZ consulate general: Saint Anna Boulevard 19, Willemstad, Curacao mailing address: P. O. Box 158, Willemstad, Curacao telephone: [599] (9) 613066 FAX: [599] (9) 616489
Flag: white with a horizontal blue stripe in the center superimposed on a vertical red band also centered; five white five-pointed stars are arranged in an oval pattern in the center of the blue band; the five stars represent the five main islands of Bonaire, Curacao, Saba, Sint Eustatius, and Sint Maarten

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Economy

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Overview: Tourism, petroleum refining, and offshore finance are the mainstays of the economy. The islands enjoy a high per capita income and a well-developed infrastructure as compared with other countries in the region. Unlike many Latin American countries, the Netherlands Antilles has avoided large international debt. Almost all consumer and capital goods are imported, with the US being the major supplier.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $1.6 billion (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate: 4% (1991 est.)

National product per capita: $8,700 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 4% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: 16.4% (1991 est.)

Budget: revenues $209 million; expenditures $232 million, including capital expenditures of $8 million (1992 est.)

Exports: $200 million (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

petroleum products:	98%

partners:

US:	40%
UK:	7%
Guadeloupe:	5%

Imports: $1.2 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

crude petroleum:	64%
food:	NA%
manufactures:	NA%

partners:

Venezuela:	42%
US:	21%
Netherlands:	8%

External debt: $701 million (December 1987)

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity: 125,000 kW capacity; 365 million kWh produced, 1,980 kWh per capita (1992)

Industries: tourism (Curacao and Sint Maarten), petroleum refining (Curacao), petroleum transshipment facilities (Curacao and Bonaire), light manufacturing (Curacao)

Agriculture: hampered by poor soils and scarcity of water; chief products - aloes, sorghum, peanuts, fresh vegetables, tropical fruit; not self-sufficient in food

Economic aid: Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $513 million

Currency: 1 Netherlands Antillean guilder, gulden, or florin (NAf.) = 100 cents

Exchange rates: Netherlands Antillean guilders, gulden, or florins (NAf.) per US$1 - 1.79 (fixed rate since 1989; 1.80 fixed rate 1971-88)
Fiscal year: calendar year

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Communications

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Highways: 950 km total; 300 km paved, 650 km gravel and earth

Ports: Willemstad, Philipsburg, Kralendijk

Merchant marine: 89 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 781,646 GRT/962,138 DWT; includes 4 passenger, 29 cargo, 14 refrigerated cargo, 7 container, 7 roll-on/roll-off, 12 multifunction large-load carrier, 5 chemical tanker, 6 liquefied gas, 2 bulk, 1 oil tanker, 1 railcar carrier, 1 combination ore/oil; Note - all but a few are foreign owned, mostly in the Netherlands

Airports:

total:	5
usable:	4
with permanent-surface runways:	4
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	1
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	3

Telecommunications: generally adequate facilities; extensive interisland microwave radio relay links; broadcast stations - 9 AM, 4 FM, 1 TV; 2 submarine cables; 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth stations

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Defense Forces

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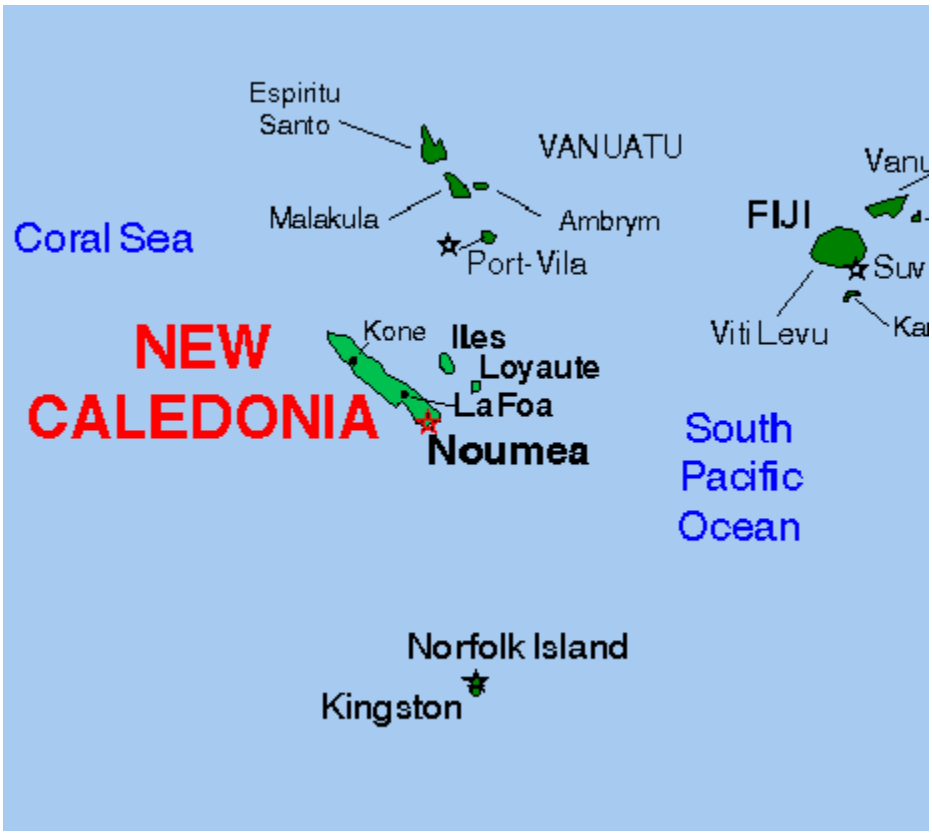
Branches: Royal Netherlands Navy, Marine Corps, Royal Netherlands Air Force, National Guard, Police Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 48,965; fit for military service 27,531; reach military age (20) annually 1,638 (1993 est.)

Note: defense is responsibility of the Netherlands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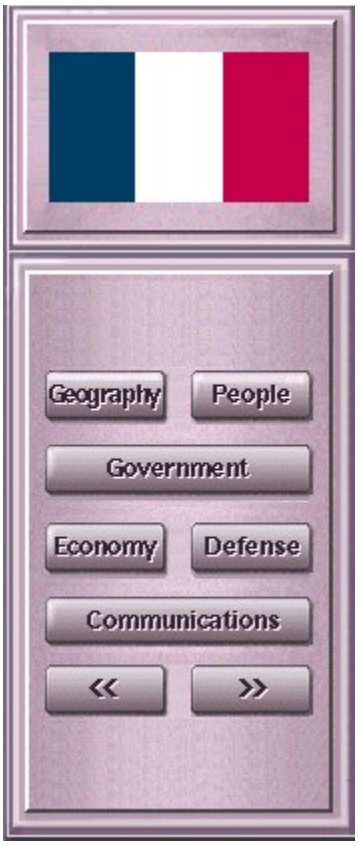
Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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NEW CALEDONIA

Geography

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Affiliation: overseas territory of France

Location: in the South Pacific Ocean, 1,750 km east of Australia

Area:

total area:	19,060 km2
land area:	18,760 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than New Jersey

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 2,254 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical; modified by southeast trade winds; hot, humid

Terrain: coastal plains with interior mountains

Natural Resources: nickel, chrome, iron, cobalt, manganese, silver, gold, lead, copper

Land Use:

arable land:	0%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	14%
forest and woodland:	51%
other:	35%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: typhoons most frequent from November to March

NEW CALEDONIA

People

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Population: 178,056 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 1.83% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 22.7 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 5.01 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0.58 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 15.9 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	73.22 years
male:	69.92 years
female:	76.7 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.67 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	New Caledonian(s)
adjective:	New Caledonian

Ethnic divisions:

Melanesian:	42.5%
European:	37.1%
Wallisian:	8.4%
Polynesian:	3.8%,
Indonesian:	3.6%
Vietnamese:	1.6%
other:	3%

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	60%
Protestant:	30%
other:	10%

Languages:

French:	NA%
28 Melanesian-Polynesian dialects:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1976)

total population:	91%
male:	91%
female:	90%

Labor force: 50,469 foreign workers for plantations and mines from Wallis and Futuna, Vanuatu, and French Polynesia (1980 est.)

by occupation: NA

NEW CALEDONIA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: Territory of New Caledonia and Dependencies
conventional short form: New Caledonia
local long form: Territoire des Nouvelle-Caledonie et Dependances
local short form: Nouvelle-Caledonie

Digraph: NC

Type: overseas territory of France since 1956

Capital: Noumea

Administrative divisions: none (overseas territory of France); there are no first-order administrative divisions as defined by the US Government, but there are 3 provinces named Iles Loyaute, Nord, and Sud

Independence: none (overseas territory of France; a referendum on independence will be held in 1998)

Constitution: 28 September 1958 (French Constitution)

Legal system: the 1988 Matignon Accords grant substantial autonomy to the islands; formerly under French law

National holiday: National Day, Taking of the Bastille, 14 July (1789)

Political parties and leaders: white-dominated Rassemblement pour la Caledonie dans la Republique (RPCR), conservative, Jacques LAFLEUR - affiliated to France's Rassemblement pour la Republique (RPR); Melanesian proindependence Kanaka Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS), Paul NEAOUTYINE; Melanesian moderate Kanak Socialist Liberation (LKS), Nidoish NAISSELINE; National Front (FN), extreme right, Guy GEORGE; Caledonie Demain (CD), right-wing, Bernard MARANT; Union Oceanienne (UO), conservative, Michel HEMA; Front Uni de Liberation Kanak (FULK), proindependence, UREGEI; Union Caledonian (UC), Francois BURCK

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: French Senate: last held 27 September 1992 (next to be held September 2001); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (1 total) RPCR 1 French National Assembly: last held 5 and 12 June 1988 (next to be held 21 and 28 March 1993); results - RPR 83.5%, FN 13.5%, other 3%; seats - (2 total) RPCR 2 Territorial Assembly: last held 11 June 1989 (next to be held 1993); results - RPCR 44.5%, FLNKS 28.5%, FN 7%, CD 5%, UO 4%, other 11%; seats - (54 total) RPCR 27, FLNKS 19, FN 3, other 5; Note - election boycotted by FULK Executive branch: French president, high commissioner, Consultative Committee (cabinet)

Legislative branch: unicameral Territorial Assembly

Judicial branch: Court of Appeal

Leaders: Chief of State: President Francois MITTERRAND (since 21 May 1981) Head of Government: High Commissioner and President of the Council of Government Alain CHRISTNACHT (since 15 January 1991)

Member of: ESCAP (associate), FZ, ICFTU, SPC, WMO

Diplomatic representation in US: as an overseas territory of France, New Caledonian interests are represented in the US by France
US diplomatic representation: none (overseas territory of France)
Flag: the flag of France is used

NEW CALEDONIA

Economy

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Overview: New Caledonia has more than 25% of the world's known nickel resources. In recent years the economy has suffered because of depressed international demand for nickel, the principal source of export earnings. Only a negligible amount of the land is suitable for cultivation, and food accounts for about 25% of imports.

National product: GNP - exchange rate conversion - $1 billion (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate: 2.4% (1988)

National product per capita: $6,000 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 4.1% (1989)

Unemployment rate: 16% (1989)

Budget: revenues $224.0 million; expenditures $211.0 million, including capital expenditures of $NA (1985)

Exports: $671 million (f.o.b., 1989)

commodities:	
nickel metal:	87%
nickel ore:	NA%
partners:	
France:	52.3%
Japan:	15.8%
US:	6.4%

Imports: $764 million (c.i.f., 1989)

commodities:	
foods:	NA%
fuels:	NA%
minerals:	NA%
machines:	NA%
electrical equipment:	NA%
partners:	
France:	44.0%
US:	10%
Australia:	9%

External debt: $NA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity: 400,000 kW capacity; 2,200 million kWh produced, 12,790 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries: nickel mining and smelting

Agriculture: large areas devoted to cattle grazing; coffee, corn, wheat, vegetables; 60% self-sufficient in beef

Illicit drugs: illicit cannabis cultivation is becoming a principal source of income for some families

Economic aid: Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $4,185

million
Currency: 1 CFP franc (CFPF) = 100 centimes
Exchange rates: Comptoirs Francais duPacifique francs (CFPF) per US$1 - 99.65 (January 1993), 96.24 (1992), 102.57 (1991), 99.00 (1990), 115.99 (1989), 108.30 (1988); Note - linked at the rate of 18.18 to the French franc
Fiscal year: calendar year

NEW CALEDONIA

Communications

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Highways: 6,340 km total; only about 10% paved (1987)

Ports: Noumea, Nepoui, Poro, Thio

Airports:

total:	29
usable:	27
with permanent-surface runways:	2
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	1
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	2

Telecommunications: 32,578 telephones (1987); broadcast stations - 5 AM, 3 FM, 7 TV; 1 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT earth station

NEW CALEDONIA

Defense Forces

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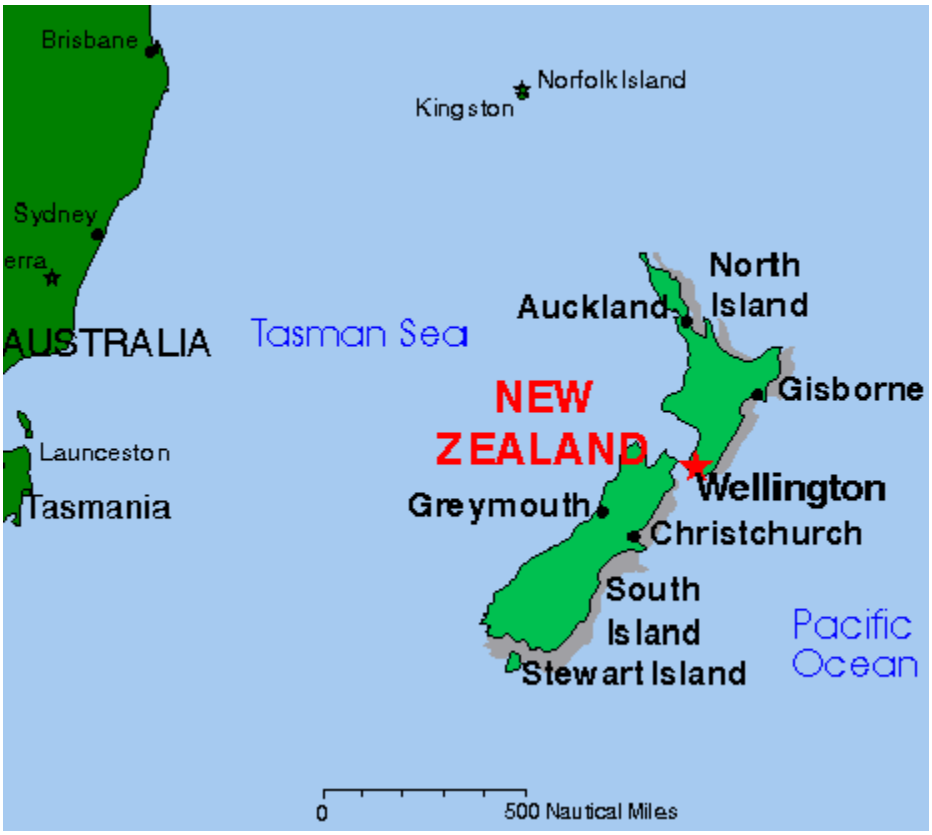
Branches: Gendarmerie, Police Force

Note: defense is the responsibility of France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Tasmania
Greymouth
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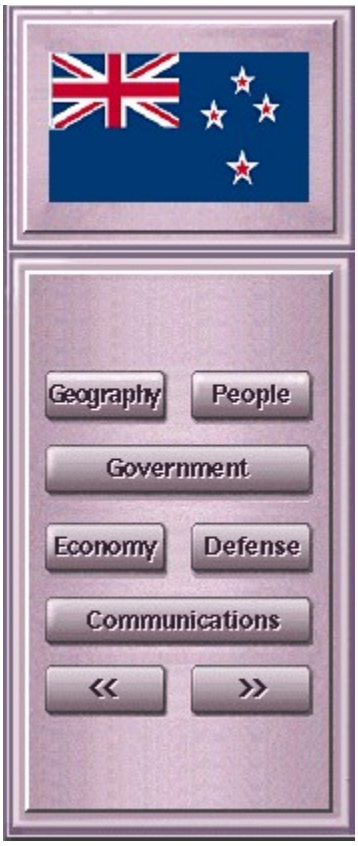
Geography
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Government
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Defense
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NEW ZEALAND

Geography

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Location: Oceania, southeast of Australia in the South Pacific Ocean

Area:

total area:	268,680 km2
land area:	268,670 km2
comparative area:	about the size of Colorado

Note: includes Antipodes Islands, Auckland Islands, Bounty Islands, Campbell Island, Chatham Islands, and Kermadec Islands

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 15,134 km

Maritime Claims:

continental shelf:	200 nm or the edge of continental margin
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: territorial claim in Antarctica (Ross Dependency)

Climate: temperate with sharp regional contrasts

Terrain: predominately mountainous with some large coastal plains

Natural Resources: natural gas, iron ore, sand, coal, timber, hydropower, gold, limestone

Land Use:

arable land:	2%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	53%
forest and woodland:	38%
other:	7%

Irrigated Land: 2,800 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: earthquakes are common, though usually not severe

NEW ZEALAND

People

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Population: 3,368,774 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.61% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 15.93 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 8.11 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -1.69 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 9.1 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	76.11 years
male:	72.46 years
female:	79.95 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.07 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	New Zealander(s)
adjective:	New Zealand

Ethnic divisions:

European:	88%
Maori:	8.9%
Pacific Islander:	2.9%
other:	0.2%

Religions:

Anglican:	24%
Presbyterian:	18%
Roman Catholic:	15%
Methodist:	5%
Baptist:	2%
other Protestant:	3%

unspecified or none 9% (1986)
Languages:

English (official):	NA%
Maori:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1980)

total population:	99%
male:	NA%
female:	NA%

Labor force: 1,603,500 (June 1991)
by occupation:

services:	67.4%
manufacturing:	19.8%
primary production:	9.3% (1987)

NEW ZEALAND

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	none
conventional short form:	New Zealand

Abbreviation: NZ

Digraph: NZ Type: parliamentary democracy

Capital: Wellington

Administrative divisions: 93 counties, 9 districts*, and 3 town districts**; Akaroa, Amuri, Ashburton, Bay of Islands, Bruce, Buller, Chatham Islands, Cheviot, Clifton, Clutha, Cook, Dannevirke, Egmont, Eketahuna, Ellesmere, Eltham, Eyre, Featherston, Franklin, Golden Bay, Great Barrier Island, Grey, Hauraki Plains, Hawera*, Hawke's Bay, Heathcote, Hikurangi**, Hobson, Hokianga, Horowhenua, Hurunui, Hutt, Inangahua, Inglewood, Kaikoura, Kairanga, Kiwitea, Lake, Mackenzie, Malvern, Manaia**, Manawatu, Mangonui, Maniototo, Marlborough, Masterton, Matamata, Mount Herbert, Ohinemuri, Opotiki, Oroua, Otamatea, Otorohanga*, Oxford, Pahiatua, Paparua, Patea, Piako, Pohangina, Raglan, Rangiora*, Rangitikei, Rodney, Rotorua*, Runanga, Saint Kilda, Silverpeaks, Southland, Stewart Island, Stratford, Strathallan, Taranaki, Taumarunui, Taupo, Tauranga, Thames-Coromandel*, Tuapeka, Vincent, Waiapu, Waiheke, Waihemo, Waikato, Waikohu, Waimairi, Waimarino, Waimate, Waimate West, Waimea, Waipa, Waipawa*, Waipukurau*, Wairarapa South, Wairewa, Wairoa, Waitaki, Waitomo*, Waitotara, Wallace, Wanganui, Waverley**, Westland, Whakatane*, Whangarei, Whangaroa, Woodville

Dependent areas: Cook Islands, Niue, Tokelau

Independence: 26 September 1907 (from UK)

Constitution: no formal, written constitution; consists of various documents, including certain acts of the UK and New Zealand Parliaments; Constitution Act 1986 was to have come into force 1 January 1987, but has not been enacted

Legal system: based on English law, with special land legislation and land courts for Maoris; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Waitangi Day, 6 February (1840) (Treaty of Waitangi established British sovereignty)

Political parties and leaders: National Party (NP; government), James BOLGER; New Zealand Labor Party (NZLP; opposition), Michael MOORE; NewLabor Party (NLP), Jim ANDERTON; Democratic Party, Dick RYAN; New Zealand Liberal Party, Hanmish MACINTYRE and Gilbert MYLES; Green Party, no official leader; Mana Motuhake, Martin RATA; Socialist Unity Party (SUP; pro-Soviet), Kenneth DOUGLAS Note: the New Labor, Democratic, and Mana Motuhake parties formed a coalition called the Alliance Party, Jim ANDERTON, president, in September 1991; the Green Party joined the coalition in May 1992

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: House of Representatives: last held on 27 October 1990 (next to be held NA November 1993); results - NP 49%, NZLP 35%, Green Party 7%, NLP 5%; seats - (97 total) NP 67, NZLP 29,

NLP 1
Executive branch: British monarch, governor general, prime minister, deputy prime minister, Cabinet
Legislative branch: unicameral House of Representatives (commonly called Parliament)
Judicial branch: High Court, Court of Appeal
Leaders: Chief of State: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General Dame Catherine TIZARD (since 12 December 1990) Head of Government: Prime Minister James BOLGER (since 29 October 1990); Deputy Prime Minister Donald McKINNON (since 2 November 1990)
Member of: ANZUS (US suspended security obligations to NZ on 11 August 1986), APEC, AsDB, Australia Group, C, CCC, CP, COCOM (cooperating country), EBRD, ESCAP, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO, ITU, LORCS, MTCR, NAM (guest), OECD, PCA, SPARTECA, SPC, SPF, UN, UNAVEM II, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNOSOM, UNPROFOR, UNTAC, UNTSO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Denis Bazely Gordon McLEAN chancery: 37 Observatory Circle NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 328-4800 consulates general: Los Angeles and New York
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: (vacant) embassy: 29 Fitzherbert Terrace, Thorndon, Wellington mailing address: P. O. Box 1190, Wellington; PSC 467, Box 1, FPO AP 96531-1001 telephone: [64] (4) 722-068 FAX: [64] (4) 723-537 consulate general: Auckland
Flag: blue with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant with four red five-pointed stars edged in white centered in the outer half of the flag; the stars represent the Southern Cross constellation

NEW ZEALAND

Economy

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Overview: Since 1984 the government has been reorienting an agrarian economy dependent on a guaranteed British market to an open free market economy that can compete on the global scene. The government has hoped that dynamic growth would boost real incomes, broaden and deepen the technological capabilities of the industrial sector, reduce inflationary pressures, and permit the expansion of welfare benefits. The results have been mixed: inflation is down from double-digit levels, but growth was sluggish in 1988-91, and unemployment, always a highly sensitive issue, has exceeded 10% since May 1991. In 1992, growth picked up to 3%, a sign that the new economic approach is beginning to pay off.

National product: GDP - purchasing power equivalent - $49.8 billion (1992)

National product real growth rate: 3% (1992)

National product per capita: $14,900 (1992)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 2.2% (1991)

Unemployment rate: 10.1% (September 1992)

Budget: revenues $14.0 billion; expenditures $15.2 billion, including capital expenditures of $NA (1992)

Exports:

$3.65 billion (f.o.b., FY92)

commodities:

wool:	NA%
lamb:	NA%
mutton:	NA%
beef:	NA%
fruit:	NA%
fish:	NA%
cheese:	NA%
manufactures:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%
forestry products:	NA%

partners:

EC:	18.3%
Japan:	17.9%
Australia:	17.5%
US:	13.5%
China:	3.6%
South Korea:	3.1%

Imports: $3.99 billion (f.o.b., FY92)

commodities:

petroleum:	NA%

consumer goods:	NA%
motor vehicles:	NA%
industrial equipment:	NA%
partners:	
Australia:	19.7%
Japan:	16.9%
EC:	16.9%
US:	15.3%
Taiwan:	3.0%

External debt: $38.5 billion (September 1992)
Industrial production: growth rate 1.9% (1990); accounts for about 20% of GDP
Electricity: 8,000,000 kW capacity; 31,000 million kWh produced, 9,250 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: food processing, wood and paper products, textiles, machinery, transportation equipment, banking and insurance, tourism, mining
Agriculture: accounts for about 9% of GDP and about 10% of the work force; livestock predominates - wool, meat, dairy products all export earners; crops - wheat, barley, potatoes, pulses, fruits, vegetables; surplus producer of farm products; fish catch reached a record 503,000 metric tons in 1988
Economic aid: donor - ODA and OOF commitments (1970-89), $526 million
Currency: 1 New Zealand dollar (NZ$) = 100 cents
Exchange rates: New Zealand dollars (NZ$) per US$1 - 1.9486 (January 1993), 1.8584 (1992), 1.7265 (1991), 1.6750 (1990), 1.6711 (1989), 1.5244 (1988)
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

NEW ZEALAND

Communications

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Railroads: 4,716 km total; all 1.067-meter gauge; 274 km double track; 113 km electrified; over 99% government owned

Highways: 92,648 km total; 49,547 km paved, 43,101 km gravel or crushed stone

Inland waterways: 1,609 km; of little importance to transportation

Pipelines: natural gas 1,000 km; petroleum products 160 km; condensate (liquified petroleum gas - LPG) 150 km

Ports: Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Wellington, Tauranga

Merchant marine: 18 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 182,206 GRT/246,446 DWT; includes 2 cargo, 5 roll-on/roll-off, 1 railcar carrier, 4 oil tanker, 1 liquefied gas, 5 bulk

Airports:

total:	120
usable:	120
with permanent-surface runways:	33
with runways over 3,659 m:	1
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	2
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	42

Telecommunications: excellent international and domestic systems; 2,110,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 64 AM, 2 FM, 14 TV; submarine cables extend to Australia and Fiji; 2 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT earth stations

NEW ZEALAND

Defense Forces

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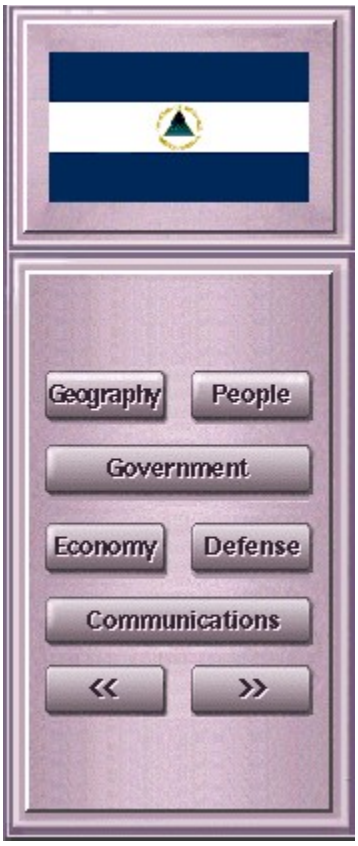
Branches: New Zealand Army, Royal New Zealand Navy, Royal New Zealand Air Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 878,028; fit for military service 741,104; reach military age (20) annually 29,319 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $792 million, 2% of GDP (FY90/91)

CAYMAN ISLANDS
George Town
JAMAICA
Caribbean Sea
BELIZE
Belmopan
GUATEMALA
Lago de Izabal
HONDURAS
Guatemala
Tegucigalpa
Puerto Cabezas
NICARAGUA
San Salvador
EL SALVADOR
Managua
Bluefields
Lago de Managua
San Carlos
Lago de Nicaragua
COSTA RICA
San Jose
Panama
Pacific Ocean


Geography
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NICARAGUA

Geography

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Location: Central America, between Costa Rica and Honduras

Area:

total area:	129,494 km2
land area:	120,254 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than New York State

Land Boundaries:

total:	1,231 km
Costa Rica:	309 km
Honduras:	922 km

Coastline: 910 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	25 nm security zone (status of claim uncertain)
continental shelf:	not specified
territorial sea:	200 nm

International Disputes: territorial disputes with Colombia over the Archipelago de San Andres y Providencia and Quita Sueno Bank; International Court of Justice (ICJ) referred the maritime boundary question in the Golfo de Fonseca to an earlier agreement in this century and advised that some tripartite resolution among El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua likely would be required

Climate: tropical in lowlands, cooler in highlands

Terrain: extensive Atlantic coastal plains rising to central interior mountains; narrow Pacific coastal plain interrupted by volcanoes

Natural Resources: gold, silver, copper, tungsten, lead, zinc, timber, fish

Land Use:

arable land:	9%
permanent crops:	1%
meadows and pastures:	43%
forest and woodland:	35%
other:	12%

Irrigated Land: 850 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: subject to destructive earthquakes, volcanoes, landslides, and occasional severe hurricanes; deforestation; soil erosion; water pollution

NICARAGUA

People

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Population: 3,987,240 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.74% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 35.61 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 6.94 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -1.25 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 54.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	63.5 years
male:	60.7 years
female:	66.41 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 4.48 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Nicaraguan(s)
adjective:	Nicaraguan

Ethnic divisions:

mestizo:	69%
white:	17%
black:	9%
Indian:	5%

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	95%
Protestant:	5%

Languages:

Spanish (official):	NA%

Note: English- and Indian-speaking minorities on Atlantic coast

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1971)

total population:	57%
male:	57%
female:	57%

Labor force: 1.086 million
by occupation:

service:	43%
agriculture:	44%
industry:	13% (1986)

NICARAGUA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Nicaragua
conventional short form:	Nicaragua
local long form:	Republica de Nicaragua
local short form:	Nicaragua

Digraph: NU

Type: republic

Capital: Managua

Administrative divisions: 17 departments (departamentos, singular - departamento); Boaco, Carazo, Chinandega, Chontales, Esteli, Granada, JiNotega, Leon, Madriz, Managua, Masaya, Matagalpa, North Atlantic Coast Autonomous Zone (RAAN), Nueva Segovia, Rio San Juan, Rivas, South Atlantic Coast Autonomous Zone (RAAS)

Independence: 15 September 1821 (from Spain)

Constitution: January 1987

Legal system: civil law system; Supreme Court may review administrative acts

National holiday: Independence Day, 15 September (1821)

Political parties and leaders: ruling coalition: National Opposition Union (UNO) is a 10-party alliance - moderate parties: National Conservative Party (PNC), Silviano MATAMOROS Lacayo, president; Liberal Constitutionalist Party (PLC), Jose Ernesto SOMARRIBA, Arnold ALEMAN; Christian Democratic Union (UDC), Luis Humberto GUZMAN, Agustin JARQUIN, Azucena FERREY, Roger MIRANDA, Francisco MAYORGA; National Democratic Movement (MDN), Roberto URROZ; National Action Party (PAN), Duilio BALTODANO; NOU - hardline parties: Independent Liberal Party (PLI), Wilfredo NAVARRO,Virgilio GODOY Reyes; Social Democratic Party (PSD), Guillermo POTOY, Alfredo CESAR Aguirre, secretary general; Conservative Popular Alliance Party (PAPC), Myriam ARGUELLO; Communist Party of Nicaragua (PCdeN), Eli ALTIMIRANO Perez; Neo-Liberal Party (PALI), Adolfo GARCIA Esquivel opposition parties: Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN), Daniel ORTEGA; Central American Unionist Party (PUCA), Blanca ROJAS; Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua (PCDN), Jose BRENES; Liberal Party of National Unity (PLUIN), Eduardo CORONADO; Movement of Revolutionary Unity (MUR), Francisco SAMPER; Social Christian Party (PSC), Erick RAMIREZ; Revolutionary Workers' Party (PRT), Bonifacio MIRANDA; Social Conservative Party (PSOC), Fernando AGUERRO; Popular Action Movement - Marxist-Leninist (MAP-ML), Isidro TELLEZ; Popular Social Christian Party (PPSC), Mauricio DIAZ

Other political or pressure groups: National Workers Front (FNT) is a Sandinista umbrella group of eight labor unions: Sandinista Workers' Central (CST); Farm Workers Association (ATC); Health Workers Federation (FETASALUD); National Union of Employees (UNE); National Association of Educators of Nicaragua (ANDEN); Union of Journalists of Nicaragua (UPN); Heroes and Martyrs Confederation of Professional Associations (CONAPRO); and the National Union of Farmers and

Ranchers (UNAG); Permanent Congress of Workers (CPT) is an umbrella group of four non-Sandinista labor unions: Confederation of Labor Unification (CUS); Autonomous Nicaraguan Workers' Central (CTN-A); Independent General Confederation of Labor (CGT-I); and Labor Action and Unity Central (CAUS); Nicaraguan Workers' Central (CTN) is an independent labor union; Superior Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP) is a confederation of business groups
Suffrage: 16 years of age; universal
Elections: President: last held on 25 February 1990 (next to be held February 1996); results - Violeta Barrios de CHAMORRO (UNO) 54.7%, Daniel ORTEGA Saavedra (FSLN) 40.8%, other 4.5% National Assembly: last held on 25 February 1990 (next to be held February 1996); results - UNO 53.9%, FSLN 40.8%, PSC 1.6%, MUR 1.0%; seats - (92 total) UNO 42, FSLN 39, PSC 1, MUR 1, "Centrist" (Dissident UNO) 9
Executive branch: president, vice president, Cabinet
Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly (Asamblea Nacional)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Corte Suprema)
Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: President Violeta Barrios de CHAMORRO (since 25 April 1990); Vice President Virgilio GODOY Reyes (since 25 April 1990)
Member of: BCIE, CACM, ECLAC, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ITU, LAES, LAIA (observer), LORCS, NAM, OAS, OPANAL, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Roberto MAYORGA (since January 1993) chancery: 1627 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20009 telephone: (202) 939-6570
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Charge d'Affaires Ronald GODARD embassy: Kilometer 4.5 Carretera Sur., Managua mailing address: APO AA 34021 telephone: [505] (2) 666010 or 666013, 666015 through 18, 666026, 666027, 666032 through 34 FAX: [505] (2) 666046
Flag: three equal horizontal bands of blue (top), white, and blue with the national coat of arms centered in the white band; the coat of arms features a triangle encircled by the words REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA on the top and AMERICA CENTRAL on the bottom; similar to the flag of El Salvador, which features a round emblem encircled by the words REPUBLICA DE EL SALVADOR EN LA AMERICA CENTRAL centered in the white band; also similar to the flag of Honduras, which has five blue stars arranged in an X pattern centered in the white band

NICARAGUA

Economy

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Overview: Government control of the economy historically has been extensive, although the CHAMORRO government has pledged to greatly reduce intervention. Four private banks have been licensed, and the government has liberalized foreign trade and abolished price controls on most goods. In early 1993, fewer than 50% of the agricultural and industrial firms remain state owned. Sandinista economic policies and the war had produced a severe economic crisis. The foundation of the economy continues to be the export of agricultural commodities, largely coffee and cotton. Farm production fell by roughly 7% in 1989 and 4% in 1990, and remained about even in 1991-92. The agricultural sector employs 44% of the work force and accounts for 15% of GDP and 80% of export earnings. Industry, which employs 13% of the work force and contributes about 25% to GDP, showed a drop of 7% in 1989, fell slightly in 1990, and remained flat in 1991-92; output still is below pre-1979 levels. External debt is one of the highest in the world on a per capita basis. In 1992 the inflation rate was 8%, down sharply from the 766% of 1991.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $1.7 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: 0.5% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $425 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 8% (1992)

Unemployment rate: 13% underemployment 50% (1991)

Budget: revenues $347 million; expenditures $499 million, including capital expenditures of $NA million (1991)

Exports: $280 million (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities:

coffee:	NA%
cotton:	NA%
sugar:	NA%
bananas:	NA%
seafood:	NA%
meat:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%

partners:

OECD:	75%
USSR and Eastern Europe:	15%
other:	10%

Imports: $720 million (c.i.f., 1992 est.)

commodities:

petroleum:	NA%
food:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%

machinery:	NA%
clothing:	NA%
partners:	
Latin America:	30%
US:	25%
EC:	20%
USSR and Eastern Europe:	10%
other:	15% (1990 est.)

External debt: $10 billion (December 1991)
Industrial production: growth rate NA%; accounts for about 25% of GDP
Electricity: 434,000 kW capacity; 1,118 million kWh produced, 290 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: food processing, chemicals, metal products, textiles, clothing, petroleum refining and distribution, beverages, footwear
Agriculture: accounts for 15% of GDP and 44% of work force; cash crops - coffee, bananas, sugarcane, cotton; food crops - rice, corn, cassava, citrus fruit, beans; variety of animal products - beef, veal, pork, poultry, dairy; normally self-sufficient in food
Illicit drugs: minor transshipment point for cocaine destined for the US
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $294 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $1,381 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $3.5 billion
Currency: 1 cordoba (C$) = 100 centavos
Exchange rates: cordobas (C$) per US$1 - 6 (10 January 1993), 25,000,000 (March 1992), 21,354,000 (1991), 15,655 (1989), 270 (1988), 102.60 (1987); Note - new gold cordoba issued in 1992
Fiscal year: calendar year

NICARAGUA

Communications

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Railroads: 373 km 1.067-meter narrow gauge, government owned; majority of system not operating; 3 km 1.435-meter gauge line at Puerto Cabezas (does not connect with mainline)

Highways: 25,930 km total; 4,000 km paved, 2,170 km gravel or crushed stone, 5,425 km earth or graded earth, 14,335 km unimproved; Pan-American highway 368.5 km

Inland waterways: 2,220 km, including 2 large lakes

Pipelines: crude oil 56 km

Ports: Corinto, El Bluff, Puerto Cabezas, Puerto Sandino, Rama

Merchant marine: 2 cargo ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 2,161 GRT/2,500 DWT

Airports:

total:	226
usable:	151
with permanent-surface runways:	11
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	2
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	12

Telecommunications: low-capacity radio relay and wire system being expanded; connection into Central American Microwave System; 60,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 45 AM, no FM, 7 TV, 3 shortwave; earth stations - 1 Intersputnik and 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT

NICARAGUA

Defense Forces

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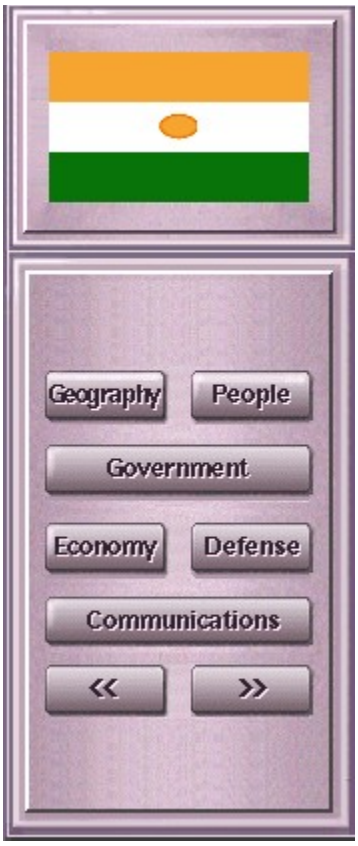
Branches: Ground Forces, Navy, Air Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 911,397; fit for military service 561,448; reach military age (18) annually 44,226 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $40 million, 2.7% of GDP (1992 budget)

Marrakech
Bechar
Tripoli
Banghazi
El Aaiun
ALGERIA
LIBYA
Al Jawt
Tamanrasset
MAURITANIA
MALI
NIGER
Faya-Largeau
Nema
Lombouctou
Agadez
CHAD
Bamako
Niamey
Zinder
BURKINA
Kano
Maiduguri
N' Djamena
Ouagadougou
BENIN
NIGERIA
IVORY
COAST
TOGO
Abuja
GHANA
Porto-Novo
Lagos
Abidjan
Loma
Accra
CAMEROON
Yaounde
Bangui
CENTRAL
AFRICAN
REPUBLIC
Malabo
South
EQUATORIAL
CONGO


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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NIGER

Geography

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Location: Western Africa, between Algeria and Nigeria

Area:

total area:	1.267 million km2
land area:	1,266,700 km2
comparative area:	slightly less than twice the size of Texas

Land Boundaries:

total:	5,697 km
Algeria:	956 km
Benin:	266 km
Burkina:	628 km
Chad:	1,175 km
Libya:	354 km
Mali:	821 km
Nigeria:	1,497 km

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

Maritime Claims: none; landlocked

International Disputes: Libya claims about 19,400 km2 in northern Niger; demarcation of international boundaries in Lake Chad, the lack of which has led to border incidents in the past, is completed and awaiting ratification by Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria; Burkina and Mali are proceeding with boundary demarcation, including the tripoint with Niger

Climate: desert; mostly hot, dry, dusty; tropical in extreme south

Terrain: predominately desert plains and sand dunes; flat to rolling plains in south; hills in north

Natural Resources: uranium, coal, iron ore, tin, phosphates

Land Use:

arable land:	3%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	7%
forest and woodland:	2%
other:	88%

Irrigated Land: 320 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: recurrent drought and desertification severely affecting marginal agricultural activities; overgrazing; soil erosion

Note: landlocked

NIGER

People

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Population: 8,337,352 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 3.49% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 57.35 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 22.44 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 112.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	44.15 years
male:	42.6 years
female:	45.75 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 7.35 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Nigerien(s)
adjective:	Nigerien

Ethnic divisions:

Hausa:	56%
Djerma:	22%
Fula:	8.5%
Tuareg:	8%
Beri Beri (Kanouri):	4.3%, Arab,
Toubou, and Gourmantche:	1.2%

Note: about 4,000 French expatriates
Religions:

Muslim:	80%

Note: remainder indigenous beliefs and Christians
Languages:

French (official):	NA%
Hausa:	NA%
Djerma:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	28%
male:	40%
female:	17%

Labor force: 2.5 million wage earners (1982)
by occupation:

agriculture:	90%
industry and commerce:	6%

government: 4%

Note: 51% of population of working age (1985)

NIGER

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Niger
conventional short form:	Niger
local long form:	Republique du Niger
local short form:	Niger

Digraph: NG

Type: transition government as of November 1991, appointed by national reform conference; scheduled to turn over power to democratically elected government in March 1993

Capital: Niamey

Administrative divisions: 7 departments (departements, singular - departement); Agadez, Diffa, Dosso, Maradi, Niamey, Tahoua, Zinder

Independence: 3 August 1960 (from France)

Constitution: December 1989 constitution revised November 1991 by National Democratic Reform Conference

Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Republic Day, 18 December (1958)

Political parties and leaders: National Movement of the Development Society (MNSD-NASSARA), Tandja MAMADOU; Niger Progressive Party - African Democratic Rally (PPN-RDA), Harou KOUKA; Union of Popular Forces for Democracy and Progress (UDFP-SAWABA), Djibo BAKARY; Niger Democratic Union (UDN-SAWABA), Mamoudou PASCAL; Union of Patriots, Democrats, and Progressives (UPDP), Andre SALIFOU; other parties forming

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: President: President Ali SAIBOU has been in office since December 1989, but the presidency is now a largely ceremonial position National Assembly: last held 10 December 1989 (next to be held NA); results - MNSD was the only party; seats - (150 total) MNSD 150 (indirectly elected); Note - Niger held a national conference from July to November 1991 to decide upon a transitional government and an agenda for multiparty elections

Executive branch: president (ceremonial), prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly

Judicial branch: State Court (Cour d'Etat), Court of Appeal (Cour d'Apel)

Leaders: Chief of State: President Brig. Gen. Ali SAIBOU (since 14 November 1987); ceremonial post since national conference (1991) Head of Government: Prime Minister Amadou CHEIFFOU (since NA November 1991)

Member of: ACCT, ACP, AfDB, CCC, CEAO, ECA, ECOWAS, Entente, FAO, FZ, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WADB, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Adamou SEYDOU chancery: 2204 R Street NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 483-4224 through 4227
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Jennifer C. WARD embassy: Avenue des Ambassades, Niamey mailing address: B. P. 11201, Niamey telephone: [227] 72-26-61 through 64 FAX: [227] 73-31-67
Flag: three equal horizontal bands of orange (top), white, and green with a small orange disk (representing the sun) centered in the white band; similar to the flag of India, which has a blue spoked wheel centered in the white band

NIGER

Economy

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Overview: About 90% of the population is engaged in farming and stock raising, activities that generate almost half the national income. The economy also depends heavily on exploitation of large uranium deposits. Uranium production grew rapidly in the mid-1970s, but tapered off in the early 1980s when world prices declined. France is a major customer, while Germany, Japan, and Spain also make regular purchases. The depressed demand for uranium has contributed to an overall sluggishness in the economy, a severe trade imbalance, and a mounting external debt.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $2.3 billion (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate: 1.9% (1991 est.)

National product per capita: $290 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 1.3% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $193 million; expenditures $355 million, including capital expenditures of $106 million (1991 est.)

Exports: $294 million (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

uranium ore:	60%
livestock products:	20%
cowpeas:	NA%
onions:	NA%

partners:

France:	77%
Nigeria:	8%
Cote d'Ivoire:	NA%
Italy:	NA%

Imports: $346 million (c.i.f., 1991)

commodities:

primary materials:	NA%
machinery:	NA%
vehicles and parts:	NA%
electronic equipment:	NA%
cereals:	NA%
petroleum products:	NA%
pharmaceuticals:	NA%
chemical products:	NA%
foodstuffs:	NA%

partners:

Germany:	26%
Cote d'Ivoire:	11%

France:	5%
Italy:	4%
Nigeria:	2%

External debt: $1.2 billion (December 1991 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate -2.7% (1991 est.); accounts for 13% of GDP
Electricity: 105,000 kW capacity; 230 million kWh produced, 30 kWh per capita (1991)
Industries: cement, brick, textiles, food processing, chemicals, slaughterhouses, and a few other small light industries; uranium mining began in 1971
Agriculture: accounts for roughly 40% of GDP and 90% of labor force; cash crops - cowpeas, cotton, peanuts; food crops - millet, sorghum, cassava, rice; livestock - cattle, sheep, goats; self-sufficient in food except in drought years
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $380 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $3,165 million; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $504 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $61 million
Currency: 1 CFA franc (CFAF) = 100 centimes
Exchange rates: Communaute Financiere Africaine francs (CFAF) per US$1 - 274.06 (January 1993), 264.69 (1992), 282.11 (1991), 272.26 (1990), 319.01 (1989), 297.85 (1988)
Fiscal year: 1 October - 30 September

NIGER

Communications

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Highways: 39,970 km total; 3,170 km bituminous, 10,330 km gravel and laterite, 3,470 km earthen, 23,000 km tracks

Inland waterways: Niger River is navigable 300 km from Niamey to Gaya on the Benin frontier from mid-December through March

Airports:

total:	28
usable:	26
with permanent-surface runways:	9
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	2
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	13

Telecommunications: small system of wire, radiocommunications, and radio relay links concentrated in southwestern area; 14,260 telephones; broadcast stations - 15 AM, 5 FM, 18 TV; satellite earth stations - 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT, 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT, and 3 domestic, with 1 planned

NIGER

Defense Forces

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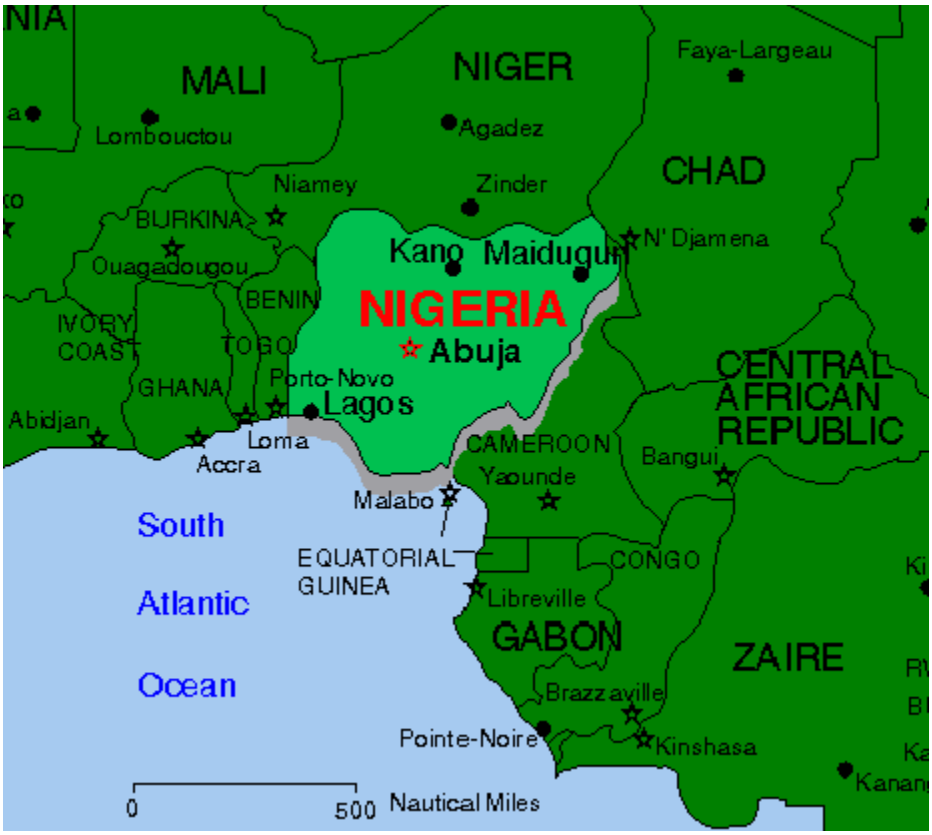
Branches: Army, Air Force, Gendarmerie, National Police, Republican Guard

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,784,966; fit for military service 961,593; reach military age (18) annually 87,222 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $27 million, 1.3% of GDP (1989)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Porto-Novo
Lagos
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Yaounde
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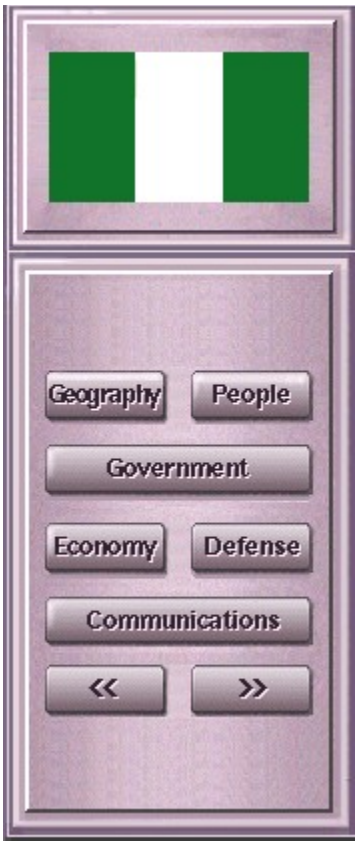
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NIGERIA

Geography

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Location: Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean between Benin and Cameroon

Area:

total area:	923,770 km2
land area:	910,770 km2

comparative area: slightly more than twice the size of California

Land Boundaries:

total:	4,047 km
Benin:	773 km
Cameroon:	1,690 km
Chad:	87 km
Niger:	1,497 km

Coastline: 853 km

Maritime Claims:

continental shelf:	200 m depth or to depth of exploitation
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	30 nm

International Disputes: demarcation of international boundaries in Lake Chad, the lack of which has led to border incidents in the past, is completed and awaiting ratification by Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria; boundary commission, created with Cameroon to discuss unresolved land and maritime boundaries, has not yet convened

Climate: varies; equatorial in south, tropical in center, arid in north

Terrain: southern lowlands merge into central hills and plateaus; mountains in southeast, plains in north

Natural Resources: petroleum, tin, columbite, iron ore, coal, limestone, lead, zinc, natural gas

Land Use:

arable land:	31%
permanent crops:	3%
meadows and pastures:	23%
forest and woodland:	15%
other:	28%

Irrigated Land: 8,650 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: recent droughts in north severely affecting marginal agricultural activities; desertification; soil degradation, rapid deforestation

NIGERIA

People

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Population: 95,060,430 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 3.13% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 43.8 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 12.85 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0.37 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 77.3 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	54.7 years
male:	53.54 years
female:	55.88 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.43 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Nigerian(s)
adjective:	Nigerian

Ethnic divisions:

north:	Hausa and Fulani
southwest:	Yoruba
southeast:	Ibos
non-Africans:	27,000

Note: Hausa and Fulani, Yoruba, and Ibos together make up 65% of population

Religions:

Muslim:	50%
Christian:	40%
indigenous beliefs:	10%

Languages:

English (official):	NA%
Hausa:	NA%
Yoruba:	NA%
Ibo:	NA%
Fulani:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	51%
male:	62%
female:	40%

Labor force: 42.844 million
by occupation:

agriculture:	54%
industry, commerce, and services:	19%
government:	15%

Note: 49% of population of working age (1985)

NIGERIA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: Federal Republic of Nigeria
conventional short form: Nigeria

Digraph: NI

Type: military government since 31 December 1983; plans to turn over power to elected civilians in August 1993

Capital: Abuja Note: on 12 December 1991 the capital was officially moved from Lagos to Abuja; many government offices remain in Lagos pending completion of facilities in Abuja

Administrative divisions: 30 states and 1 territory*; Abia, Abuja Capital Territory*, Adamawa, Akwa Ibom, Anambra, Bauchi, Benue, Borno, Cross River, Delta, Edo, Enugu, Imo, Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Kogi, Kwara, Lagos, Niger, Ogun, Ondo, Osun, Oyo, Plateau, Rivers, Sokoto, Taraba, Yobe

Independence: 1 October 1960 (from UK)

Constitution: 1 October 1979, amended 9 February 1984, revised 1989

Legal system: based on English common law, Islamic law, and tribal law

National holiday: Independence Day, 1 October (1960)

Political parties and leaders: Social Democratic Party (SDP), Alhaji Baba Gana KINGIBE, chairman; National Republican Convention (NRC), Chief Tom IKIMI, chairman Note: these are the only two political parties, and they were established by the government in 1989

Suffrage: 21 years of age; universal

Elections: President: first presidential elections since the 31 December 1983 coup scheduled for June 1993 Senate: last held 4 July 1992 (next to be held NA 1996); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (total 84) SDP 47, NRC 37 House of Representatives: last held 4 July 1992 (next to be held NA 1996); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (total 577) SDP 310, NRC 267

Executive branch: president, vice-president, cabinet

Legislative branch: bicameral National Assembly consists of an upper house or Senate and a lower house or House of Representatives

Judicial branch: Supreme Court, Federal Court of Appeal

Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: President and Commander in Chief of Armed Forces Gen. Ibrahim BABANGIDA (since 27 August 1985); Vice-President Admiral (Ret.) Augustus AIKHOMU (since 30 August 1990)

Member of: ACP, AfDB, C, CCC, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-15, G-19, G-24, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMO, IMF, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO, ITU, LORCS, MINURSO, NAM, OAU, OIC, OPEC, PCA, UN, UNAVEM, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIKOM, UNPROFOR, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Zubair Mahmud KAZAURE chancery: 2201 M Street NW, Washington, DC 20037 telephone: (202) 822-1500 consulate general: New York

US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador William L. SWING embassy: 2 Eleke Crescent, Lagos mailing address: P. O. Box 554, Lagos telephone: [234] (1) 610097 FAX: [234] (1) 610257 branch office: Abuja consulate general: Kaduna
Flag: three equal vertical bands of green (hoist side), white, and green

NIGERIA

Economy

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Overview: Although Nigeria is Africa's leading oil-producing country, it remains poor with a $300 per capita GDP. In 1991-92 massive government spending, much of it to help ensure a smooth transition to civilian rule, ballooned the budget deficit and caused inflation and interest rates to rise. The lack of fiscal discipline forced the IMF to declare Nigeria not in compliance with an 18-month standby facility started in January 1991. Lagos has set ambitious targets for expanding oil production capacity and is offering foreign companies more attractive investment incentives. Government efforts to reduce Nigeria's dependence on oil exports and to sustain noninflationary growth, however, have fallen short because of inadequate new investment funds and endemic corruption. Living standards remain below the level of the early 1980s oil boom.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $35 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: 3.6% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $300 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 60% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: 28% (1992 est.)

Budget: revenues $9 billion; expenditures $10.8 billion, including capital expenditures of $NA (1992 est.)

Exports: $12.7 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

oil:	95%
cocoa:	NA%
rubber:	NA%

partners:

EC countries:	43%
US:	41%

Imports: $7.8 billion (c.i.f., 1991)

commodities:

consumer goods:	NA%
capital equipment:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%
raw materials:	NA%

partners:

EC countries:	70%
US:	16%

External debt: $33.4 billion (1991)

Industrial production: growth rate 5.5% (1991); accounts for 8.5% of GDP

Electricity: 4,740,000 kW capacity; 8,300 million kWh produced, 70 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries: crude oil and mining - coal, tin, columbite; primary processing industries - palm oil, peanut, cotton, rubber, wood, hides and skins; manufacturing industries - textiles, cement, building

materials, food products, footwear, chemical, printing, ceramics, steel
Agriculture: accounts for 32% of GDP and half of labor force; inefficient small-scale farming dominates; once a large net exporter of food and now an importer; cash crops - cocoa, peanuts, palm oil, rubber; food crops - corn, rice, sorghum, millet, cassava, yams; livestock - cattle, sheep, goats, pigs; fishing and forestry resources extensively exploited
Illicit drugs: passenger and cargo air hub for West Africa facilitates Nigeria's position as a major transit country for heroin en route from Southeast and Southwest Asia via Africa to Western Europe and North America; increasingly a transit route for cocaine from South America intended for West European and North American markets (some of that cocaine is also consumed in Nigeria)
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $705 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $3.0 billion; Communist countries (1970-89), $2.2 billion
Currency: 1 naira (N) = 100 kobo
Exchange rates: naira (N) per US$1 - 19.661 (December 1992), 17.298 (1992), 9.909 (1991), 8.038 (1990), 7.3647 (1989), 4.5370 (1988), 4.0160 (1987)
Fiscal year: calendar year

NIGERIA

Communications

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Railroads: 3,505 km 1.067-meter gauge

Highways: 107,990 km total 30,019 km paved (mostly bituminous-surface treatment); 25,411 km laterite, gravel, crushed stone, improved earth; 52,560 km unimproved

Inland waterways: 8,575 km consisting of Niger and Benue Rivers and smaller rivers and creeks

Pipelines: crude oil 2,042 km; natural gas 500 km; petroleum products 3,000 km

Ports: Lagos, Port Harcourt, Calabar, Warri, Onne, Sapele

Merchant marine: 28 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 418,046 GRT/664,949 DWT; includes 17 cargo, 1 refrigerated cargo, 1 roll-on/roll-off, 7 oil tanker, 1 chemical tanker, 1 bulk

Airports:

total:	76
usable:	63
with permanent-surface runways:	34
with runways over 3,659 m:	1
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	15
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	23

Telecommunications: above-average system limited by poor maintenance; major expansion in progress; radio relay microwave and cable routes; broadcast stations - 35 AM, 17 FM, 28 TV; satellite earth stations - 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT, 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT, 20 domestic stations; 1 coaxial submarine cable

NIGERIA

Defense Forces

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Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, National Guard, paramilitary Police Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 21,790,956; fit for military service 12,447,547; reach military age (18) annually 1,297,790 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $172 million, about 1% of GDP (1992)

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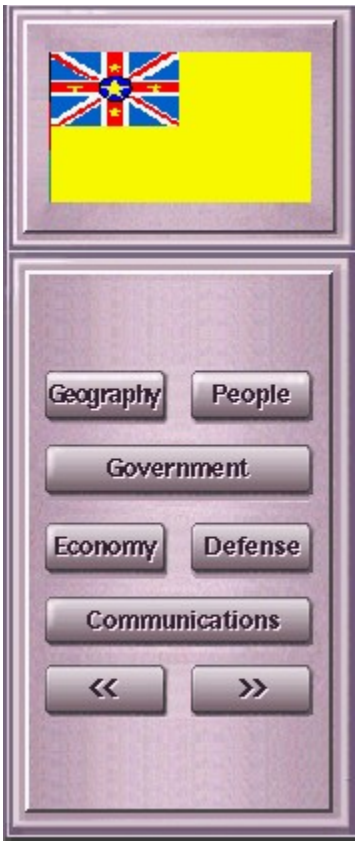
Geography
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NIUE

Geography

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Affiliation: free association with New Zealand

Location: Oceania, 460 km east of Tonga in the South Pacific Ocean

Area:

total area:	260 km2
land area:	260 km2

comparative area: slightly less than 1.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 64 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical; modified by southeast trade winds

Terrain: steep limestone cliffs along coast, central plateau

Natural Resources: fish, arable land

Land Use:

arable land:	61%
permanent crops:	4%
meadows and pastures:	4%
forest and woodland:	19%
other:	12%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: subject to typhoons

Note: one of world's largest coral islands

NIUE

People

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Population: 1,977 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: -3.66% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: NA births/1,000 population
Death rate: NA deaths/1,000 population
Net migration rate: NA migrant(s)/1,000 population
Infant mortality rate: NA deaths/1,000 live births
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	NA years
male:	NA years
female:	NA years

Total fertility rate: NA children born/woman
Nationality:

noun:	Niuean(s)
adjective:	Niuean

Ethnic divisions:
Note: Polynesian (with some 200 Europeans, Samoans, and Tongans)

Religions:
Ekalesia Nieue (Niuean Church):75% (a Protestant church closely related to the London Missionary Society)

Morman:	10%
other:	15%

Roman Catholic NA%Jehovah's Witnesses: NA%Seventh-Day Adventist NA%
Languages:

Polynesian closely related to Tongan and Samoan:	NA%
English:	NA%

Literacy:

total population:	NA%
male:	NA%
female:	NA%

Labor force: 1,000 (1981 est.)
by occupation:
most work on family plantations; paid work exists only in government service, small industry, and the Niue Development Board

NIUE

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	none
conventional short form:	Niue

Digraph: NE

Type: self-governing territory in free association with New Zealand; Niue fully responsible for internal affairs; New Zealand retains responsibility for external affairs

Capital: Alofi

Administrative divisions: none

Independence: 19 October 1974 (became a self-governing territory in free association with New Zealand on 19 October 1974)

Constitution: 19 October 1974 (Niue Constitution Act)

Legal system: English common law

National holiday: Waitangi Day, 6 February (1840) (Treaty of Waitangi established British sovereignty)

Political parties and leaders: Niue Island Party (NIP), Young VIVIAN

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: Legislative Assembly: last held on 8 April 1990 (next to be held March 1993); results - percent of vote NA; seats - (20 total, 6 elected) NIP 1, independents 5

Executive branch: British monarch, premier, Cabinet

Legislative branch: unicameral Legislative Assembly

Judicial branch: Appeal Court of New Zealand, High Court

Leaders: Chief of State: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by New Zealand Representative John SPRINGFORD (since NA 1974) Head of Government: Acting Premier Young VIVIAN (since the death of Sir Robert R. REX on 12 December 1992)

Member of: ESCAP (associate), SPARTECA, SPC, SPF

Diplomatic representation in US: none (self-governing territory in free association with New Zealand)

US diplomatic representation: none (self-governing territory in free association with New Zealand)

Flag: yellow with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant; the flag of the UK bears five yellow five-pointed stars - a large one on a blue disk in the center and a smaller one on each arm of the bold red cross

NIUE

Economy

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Overview: The economy is heavily dependent on aid from New Zealand. Government expenditures regularly exceed revenues, with the shortfall made up by grants from New Zealand - the grants are used to pay wages to public employees. The agricultural sector consists mainly of subsistence gardening, although some cash crops are grown for export. Industry consists primarily of small factories to process passion fruit, lime oil, honey, and coconut cream. The sale of postage stamps to foreign collectors is an important source of revenue. The island in recent years has suffered a serious loss of population because of migration of Niueans to New Zealand.

National product: GNP - exchange rate conversion - $2.1 million (1989 est.)

National product real growth rate: NA%

National product per capita: $1,000 (1989 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 9.6% (1984)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $5.5 million; expenditures $6.3 million, including capital expenditures of $NA (FY85 est.)

Exports: $175,274 (f.o.b., 1985)

commodities:

canned coconut cream:	NA%
copra:	NA%
honey:	NA%
passion fruit products:	NA%
pawpaw:	NA%
root crops:	NA%
limes:	NA%
footballs:	NA%
stamps:	NA%
handicrafts:	NA%

partners:

NZ:	89%
Fiji:	NA%
Cook Islands:	NA%
Australia:	NA%

Imports: $3.8 million (c.i.f., 1985)

commodities:

food:	NA%
live animals:	NA%
manufactured goods:	NA%
machinery:	NA%
fuels:	NA%

lubricants:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%
drugs:	NA%
partners:	
NZ:	59%
Fiji:	20%
Japan:	13%
Western Samoa:	NA%
Australia:	NA%
US:	NA%

External debt: $NA
Industrial production: growth rate NA%
Electricity: 1,500 kW capacity; 3 million kWh produced, 1,490 kWh per capita (1990)
Industries: tourist, handicrafts, coconut products
Agriculture: coconuts, passion fruit, honey, limes; subsistence crops - taro, yams, cassava (tapioca), sweet potatoes; pigs, poultry, beef cattle
Economic aid: Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $62 million
Currency: 1 New Zealand dollar (NZ$) = 100 cents
Exchange rates: New Zealand dollars (NZ$) per US$1 - 1.9486 (January 1993), 1.8584 (1992), 1.7265 (1991), 1.6750 (1990), 1.6711 (1989), 1.5244 (1988)
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

NIUE

Communications

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Highways: 123 km all-weather roads, 106 km access and plantation roads

Ports: none; offshore anchorage only

Airports:

total:	1
useable:	1
with permanent-surface runways:	1
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	0
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	1

Telecommunications: single-line telephone system connects all villages on island; 383 telephones; 1,000 radio receivers (1987 est.); broadcast stations - 1 AM, 1 FM, no TV

NIUE

Defense Forces

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Branches: Police Force

Note: defense is the responsibility of New Zealand

NEW
CALEDONIA
Kone
Iles
Loyaute
LaFoa
Noumea
Norfolk Island
Kingston
Cascade
Burnt Pine
Nepean
Philip Island
South Pacific Ocean
North
Island
Auckland
NEW
ZEALAND

Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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NORFOLK ISLAND

Geography

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Affiliation: territory of Australia

Location: Oceania, 1,575 km east of Australia in the South Pacific Ocean

Area:

total area:	34.6 km2
land area:	34.6 km2
comparative area:	about 0.2 times the size of Washington, DC

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 32 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive fishing zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	3 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: subtropical, mild, little seasonal temperature variation

Terrain: volcanic formation with mostly rolling plains

Natural Resources: fish

Land Use:

arable land:	0%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	25%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	75%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: subject to typhoons (especially May to July)

NORFOLK ISLAND

People

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Population: 2,665 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 1.69% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: NA births/1,000 population
Death rate: NA deaths/1,000 population
Net migration rate: NA migrant(s)/1,000 population
Infant mortality rate: NA deaths/1,000 live births
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	NA years
male:	NA years
female:	NA years

Total fertility rate: NA children born/woman
Nationality:

noun:	Norfolk Islander(s)
adjective:	Norfolk Islander(s)

Ethnic divisions:
Note: descendants of the Bounty mutineers, Australian, New Zealander

Religions:

Anglican:	39%
Roman Catholic:	11.7%
Uniting Church in Australia:	16.4%,
Seventh-Day Adventist:	4.4%
none:	9.2%
unknown:	16.9%
other:	2.4% (1986)

Languages:

English (official):	NA%
Norfolk a mixture of 18th century English and ancient Tahitian:	NA%

Literacy:

total population:	NA%
male:	NA%
female:	NA%

Labor force: NA

NORFOLK ISLAND

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: Territory of Norfolk Island
conventional short form: Norfolk Island

Digraph: NF
Type: territory of Australia
Capital: Kingston (administrative center); Burnt Pine (commercial center)
Administrative divisions: none (territory of Australia)
Independence: none (territory of Australia)
Constitution: Norfolk Island Act of 1957
Legal system: wide legislative and executive responsibility under the Norfolk Island Act of 1979; Supreme Court
National holiday: Pitcairners Arrival Day Anniversary, 8 June (1856)
Political parties and leaders: NA
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: Legislative Assembly: last held 1989 (held every three years); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (9 total) percent of seats by party NA
Executive branch: British monarch, governor general of Australia, administrator, Executive Council (cabinet)
Legislative branch: unicameral Legislative Assembly
Judicial branch: Supreme Court
Leaders: Chief of State: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Administrator A. G. KERR (since NA 1990), who is appointed by the Governor General of Australia
Head of Government: Assembly President and Chief Minister John Terence BROWN (since NA)
Member of: none
Diplomatic representation in US: none (territory of Australia)
US diplomatic representation: none (territory of Australia)
Flag: three vertical bands of green (hoist side), white, and green with a large green Norfolk Island pine tree centered in the slightly wider white band

NORFOLK ISLAND

Economy

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Overview: The primary economic activity is tourism, which has brought a level of prosperity unusual among inhabitants of the Pacific Islands. The number of visitors has increased steadily over the years and reached 29,000 in FY89. Revenues from tourism have given the island a favorable balance of trade and helped the agricultural sector to become self-sufficient in the production of beef, poultry, and eggs.

National product: GDP $NA

National product real growth rate: NA%

National product per capita: $NA

Inflation rate (consumer prices): NA%

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $NA; expenditures $4.2 million, including capital expenditures of $400,000 (FY89)

Exports: $1.7 million (f.o.b., FY86)

commodities:

postage stamps:	NA%
seeds of the Norfolk Island pine and Kentia Palm:	NA%
small quantities of avocados:	NA%

partners:

Australia:	NA%
Pacific Islands:	NA%
NZ:	NA%
Asia:	NA%
Europe:	NA%

Imports: $15.6 million (c.i.f., FY86)

commodities:	NA

partners:

Australia:	NA%
Pacific Islands:	NA%
NZ:	NA%
Asia:	NA%
Europe:	NA%

External debt: $NA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity: 7,000 kW capacity; 8 million kWh produced, 3,160 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries: tourism

Agriculture: Norfolk Island pine seed, Kentia palm seed, cereals, vegetables, fruit, cattle, poultry

Economic aid: none

Currency: 1 Australian dollar ($A) = 100 cents

Exchange rates: Australian dollars ($A) per US$1 - 1.4837 (January 1993), 1.3600 (1992), 1.2835

(1991), 1.2799 (1990), 1.2618 (1989), 1.2752 (1988)
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

NORFOLK ISLAND

Communications

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Highways: 80 km of roads, including 53 km paved; remainder are earth formed or coral surfaced

Ports: none; loading jetties at Kingston and Cascade

Airports:

total:	1
useable:	1
with permanent-surface runways:	1
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	0
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	1

Telecommunications: 1,500 radio receivers (1982); radio link service with Sydney; 987 telephones (1983); broadcast stations - 1 AM, no FM, no TV

NORFOLK ISLAND

Defense Forces

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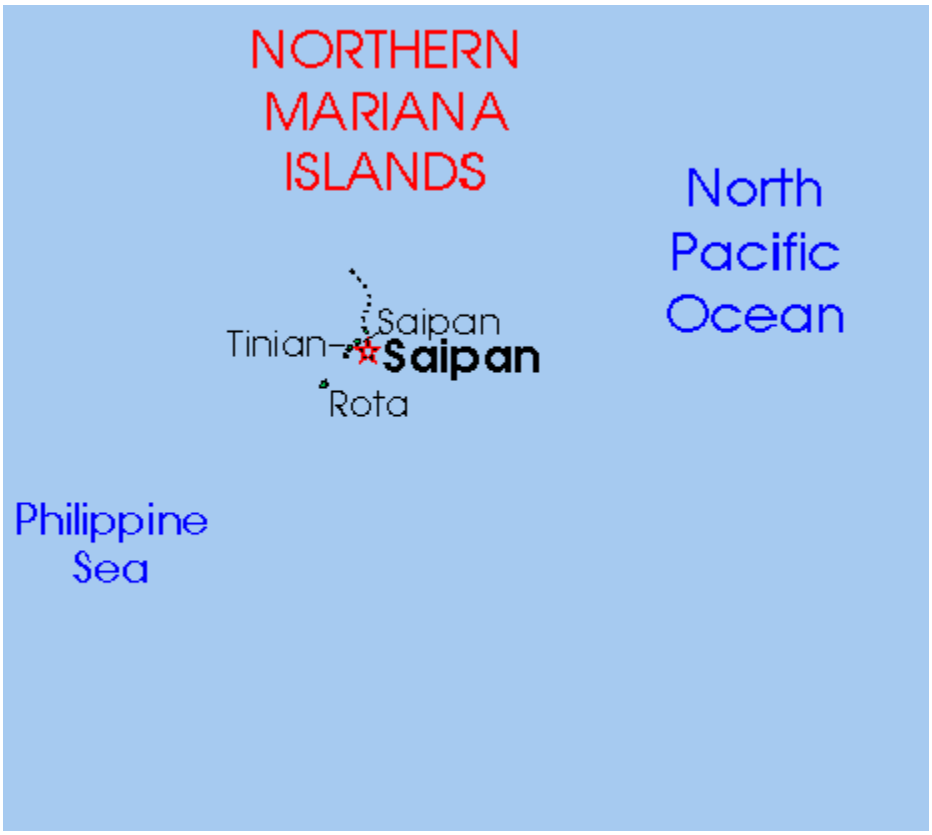
Note: defense is the responsibility of Australia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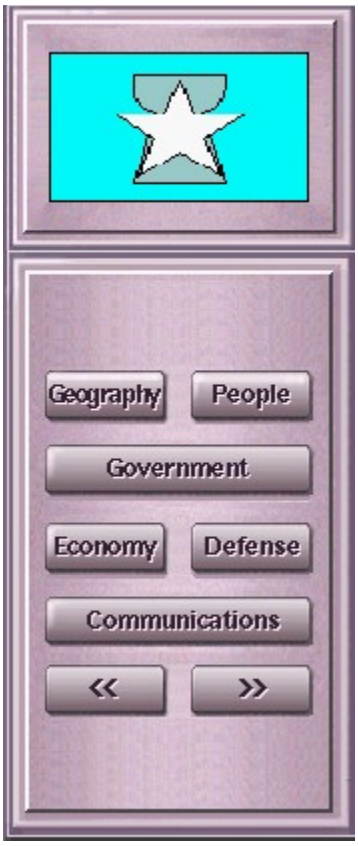
Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

Geography

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Affiliation: commonwealth in political union with the US

Location: in the North Pacific Ocean, 5,635 km west-southwest of Honolulu, about three-quarters of the way between Hawaii and the Philippines

Area:

total area:	477 km2
land area:	477 km2

comparative area:slightly more than 2.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Note: includes 14 islands including Saipan, Rota, and Tinian

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 1,482 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	24 nm
continental shelf:	200 m (depth)
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical marine; moderated by northeast trade winds, little seasonal temperature variation; dry season December to June, rainy season July to October

Terrain: southern islands are limestone with level terraces and fringing coral reefs; northern islands are volcanic; highest elevation is 471 meters (Mt. Okso' Takpochao on Saipan)

Natural Resources: arable land, fish

Land Use:

arable land:	5% on Saipan
permanent crops:	NA%
meadows and pastures:	19%
forest and woodland:	NA%
other:	NA%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: active volcanos on Pagan and Agrihan; subject to typhoons (most during August through November)

Note: strategic location in the North Pacific Ocean

NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

People

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Population: 48,581 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 3.04% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 35.05 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 4.61 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 37.96 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	67.43 years
male:	65.53 years
female:	69.48 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.69 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	NA
adjective:	NA

Ethnic divisions:

Chamorro:	NA%
Carolinians and other Micronesians:	NA%
Caucasian:	NA%
Japanese:	NA%
Chinese:	NA%
Korean:	NA%

Religions:

Christian:	NA%

Note: Roman Catholic majority, although traditional beliefs and taboos may still be found

Languages:

English:	NA%
Chamorro:	NA%
Carolinian:	NA%

Note: 86% of population speaks a language other than English at home

Literacy:
Note: age NA and over can read and write (1980)

total population:	97%
male:	97%
female:	96%

Labor force: 7,476 total indigenous labor force, 2,699 unemployed; 21,188 foreign workers (1990)

by occupation: NA

NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
conventional short form: Northern Mariana Islands

Digraph: CQ

Type: commonwealth in political union with the US; self-governing with locally elected governor, lieutenant governor, and legislature; federal funds to the Commonwealth administered by the US Department of the Interior, Office of Territorial and International Affairs

Capital: Saipan

Administrative divisions: none

Independence: none (commonwealth in political union with the US)

Constitution: Covenant Agreement effective 3 November 1986 and the constitution of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

Legal system: based on US system except for customs, wages, immigration laws, and taxation

National holiday: Commonwealth Day, 8 January (1978)

Political parties and leaders: Republican Party, Governor Lorenzo GUERRERO; Democratic Party, Carlos SHODA, chairman

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal; indigenous inhabitants are US citizens but do not vote in US presidential elections

Elections: Governor: last held in NA November 1989 (next to be held NA November 1993); results - Lorenzo I. DeLeon GUERRERO, Republican Party, was elected governor Senate: last held NA November 1991 (next to be held NA November 1993); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (9 total) Republicans 6, Democrats 3 House of Representatives: last held NA November 1991 (next to be held NA November 1993); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (18 total) Republicans 10, Democrats 6, Independent 2 US House of Representatives: the Commonwealth does not have a nonvoting delegate in Congress; instead, it has an elected official "resident representative" located in Washington, DC; seats - (1 total) Republican (Juan N. BABAUTA)

Executive branch: US president; governor, lieutenant governor

Legislative branch: bicameral Legislature consists of an upper house or Senate and a lower house or House of Representatives

Judicial branch: Commonwealth Supreme Court, Superior Court, Federal District Court

Leaders: Chief of State: President William Jefferson CLINTON (since 20 January 1993); Vice President Albert GORE, Jr. (since 20 January 1993) Head of Government: Governor Lorenzo I. DeLeon GUERRERO (since 9 January 1990); Lieutenant Governor Benjamin T. MANGLONA (since 9 January 1990)

Member of: ESCAP (associate), SPC

Flag: blue with a white five-pointed star superimposed on the gray silhouette of a latte stone (a traditional foundation stone used in building) in the center

NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

Economy

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Overview: The economy benefits substantially from financial assistance from the US. The rate of funding has declined as locally generated government revenues have grown. An agreement for the years 1986 to 1992 entitled the islands to $228 million for capital development, government operations, and special programs. A rapidly growing major source of income is the tourist industry, which now employs about 50% of the work force. Japanese tourists predominate. The agricultural sector is made up of cattle ranches and small farms producing coconuts, breadfruit, tomatoes, and melons. Industry is small scale, mostly handicrafts and light manufacturing.

National product: GNP - purchasing power equivalent - $541 million (1992) Note: GNP numbers reflect US spending

National product real growth rate: NA%

National product per capita: $11,500 (1992)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 6.5-7.5% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $147.0 million; expenditures $127.7 million, including capital expenditures of $NA (1991)

Exports: $263.4 million (f.o.b. 1991 est.)

commodities:

manufactured goods:	NA%
garments:	NA%
bread:	NA%
pastries:	NA%
concrete blocks:	NA%
light iron work:	NA%
partners:	NA

Imports: $392.4 million (c.i.f. 1991 est.)

commodities:

food:	NA%
construction:	NA%
equipment:	NA%
materials:	NA%
partners:	NA

External debt: $0

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity: 25,000 kW capacity; 35 million kWh produced, 740 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries: tourism, construction, light industry, handicrafts

Agriculture: coconuts, fruits, cattle, vegetables

Economic aid: none

Currency: US currency is used

Fiscal year: 1 October - 30 September

NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

Communications

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Railroads: none

Highways: 381.5 km total; 134.5 km primary, 55 km secondary, 192 km local (1991)

Inland waterways: none

Ports: Saipan, Tinian

Airports:

total:	6
usable:	5
with permanent-surface runways:	3
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	2
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	2

Telecommunications: broadcast stations - 2 AM, 1 FM (1984), 1 TV, 2 cable TV stations; 2 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT earth stations

NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

Defense Forces

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Note: defense is the responsibility of the US

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Vardo
Norwegian
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Oulu
FINLAND
COMMONWEALTHOF
INDEPENDENTSTATES
NORWAY
Baltic
Sea
Helsinki
Bergen
Oslo
SWEDEN
Tallinn
ESTONIA
Stockholm
North
Sea
Gotland
LATVIA
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Skagen
Edinburgh
Arhus
LITHUANIA
Copenhagen
Newcastle
DENMARK
Vilnius
Gdansk
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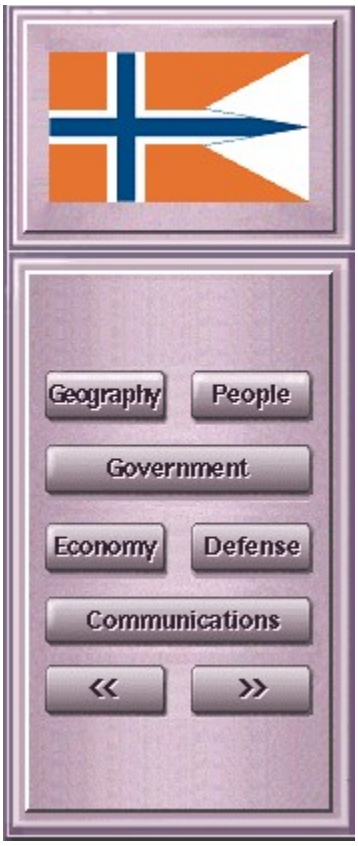
Geography
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NORWAY

Geography

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Location: Northern Europe, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, west of Sweden

Area:

total area:	324,220 km2
land area:	307,860 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than New Mexico

Land Boundaries:

total:	2,515 km
Finland:	729 km
Sweden:	1,619 km
Russia:	167 km

Coastline: 21,925 km (includes mainland 3,419 km, large islands 2,413 km, long fjords, numerous small islands, and minor indentations 16,093 km)

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	10 nm
continental shelf:	to depth of exploitation
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	4 nm

International Disputes: territorial claim in Antarctica (Queen Maud Land); dispute between Denmark and Norway over maritime boundary in Arctic Ocean between Greenland and Jan Mayen is before the Interntional Court of Justice; maritime boundary dispute with Russia over portion of Barents Sea

Climate: temperate along coast, modified by North Atlantic Current; colder interior; rainy year-round on west coast

Terrain: glaciated; mostly high plateaus and rugged mountains broken by fertile valleys; small, scattered plains; coastline deeply indented by fjords; arctic tundra in north

Natural Resources: petroleum, copper, natural gas, pyrites, nickel, iron ore, zinc, lead, fish, timber, hydropower

Land Use:

arable land:	3%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	27%
other:	70%

Irrigated Land: 950 km2 (1989)

Environment: air and water pollution; acid rain; Note - strategic location adjacent to sea lanes and air routes in North Atlantic; one of most rugged and longest coastlines in world; Norway and Turkey only NATO members having a land boundary with Russia

Note: about two-thirds mountains; some 50,000 islands off its much indented coastline

NORWAY

People

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Population: 4,297,436 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.41% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 13.75 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 10.54 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0.87 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 6.4 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	77.16 years
male:	73.79 years
female:	80.73 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.86 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Norwegian(s)
adjective:	Norwegian

Ethnic divisions:

Germanic (Nordic, Alpine, Baltic):	NA%
Lapps:	20,000

Religions:

Evangelical Lutheran:	87.8% (state church)
other Protestant and Roman Catholic:	3.8%

none 3.2%,unknown 5.2% (1980)
Languages:

Norwegian (official):	NA%

Note: small Lapp- and Finnish-speaking minorities
Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1976)

total population:	99%
male:	NA%
female:	NA%

Labor force: 2.004 million (1992)
by occupation:

services:	39.1%
commerce:	17.6%
mining, oil, and manufacturing:	16.0%,
banking and financial services:	7.6%
transportation and communications:	7.8%,
construction:	6.1%
agriculture, forestry, and fishing:	5.5% (1989)

NORWAY

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Kingdom of Norway
conventional short form:	Norway
local long form:	Kongeriket Norge
local short form:	Norge

Digraph: NO

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Oslo

Administrative divisions: 19 provinces (fylker, singular - fylke); Akershus, Aust-Agder, Buskerud, Finnmark, Hedmark, Hordaland, More og Romsdal, Nordland, Nord-Trondelag, Oppland, Oslo, Ostfold, Rogaland, Sogn og Fjordane, Sor-Trondelag, Telemark, Troms, Vest-Agder, Vestfold

Dependent areas: Bouvet Island, Jan Mayen, Svalbard

Independence: 26 October 1905 (from Sweden)

Constitution: 17 May 1814, modified in 1884

Legal system: mixture of customary law, civil law system, and common law traditions; Supreme Court renders advisory opinions to legislature when asked; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Constitution Day, 17 May (1814)

Political parties and leaders: Labor Party, Gro Harlem BRUNDTLAND; Conservative Party, Kaci Kullmann FIVE; Center Party, Anne ENGER LAHNSTEIN; Christian People's Party, Kjell Magne BONDEVIK; Socialist Left, Eric SOLHEIM; Norwegian Communist, Ingre IVERSEN; Progress Party, Carl I. HAGEN; Liberal, Odd Einar DORUM; Finnmark List, leader NA

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: Storting: last held on 11 September 1989 (next to be held 6 September 1993); results - Labor 34.3%, Conservative 22.2%, Progress 13.0%, Socialist Left 10.1%, Christian People's 8.5%, Center Party 6.6%, Finnmark List 0.3%, other 5%; seats - (165 total) Labor 63, Conservative 37, Progress 22, Socialist Left 17, Christian People's 14, Center Party 11, Finnmark List 1

Executive branch: monarch, prime minister, State Council (cabinet)

Legislative branch: unicameral Parliament (Storting) with an Upper Chamber (Lagting) and a Lower Chamber (Odelsting)

Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Hoyesterett)

Leaders: Chief of State: King HARALD V (since 17 January 1991); Heir Apparent Crown Prince HAAKON MAGNUS (born 20 July 1973) Head of Government: Prime Minister Gro Harlem BRUNDTLAND (since 3 November 1990)

Member of: AfDB, AsDB, Australia Group, BIS, CBSS, CCC, CE, CERN, COCOM, CSCE, EBRD, ECE, EFTA, ESA, FAO, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LORCS, MTCR, NACC, NAM (guest), NATO, NC, NEA, NIB, NSG, OECD, PCA, UN, UNAVEM II, UNCTAD,

UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNIKOM, UNMOGIP, UNOSOM, UNPROFOR, UNTSO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, ZC

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Kjeld VIBE chancery: 2720 34th Street NW, Washington DC 20008 telephone: (202) 333-6000 FAX: (202) 337-0870 consulates general: Houston, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, New York, and San Francisco consulate: Miami

US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: (vacant) embassy: Drammensveien 18, 0244 Oslo 2 mailing address: PSC 69, Box 1000, APO AE 09707 telephone: [47] (2) 44-85-50 FAX: [47] (2) 43-07-77

Flag: red with a blue cross outlined in white that extends to the edges of the flag; the vertical part of the cross is shifted to the hoist side in the style of the Dannebrog (Danish flag)

NORWAY

Economy

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Overview: Norway has a mixed economy involving a combination of free market activity and government intervention. The government controls key areas, such as the vital petroleum sector (through large-scale state enterprises) and extensively subsidizes agriculture, fishing, and areas with sparse resources. Norway also maintains an extensive welfare system that helps propel public sector expenditures to slightly more than 50% of the GDP and results in one of the highest average tax burdens in the world (54%). A small country with a high dependence on international trade, Norway is basically an exporter of raw materials and semiprocessed goods, with an abundance of small- and medium-sized firms, and is ranked among the major shipping nations. The country is richly endowed with Natural Resources - petroleum, hydropower, fish, forests, and minerals - and is highly dependent on its oil sector to keep its economy afloat. Although one of the government's main priorities is to reduce this dependency, this situation is not likely to improve for years to come. The government also hopes to reduce unemployment and strengthen and diversify the economy through tax reform and a series of expansionary budgets. The budget deficit is expected to hit a record 8% of GDP because of welfare spending and bail-outs of the banking system. Unemployment continues at record levels of over 10% - including those in job programs - because of the weakness of the economy outside the oil sector. Overall economic growth is expected to be around 2% in 1993 while inflation is likely to rise slightly to 4%. Oslo, a member of the European Free Trade Area, has applied for EC membership and continues to deregulate and harmonize with EC regulations to prepare for the European Economic Area (EEA) - which creates an EC/EFTA market with free movement of capital, goods, services, and labor - to take effect in late 1993 and its EC bid.

National product: GDP - purchasing power equivalent - $76.1 billion (1992)

National product real growth rate: 2.9% (1992)

National product per capita: $17,700 (1992)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 2.3% (1992)

Unemployment rate: 5.9% (excluding people in job-training programs) (1992)

Budget: revenues $50.6 billion; expenditures $57.0 billion, including capital expenditures of $NA (1992)

Exports: $35.3 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities:

petroleum and petroleum products:	37.8%
metals and products:	10.7%
natural gas:	7.3%
fish:	6.6%
chemicals:	6.3%
ships:	5.4%

partners:

EC:	67%
Nordic countries:	18.2%

developing countries:	7.9%
US:	5.1%
Japan:	1.6% (1992)

Imports: $26.8 billion (c.i.f., 1992)

commodities:	
machinery:	NA%
fuels and lubricants:	NA%
transportation equipment:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%
foodstuffs:	NA%
clothing:	NA%
ships:	NA%

partners:	
EC:	48.7%
Nordic countries:	26.8%
developing countries:	9.3%
US:	8.6%
Japan:	6.3% (1992)

External debt: $6.5 billion (1992 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate 7.3% (1992)
Electricity: 26,900,000 kW capacity; 111,000 million kWh produced, 25,850 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: petroleum and gas, food processing, shipbuilding, pulp and paper products, metals, chemicals, timber, mining, textiles, fishing
Agriculture: accounts for 2.6% of GDP and 5.5% of labor force; among world's top 10 fishing nations; livestock output exceeds value of crops; over half of food needs imported; fish catch of 1.76 million metric tons in 1989
Illicit drugs: increasingly used as transshipment point for Latin American cocaine to Europe and gateway for Asian heroin shipped via the CIS and Baltic states for the European market
Economic aid: donor - ODA and OOF commitments (1970-89), $4.4 billion
Currency: 1 Norwegian krone (NKr) = 100 re
Exchange rates: Norwegian kroner (NKr) per US$1 - 6.8774 (January 1993), 6.2145 (1992), 6.4829 (1991), 6.2597 (1990), 6.9045 (1989), 6.5170 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

NORWAY

Communications

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Railroads: 4,223 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; Norwegian State Railways (NSB) operates 4,219 km (2,450 km electrified and 96 km double track); 4 km other

Highways: 79,540 km total; 38,580 km paved; 40,960 km gravel, crushed stone, and earth

Inland waterways: 1,577 km along west coast; 2.4 m draft vessels maximum

Pipelines: refined products 53 km

Ports: Oslo, Bergen, Fredrikstad, Kristiansand, Stavanger, Trondheim

Merchant marine: 829 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 22,312,412 GRT/38,532,109 DWT; includes 13 passenger, 20 short-sea passenger, 106 cargo, 2 passenger-cargo, 19 refrigerated cargo, 15 container, 49 roll-on/roll-off, 23 vehicle carrier, 1 railcar carrier, 174 oil tanker, 91 chemical tanker, 82 liquefied gas, 25 combination ore/oil, 201 bulk, 8 combination bulk; Note - the government has created a captive register, the Norwegian International Ship Register (NIS), as a subset of the Norwegian register; ships on the NIS enjoy many benefits of flags of convenience and do not have to be crewed by Norwegians; the majority of ships (777) under the Norwegian flag are now registered with the NIS

Airports:

total:	103
usable:	102
with permanent-surface runways:	63
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	12
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	16

Telecommunications: high-quality domestic and international telephone, telegraph, and telex services; 2 buried coaxial cable systems; 3,102,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 46 AM, 350 private and 143 government FM, 54 (2,100 repeaters) TV; 4 coaxial submarine cables; 3 communications satellite earth stations operating in the EUTELSAT, INTELSAT (1 Atlantic Ocean), MARISAT, and domestic systems

NORWAY

Defense Forces

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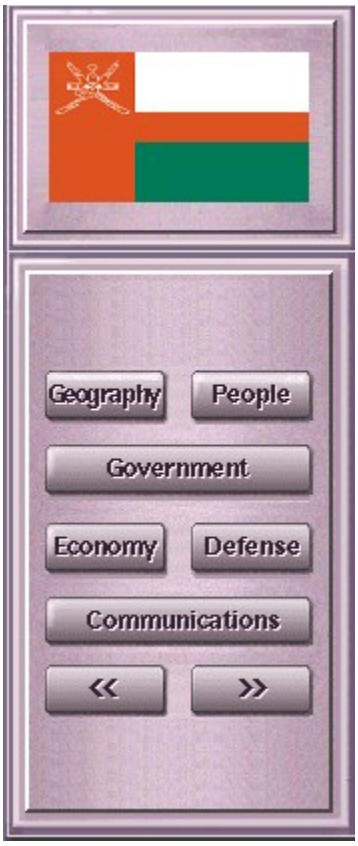
Branches: Norwegian Army, Royal Norwegian Navy, Royal Norwegian Air Force, Home Guard

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,120,744; fit for military service 934,968; reach military age (20) annually 31,903 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $3.8 billion, 3.4% of GDP (1992)

IRAQ
Al Basrah
Abadan
KUWAIT
Kuwait
IRAN
Kerman
AFGHANISTAN
Bandar-e
Bushehr
Persian
Gulf
Strait of
Hormuz
PAK.
Dhahran
Manama
BAHRAIN
QATAR
Doha
Dubayy
OMAN
Gulf of Oman
Abu
Dhabi
Riyadh
UNITED ARAB
EMIRATES
Muscat
OMAN
SAUDI
ARABIA
Duqm
Salalah
Arabian Sea
Red
Sea
Sanaa
YEMEN
0
600 Nautical Miles
Socotra


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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OMAN

Geography

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Location: Middle East, along the Arabian Sea, between Yemen and the United Arab Emirates

Area:

total area:	212,460 km2
land area:	212,460 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than Kansas

Land Boundaries:

total:	1,374 km
Saudi Arabia:	676 km
UAE:	410 km
Yemen:	288 km

Coastline: 2,092 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	24 nm
continental shelf:	to be defined
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: no defined boundary with most of UAE; Administrative Line with UAE in far north; a treaty with Yemen to settle the Omani-Yemeni boundary was ratified in December 1992

Climate: dry desert; hot, humid along coast; hot, dry interior; strong southwest summer monsoon (May to September) in far south

Terrain: vast central desert plain, rugged mountains in north and south

Natural Resources: petroleum, copper, asbestos, some marble, limestone, chromium, gypsum, natural gas

Land Use:

arable land:	less than 2%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	5%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	93%

Irrigated Land: 410 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: summer winds often raise large sandstorms and duststorms in interior; sparse natural freshwater resources

Note: strategic location with small foothold on Musandam Peninsula controlling Strait of Hormuz (17% of world's oil production transits this point going from Persian Gulf to Arabian Sea)

OMAN

People

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Population: 1,643,579 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 3.46% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 40.56 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 5.94 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 38.4 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	67.32 years
male:	65.47 years
female:	69.27 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.58 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Omani(s)
adjective:	Omani

Ethnic divisions:

Arab:	NA%
Balochi:	NA%
Zanzibari:	MA%
South Asian (Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi):	NA%

Religions:

Ibadhi Muslim:	75%
Sunni Muslim:	NA%
Shi'a Muslim:	NA%
Hindu:	NA%

Languages:

Arabic (official):	NA%
English:	NA%
Balochi:	NA%
Urdu:	NA%
Indian dialects:	NA%

Literacy:

total population:	NA%
male:	NA%
female:	NA%

Labor force: 430,000
by occupation:

agriculture:	40% (est.)

OMAN

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Sultanate of Oman
conventional short form:	Oman
local long form:	Saltanat Uman
local short form:	Uman

Digraph: MU

Type: absolute monarchy with residual UK influence

Capital: Muscat

Administrative divisions: there are no first-order administrative divisions as defined by the US Government, but there are 3 governorates (muhafazah, singular - muhafazat); Musqat, Musandam, Zufar

Independence: 1650 (expulsion of the Portuguese)

Constitution: none

Legal system: based on English common law and Islamic law; ultimate appeal to the sultan; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: National Day, 18 November

Political parties and leaders: none

Other political or pressure groups: outlawed Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman (PFLO), based in Yemen

Suffrage: none

Elections: elections scheduled for October 1992

Executive branch: sultan, Cabinet

Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly

Judicial branch: none; traditional Islamic judges and a nascent civil court system

Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: Sultan and Prime Minister QABOOS bin Sa'id Al Sa'id (since 23 July 1970)

Member of: ABEDA, AFESD, AL, AMF, ESCWA, FAO, G-77, GCC, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO (correspondent), ITU, NAM, OIC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Awadh bin Badr AL-SHANFARI chancery: 2342 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 387-1980 through 1982

US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador David DUNFORD embassy: address NA, Muscat mailing address: P. O. Box 50202 Madinat Qaboos, Muscat telephone: [968] 698-989 FAX: [968] 604-316

Flag: three horizontal bands of white (top, double width), red, and green (double width) with a broad, vertical, red band on the hoist side; the national emblem (a khanjar dagger in its sheath superimposed on two crossed swords in scabbards) in white is centered at the top of the vertical band

OMAN

Economy

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Overview: Economic performance is closely tied to the fortunes of the oil industry. Petroleum accounts for more than 85% of export earnings, about 80% of government revenues, and roughly 40% of GDP. Oman has proved oil reserves of 4 billion barrels, equivalent to about 20 years' supply at the current rate of extraction. Agriculture is carried on at a subsistence level and the general population depends on imported food.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $10.2 billion (1991)

National product real growth rate: 7.4% (1991)

National product per capita: $6,670 (1991)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 1.6% (1991)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $4.1 billion; expenditures $4.8 billion, including capital expenditures of $1 billion (1991)

Exports: $4.9 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

petroleum:	87%
reexports:	NA%
fish:	NA%
processed copper:	NA%
textiles:	NA%

partners:

UAE:	30%
Japan:	27%
South Korea:	10%
Singapore:	5%

Imports: $3.0 billion (f.o.b, 1991)

commodities:

machinery:	NA%
transportation equipment:	NA%
manufactured goods:	NA%
food:	NA%
livestock:	NA%
lubricants:	NA%

partners:

Japan:	20%
UAE:	19%
UK:	19%
US:	7%

External debt: $3.1 billion (December 1989 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 10% (1989), including petroleum sector
Electricity: 1,142,400 kW capacity; 5,100 million kWh produced, 3,200 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: crude oil production and refining, natural gas production, construction, cement, copper
Agriculture: accounts for 6% of GDP and 40% of the labor force (including fishing); less than 2% of land cultivated; largely subsistence farming (dates, limes, bananas, alfalfa, vegetables, camels, cattle); not self-sufficient in food; annual fish catch averages 100,000 metric tons
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $137 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $148 million; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $797 million
Currency: 1 Omani rial (RO) = 1,000 baiza
Exchange rates: Omani rials (RO) per US$1 - 0.3845 (fixed rate since 1986)
Fiscal year: calendar year

OMAN

Communications

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Highways: 26,000 km total; 6,000 km paved, 20,000 km motorable track

Pipelines: crude oil 1,300 km; natural gas 1,030 km

Ports: Mina' Qabus, Mina' Raysut, Mina' al Fahl

Merchant marine: 1 passenger ship (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 4,442 GRT/1,320 DWT

Airports:

total:	138
usable:	130
with permanent-surface runways:	6
with runways over 3,659 m:	1
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	9
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	74

Telecommunications: modern system consisting of open-wire, microwave, and radio communications stations; limited coaxial cable; 50,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 2 AM, 3 FM, 7 TV; satellite earth stations - 2 Indian Ocean INTELSAT, 1 ARABSAT, and 8 domestic

OMAN

Defense Forces

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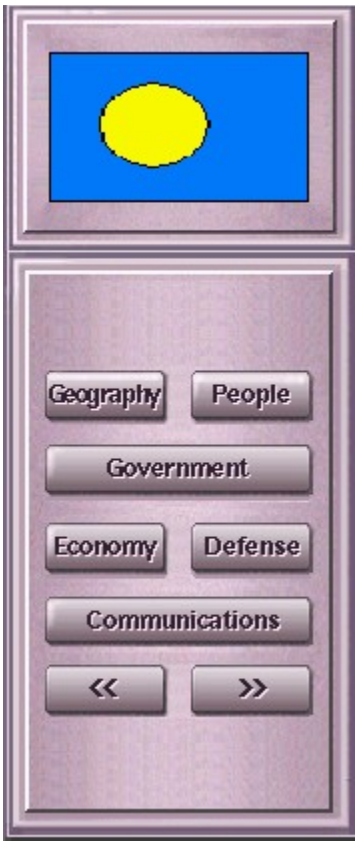
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Royal Oman Police

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 370,548; fit for military service 210,544; reach military age (14) annually 20,810 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $1.6 billion, 16% of GDP (1993 est.)

PHILIPPINES
PACIFIC ISLANDS
(U.S.)
Philippine
Sea
North
Pacific
Ocean
Kayangel
Islands
Palau
Islands
Sonsoral Islands
Koror
Merir
Pulo Anna
Tobi
PAPUA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Defense
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PACIFIC ISLANDS, TRUST TERRITORY OF THE (PALAU)

Geography

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Affiliation: UN trusteeship administered by the US

Location: in the North Pacific Ocean, 850 km southeast of the Philippines

Area:

total area:	458 km2
land area:	458 km2

comparative area: slightly more than 2.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 1,519 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	24 nm
continental shelf:	200 m or depth of exploitation
exclusive fishing zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: wet season May to November; hot and humid

Terrain: about 200 islands varying geologically from the high, mountainous main island of Babelthuap to low, coral islands usually fringed by large barrier reefs

Natural Resources: forests, minerals (especially gold), marine products, deep-seabed minerals

Land Use:

arable land:	NA%
permanent crops:	NA%
meadows and pastures:	NA%
forest and woodland:	NA%
other:	NA%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: subject to typhoons from June to December; archipelago of six island groups totaling over 200 islands in the Caroline chain

Note: includes World War II battleground of Peleliu and world-famous rock islands

PACIFIC ISLANDS, TRUST TERRITORY OF THE (PALAU)

People

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Population: 16,071 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 1.84% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 22.9 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 6.61 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 2.12 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 25.07 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	71.01 years
male:	69.14 years
female:	73.02 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.96 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Palauan(s)
adjective:	Palauan

Ethnic divisions:
Note: Palauans are a composite of Polynesian, Malayan, and Melanesian races

Religions:

Christian:	NA%
Catholics:	NA%
Seventh-Day Adventists:	NA%
Jehovah's Witnesses:	NA%
the Assembly of God:	NA%
the Liebenzell Mission:	NA%
Latter-Day Saints:	NA%

Note: One-third of the populations observes the Modekngei religion which is indigenous to Palau

Languages:

English (official in all of Palau's 16 states):	NA%
Sonsorolese (official in the state of Sonsoral):	NA%
Angaur and Japanese (in the state of Anguar):	NA%
Tobi (in the state of Tobi):	NA%
Palauan (in the other 13 states):	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1980)

total population:	92%
male:	93%

female:	91%
Labor force: NA	
by occupation:	NA

PACIFIC ISLANDS, TRUST TERRITORY OF THE (PALAU)

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
conventional short form: none

Note: may change to Republic of Palau after independence; the native form of Palau is Belau and is sometimes used incorrectly in English and other languages

Digraph: NQ
Type: UN trusteeship administered by the US Note: constitutional government signed a Compact of Free Association with the US on 10 January 1986, which was never approved in a series of UN-observed plebiscites; until the UN trusteeship is terminated with entry into force of the Compact, Palau remains under US administration as the Palau District of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; administrative authority resides in the Department of the Interior and is exercised by the Assistant Secretary for Territorial and International Affairs through the Palau Office, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, J. Victor HOBSON Jr., Director (since 16 December 1990)
Capital: Koror Note: a new capital is being built about 20 km northeast in eastern Babelthuap
Administrative divisions: there are no first-order administrative divisions as defined by the US Government, but there are 16 states: Aimeliik, Airai, Angaur, Kayangel, Koror, Melekeok, Ngaraard, Ngardmau, Ngaremlengui, Ngatpang, Ngchesar, Ngerchelong, Ngiwal, Peleliu, Sonsorol, Tobi
Independence: the last polity remaining under the US-administered UN trusteeship following the departure of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas from the trusteeship; administered by the Office of Territorial and International Affairs, US Department of Interior
Constitution: 1 January 1981
Legal system: based on Trust Territory laws, acts of the legislature, municipal, common, and customary laws
National holiday: Constitution Day, 9 July (1979)
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: President: last held on 4 November 1992 (next to be held NA November 1996); results - Kuniwo NAKAMURA 50.7%, Johnson TORIBIONG 49.3% Senate: last held 4 November 1992 (next to be held NA November 1996); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (14 total); number of seats by party NA House of Delegates: last held 4 November 1992 (next to be held NA November 1996); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (16 total); number of seats by party NA
Executive branch: national president, national vice president
Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament (Olbiil Era Kelulau or OEK) consists of an upper house or Senate and a lower house or House of Delegates
Judicial branch: Supreme Court, National Court, Court of Common Pleas
Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: President Kuniwo NAKAMURA (since 1 January

1993), Vice-President Tommy E. REMENGESAU Jr. (since 1 January 1993)
Member of: ESCAP (associate), SPC, SPF (observer)
Diplomatic representation in US: administrative officer: Charles UONG, address: Palau Liaison Office, 444 North Capitol St., N.W., Suite 308, Washington, DC 20001
US diplomatic representation: director: US Liaison Officer Lloyd W. MOSS liaison office: US Liaison Office at Top Side, Neeriyas, Koror mailing address: P.O. Box 6028, Koror, PW 96940 telephone: (680) 488-2920; (680) 488-2911
Flag: light blue with a large yellow disk (representing the moon) shifted slightly to the hoist side

PACIFIC ISLANDS, TRUST TERRITORY OF THE (PALAU)

Economy

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Overview: The economy consists primarily of subsistence agriculture and fishing. Tourism provides some foreign exchange, although the remote location of Palau and a shortage of suitable facilities has hindered development. The government is the major employer of the work force, relying heavily on financial assistance from the US.

National product: GDP - purchasing power equivalent - $31.6 million (1986) Note: GDP numbers reflect US spending

National product real growth rate: NA%

National product per capita: $2,260 (1986)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): NA%

Unemployment rate: 20% (1986)

Budget: revenues $6.0 million; expenditures $NA, including capital expenditures of $NA (1986)

Exports: $0.5 million (f.o.b., 1986)

commodities:	NA
partners:	
US:	NA%
Japan:	NA%

Imports: $27.2 million (c.i.f., 1986)

commodities:	NA
partners:	
US:	NA%

External debt: about $100 million (1989)

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity: 16,000 kW capacity; 22 million kWh produced, 1,540 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries: tourism, craft items (shell, wood, pearl), some commercial fishing and agriculture

Agriculture: subsistence-level production of coconut, copra, cassava, sweet potatoes

Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $2,560 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $92 million

Currency: US currency is used

Fiscal year: 1 October - 30 September

PACIFIC ISLANDS, TRUST TERRITORY OF THE (PALAU)

Communications

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Highways: 22.3 km paved, some stone-, coral-, or laterite-surfaced roads (1991)

Ports: Koror

Airports:

total:	3
usable:	3
with permanent-surface runways:	1
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	0
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	3

Telecommunications: broadcast stations - 1 AM, 1 FM, 2 TV; 1 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT earth station

PACIFIC ISLANDS, TRUST TERRITORY OF THE (PALAU)

Defense Forces

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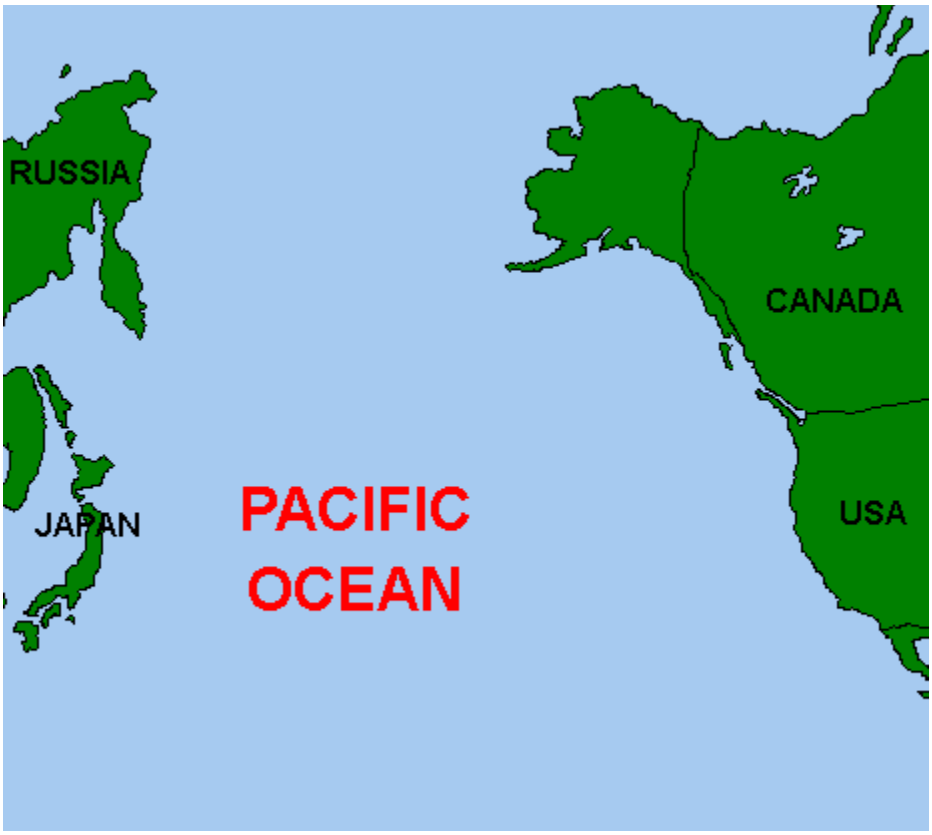
Note: defense is the responsibility of the US and that will not change when the UN trusteeship terminates if the Compact of Free Association with the US goes into effect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PACIFIC OCEAN

Geography

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Location: body of water between the Western Hemisphere and Asia/Australia

Area:

total area: 165.384 million km2

comparative area:about 18 times the size of the US; the largest ocean (followed by the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, and the Arctic Ocean); covers about one-third of the global surface; larger than the total land area of the world

Note: includes Arafura Sea, Banda Sea, Bellingshausen Sea, Bering Sea, Bering Strait, Coral Sea, East China Sea, Gulf of Alaska, Makassar Strait, Philippine Sea, Ross Sea, Sea of Japan, Sea of Okhotsk, South China Sea, Tasman Sea, and other tributary water bodies

Coastline: 135,663 km

International Disputes: some maritime disputes (see littoral states)

Climate: the western Pacific is monsoonal - a rainy season occurs during the summer months, when moisture-laden winds blow from the ocean over the land, and a dry season during the winter months, when dry winds blow from the Asian land mass back to the ocean

Terrain: surface currents in the northern Pacific are dominated by a clockwise, warm-water gyre (broad circular system of currents) and in the southern Pacific by a counterclockwise, cool-water gyre; in the northern Pacific sea ice forms in the Bering Sea and Sea of Okhotsk in winter; in the southern Pacific sea ice from Antarctica reaches its northernmost extent in October; the ocean floor in the eastern Pacific is dominated by the East Pacific Rise, while the western Pacific is dissected by deep trenches, including the world's deepest, the 10,924 meter Marianas Trench

Natural Resources: oil and gas fields, polymetallic nodules, sand and gravel aggregates, placer deposits, fish

Environment: endangered marine species include the dugong, sea lion, sea otter, seals, turtles, and whales; oil pollution in Philippine Sea and South China Sea; dotted with low coral islands and rugged volcanic islands in the southwestern Pacific Ocean; subject to tropical cyclones (typhoons) in southeast and east Asia from May to December (most frequent from July to October); tropical cyclones (hurricanes) may form south of Mexico and strike Central America and Mexico from June to October (most common in August and September); southern shipping lanes subject to icebergs from Antarctica; occasional El Nino phenomenon occurs off the coast of Peru when the trade winds slacken and the warm Equatorial Countercurrent moves south, killing the plankton that is the primary food source for anchovies; consequently, the anchovies move to better feeding grounds, causing resident marine birds to starve by the thousands because of their lost food source

Note: the major choke points are the Bering Strait, Panama Canal, Luzon Strait, and the Singapore Strait; the Equator divides the Pacific Ocean into the North Pacific Ocean and the South Pacific Ocean; ships subject to superstructure icing in extreme north from October to May and in extreme south from May to October; persistent fog in the northern Pacific from June to December is a hazard to shipping; surrounded by a zone of violent volcanic and earthquake activity sometimes referred to as

the Pacific Ring of Fire

PACIFIC OCEAN

Government

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PACIFIC OCEAN

People

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Note: There is no information available for this topic.

PACIFIC OCEAN

Defense Forces

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Note: There is no information available for this topic.

PACIFIC OCEAN

Economy

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Overview: The Pacific Ocean is a major contributor to the world economy and particularly to those nations its waters directly touch. It provides low-cost sea transportation between East and West, extensive fishing grounds, offshore oil and gas fields, minerals, and sand and gravel for the construction industry. In 1985 over half (54%) of the world's total fish catch came from the Pacific Ocean, which is the only ocean where the fish catch has increased every year since 1978. Exploitation of offshore oil and gas reserves is playing an ever-increasing role in the energy supplies of Australia, New Zealand, China, US, and Peru. The high cost of recovering offshore oil and gas, combined with the wide swings in world prices for oil since 1985, has slowed but not stopped new drillings.

Industries: fishing, oil and gas production

PACIFIC OCEAN

Communications

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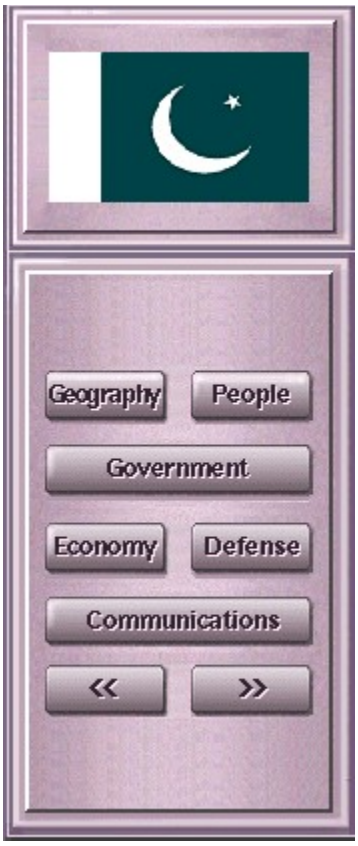
Ports: Bangkok (Thailand), Hong Kong, Los Angeles (US), Manila (Philippines), Pusan (South Korea), San Francisco (US), Seattle (US), Shanghai (China), Singapore, Sydney (Australia), Vladivostok (Russia), Wellington (NZ), Yokohama (Japan)

Telecommunications: several submarine cables with network nodal points on Guam and Hawaii

Tashkent
Alma-Ata
Tehran
COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES
KUWAIT
AFGHANISTAN
Islamabad
QATAR
IRAN
Kabul
OMAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
SAUDI ARABIA
Gwadar
New Delhi
NEPAL
Kathmandu
Karachi
Agra
BHUT
Thimi
Arabian
INDIA
BANGLADESH
Calcutta
Dhaka
Bombay
Sea
Hyderabad
0
500
Madras
Bay of
Calicut


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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PAKISTAN

Geography

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Location: South Asia, along the Arabian Sea, between India and Afghanistan

Area:

total area:	803,940 km2
land area:	778,720 km2

comparative area: slightly less than twice the size of California

Land Boundaries:

total:	6,774 km
Afghanistan:	2,430 km
China:	523 km
India:	2,912 km
Iran:	909 km

Coastline: 1,046 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	24 nm
continental shelf:	200 nm or the edge of continental margin
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: status of Kashmir with India; border question with Afghanistan (Durand Line); water-sharing problems (Wular Barrage) over the Indus with upstream riparian India

Climate: mostly hot, dry desert; temperate in northwest; arctic in north

Terrain: flat Indus plain in east; mountains in north and northwest; Balochistan plateau in west

Natural Resources: land, extensive natural gas reserves, limited petroleum, poor quality coal, iron ore, copper, salt, limestone

Land Use:

arable land:	26%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	6%
forest and woodland:	4%
other:	64%

Irrigated Land: 162,200 km2 (1989)

Environment: frequent earthquakes, occasionally severe especially in north and west; flooding along the Indus after heavy rains (July and August); deforestation; soil erosion; desertification; water logging

Note: controls Khyber Pass and Bolan Pass, traditional invasion routes between Central Asia and the Indian Subcontinent

PAKISTAN

People

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Population: 125,213,732 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.87% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 42.59 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 12.6 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -1.28 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 103.6 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	57.11 years
male:	56.54 years
female:	57.72 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.5 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Pakistani(s)
adjective:	Pakistani

Ethnic divisions:

Punjabi:	NA%
Sindhi:	NA%
Pashtun (Pathan):	NA%
Baloch:	NA%
Muhajir (immigrants from India and their descendents):	NA%

Religions:

Muslim:	97%
Sunni:	77%
Shi'a:	20%
Christian, Hindu and other:	3%

Languages:

Urdu (official):	NA%

Note: English (official; lingua franca of Pakistani elite and most government ministries, but official policies are promoting its gradualreplacement by Urdu)Punjabi 64%Sindhi 12%Pashtu 8%Urdu 7%Balochi: NA%and other 9%
Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	35%
male:	47%
female:	21%

Labor force: 28.9 million
by occupation:

agriculture:	54%

mining and manufacturing:	13%
services:	33%

extensive export of labor (1987 est.)

PAKISTAN

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Islamic Republic of Pakistan
conventional short form:	Pakistan
former:	West Pakistan

Digraph: PK

Type: republic

Capital: Islamabad

Administrative divisions: 4 provinces, 1 territory*, and 1 capital territory**; Balochistan, Federally Administered Tribal Areas*, Islamabad Capital Territory**, North-West Frontier, Punjab, Sindh Note: the Pakistani-administered portion of the disputed Jammu and Kashmir region includes Azad Kashmir and the Northern Areas

Independence: 14 August 1947 (from UK)

Constitution: 10 April 1973, suspended 5 July 1977, restored with amendments, 30 December 1985

Legal system: based on English common law with provisions to accommodate Pakistan's stature as an Islamic state; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Pakistan Day, 23 March (1956) (proclamation of the republic)

Political parties and leaders: government: Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N), Mian Nawaz SHARIF; Jamhoori Watan Party (JWP), Mohammad Akbar Khan BUGTI; Jamiat Ulema-i-Islam (JUI), Fazl-ur-REHMAN and Sami-ul-HAQ; Awami National Party (ANP), Khan Abdul WALI KHAN; Jamiat Ulema-i-Pakistan-Niazi, Maulana Abdul Sattar Khan NIAZI; Pakhtun Khwa Milli Awami Party (PKMAP), Mahmood Khan ACHAKZAI opposition: Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP), Benazir BHUTTO and Nusrat BHUTTO; Pakistan Muslim League-Chattha (PML-C), Hamid Nasir CHATTHA; Jamaat-i-Islami (JI), Qazi Hussain AHMED; National People's Party (NPP), Ghulam Mustapha JATOI (formerly the PNP); Tehrik-i-Istiqlal (TI), Air Marshal (Ret.) Mohammad ASGHAR KHAN; Tehrik-i-Nifaz-i-Fiqah-i-Jafaria (TNFJ), Agha Hamid Ali MUSAVI; Jamiat Ulema-i-Pakistan-Noorani (JUP-Noorani), Maulana Shah Ahmed NOORANI; Mohajir Quami Mahaz-Haqiqi (MQM-H), Afaq AHMED

Other political or pressure groups: military remains important political force; ulema (clergy), landowners, industrialists, and small merchants also influential

Suffrage: 21 years of age; universal

Elections: President: last held on 12 December 1988 (next to be held by NA November 1993); results - Ghulam ISHAQ KHAN was elected by Parliament and the four provincial assemblies Senate: last held March 1991 (next to be held NA March 1994); seats - (87 total) PML 52, Tribal Area Representatives (nonparty) 8, PPP 5, ANP 5, JWP 4, MQM 3, PNP 2 (name later chaged to NPP), JI 2, JUP 2, JUI 2, PKMAP 1, independent 1 National Assembly: last held on 24 October 1990 (next to be held by October 1995); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (217 total) number of seats by party NA; Note - President GHULAM ISHAQ Khan dismissed the National Assembly on 18 April 1993; it was reestablished, however, on 26 May 1993 by the Supreme Court, which ruled the dismissal

order unconstitutional
Executive branch: president, prime minister, Cabinet
Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament (Majlis-e-Shoora) consists of an upper house or Senate and a lower house or National Assembly
Judicial branch: Supreme Court, Federal Islamic (Shari'at) Court
Leaders: Chief of State: President Ghulam ISHAQ KHAN (since 13 December 1988) Head of Government: Prime Minister Mian Nawaz SHARIF (since 6 November 1990); Note - President GHULAM ISHAQ Khan dismissed Prime Minister SHARIF on 18 April 1993, but he was reinstated by the Supreme Court on 26 May 1993
Member of: AsDB, C, CCC, CP, ECO, ESCAP, FAO, G-19, G-24, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO, ITU, LORCS, MINURSO, NAM, OAS (observer), OIC, PCA, SAARC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIKOM, UNOSOM, UNTAC, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: (vacant) chancery: 2315 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 939-6200 consulate general: New York
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador John MONJO embassy: Diplomatic Enclave, Ramna 5, Islamabad mailing address: P. O. Box 1048, PSC 1212, Box 2000, Islamabad or APO AE 09812-2000 telephone: [92] (51) 826161 through 79 FAX: [92] (51) 822004 consulates general: Karachi, Lahore consulate: Peshawar
Flag: green with a vertical white band (symbolizing the role of religious minorities) on the hoist side; a large white crescent and star are centered in the green field; the crescent, star, and color green are traditional symbols of Islam

PAKISTAN

Economy

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Overview: Pakistan is a poor Third World country faced with the usual problems of rapidly increasing population, sizable government deficits, and heavy dependence on foreign aid. In addition, the economy must support a large military establishment. A real economic growth rate averaging 5-6% in recent years has helped the country to cope with these problems. Almost all agriculture and small-scale industry is in private hands. In 1990, Pakistan embarked on a sweeping economic liberalization program to boost foreign and domestic private investment and lower foreign aid dependence. The SHARIF government denationalized several state-owned firms and attracted some foreign investment. Pakistan likely will have difficulty raising living standards because of its rapidly expanding population. At the current rate of growth, population would double in 25 years.

National product: GNP - exchange rate conversion - $48.3 billion (FY92 est.)

National product real growth rate: 6.4% (FY92 est.)

National product per capita: $410 (FY92 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 12.7% (FY91)

Unemployment rate: 10% (FY91 est.)

Budget: revenues $9.4 billion; expenditures $10.9 billion, including capital expenditures of $3.1 billion (FY93 est.)

Exports: $6.8 billion (f.o.b., FY92)

commodities:	
cotton:	NA%
textiles:	NA%
clothing:	NA%
rice:	NA%
partners:	
EC:	35%
US:	11%
Japan:	8% (FY91)

Imports: $9.1 billion (f.o.b., FY92)

commodities:	
petroleum:	NA%
petroleum products:	NA%
machinery:	NA%
transportation:	NA%
equipment:	NA%
vegetable oils:	NA%
animal fats:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%
partners:	
EC:	29%

Japan:	13%
US:	12% (FY91)

External debt: $16.5 billion (1992 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate 5.7% (FY91); accounts for almost 20% of GNP
Electricity: 10,000,000 kW capacity; 43,000 million kWh produced, 350 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: textiles, food processing, beverages, construction materials, clothing, paper products, shrimp
Agriculture: 25% of GNP, over 50% of labor force; world's largest contiguous irrigation system; major crops - cotton, wheat, rice, sugarcane, fruits, vegetables; livestock products - milk, beef, mutton, eggs; self-sufficient in food grain
Illicit drugs: illicit producer of opium and hashish for the international drug trade; government eradication efforts on poppy cultivation of limited success; largest producer of Southwest Asian heroin
Economic aid: (including Bangladesh prior to 1972) US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $4.5 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1980-89), $9.1 billion; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $2.3 billion; Communist countries (1970-89), $3.2 billion
Currency: 1 Pakistani rupee (PRe) = 100 paisa
Exchange rates: Pakistani rupees (PRs) per US$1 - 25.904 (January 1993), 25.083 (1992), 23.801 (1991), 21.707 (1990), 20.541 (1989), 18.003 (1988)
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

PAKISTAN

Communications

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Railroads: 8,773 km total; 7,718 km broad gauge, 445 km 1-meter gauge, and 610 km less than 1-meter gauge; 1,037 km broad-gauge double track; 286 km electrified; all government owned (1985)

Highways: 101,315 km total (1987); 40,155 km paved, 23,000 km gravel, 29,000 km improved earth, and 9,160 km unimproved earth or sand tracks (1985)

Pipelines: crude oil 250 km; natural gas 4,044 km; petroleum products 885 km (1987)

Ports: Gwadar, Karachi, Port Muhammad bin Qasim

Merchant marine: 29 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 350,916 GRT/530,855 DWT; includes 3 passenger-cargo, 24 cargo, 1 oil tanker, 1 bulk

Airports:

total:	111
usable:	104
with permanent-surface runways:	75
with runways over 3,659 m:	1
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	31
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	42

Telecommunications: the domestic telephone system is poor, adequate only for government and business use; about 7 telephones per 1,000 persons; the system for international traffic is better and employs both microwave radio relay and satellites; satellite ground stations - 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT and 2 Indian Ocean INTELSAT; broadcast stations - 19 AM, 8 FM, 29 TV

PAKISTAN

Defense Forces

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Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Civil Armed Forces, National Guard

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 28,657,084; fit for military service 17,585,542; reach military age (17) annually 1,337,352 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $3.2 billion, 6% of GNP (FY91/92)

PALMYRA ATOLL (U.S.)

North Pacific Ocean

Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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PALMYRA ATOLL

Geography

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Affiliation: territory of the US

Location: in the North Pacific Ocean, 1,600 km south-southwest of Honolulu, almost halfway between Hawaii and American Samoa

Area:

total area:	11.9 km2
land area:	11.9 km2

comparative area: about 20 times the size of The Mall in Washington, DC

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 14.5 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	12 nm
continental shelf:	200 m (depth)
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: equatorial, hot, and very rainy

Terrain: low, with maximum elevations of about 2 meters

Natural Resources: none

Land Use:

arable land:	0%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	100%
other:	0%

Irrigated Land: 0 km2

Environment: about 50 islets covered with dense vegetation, coconut trees, and balsa-like trees up to 30 meters tall

PALMYRA ATOLL

People

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Population: uninhabited

PALMYRA ATOLL

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	none
conventional short form:	Palmyra Atoll

Digraph: LQ

Type: unincorporated territory of the US; privately owned, but administered by the Office of Territorial and International Affairs, US Department of the Interior

Capital: none; administered from Washington, DC

PALMYRA ATOLL

Economy

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Overview: no economic activity

PALMYRA ATOLL

Communications

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Ports: the main harbor is West Lagoon, which is entered by a channel on the southwest side of the atoll; both the channel and harbor will accommodate vessels drawing 4 meters of water; much of the road and many causeways built during the war are unserviceable and overgrown

Airports:

total:	1
usable:	1
with permanent-surface runways:	1
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	0
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	1

PALMYRA ATOLL

Defense Forces

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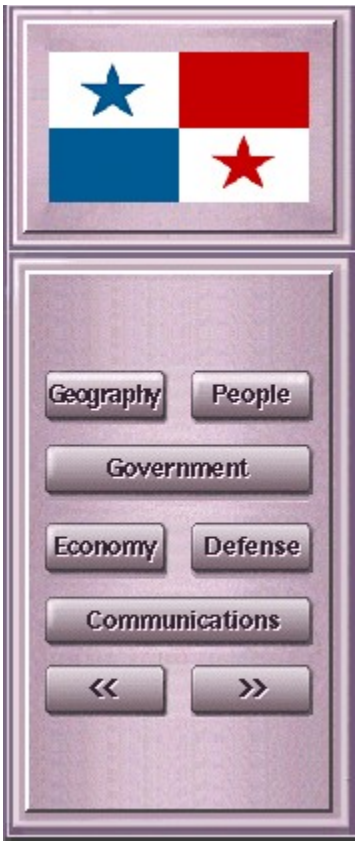
Note: defense is the responsibility of the US

HAITI
CAYMAN ISLANDS
George Town
JAMAICA
Kingston
HONDURAS
NICARAGUA
Caribbean Sea
Managua
Lago de Nicaragua
PANAMA
COSTA RICA
San Jose
Panama Canal
Colon
Panama
Gulf of Panama
Santiago
Chitre
Pacific Ocean
COLOMBIA


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
<<
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PANAMA

Geography

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Location: extreme southern Central America, between Colombia and Costa Rica

Area:

total area:	78,200 km2
land area:	75,990 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than South Carolina

Land Boundaries:

total:	555 km
Colombia:	225 km
Costa Rica:	330 km

Coastline: 2,490 km

Maritime Claims:

territorial sea:	200 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical; hot, humid, cloudy; prolonged rainy season (May to January), short dry season (January to May)

Terrain: interior mostly steep, rugged mountains and dissected, upland plains; coastal areas largely plains and rolling hills

Natural Resources: copper, mahogany forests, shrimp

Land Use:

arable land:	6%
permanent crops:	2%
meadows and pastures:	15%
forest and woodland:	54%
other:	23%

Irrigated Land: 320 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: dense tropical forest in east and northwest

Note: strategic location on eastern end of isthmus forming land bridge connecting North and South America; controls Panama Canal that links North Atlantic Ocean via Caribbean Sea with North Pacific Ocean

PANAMA

People

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Population: 2,579,047 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 1.98% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 25.08 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 4.94 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -0.38 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 17.2 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	74.56 years
male:	71.99 years
female:	77.27 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.9 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Panamanian(s)
adjective:	Panamanian

Ethnic divisions:

mestizo (mixed Indian and European ancestry):	70%
West Indian:	14%
white:	10%
Indian:	6%

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	85%
Protestant:	15%

Languages:

Spanish (official):	NA%
English:	14%

Note: many Panamanians bilingual
Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	88%
male:	88%
female:	88%

Labor force: 921,000 (1992 est.)
by occupation:

government and community services:	31.8%
agriculture, hunting, and fishing:	26.8%
commerce, restaurants, and hotels:	16.4%
manufacturing and mining:	9.4%
construction:	3.2%

transportation and communications: 6.2%
finance, insurance, and real estate: 4.3%

Note: shortage of skilled labor, but an oversupply of unskilled labor

PANAMA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Panama
conventional short form:	Panama
local long form:	Republica de Panama
local short form:	Panama

Digraph: PM

Type: centralized republic

Capital: Panama

Administrative divisions: 9 provinces (provincias, singular - provincia) and 1 territory* (comarca); Bocas del Toro, Chiriqui, Cocle, Colon, Darien, Herrera, Los Santos, Panama, San Blas*, Veraguas

Independence: 3 November 1903 (from Colombia; became independent from Spain 28 November 1821)

Constitution: 11 October 1972; major reforms adopted April 1983

Legal system: based on civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court of Justice; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Independence Day, 3 November (1903)

Political parties and leaders: government alliance: Nationalist Republican Liberal Movement (MOLIRENA), Alfredo RAMIREZ; Authentic Liberal Party (PLA), Arnulfo ESCALONA; Arnulfista Party (PA), Mireya MOSCOSO DE GRUBER other parties: Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Ricardo ARIAS Calderon; Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD), Gerardo GONZALEZ; Agrarian Labor Party (PALA), Nestor Tomas GUERRA; Liberal Party (PL), Roberto ALEMAN Zubieta; Doctrinaire Panamenista Party (PPD), Jose Salvador MUNOZ; Papa Egoro Movement, Ruben BLADES; Renovacion Civilista, Manuel BURGOS; Civic Renewal Party (PRC), Tomas HERRERA; National Integration Movement (MINA), Arrigo GUARDIA; National Unity Mission Party (MUN), Jose Manuel PAREDES; Independent Democratic Union Party (UDI), leader NA; Popular Nationalist Party (PNP), leader NA

Other political or pressure groups: National Council of Organized Workers (CONATO); National Council of Private Enterprise (CONEP); Panamanian Association of Business Executives (APEDE); National Civic Crusade; National Committee for the Right to Life; Chamber of Commerce; Panamanian Industrialists Society (SIP); Workers Confederation of the Republic of Panama (CTRP)

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal and compulsory

Elections: President: last held on 7 May 1989, annulled but later upheld (next to be held May 1994); results - anti-NORIEGA coalition believed to have won about 75% of the total votes cast Legislative Assembly: last held on 27 January 1991 (next to be held NA May 1994); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (67 total) progovernment parties: PDC 28, MOLIRENA 15, PA 8, PLA 4 opposition parties: PRD 10, PALA 1, PL 1; Note - the PDC went into opposition after President Guillermo ENDARA ousted the PDC from the coalition government in April 1991

Executive branch: president, two vice presidents, Cabinet

Legislative branch: unicameral Legislative Assembly (Asamblea Legislativa)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court of Justice (Corte Suprema de Justicia), 5 superior courts, 3 courts of appeal
Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: President Guillermo ENDARA (since 20 December 1989, elected 7 May 1989); First Vice President Guillermo FORD Boyd (since 24 December 1992); Second Vice President (vacant)
Member of: AG (associate), CG, ECLAC, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ITU, LAES, LAIA (observer), LORCS, NAM, OAS, OPANAL, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Jaime FORD chancery: 2862 McGill Terrace NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 483-1407; Note: the status of the consulates general and consulates has not yet been determined
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Deane R. HINTON embassy: Avenida Balboa and Calle 38, Apartado 6959, Panama City 5 mailing address: Box E, APO AA 34002 telephone: (507) 27-1777 FAX: (507) 27-1713
Flag: divided into four, equal rectangles; the top quadrants are white with a blue five-pointed star in the center (hoist side) and plain red, the bottom quadrants are plain blue (hoist side) and white with a red five-pointed star in the center

PANAMA

Economy

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Overview: GDP expanded by roughly 8% in 1992, following growth of 9.3% in 1991. The economy thus continues to recover from the crisis that preceded the ouster of Manuel NORIEGA, even though the government's structural adjustment program has been hampered by a lack of popular support and a passive administration. Public investment has been limited as the administration has kept the fiscal deficit below 3% of GDP. Unemployment and economic reform are the two major issues the government must face in 1993-94.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $6 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: 8% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $2,400 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 1.8% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: 15% (1992 est.)

Budget: revenues $1.8 billion; expenditures $1.9 billion, including capital expenditures of $200 million (1992 est.)

Exports: $486 million (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities:	
bananas:	43%
shrimp:	11%
sugar:	4%
clothing:	5%
coffee:	2%
partners:	
US:	38%
Central America and Caribbean:	NA%
EC (1992 est.):	NA%

Imports: $2.0 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities:	
capital goods:	21%
crude oil:	11%
foodstuffs:	9%
consumer goods:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%
partners:	
US:	36%
Japan:	NA%
EC:	NA%
Central America and Caribbean:	NA%
Mexico:	NA%
Venezuela (1992 est.):	NA%

External debt: $5.2 billion (year-end 1992 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate 7.6% (1992 est.); accounts for about 9% of GDP
Electricity: 1,584,000 kW capacity; 4,360 billion kWh produced, 1,720 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: manufacturing and construction activities, petroleum refining, brewing, cement and other construction material, sugar milling
Agriculture: accounts for 10.5% of GDP (1992 est.), 27% of labor force (1992); crops - bananas, rice, corn, coffee, sugarcane; livestock; fishing; importer of food grain, vegetables
Illicit drugs: major cocaine transshipment point and drug money laundering center
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $516 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $582 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $4 million
Currency: 1 balboa (B) = 100 centesimos
Exchange rates: balboas (B) per US$1 - 1.000 (fixed rate)
Fiscal year: calendar year

PANAMA

Communications

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Railroads: 238 km total; 78 km 1.524-meter gauge, 160 km 0.914-meter gauge

Highways: 8,530 km total; 2,745 km paved, 3,270 km gravel or crushed stone, 2,515 km improved and unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 800 km navigable by shallow draft vessels; 82 km Panama Canal

Pipelines: crude oil 130 km

Ports: Cristobal, Balboa, Bahia Las Minas

Merchant marine: 3,244 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 51,353,963 GRT/82,138,537 DWT; includes 22 passenger, 26 short-sea passenger, 3 passenger-cargo, 1,091 cargo, 246 refrigerated cargo, 196 container, 63 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 121 vehicle carrier, 9 livestock carrier, 5 multifunction large-load carrier, 403 oil tanker, 180 chemical tanker, 26 combination ore/oil, 121 liquefied gas, 9 specialized tanker, 688 bulk, 34 combination bulk, 1 barge carrier; Note - all but 5 are foreign owned and operated; the top 4 foreign owners are Japan 36%, Greece 8%, Hong Kong 8%, and Taiwan 5%; (China owns at least 131 ships, Vietnam 3, Croatia 3, Cuba 4, Cyprus 6, and Russia 16)

Airports:

total:	112
usable:	104
with permanent-surface runways:	39
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	2
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	15

Telecommunications: domestic and international facilities well developed; connection into Central American Microwave System; 220,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 91 AM, no FM, 23 TV; 1 coaxial submarine cable; satellite ground stations - 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT

PANAMA

Defense Forces

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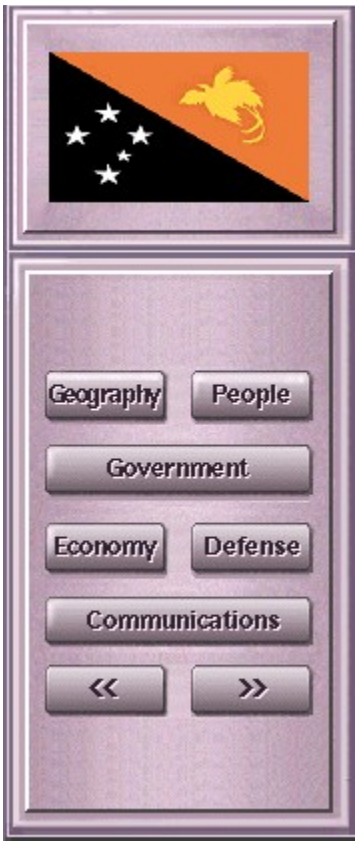
Branches: the Panamanian Defense Forces (PDF) ceased to exist as a military institution shortly after the United States invaded Panama on 20 December 1989; President ENDARA has restructured the forces, under the new name of Panamanian Public Forces (PPF) and worked to assert civilian control over them; the PPF is divided into the National Police, Maritime Service, and National Air Service; the Judicial Technical Police serve under the Attorney General; the Council of Public Security and National Defense under Menalco SOLIS in the Office of the President is analogous to the US National Security Council; the Institutional Protection Service under Carlos BARES is attached to the presidency

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 671,059; fit for military service 461,471 (1993 est.); no conscription

Defense expenditures: expenditures for the Panamanian Public Forces for internal security amounted to $104.7 million, 1.7% of GDP (1993 est.)

Pacific Ocean
PAPUA
NEW GUINEA
New Ireland
Wewak
Bougainville
SOLOMON
ISLANDS
Honiara
New
Britain
Arafura Sea
Port
Moresby
Darwin
Coral Sea
Great
Barrier
Reef
Cairns
AUSTRALIA
New
Caledonia
Rockhampton


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Geography

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Location: Southeast Asia, just north of Australia, between Indonesia and the Solomon Islands

Area:

total area:	461,690 km2
land area:	451,710 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than California

Land Boundaries:

total:	820 km
Indonesia:	820 km

Coastline: 5,152 km

Maritime Claims:

measured from claimed archipelagic baselines

continental shelf:	200 m depth or to depth of exploitation
exclusive fishing zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical; northwest monsoon (December to March), southeast monsoon (May to October); slight seasonal temperature variation

Terrain: mostly mountains with coastal lowlands and rolling foothills

Natural Resources: gold, copper, silver, natural gas, timber, oil potential

Land Use:

arable land:	0%
permanent crops:	1%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	71%
other:	28%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: one of world's largest swamps along southwest coast; some active volcanos; frequent earthquakes

Note: shares island of New Guinea with Indonesia

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

People

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Population: 4,100,714 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.32% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 33.77 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 10.57 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 64.9 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	56.02 years
male:	55.19 years
female:	56.88 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 4.75 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Papua New Guinean(s)
adjective:	Papua New Guinean

Ethnic divisions:

Melanesian:	NA%
Papuan:	NA%
Negrito:	NA%
Micronesian:	NA%
Polynesian:	NA%

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	22%
Lutheran:	16%
Presbyterian/Methodist/London Missionary Society:	8%
Anglican:	5%
Evangelical Alliance:	4%
Seventh-Day Adventist:	1%
other Protestant sects:	10%

indigenous beliefs 34%
Languages:
Note: English spoken by 1-2%, pidgin English widespread, Motu spoken in Papua region, 715 indigenous languages

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	52%
male:	65%
female:	38%

Labor force: NA

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: Independent State of Papua New Guinea
conventional short form: Papua New Guinea

Digraph: PP

Type: parliamentary democracy

Capital: Port Moresby

Administrative divisions: 20 provinces; Central, Chimbu, Eastern Highlands, East New Britain, East Sepik, Enga, Gulf, Madang, Manus, Milne Bay, Morobe, National Capital, New Ireland, Northern, North Solomons, Sandaun, Southern Highlands, Western, Western Highlands, West New Britain

Independence: 16 September 1975 (from UN trusteeship under Australian administration)

Constitution: 16 September 1975

Legal system: based on English common law

National holiday: Independence Day, 16 September (1975)

Political parties and leaders: Papua New Guinea United Party (Pangu Party), Jack GENIA; People's Democratic Movement (PDM), Paias WINGTI; People's Action Party (PAP), Akoka DOI; People's Progress Party (PPP), Sir Julius CHAN; United Party (UP), Paul TORATO; Papua Party (PP), Galeva KWARARA; National Party (NP), Paul PORA; Melanesian Alliance (MA), Fr. John MOMIS

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: National Parliament: last held 13-26 June 1992 (next to be held NA 1997); results - percent by party NA; seats - (109 total) Pangu Party 24, PDM 17, PPP 10, PAP 10, independents 30, others 18 (association with political parties is fluid)

Executive branch: British monarch, governor general, prime minister, deputy prime minister, National Executive Council (cabinet)

Legislative branch: unicameral National Parliament (sometimes referred to as the House of Assembly)

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Leaders: Chief of State: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General Wiwa KOROWI (since NA November 1991) Head of Government: Prime Minister Paias WINGTI (since 17 July 1992)

Member of: ACP, AsDB, ASEAN (observer), C, CP, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO, ITU, LORCS, NAM, SPARTECA, SPC, SPF, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Margaret TAYLOR chancery: 3rd floor, 1615 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20009 telephone: (202) 745-3680

US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Robert W. FARRAND embassy: Armit Street, Port Moresby mailing address: P. O. Box 1492, Port Moresby, or APO AE 96553 telephone: [675] 211-455 or 594, 654 FAX: [675] 213-423

Flag: divided diagonally from upper hoist-side corner; the upper triangle is red with a soaring yellow

bird of paradise centered; the lower triangle is black with five white five-pointed stars of the Southern Cross constellation centered

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Economy

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Overview: Papua New Guinea is richly endowed with Natural Resources, but exploitation has been hampered by the rugged terrain and the high cost of developing an infrastructure. Agriculture provides a subsistence livelihood for 85% of the population. Mining of numerous deposits, including copper and gold, accounts for about 60% of export earnings. Budgetary support from Australia and development aid under World Bank auspices have helped sustain the economy. Robust growth in 1991-92 was led by the mining sector; the opening of a large new gold mine helped the advance.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $3.4 billion (1992)

National product real growth rate: 8.5% (1992)

National product per capita: $850 (1992)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 4.5% (1992-93)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $1.33 billion; expenditures $1.49 billion, including capital expenditures of $NA (1993 est.)

Exports: $1.3 billion (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

gold:	NA%
copper ore:	NA%
coffee:	NA%
logs:	NA%
palm oil:	NA%
cocoa:	NA%
lobster:	NA%

partners:

FRG:	NA%
Japan:	NA%
Australia:	NA%
UK:	NA%
Spain:	NA%
US:	NA%

Imports: $1.6 billion (c.i.f., 1990)

commodities:

machinery and transport equipment:	NA%
food:	NA%
fuels:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%
consumer goods:	NA%

partners:

Australia:	NA%

Singapore:	NA%
Japan:	NA%
US:	NA%
New Zealand:	NA%
UK:	NA%

External debt: $2.2 billion (April 1991)
Industrial production: growth rate NA%; accounts for 21% of GDP
Electricity: 400,000 kW capacity; 1,600 million kWh produced, 400 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: copra crushing, palm oil processing, plywood production, wood chip production, mining of gold, silver, and copper, construction, tourism
Agriculture: one-third of GDP; livelihood for 85% of population; fertile soils and favorable climate permits cultivating a wide variety of crops; cash crops - coffee, cocoa, coconuts, palm kernels; other products - tea, rubber, sweet potatoes, fruit, vegetables, poultry, pork; net importer of food for urban centers
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $40.6 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $6.5 billion; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $17 million
Currency: 1 kina (K) = 100 toea
Exchange rates: kina (K) per US$1 - 1.0065 (January 1993), 1.0367 (1992), 1.0504 (1991), 1.0467 (1990), 1.1685 (1989), 1.1538 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Communications

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Railroads: none

Highways: 19,200 km total; 640 km paved, 10,960 km gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized-soil surface, 7,600 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 10,940 km

Ports: Anewa Bay, Lae, Madang, Port Moresby, Rabaul

Merchant marine: 11 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 20,523 GRT/24,774 DWT; includes 2 cargo, 1 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 5 combination ore/oil, 2 bulk, 1 container

Airports:

total:	504
usable:	457
with permanent-surface runways:	18
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	1
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	39

Telecommunications: services are adequate and being improved; facilities provide radiobroadcast, radiotelephone and telegraph, coastal radio, aeronautical radio, and international radiocommunication services; submarine cables extend to Australia and Guam; more than 70,000 telephones (1987); broadcast stations - 31 AM, 2 FM, 2 TV (1987); 1 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT earth station

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Defense Forces

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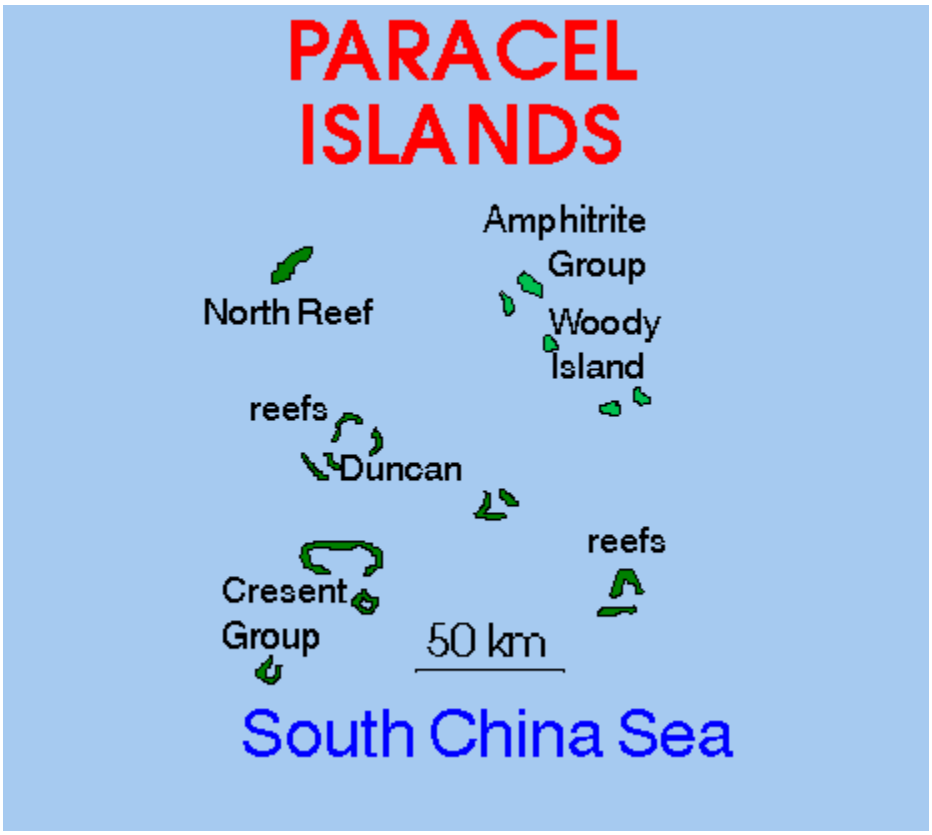
Branches: Papua New Guinea Defense Force (including Army, Navy, Air Force)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,046,929; fit for military service 582,685 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $55 million, 1.8% of GDP (1993 est.)


PARACEL
ISLANDS
Amphitrite
Group
North Reef
Woody
Island
reefs
Duncan
reefs
Cresent
Group
50 km
South China Sea

Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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PARACEL ISLANDS

Geography

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Location: Southeast Asia, 400 km east of Vietnam in the South China Sea, about one-third of the way between Vietnam and the Philippines

Area:

total area:	NA km2
land area:	NA km2
comparative area:	NA

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 518 km

Maritime Claims:

NA

International Disputes: occupied by China, but claimed by Taiwan and Vietnam

Climate: tropical

Terrain: NA

Natural Resources: none

Land Use:

arable land:	0%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	100%

Irrigated Land: 0 km2

Environment: subject to typhoons

PARACEL ISLANDS

People

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Population: no indigenous inhabitants; Note - there are scattered Chinese garrisons

PARACEL ISLANDS

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	none
conventional short form:	Paracel Islands

Digraph: PF

PARACEL ISLANDS

Economy

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Overview: no economic activity

PARACEL ISLANDS

Communications

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Ports: small Chinese port facilities on Woody Island and Duncan Island currently under expansion

Airports:

1 on Woody Island

PARACEL ISLANDS

Defense Forces

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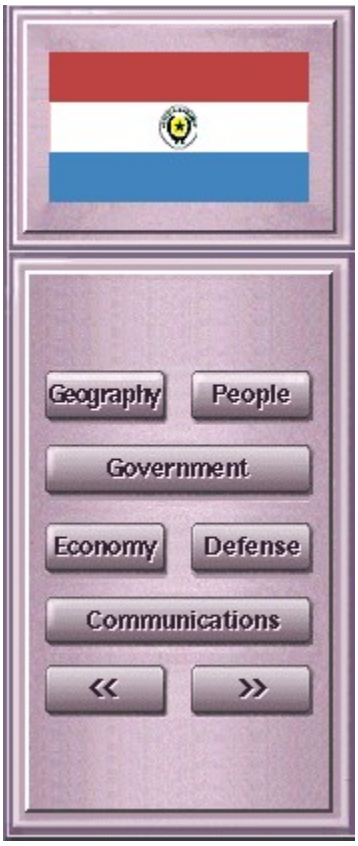
Note: occupied by China

Lima
PERU
La Paz
BOLIVIA
Brasilia
BRAZIL
South
Pacific
Ocean
CHILE
PARAGUAY
Sao Paulo
Asuncion
Villarica
ARGENTINA
Santiago
Rosario
URUGUAY
South
Atlantic
Buenos Aires
Conception
Montevideo


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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PARAGUAY

Geography

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Location: Central South America, between Argentina and Brazil

Area:

total area:	406,750 km2
land area:	397,300 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than California

Land Boundaries:

total:	3,920 km
Argentina:	1,880 km
Bolivia:	750 km
Brazil:	1,290 km

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

Maritime Claims: none; landlocked

International Disputes: short section of the boundary with Brazil (just west of Guaira Falls on the Rio Parana) has not been determined

Climate: varies from temperate in east to semiarid in far west

Terrain: grassy plains and wooded hills east of Rio Paraguay; Gran Chaco region west of Rio Paraguay mostly low, marshy plain near the river, and dry forest and thorny scrub elsewhere

Natural Resources: hydropower, timber, iron ore, manganese, limestone

Land Use:

arable land:	20%
permanent crops:	1%
meadows and pastures:	39%
forest and woodland:	35%
other:	5%

Irrigated Land: 670 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: local flooding in southeast (early September to June); poorly drained plains may become boggy (early October to June)

Note: landlocked; buffer between Argentina and Brazil

PARAGUAY

People

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Population: 5,070,856 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.8% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 32.61 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 4.58 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 26.4 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	72.98 years
male:	71.42 years
female:	74.62 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 4.37 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Paraguayan(s)
adjective:	Paraguayan

Ethnic divisions:

mestizo (Spanish and Indian):	95%
white and Indian:	5%

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	90%

Note: Mennonite and other Protestant denominations

Languages:

Spanish (official):	NA%
Guarani:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	90%
male:	92%
female:	88%

Labor force: 1.641 million (1992 est.)
by occupation:
agriculture, industry and commerce, services, government (1986)

PARAGUAY

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Paraguay
conventional short form:	Paraguay
local long form:	Republica del Paraguay
local short form:	Paraguay

Digraph: PA

Type: republic

Capital: Asuncion

Administrative divisions: 19 departments (departamentos, singular - departamento); Alto Paraguay, Alto Parana, Amambay, Boqueron, Caaguazu, Caazapa, Canindeyu, Central, Chaco, Concepcion, Cordillera, Guaira, Itapua, Misiones, Neembucu, Nueva Asuncion, Paraguari, Presidente Hayes, San Pedro

Independence: 14 May 1811 (from Spain)

Constitution: 25 August 1967; Constituent Assembly rewrote the Constitution that was promulgated on 20 June 1992

Legal system: based on Argentine codes, Roman law, and French codes; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court of Justice; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Days, 14-15 May (1811)

Political parties and leaders: Colorado Party, Blas N. RIQUELME, president; Authentic Radical Liberal Party (PLRA), Domingo LAINO; Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Jose Angel BURRO; Febrerista Revolutionary Party (PRF), Euclides ACEUEDO; Popular Democratic Party (PDP), Hugo RICHER; National Encounter (EN), Guillermo Caballero VARGAS

Other political or pressure groups: Confederation of Workers (CUT); Roman Catholic Church

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal and compulsory up to age 60

Elections: President: last held 1 May 1989 (next to be held 9 May 1993); results - Gen. RODRIGUEZ 75.8%, Domingo LAINO 19.4% Chamber of Senators: last held 1 May 1989 (next to be held by 9 May 1993); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (36 total) Colorado Party 24, PLRA 10, PLR 1, PRF 1 Chamber of Deputies: last held on 1 May 1989 (next to be held by 9 May 1993); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (72 total) Colorado Party 48, PLRA 19, PRF 2, PDC 1, other 2

Executive branch: president, Council of Ministers (cabinet), Council of State

Legislative branch: bicameral Congress (Congreso) consists of an upper chamber or Chamber of Senators (Camara de Senadores) and a lower chamber or Chamber of Deputies (Camara de Diputados)

Judicial branch: Supreme Court of Justice (Corte Suprema de Justicia)

Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: President Gen. Andres RODRIGUEZ Pedotti (since 15 May 1989)

Member of: AG (observer), CCC, ECLAC, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ITU, LAES, LAIA, LORCS, MERCOSUR, OAS, OPANAL, PCA, RG, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO,

WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Juan Esteban Aguirre MARTINEZ chancery: 2400 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 483-6960 through 6962 consulates general: New Orleans and New York consulate: Houston
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Jon David GLASSMAN embassy: 1776 Avenida Mariscal Lopez, Asuncion mailing address: C. P. 402, Asuncion, or APO AA 34036-0001 telephone: [595] (21) 213-715 FAX: [595] (21) 213-728
Flag: three equal, horizontal bands of red (top), white, and blue with an emblem centered in the white band; unusual flag in that the emblem is different on each side; the obverse (hoist side at the left) bears the national coat of arms (a yellow five-pointed star within a green wreath capped by the words REPUBLICA DEL PARAGUAY, all within two circles); the reverse (hoist side at the right) bears the seal of the treasury (a yellow lion below a red Cap of Liberty and the words Paz y Justicia (Peace and Justice) capped by the words REPUBLICA DEL PARAGUAY, all within two circles)

PARAGUAY

Economy

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Overview: Agriculture, including forestry, accounts for about 25% of GDP, employs about 45% of the labor force, and provides the bulk of exports. Paraguay lacks substantial mineral or petroleum resources but does have a large hydropower potential. Since 1981 economic performance has declined compared with the boom period of 1976-81, when real GDP grew at an average annual rate of nearly 11%. During the period 1982-86 real GDP fell in three of five years, inflation jumped to an annual rate of 32%, and foreign debt rose. Factors responsible for the erratic behavior of the economy were the completion of the Itaipu hydroelectric dam, bad weather for crops, and weak international commodity prices for agricultural exports. In 1987 the economy experienced a minor recovery because of improved weather conditions and stronger international prices for key agricultural exports. The recovery continued through 1990, on the strength of bumper crops in 1988-89. In a major step to increase its economic activity in the region, Paraguay in March 1991 joined the Southern Cone Common Market (MERCOSUR), which includes Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay. In 1992, the government, through an unorthodox approach, reduced external debt with both commercial and official creditors by purchasing a sizable amount of the delinquent commercial debt in the secondary market at a substantial discount. The government had paid 100% of remaining official debt arrears to the US, Germany, France, and Spain. All commercial debt arrears have been rescheduled. For the long run, the government must press forward with general, market-oriented economic reforms.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $7.3 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: 1.7% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $1,500 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 20% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: 10% (1992 est.)

Budget: revenues $1.2 billion; expenditures $1.2 billion, including capital expenditures of $487 million (1991)

Exports: $719 million (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities:

cotton:	NA%
soybean:	NA%
timber:	NA%
vegetable oils:	NA%
coffee:	NA%
tung oil:	NA%
meat products:	NA%

partners:

EC:	37%
Brazil:	25%
Argentina:	10%
Chile:	6%

US:	6%

Imports: $1.33 billion (c.i.f., 1992)

commodities:	
capital goods:	35%
consumer goods:	20%
fuels and lubricants:	19%
raw materials:	16%
foodstuffs:	NA%
beverages:	NA%
tobacco:	10%

partners:	
Brazil:	30%
EC:	20%
US:	18%
Argentina:	8%
Japan:	7%

External debt: $1.2 billion (1992 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate 5.9% (1989 est.); accounts for 17% of GDP
Electricity: 5,257,000 kW capacity; 16,200 million kWh produced, 3,280 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: meat packing, oilseed crushing, milling, brewing, textiles, other light consumer goods, cement, construction
Agriculture: accounts for 25% of GDP and 44% of labor force; cash crops - cotton, sugarcane; other crops - corn, wheat, tobacco, soybeans, cassava, fruits, vegetables; animal products - beef, pork, eggs, milk; surplus producer of timber; self-sufficient in most foods
Illicit drugs: illicit producer of cannabis for the international drug trade; important transshipment point for Bolivian cocaine headed for the US and Europe
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $172 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $1.1 billion
Currency: 1 guarani (G) = 100 centimos
Exchange rates: guaranies (G) per US$ - 1,637.6 (January 1993), 1,500.3 (1992), 447.5 (March 1992), 1,325.2 (1991), 1,229.8 (1990), 1,056.2 (1989), 550.00 (fixed rate 1986-February 1989)
Fiscal year: calendar year

PARAGUAY

Communications

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Railroads: 970 km total; 440 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 60 km 1.000-meter gauge, 470 km various narrow gauge (privately owned)

Highways: 21,960 km total; 1,788 km paved, 474 km gravel, and 19,698 km earth

Inland waterways: 3,100 km

Ports: Asuncion, Villeta, Ciudad del Este

Merchant marine: 13 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 16,747 GRT/19,865 DWT; includes 11 cargo, 2 oil tanker; Note - 1 naval cargo ship is sometimes used commercially

Airports:

total:	862
usable:	719
with permanent-surface runways:	7
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	4
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	64

Telecommunications: principal center in Asuncion; fair intercity microwave net; 78,300 telephones; broadcast stations - 40 AM, no FM, 5 TV, 7 shortwave; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

PARAGUAY

Defense Forces

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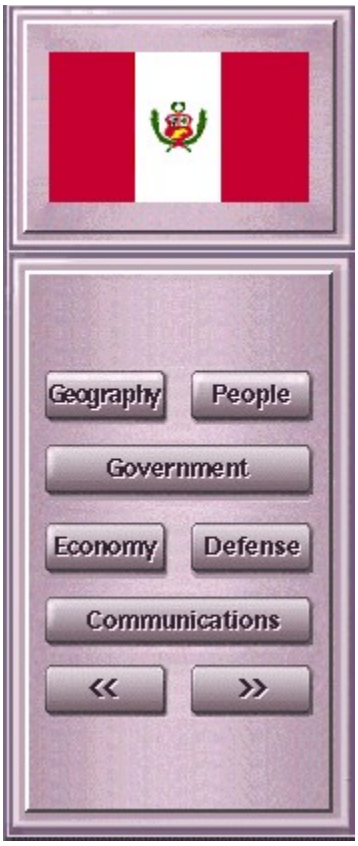
Branches: Army, Navy (including Naval Air and Marines), Air Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,210,171; fit for military service 879,601; reach military age (17) annually 51,361 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $84 million, 1.4% of GDP (1988 est.)

Pacific
Ocean
VENEZUELA
GUYANA
Medellin
Bogata
COLOMBIA
Cali
GALAPAGOS ISLANDS
ECUADOR
Quito
Manaus
BRAZIL
Trujillo
PERU
Lima
South
Pacific
Ocean
BOLIVIA
0
1000 Miles
CHILE
Antofagasta
PARAGUAY
Asuncion


Geography
People
Government
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PERU

Geography

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Location: Western South America, bordering the South Pacific Ocean between Chile and Ecuador

Area:

total area:	1,285,220 km2
land area:	1.28 million km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than Alaska

Land Boundaries:

total:	6,940 km
Bolivia:	900 km
Brazil:	1,560 km
Chile:	160 km
Colombia:	2,900 km
Ecuador:	1,420 km

Coastline: 2,414 km

Maritime Claims:

territorial sea:	200 nm

International Disputes: three sections of the boundary with Ecuador are in dispute

Climate: varies from tropical in east to dry desert in west

Terrain: western coastal plain (costa), high and rugged Andes in center (sierra), eastern lowland jungle of Amazon Basin (selva)

Natural Resources: copper, silver, gold, petroleum, timber, fish, iron ore, coal, phosphate, potash

Land Use:

arable land:	3%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	21%
forest and woodland:	55%
other:	21%

Irrigated Land: 12,500 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: subject to earthquakes, tsunamis, landslides, mild volcanic activity; deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification; air pollution in Lima

Note: shares control of Lago Titicaca, world's highest navigable lake, with Bolivia

PERU

People

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Population: 23,210,352 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 1.9% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 26.19 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 7.15 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 56.4 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	65.17 years
male:	63.02 years
female:	67.44 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.22 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Peruvian(s)
adjective:	Peruvian

Ethnic divisions:

Indian:	45%
mestizo (mixed Indian and European ancestry):	37%
white:	15%,
black, Japanese, Chinese, and other:	3%

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	NA%

Languages:
Note: Spanish (official), Quechua (official), Aymara

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	85%
male:	92%
female:	29%

Labor force: 8 million (1992)
by occupation:

government and other services:	44%
agriculture:	37%
industry:	19% (1988 est.)

PERU

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Peru
conventional short form:	Peru
local long form:	Republica del Peru
local short form:	Peru

Digraph: PE

Type: republic

Capital: Lima

Administrative divisions: 24 departments (departamentos, singular - departamento) and 1 constitutional province* (provincia constitucional); Amazonas, Ancash, Apurimac, Arequipa, Ayacucho, Cajamarca, Callao*, Cusco, Huancavelica, Huanuco, Ica, Junin, La Libertad, Lambayeque, Lima, Loreto, Madre de Dios, Moquegua, Pasco, Piura, Puno, San Martin, Tacna, Tumbes, Ucayali Note: the 1979 Constitution and legislation enacted from 1987 to 1990 mandate the creation of regions (regiones, singular - region) intended to function eventually as autonomous economic and administrative entities; so far, 12 regions have been constituted from 23 existing departments - Amazonas (from Loreto), Andres Avelino Caceres (from Huanuco, Pasco, Junin), Arequipa (from Arequipa), Chavin (from Ancash), Grau (from Tumbes, Piura), Inca (from Cusco, Madre de Dios, Apurimac), La Libertad (from La Libert ad), Los Libertadores-Huari (from Ica, Ayacucho, Huancavelica), Mariategui (from Moquegua, Tacna, Puno), Nor Oriental del Maranon (from Lambayeque, Cajamarca, Amazonas), San Martin (from San Martin), Ucayali (from Ucayali); formation of another region has been delayed by the reluctance of the constitutional province of Callao to merge with the department of Lima; because of inadequate funding from the central government, the regions have yet to assume their responsibilities and at the moment coexist with t he departmental structure

Independence: 28 July 1821 (from Spain)

Constitution: 28 July 1980 (often referred to as the 1979 Constitution because the Constituent Assembly met in 1979, but the Constitution actually took effect the following year); suspended 5 April 1992; being revised or replaced

Legal system: based on civil law system; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 28 July (1821)

Political parties and leaders: New Majority/Change 90 (Cambio 90), Alberto FUJIMORI; Popular Christian Party (PPC), Luis BEDOYA Reyes; Popular Action Party (AP), Eduardo CALMELL del Solar; Liberty Movement (ML), Luis BUSTAMANTE; American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (APRA), Alan GARCIA; Independent Moralizing Front (FIM), Fernando OLIVERA Vega; National Renewal, Rafael REY; Democratic Coordinator, Jose Barba CAHALLERO; Democratic Left Movement, Gloria HOFLER

Other political or pressure groups: leftist guerrilla groups include Shining Path, Abimael GUZMAN (imprisoned); Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement, Nestor SERPA and Victor POLAY

(imprisoned)
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: President: last held on 10 June 1990 (next to be held NA April 1995); results - Alberto FUJIMORI 56.53%, Mario VARGAS Llosa 33.92%, other 9.55% Democratic Constituent Congress: last held 25 November 1992 (next to be held NA); seats - (80 total) New Majority/Change 90 44, Popular Christian Party 8, Independent Moralization Front 7, Renewal 6, Movement of the Democratic Left 4, Democratic Coordinator 4, others 7; several major parties (American Popular Revolutionary Alliance, Popular Action) did not participate
Executive branch: president, prime minister, Council of Ministers (cabinet)
Legislative branch: unicameral Democratic Constituent Congress (CCD)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court of Justice (Corte Suprema de Justicia)
Leaders: Chief of State: President Alberto Kenyo FUJIMORI Fujimori (since 28 July 1990) Head of Government: Prime Minister Oscar DE LA PUENTE Raygada (since 6 April 1992)
Member of: AG, CCC, ECLAC, FAO, G-11, G-15, G-19, G-24, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LAES, LAIA, LORCS, MINURSO, NAM, OAS, OPANAL, PCA, RG (suspended), UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Ricardo LUNA chancery: 1700 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036 telephone: (202) 833-9860 through 9869) consulates general: Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Paterson (New Jersey), San Francisco, and San Juan (Puerto Rico)
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: (vacant); Charge d'Affaires Charles H. BRAYSHAW embassy: corner of Avenida Inca Garcilaso de la Vega and Avenida Espana, Lima mailing address: P. O. Box 1991, Lima 1, or APO AA 34031 telephone: [51] (14) 33-8000 FAX: [51] (14) 31-6682
Flag: three equal, vertical bands of red (hoist side), white, and red with the coat of arms centered in the white band; the coat of arms features a shield bearing a llama, cinchona tree (the source of quinine), and a yellow cornucopia spilling out gold coins, all framed by a green wreath

PERU

Economy

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Overview: The Peruvian economy is becoming increasingly market oriented, with a large dose of government ownership remaining in mining, energy, and banking. In the 1980s the economy suffered from hyperinflation, declining per capita output, and mounting external debt. Peru was shut off from IMF and World Bank support in the mid-1980s because of its huge debt arrears. An austerity program implemented shortly after the FUJIMORI government took office in July 1990 contributed to a third consecutive yearly contraction of economic activity, but the slide halted late that year, and output rose 2.4% in 1991. After a burst of inflation as the austerity program eliminated government price subsidies, monthly price increases eased to the single-digit level and by December 1991 dropped to the lowest increase since mid-1987. Lima obtained a financial rescue package from multilateral lenders in September 1991, although it faced $14 billion in arrears on its external debt. By working with the IMF and World Bank on new financial conditions and arrangements, the government succeeded in ending its arrears by March 1993. In 1992, GDP fell by 2.8%, in part because a warmer-than-usual El Nino current resulted in a 30% drop in the fish catch. Meanwhile, revival of growth in GDP continued to be restricted by the large amount of public and private resources being devoted to strengthening internal security.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $25 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: -2.8% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $1,100 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 56.7% (1992)

Unemployment rate: 15% (1992 est.); underemployment 70% (1992 est.)

Budget: revenues $2.0 billion; expenditures $2.7 billion, including capital expenditures of $300 million (1992 est.)

Exports: $3.5 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities:

copper:	NA%
fishmeal:	NA%
zinc:	NA%
crude petroleum and byproducts:	NA%
lead:	NA%
refined silver, coffee, cotton:	NA%

partners:

EC:	28%
US:	22%
Japan:	13%
Latin America:	12%
former USSR:	2% (1991)

Imports: $4.1 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities:

foodstuffs:	NA%
machinery:	NA%
transport equipment:	NA%
iron and steel semimanufactures:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%
pharmaceuticals:	NA%
partners:	
US:	32%
Latin America:	22%
EC:	17%
Switzerland:	6%
Japan:	3% (1991)

External debt: $21 billion (December 1992 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate -5% (1992 est.); accounts for almost 24% of GDP
Electricity: 5,042,000 kW capacity; 17,434 million kWh produced, 760 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: mining of metals, petroleum, fishing, textiles, clothing, food processing, cement, auto assembly, steel, shipbuilding, metal fabrication
Agriculture: accounts for 10% of GDP, about 35% of labor force; commercial crops - coffee, cotton, sugarcane; other crops - rice, wheat, potatoes, plantains, coca; animal products - poultry, red meats, dairy, wool; not self-sufficient in grain or vegetable oil; fish catch of 6.9 million metric tons (1990)
Illicit drugs: world's largest coca leaf producer with about 121,000 hectares under cultivation; source of supply for most of the world's coca paste and cocaine base; at least 85% of coca cultivation is for illicit production; most of cocaine base is shipped to Colombian drug dealers for processing into cocaine for the international drug market
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $1.7 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $4.3 billion; Communist countries (1970-89), $577 million
Currency: 1 nuevo sol (S/.) = 100 centavos
Exchange rates: nuevo sol (S/. per US$1 - 1.690 (January 1993), 1.245 (1992), 0.772 (1991), 0.187 (1990), 2.666 (1989), 0.129 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

PERU

Communications

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Railroads: 1,801 km total; 1,501 km 1.435-meter gauge, 300 km 0.914-meter gauge

Highways: 69,942 km total; 7,459 km paved, 13,538 km improved, 48,945 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 8,600 km of navigable tributaries of Amazon system and 208 km Lago Titicaca

Pipelines: crude oil 800 km, natural gas and natural gas liquids 64 km

Ports: Callao, Ilo, Iquitos, Matarani, Talara

Merchant marine: 21 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 194,473 GRT/307,845 DWT; includes 13 cargo, 1 refrigerated cargo, 1 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 2 oil tanker, 4 bulk; Note - in addition, 6 naval tankers and 1 naval cargo are sometimes used commercially

Airports:

total:	228
usable:	199
with permanent-surface runways:	37
with runways over 3,659 m:	2
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	23
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	46

Telecommunications: fairly adequate for most requirements; nationwide microwave system; 544,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 273 AM, no FM, 140 TV, 144 shortwave; satellite earth stations - 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT, 12 domestic

PERU

Defense Forces

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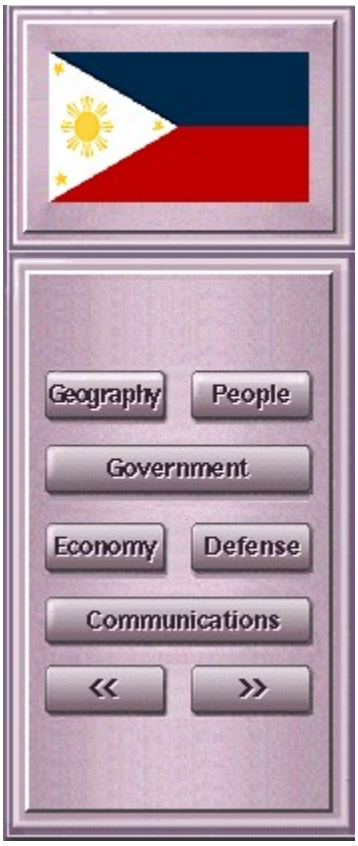
Branches: Army (Ejercito Peruano), Navy (Marina de Guerra del Peru), Air Force (Fuerza Aerea del Peru), National Police

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 6,030,354; fit for military service 4,076,197; reach military age (20) annually 241,336 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $500 million, about 2% of GDP (1991)

Taiwan
Hong Kong
Philippine
Sea
0
500
Nautical Miles
Dao
South
China
Sea
Luzon
PHILIPPINES
Manila
Legaspi
North
Samar
Palawan
Pacific
Mindanao
Sulu
Sea
Ocean
Seri
MALAYSIA
Davao
Celebes Sea


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
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PHILIPPINES

Geography

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Location: Southeast Asia, between Indonesia and China

Area:

total area:	300,000 km2
land area:	298,170 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than Arizona

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 36,289 km

Maritime Claims:

measured from claimed archipelagic baselines

continental shelf:	to depth of exploitation
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm

territorial sea:irregular polygon extending up to 100 nm from coastline as defined by 1898 treaty; since late 1970s has also claimed polygonal-shaped area in South China Sea up to 285 nm in breadth

International Disputes: involved in a complex dispute over the Spratly Islands with China, Malaysia, Taiwan, Vietnam, and possibly Brunei; claims Malaysian state of Sabah

Climate: tropical marine; northeast monsoon (November to April); southwest monsoon (May to October)

Terrain: mostly mountains with narrow to extensive coastal lowlands

Natural Resources: timber, petroleum, nickel, cobalt, silver, gold, salt, copper

Land Use:

arable land:	26%
permanent crops:	11%
meadows and pastures:	4%
forest and woodland:	40%
other:	19%

Irrigated Land: 16,200 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: astride typhoon belt, usually affected by 15 and struck by five to six cyclonic storms per year; subject to landslides, active volcanoes, destructive earthquakes, tsunami; deforestation; soil erosion; water pollution

PHILIPPINES

People

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Population: 68,464,368 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 1.97% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 27.9 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 7.03 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -1.19 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 51.9 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	65.13 years
male:	62.59 years
female:	67.79 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.45 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Filipino(s)
adjective:	Philippine

Ethnic divisions:

Christian Malay:	91.5%
Muslim Malay:	4%
Chinese:	1.5%
other:	3%

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	83%
Protestant:	9%
Muslim:	5%
Buddhist and other:	3%

Languages:

Filipino (official; based on Tagalog):	NA%
English (official):	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	90%
male:	90%
female:	90%

Labor force: 24.12 million
by occupation:

agriculture:	46%
industry and commerce:	16%
services:	18.5%

government:	10%
other:	9.5% (1989)

PHILIPPINES

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of the Philippines
conventional short form:	Philippines
local long form:	Republika ng Pilipinas
local short form:	Pilipinas

Digraph: RP

Type: republic

Capital: Manila

Administrative divisions: 73 provinces and 61 chartered cities*; Abra, Agusan del Norte, Agusan del Sur, Aklan, Albay, Angeles*, Antique, Aurora, Bacolod*, Bago*, Baguio*, Bais*, Basilan, Basilan City*, Bataan, Batanes, Batangas, Batangas City*, Benguet, Bohol, Bukidnon, Bulacan, Butuan*, Cabanatuan*, Cadiz*, Cagayan, Cagayan de Oro*, Calbayog*, Caloocan*, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Camiguin, Canlaon*, Capiz, Catanduanes, Cavite, Cavite City*, Cebu, Cebu City*, Cotabato*, Dagupan*, Danao*, Dapitan*, Davao City* Davao, Davao del Sur, Davao Oriental, Dipolog*, Dumaguete*, Eastern Samar, General Santos*, Gingoog*, Ifugao, Iligan*, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Iloilo, Iloilo City*, Iriga*, Isabela, Kalinga-Apayao, La Carlota*, Laguna, Lanao del Norte, Lanao del Sur, Laoag*, Lapu-Lapu*, La Union, Legaspi*, Leyte, Lipa*, Lucena*, Maguindanao, Mandaue*, Manila*, Marawi*, Marinduque, Masbate, Mindoro Occidental, Mindoro Oriental, Misamis Occidental, Misamis Oriental, Mountain, Naga*, Negros Occidental, Negros Oriental, North Cotabato, Northern Samar, Nueva Ecija, Nueva Vizcaya, Olongapo*, Ormoc*, Oroquieta*, Ozamis*, Pagadian*, Palawan, Palayan*, Pampanga, Pangasinan, Pasay*, Puerto Princesa*, Quezon, Quezon City*, Quirino, Rizal, Romblon, Roxas*, Samar, San Carlos* (in Negros Occidental), San Carlos* (in Pangasinan), San Jose*, San Pablo*, Silay*, Siquijor, Sorsogon, South Cotabato, Southern Leyte, Sultan Kudarat, Sulu, Surigao*, Surigao del Norte, Surigao del Sur, Tacloban*, Tagaytay*, Tagbilaran*, Tangub*, Tarlac, Tawitawi, Toledo*, Trece Martires*, Zambales, Zamboanga*, Zamboanga del Norte, Zamboanga del Sur

Independence: 4 July 1946 (from US)

Constitution: 2 February 1987, effective 11 February 1987

Legal system: based on Spanish and Anglo-American law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Independence Day, 12 June (1898) (from Spain)

Political parties and leaders: Democratic Filipino Struggle (Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipinas, Laban), Edgardo ESPIRITU; People Power-National Union of Christian Democrats (Lakas ng Edsa, NUCD and Partido Lakas Tao, Lakas/NUCD); Fidel V. RAMOS, President of the Republic, Raul MANGLAPUS, Jose de VENECIA, secretary general; Nationalist People's Coalition (NPC), Eduardo COJUANGCO; Liberal Party, Jovito SALONGA; People's Reform Party (PRP), Miriam DEFENSOR-SANTIAGO; New Society Movement (Kilusan Bagong Lipunan; KBL), Imelda MARCOS; Nacionalista Party (NP), Salvador H. LAUREL, president

Suffrage: 15 years of age; universal
Elections: President: last held 11 May 1992 (next election to be held NA May 1998); results - Fidel Valdes RAMOS won 23.6% of votes, a narrow plurality Senate: last held 11 May 1992 (next election to be held NA May 1995); results - LDP 66%, NPC 20%, Lakas-NUCD 8%, Liberal 6%; seats - (24 total) LDP 15, NPC 5, Lakas-NUCD 2, Liberal 1, Independent 1 House of Representatives: last held 11 May 1992 (next election to be held NA May 1995); results - LDP 43.5%; Lakas-NUCD 25%, NPC 23.5%, Liberal 5%, KBL 3%; seats - (200 total) LDP 87, NPC 45, Lakas-NUCD 41, Liberal 15, NP 6, KBL 3, Independent 3
Executive branch: president, vice president, Cabinet
Legislative branch: bicameral Congress (Kongreso) consists of an upper house or Senate (Senado) and a lower house or House of Representatives (Kapulungan Ng Mga Kinatawan)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court
Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: President Fidel Valdes RAMOS (since 30 June 1992); Vice President Joseph Ejercito ESTRADA (since 30 June 1992)
Member of: APEC, AsDB, ASEAN, CCC, CP, ESCAP, FAO, G-24, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LORCS, NAM (observer), UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNTAC, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Raul RABE chancery: 1617 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036 telephone: (202) 483-1414 consulates general: Agana (Guam), Chicago, Honolulu, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, and Seattle
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: (vacant); Charge d'affaires Donald WESTMORE embassy: 1201 Roxas Boulevard, Manila mailing address: APO AP 96440 telephone: [63] (2) 521-7116 FAX: [63] (2) 522-4361 consulate general: Cebu
Flag: two equal horizontal bands of blue (top) and red with a white equilateral triangle based on the hoist side; in the center of the triangle is a yellow sun with eight primary rays (each containing three individual rays) and in each corner of the triangle is a small yellow five-pointed star

PHILIPPINES

Economy

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Overview: Domestic output in this primarily agricultural economy remained the same in 1992 as in 1991. Drought and power supply problems hampered production, while inadequate revenues prevented government pump priming. Despite a flat GDP performance, GNP mustered a small 0.6% expansion, attributable to inflows of workers' remittances combined with smaller foreign interest payments. A marked increase in capital goods imports, particularly power generations equipment, telecommunications equipment, and electronic data processors, contributed to a 20.5% import growth in 1992. Exports rose 11%, led by earnings from the Philippines' two leading manufactures - electronics and garments.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $54.1 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: 0.6% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $860 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 8.9% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: 9.8% (1992 est.)

Budget: $11.0 billion; expenditures $12.0 billion, including capital expenditures of $NA (1992 est.)

Exports: $9.8 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities:

electronics:	NA%
textiles:	NA%
coconut oil:	NA%
copper:	NA%

partners:

US:	39%
EC:	NA%
Japan:	NA%
ASEAN:	NA%

Imports: $14.5 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities:

raw materials:	45%
capital goods:	26%
petroleum products:	18%

partners:

US:	NA%
Japan:	NA%
Taiwan:	NA%
Saudi Arabia:	NA%

External debt: $29.8 billion (1992)

Industrial production: growth rate -1% (1992 est.); accounts for 34% of GDP

Electricity: 7,850,000 kW capacity; 28,000 million kWh produced, 420 kWh per capita (1992)

Industries: textiles, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, wood products, food processing, electronics assembly, petroleum refining, fishing
Agriculture: accounts for about one-third of GNP and about 45% of labor force; major crops - rice, coconuts, corn, sugarcane, bananas, pineapples, mangos; animal products - pork, eggs, beef; net exporter of farm products; fish catch of 2 million metric tons annually
Illicit drugs: illicit producer of cannabis for the international drug trade; growers are producing more and better quality cannabis despite government eradication efforts
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $3.6 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-88), $7.9 billion; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $5 million; Communist countries (1975-89), $123 million
Currency: 1 Philippine peso (P) = 100 centavos
Exchange rates: Philippine pesos (P) per US$1 - 25.817 (April 1993), 25.512 (1992), 27.479 (1991), 24.311 (1990), 21.737 (1989), 21.095 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

PHILIPPINES

Communications

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Railroads: 378 km operable on Luzon, 34% government owned (1982)

Highways: 157,450 km total (1988); 22,400 km paved; 85,050 km gravel, crushed-stone, or stabilized-soil surface; 50,000 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 3,219 km; limited to shallow-draft (less than 1.5 m) vessels

Pipelines: petroleum products 357 km

Ports: Cagayan de Oro, Cebu, Davao, Guimaras, Iloilo, Legaspi, Manila, Subic Bay

Merchant marine: 562 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 8,282,936 GRT/13,772,023 DWT; includes 1 passenger, 11 short-sea passenger, 13 passenger-cargo, 155 cargo, 27 refrigerated cargo, 25 vehicle carrier, 9 livestock carrier, 13 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 8 container, 38 oil tanker, 1 chemical tanker, 3 liquefied gas, 1 combination ore/oil, 249 bulk, 8 combination bulk; Note - many Philippine flag ships are foreign owned and are on the register for the purpose of long-term bare-boat charter back to their original owners who are principally in Japan and Germany

Airports:

total:	270
usable:	238
with permanent-surface runways:	73
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	9
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	57

Telecommunications: good international radio and submarine cable services; domestic and interisland service adequate; 872,900 telephones; broadcast stations - 267 AM (including 6 US), 55 FM, 33 TV (including 4 US); submarine cables extended to Hong Kong, Guam, Singapore, Taiwan, and Japan; satellite earth stations - 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT, 2 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT, and 11 domestic

PHILIPPINES

Defense Forces

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Branches: Army, Navy (including Coast Guard and Marine Corps), Air Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 17,188,695; fit for military service 12,144,278; reach military age (20) annually 716,881 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $915 million, 1.9% of GNP (1991)

PITCAIRN ISLANDS
(U.K.)
Sandy
Oeno
Henderson
Ducie
Pitcairn
Adamstown
South
Pacific
Ocean

Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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PITCAIRN ISLANDS

Geography

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Affiliation: dependent territory of the UK

Location: in the South Pacific Ocean, about halfway between Peru and New Zealand

Area:

total area:	47 km2
land area:	47 km2
comparative area:	about 0.3 times the size of Washington, DC

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 51 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive fishing zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	3 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical, hot, humid, modified by southeast trade winds; rainy season (November to March)

Terrain: rugged volcanic formation; rocky coastline with cliffs

Natural Resources: miro trees (used for handicrafts), fish

Land Use:

arable land:	NA%
permanent crops:	NA%
meadows and pastures:	NA%
forest and woodland:	NA%
other:	NA%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: subject to typhoons (especially November to March)

PITCAIRN ISLANDS

People

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Population: 52 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: NA births/1,000 population
Death rate: NA deaths/1,000 population
Net migration rate: NA migrant(s)/1,000 population
Infant mortality rate: NA deaths/1,000 live births
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	NA years
male:	NA years
female:	NA years

Total fertility rate: NA children born/woman
Nationality:

noun:	Pitcairn Islander(s)
adjective:	Pitcairn Islander

Ethnic divisions:
Note: descendants of the Bounty mutineers
Religions:

Seventh-Day Adventist:	100%

Languages:

English (official):	NA%
Tahitian/English dialect:	NA%

Literacy:

total population:	NA%
male:	NA%
female:	NA%

Labor force: NA
by occupation:
no business community in the usual sense; some public works; subsistence farming and fishing

PITCAIRN ISLANDS

Government

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Names:
conventional long form:Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie, and Oeno Islands
conventional short form: Pitcairn Islands

Digraph: PC
Type: dependent territory of the UK
Capital: Adamstown
Administrative divisions: none (dependent territory of the UK)
Independence: none (dependent territory of the UK)
Constitution: Local Government Ordinance of 1964
Legal system: local island by-laws
National holiday: Celebration of the Birthday of the Queen, 10 June (1989) (second Saturday in June)
Political parties and leaders: NA
Other political or pressure groups: NA
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal with three years residency
Elections: Island Council: last held NA (next to be held NA); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (11 total, 5 elected) number of seats by party NA
Executive branch: British monarch, governor, island magistrate
Legislative branch: unicameral Island Council
Judicial branch: Island Court
Leaders: Chief of State: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by the Governor and UK High Commissioner to New Zealand David Joseph MOSS (since NA 1990) Head of Government: Island Magistrate and Chairman of the Island Council Jay WARREN (since NA)
Member of: SPC
Diplomatic representation in US: none (dependent territory of the UK)
US diplomatic representation: none (dependent territory of the UK)
Flag: blue with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant and the Pitcairn Islander coat of arms centered on the outer half of the flag; the coat of arms is yellow, green, and light blue with a shield featuring a yellow anchor

PITCAIRN ISLANDS

Economy

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Overview: The inhabitants exist on fishing and subsistence farming. The fertile soil of the valleys produces a wide variety of fruits and vegetables, including citrus, sugarcane, watermelons, bananas, yams, and beans. Bartering is an important part of the economy. The major sources of revenue are the sale of postage stamps to collectors and the sale of handicrafts to passing ships.

National product: GDP $NA

National product real growth rate: NA%

National product per capita: $NA

Inflation rate (consumer prices): NA%

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $430,440; expenditures $429,983, including capital expenditures of $NA (FY87 est.)

Exports: $NA

commodities:

fruits:	NA%
vegetables:	NA%
curios:	NA%
partners:	NA

Imports: $NA

commodities:

fuel oil:	NA%
machinery:	NA%
building materials:	NA%
flour:	NA%
sugar:	NA%
other foodstuffs:	NA%

partners: NA

External debt: $NA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity: 110 kW capacity; 0.30 million kWh produced, 5,360 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries: postage stamp sales, handicrafts

Agriculture: based on subsistence fishing and farming; wide variety of fruits and vegetables grown; must import grain products

Economic aid: none

Currency: 1 New Zealand dollar (NZ$) = 100 cents

Exchange rates: New Zealand dollars (NZ$) per US$1 - 1.9486 (January 1993), 1.8584 (1992), 1.7265 (1991), 1.6750 (1990), 1.6711 (1989), 1.5244 (1988)

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

PITCAIRN ISLANDS

Communications

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Railroads: none

Highways: 6.4 km dirt roads

Ports: Bounty Bay

Airports:

none

Telecommunications: 24 telephones; party line telephone service on the island; broadcast stations - 1 AM, no FM, no TV; diesel generator provides electricity

PITCAIRN ISLANDS

Defense Forces

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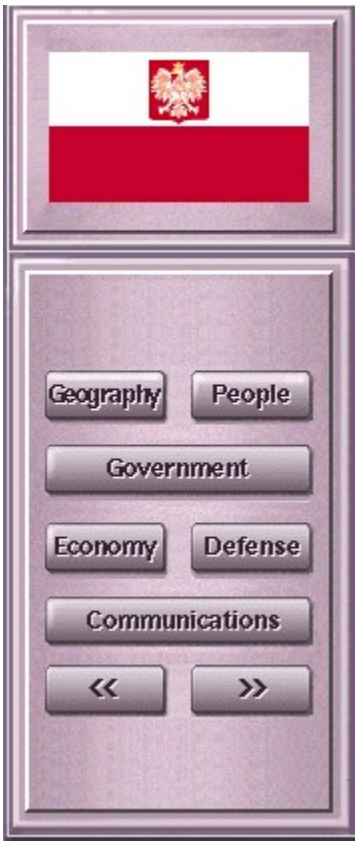
Note: defense is the responsibility of the UK

FINLAND
Helsinki
Bergen
Oslo
Tallinn
ESTONIA
NORWAY
Stockholm
Gotland
LATVIA
Riga
Skagen
SWEDEN
North
Sea
Baltic
Sea
LITHUANIA
Arhus
Copenhagen
Malmo
Vilnius
DENMARK
R.S.F.S.R.
Gdansk
Hamburg
Warsaw
Poznan
COMMONWE
OF
INDEPENDENT
Amsterdam
Hannover
Berlin
POLAND
NETHERLAND
GERMANY
Brussels
Bonn
Krakow
BELGIUM
LUX.
Frankfurt
Luxembourg
Prague
CZECH REPUBLIC
SLOVAK REPUBLIC
Bratislava
Strasbourg
Munich
Vienna
Budapest
FRANCE
SWITZ.
LIECH
AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
ROMANIA
Bern
Geneva
SLOVENIA


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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POLAND

Geography

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Location: Central Europe, between Germany and Belarus

Area:

total area:	312,680 km2
land area:	304,510 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than New Mexico

Land Boundaries:

total:	3,114 km
Belarus:	605 km
Czech Republic:	658 km
Germany:	456 km
Lithuania:	91 km
Russia (Kaliningrad Oblast):	432 km
Slovakia:	444 km
Ukraine:	428 km

Coastline: 491 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: temperate with cold, cloudy, moderately severe winters with frequent precipitation; mild summers with frequent showers and thundershowers

Terrain: mostly flat plain; mountains along southern border

Natural Resources: coal, sulfur, copper, natural gas, silver, lead, salt

Land Use:

arable land:	46%
permanent crops:	1%
meadows and pastures:	13%
forest and woodland:	28%
other:	12%

Irrigated Land: 1,000 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: plain crossed by a few north flowing, meandering streams; severe air and water pollution in south

Note: historically, an area of conflict because of flat terrain and the lack of natural barriers on the North European Plain

POLAND

People

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Population: 38,519,486 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.35% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 13.59 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 9.59 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -0.52 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 13.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	72.2 years
male:	68.14 years
female:	76.51 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.97 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Pole(s)
adjective:	Polish

Ethnic divisions:

Polish:	97.6%
German:	1.3%
Ukrainian:	0.6%
Belarusian:	0.5% (1990 est.)

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	95% (about 75% practicing)
Eastern Orthodox, Protestant, and other:	5%

Languages:

Polish:	100%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1978)

total population:	98%
male:	99%
female:	98%

Labor force: 15.609 million
by occupation:

industry and construction:	34.4%
agriculture:	27.3%
trade, transport, and communications:	16.1%
government and other:	22.2% (1991)

POLAND

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Poland
conventional short form:	Poland
local long form:	Rzeczpospolita Polska
local short form:	Polska

Digraph: PL

Type: democratic state

Capital: Warsaw

Administrative divisions: 49 provinces (wojewodztwa, singular - wojewodztwo); Biala Podlaska, Bialystok, Bielsko Biala, Bydgoszcz, Chelm, Ciechanow, Czestochowa, Elblag, Gdansk, Gorzow, Jelenia Gora, Kalisz, Katowice, Kielce, Konin, Koszalin, Krakow, Krosno, Legnica, Leszno, Lodz, Lomza, Lublin, Nowy Sacz, Olsztyn, Opole, Ostroleka, Pila, Piotrkow, Plock, Poznan, Przemysl, Radom, Rzeszow, Siedlce, Sieradz, Skierniewice, Slupsk, Suwalki, Szczecin, Tarnobrzeg, Tarnow, Torun, Walbrzych, Warszawa, Wloclawek, Wroclaw, Zamosc, Zielona Gora

Independence: 11 November 1918 (independent republic proclaimed)

Constitution: interim "small constitution" came into effect in December 1992 replacing the Communist-imposed Constitution of 22 July 1952; new democratic Constitution being drafted

Legal system: mixture of Continental (Napoleonic) civil law and holdover Communist legal theory; changes being gradually introduced as part of broader democratization process; limited judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Constitution Day, 3 May (1791)

Political parties and leaders: post-Solidarity parties: Democratic Union (UD), Tadeusz MAZOWIECKI; Christian-National Union (ZCHN), Wieslaw CHRZANOWSKI; Centrum (PC), Jaroslaw KACZYNSKI; Liberal-Democratic Congress, Donald TUSK; Peasant Alliance (PL), Gabriel JANOWSKI; Solidarity Trade Union (NSZZ), Marian KRZAKLEWSKI; Union of Labor (UP), Ryszard BUGAJ; Christian-Democratic Party (PCHD), Pawel LACZKOWSKI; Conservative Party, Alexander HALL non-Communist, non-Solidarity: Confederation for an Independent Poland (KPN), Leszek MOCZULSKI; Polish Economic Program (PPG), Janusz REWINSKI; Christian Democrats (CHD), Andrzej OWSINSKI; German Minority (MN), Henryk KROL; Union of Real Politics (UPR), Janusz KORWIN-MIKKE; Democratic Party (SD), Antoni MACKIEWICZ; Party X, Stanislaw Tyminski Communist origin or linked: Social Democracy (SDRP, party of Poland), Wlodzimierz Cimoszewicz; Polish Peasants' Party (PSL), Waldemar PAWLAK

Other political or pressure groups: powerful Roman Catholic Church; Solidarity (trade union); All Poland Trade Union Alliance (OPZZ), populist program

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: president: first round held 25 November 1990, second round held 9 December 1990 (next to be held NA November 1995); results - second round Lech WALESA 74.7%, Stanislaw TYMINSKI 25.3% Senat: last held 27 October 1991 (next to be held no later than NA October 1995); seats - (100

total) post-Solidarity bloc: UD 21, NSZZ 11, ZCHN 9, PC 9, Liberal-Democratic Congress 6, PL 7, PCHD 3, other local candidates 11; non-Communist, non-Solidarity: KPN 4, CHD 1, MN 1, local candidates 5 Communist origin or linked: PSL 8, SLD 4 Sejm: last held 27 October 1991 (next to be held no later than NA October 1995); seats - (460 total) post-Solidarity bloc: UD 62, ZCHN 49, PC 44, Liberal-Democratic Congress 37, PL 28, NSZZ 27, SP 4, PCHD 4, RDS 1, Krackow Coalition in Solidarity with the President 1, Piast Agreement 1, Bydgoszcz Peasant List 1, Solidarity 80 1 non-Communist, non-Solidarity: KPN 46, PPPP 16, MN 7, CHD 5, Western Union 4, UPR 3, Autonomous Silesia 2, SD 1, Orthodox Election Committee 1, Committee of Women Against Hardships 1, Podhale Union 1, Wielkopolska Group 1, Wielkopolska and Lubuski Inhabitants 1, Party X 3 Communist origin or linked: SLD 60, PSL 48
Executive branch: president, prime minister, Council of Ministers (cabinet)
Legislative branch: bicameral National Assembly (Zgromadzenie Narodowe) consists of an upper house or Senate (Senat) and a lower house or Diet (Sejm)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court
Leaders: Chief of State: President Lech WALESA (since 22 December 1990) Head of Government: Prime Minister Hanna SUCHOCKA (since 10 July 1992)
Member of: BIS, CBSS, CCC, CE, CEI, CERN, CSCE, EBRD, ECE, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO, ITU, LORCS, MINURSO, NACC, NAM (guest), NSG, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNDOF, UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNIKOM, UNPROFOR, UNTAC, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Kazimierz DZIEWANOWSKI chancery: 2640 16th Street NW, Washington DC 20009 telephone: (202) 234-3800 through 3802 FAX: (202) 328-6271 consulates general: Chicago, Los Angeles, and New York
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Thomas W. SIMONS, Jr. embassy: Aleje Ujazdowskie 29/31, Warsaw mailing address: American Embassy Warsaw, Box 5010, Unit 25402, or APO AE 09213-5010 telephone: [48] (2) 628-3041 FAX: [48] (2) 628-8298 consulates general: Krakow, Poznan
Flag: two equal horizontal bands of white (top) and red; similar to the flags of Indonesia and Monaco which are red (top) and white

POLAND

Economy

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Overview: Poland is undergoing a difficult transition from a Soviet-style economy - with state ownership and control of productive assets - to a market economy. On January 1, 1990, the new Solidarity-led government implemented shock therapy by slashing subsidies, decontrolling prices, tightening the money supply, stabilizing the foreign exchange rate, lowering import barriers, and restraining state sector wages. As a result, consumer goods shortages and lines disappeared, and inflation fell from 640% in 1989 to 44% in 1992. Western governments, which hold two-thirds of Poland's $48 billion external debt, pledged in 1991 to forgive half of Poland's official debt by 1994. The private sector accounted for 29% of industrial production and nearly half of nonagricultural output in 1992. Production fell in state enterprises, however, and the unemployment rate climbed steadily from virtually nothing in 1989 to 13.6% in December 1992. Poland fell out of compliance with its IMF program by mid-1991, and talks with commercial creditors stalled. The increase in unemployment and the decline in living standards led to strikes in the coal, auto, copper, and railway sectors in 1992. Large state enterprises in the coal, steel, and defense sectors plan to halve employment over the next decade, and the government expects unemployment to reach 3 million (16%) in 1993. A shortfall in tax revenues caused the budget deficit to reach 6% of GDP in 1992, but industrial production began a slow, uneven upturn. In 1993, the government will struggle to win legislative approval for faster privatization and to keep the budget deficit within IMF-approved limits.

National product: GDP - purchasing power equivalent - $167.6 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: 2% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $4,400 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 44% (1992)

Unemployment rate: 13.6% (December 1992)

Budget: revenues $17.5 billion; expenditures $22.0 billion, including capital expenditures of $1.5 billion (1992 est.)

Exports: $12.8 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities:

machinery:	22%
metals:	16%
chemicals:	12%
fuels and power:	11%

food 10%(1991)

partners:

Germany:	28.0%
former USSR:	11.7%
UK:	8.8%
Switzerland:	5.5% (1991)

Imports: $12.9 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities:

machinery:	38%
fuels and power:	20%
chemicals:	13%
food:	10%
light industry:	6% (1991)
partners:	
Germany:	17.4%
former USSR:	25.6%
Italy:	5.3%
Austria:	5.2% (1991)

External debt: $48.5 billion (January 1992); Note - Poland's Western government creditors promised in 1991 to forgive 30% of Warsaw's official debt - currently $33 billion - immediately and to forgive another 20% in 1994, if Poland adheres to its IMF program
Industrial production: growth rate 3.5% (1992)
Electricity: 31,530,000 kW capacity; 137,000 million kWh produced, 3,570 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: machine building, iron and steel, extractive industries, chemicals, shipbuilding, food processing, glass, beverages, textiles
Agriculture: accounts for 15% of GDP and 27% of labor force; 75% of output from private farms, 25% from state farms; productivity remains low by European standards; leading European producer of rye, rapeseed, and potatoes; wide variety of other crops and livestock; major exporter of pork products; normally self-sufficient in food
Illicit drugs: illicit producers of opium for domestic consumption and amphetamines for the international market; emerging as a transshipment point for illicit drugs to Western Europe
Economic aid: donor - bilateral aid to non-Communist less developed countries, $2.2 billion (1954-89); the G-24 has pledged $8 billion in grants and credit guarantees to Poland
Currency: 1 zloty (Zl) = 100 groszy
Exchange rates: zlotych (Zl) per US$1 - 15,879 (January 1993), 13,626 (1992), 10,576 (1991), 9,500 (1990), 1,439.18 (1989), 430.55 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

POLAND

Communications

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Railroads: 26,250 km total; 23,857 km 1.435-meter gauge, 397 km 1.520-meter gauge, 1,996 km narrow gauge; 8,987 km double track; 11,510 km electrified; government owned (1991)

Highways: 360,629 km total (excluding farm, factory and forest roads); 220 km limited access expressways, 45,257 km main highways, 128,775 km regional roads, 186,377 urban or village roads (local traffic); 220,000 km are paved (including all main and regional highways) (1988)

Inland waterways: 3,997 km navigable rivers and canals (1991)

Pipelines: natural gas 4,600 km, crude oil 1,986 km, petroleum products 360 km (1992)

Ports: Gdansk, Gdynia, Szczecin, Swinoujscie; principal inland ports are Gliwice on Kana Gliwice, Wrocaw on the Oder, and Warsaw on the Vistula

Merchant marine: 209 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 2,747,631 GRT/3,992,053 DWT; includes 5 short-sea passenger, 76 cargo, 1 refrigerated cargo, 11 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 9 container, 1 oil tanker, 4 chemical tanker, 101 bulk, 1 passenger; Poland owns 1 ship of 6,333 DWT operating under Liberian registry

Airports:

total:	163
usable:	163
with permanent-surface runways:	100
with runway over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	51
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	95

Telecommunications: severely underdeveloped and outmoded system; cable, open wire and microwave; phone density is 10.5 phones per 100 residents (October 1990); 3.6 million telephone subscribers; exchanges are 86% automatic (1991); broadcast stations - 27 AM, 27 FM, 40 (5 Soviet repeaters) TV; 9.6 million TVs; 1 satellite earth station using INTELSAT, EUTELSAT, INMARSAT and Intersputnik

POLAND

Defense Forces

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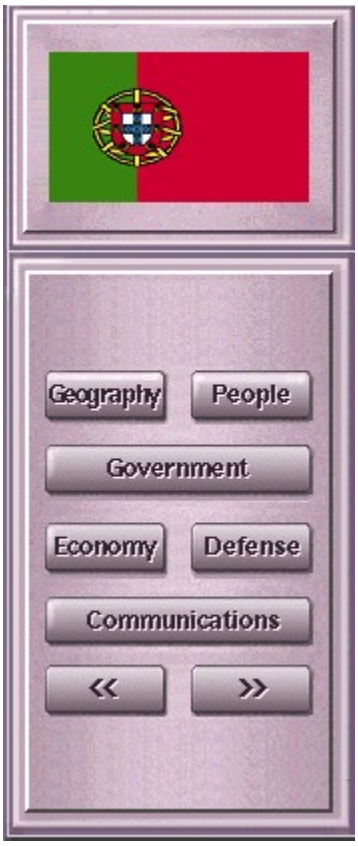
Branches: Army, Navy, Air and Air Defense Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 9,914,128; fit for military service 7,774,499; reach military age (19) annually 304,956 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: 30.8 trillion zlotych, 1.8% of GNP (1993 est.); Note - conversion of defense expenditures into US dollars using the current exchange rate could produce misleading results

North
Atlantic
Ocean
FRANCE
GERMANY
Bern
SWITZ.
ITALY
MONACO
Corsica
Rome
ANDORRA
Braga
Madrid
Lisbon
SPAIN
Beja
Sardinia
Tyrrhenian
Sea
Balearic
Islands
Mediterranean Sea
PORTUGAL
Gibraltar (U.K.)
Algiers
Tunis
MALTA
Rabat
MOROCCO
TUNISIA
ALGERIA


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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PORTUGAL

Geography

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Location: Southern Europe, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean west of Spain

Area:

total area:	92,080 km2
land area:	91,640 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than Indiana

Note: includes Azores and Madeira Islands

Land Boundaries:

total:	1,214 km
Spain:	1,214 km

Coastline: 1,793 km

Maritime Claims:

continental shelf:	200 m depth or to depth of exploitation
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: sovereignty over Timor Timur (East Timor Province) disputed with Indonesia

Climate: maritime temperate; cool and rainy in north, warmer and drier in south

Terrain: mountainous north of the Tagus, rolling plains in south

Natural Resources: fish, forests (cork), tungsten, iron ore, uranium ore, marble

Land Use:

arable land:	32%
permanent crops:	6%
meadows and pastures:	6%
forest and woodland:	40%
other:	16%

Irrigated Land: 6,340 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: Azores subject to severe earthquakes

Note: Azores and Madeira Islands occupy strategic locations along western sea approaches to Strait of Gibraltar

PORTUGAL

People

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Population: 10,486,140 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.36% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 11.59 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 9.77 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 1.8 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 9.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	74.89 years
male:	71.43 years
female:	78.56 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.45 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Portuguese (singular and plural)
adjective:	Portuguese

Ethnic divisions:
Note: homogeneous Mediterranean stock in mainland, Azores, Madeira Islands; citizens of black African descent who immigrated to mainland during decolonization number less than 100,000

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	97%
Protestant denominations:	1%
other:	2%

Languages:

Portuguese:	100%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	85%
male:	89%
Female:	82%

Labor force: 4,605,700
by occupation:

services:	45%
industry:	35%
agriculture:	20% (1988)

PORTUGAL

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Portuguese Republic
conventional short form:	Portugal
local long form:	Republica Portuguesa
local short form:	Portugal

Digraph: PO
Type: republic
Capital: Lisbon
Administrative divisions: 18 districts (distritos, singular - distrito) and 2 autonomous regions* (regioes autonomas, singular - regiao autonoma); Aveiro, Acores (Azores)*, Beja, Braga, Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Evora, Faro, Guarda, Leiria, Lisboa, Madeira*, Portalegre, Porto, Santarem, Setubal, Viana do Castelo, Vila Real, Viseu
Dependent areas: Macau (scheduled to become a Special Administrative Region of China on 20 December 1999)
Independence: 1140 (independent republic proclaimed 5 October 1910)
Constitution: 25 April 1976, revised 30 October 1982 and 1 June 1989
Legal system: civil law system; the Constitutional Tribunal reviews the constitutionality of legislation; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
National holiday: Day of Portugal, 10 June
Political parties and leaders: Social Democratic Party (PSD), Anibal CAVACO Silva; Portuguese Socialist Party (PS), Antonio GUTERRES; Party of Democratic Renewal (PRD), Pedro CANAVARRO; Portuguese Communist Party (PCP), Carlos CARVALHAS; Social Democratic Center (CDS), Manuel MONTEIRO; National Solidarity Party, Manuel SERGIO; Center Democratic Party; United Democratic Coalition (CDU; Communists)
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: President: last held 13 February 1991 (next to be held NA February 1996); results - Dr. Mario Lopes SOARES 70%, Basilio HORTA 14%, Carlos CARVALHAS 13%, Carlos MARQUES 3% Assembly of the Republic: last held 6 October 1991 (next to be held NA October 1995); results - PSD 50.4%, PS 29.3%, CDU 8.8%, Center Democrats 4.4%, National Solidarity Party 1.7%, PRD 0.6%, other 4.8%; seats - (230 total) PSD 135, PS 72, CDU 17, Center Democrats 5, National Solidarity Party 1
Executive branch: president, Council of State, prime minister, deputy prime minister, Council of Ministers (cabinet)
Legislative branch: unicameral Assembly of the Republic (Assembleia da Republica)
Judicial branch: Supreme Tribunal of Justice (Supremo Tribunal de Justica)
Leaders: Chief of State: President Dr. Mario Alberto Nobre Lopes SOARES (since 9 March 1986) Head of Government: Prime Minister Anibal CAVACO SILVA (since 6 November 1985)
Member of: AfDB, Australian Group, BIS, CCC, CE, CERN, COCOM, CSCE, EBRD, EC, ECE,

ECLAC, EIB, FAO, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LAIA (observer), LORCS, MTCR, NACC, NAM (guest), NATO, NEA, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNOMOZ, UNPROFOR, UPU, WCL, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Francisco Jose Laco Treichler KNOPFLI chancery: 2125 Kalorama Road NW, Washington DC 20008 telephone: (202) 328-8610 consulates general: Boston, New York, Newark (New Jersey), and San Francisco consulates: Los Angeles, New Bedford (Massachusetts), and Providence (Rhode Island)
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Everett Ellis BRIGGS embassy: Avenida das Forcas Armadas, 1600 Lisbon mailing address: PSC 83, APO AE 09726 telephone: [351] (1) 726-6600 or 6659, 8670, 8880 FAX: [351] (1) 726-9109 consulate: Ponta Delgada (Azores)
Flag: two vertical bands of green (hoist side, two-fifths) and red (three-fifths) with the Portuguese coat of arms centered on the dividing line

PORTUGAL

Economy

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Overview: Although Portugal has experienced strong growth since joining the EC in 1986 - at least 4% each year through 1990 - it remains one of the poorest members. To prepare for the European single market, the government is restructuring and modernizing the economy and in 1989 embarked on a major privatization program. As of 1 January 1993, Lisbon has fully liberalized its capital markets and most trade markets. The global slowdown and tight monetary policies to counter inflation caused growth to slow in 1991 and 1992. Growth probably will remain depressed in 1993, but should pick up again in 1994.

National product: GDP - purchasing power equivalent - $93.7 billion (1992)

National product real growth rate: 1.1% (1992)

National product per capita: $9,000 (1992)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 9% (1992)

Unemployment rate: 5% (1992)

Budget: revenues $27.3 billion; expenditures $33.2 billion, including capital expenditures of $4.5 billion (1991)

Exports: $16.3 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities:

cotton textiles:	NA%
cork and paper products:	NA%
canned fish:	NA%
wine:	NA%
timber and timber products:	NA%
resin:	NA%
machinery:	NA%
appliances:	NA%

partners:

EC:	75.4%
other developed countries:	12.4%

US 3.8% (1991)

Imports: $26.0 billion (c.i.f., 1992 est.)

commodities:

machinery and transport equipment:	NA%
agricultural products:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%
petroleum:	NA%
textiles:	NA%

partners:

EC:	72%
other developed countries:	10.9%

less developed countries 12.9%US 3.4%
External debt: $16.9 billion (1992 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate 9.1% (1990); accounts for 40% of GDP
Electricity: 6,624,000 kW capacity; 26,400 million kWh produced, 2,520 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: textiles and footwear; wood pulp, paper, and cork; metalworking; oil refining; chemicals; fish canning; wine; tourism
Agriculture: accounts for 6.1% of GDP and 20% of labor force; small, inefficient farms; imports more than half of food needs; major crops - grain, potatoes, olives, grapes; livestock sector - sheep, cattle, goats, poultry, meat, dairy products
Illicit drugs: increasingly important gateway country for Latin American cocaine entering the European market
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $1.8 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $1.2 billion
Currency: 1 Portuguese escudo (Esc) = 100 centavos
Exchange rates: Portuguese escudos (Esc) per US$1 - 145.51 (January 1993), 135.00 (1992), 144.48 (1991), 142.55 (1990), 157.46 (1989), 143.95 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

PORTUGAL

Communications

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Railroads: 3,625 km total; state-owned Portuguese Railroad Co. (CP) operates 2,858 km 1.665-meter gauge (434 km electrified and 426 km double track), 755 km 1.000-meter gauge; 12 km (1.435-meter gauge) electrified, double track, privately owned

Highways: 73,661 km total; 61,599 km surfaced (bituminous, gravel, and crushed stone), including 140 km of limited-access divided highway; 7,962 km improved earth; 4,100 km unimproved earth (motorable tracks)

Inland waterways: 820 km navigable; relatively unimportant to national economy, used by shallow-draft craft limited to 300-metric-ton cargo capacity

Pipelines: crude oil 11 km; petroleum products 58 km

Ports: Leixoes, Lisbon, Porto, Ponta Delgada (Azores), Velas (Azores), Setubal, Sines

Merchant marine: 51 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 634,072 GRT/1,130,515 DWT; includes 1 short-sea passenger, 21 cargo, 3 refrigerated cargo, 3 container, 1 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 13 oil tanker, 2 chemical tanker, 5 bulk, 2 liquified gas; Note - Portugal has created a captive register on Madeira (MAR) for Portuguese-owned ships that will have the taxation and crewing benefits of a flag of convenience; although only one ship currently is known to fly the Portuguese flag on the MAR register, it is likely that a majority of Portuguese flag ships will transfer to this subregister in a few years

Airports:

total:	64
usable:	62
with permanent-surface runways:	36
with runways over 3,659 m:	2
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	10
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	11

Telecommunications: generally adequate integrated network of coaxial cables, open wire and microwave radio relay; 2,690,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 57 AM, 66 (22 repeaters) FM, 66 (23 repeaters) TV; 6 submarine cables; 3 INTELSAT earth stations (2 Atlantic Ocean, 1 Indian Ocean), EUTELSAT, domestic satellite systems (mainland and Azores); tropospheric link to Azores

PORTUGAL

Defense Forces

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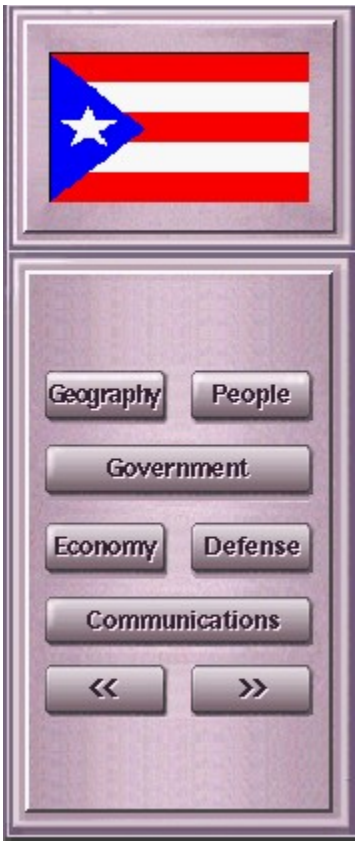
Branches: Army, Navy (including Marines), Air Force, National Republican Guard, Fiscal Guard, Public Security Police

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 2,696,325; fit for military service 2,188,041; reach military age (20) annually 88,735 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $2.4 billion, 2.9% of GDP (1992)

Atlantic Ocean
PUERTO RICO
San Juan
Mayaguez
Ponce
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
Basseterre
ST. KITTS AND NEVIS
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA
GUADELOUPE
Basse-Terre
DOMINICA
Roseau
MARTINIQUE
Fort-de-France
ST. LUCIA
Castries
BARBADOS
Bridgetown
ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES
Kingstown
GRENADA
St. George's
Caribbean Sea
ARUBA
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES
Port-of-Spain
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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PUERTO RICO

Geography

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Affiliation: commonwealth associated with the US

Location: in the North Atlantic Ocean, between the Dominican Republic and the Virgin Islands group

Area:

total area:	9,104 km2
land area:	8,959 km2
comparative area:	slightly less than three times the size of Rhode Island

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 501 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	24 nm
continental shelf:	200 m (depth)
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical marine, mild, little seasonal temperature variation

Terrain: mostly mountains with coastal plain belt in north; mountains precipitous to sea on west coast; sandy beaches along most coastal areas

Natural Resources: some copper and nickel, potential for onshore and offshore crude oil

Land Use:

arable land:	8%
permanent crops:	9%
meadows and pastures:	41%
forest and woodland:	20%
other:	22%

Irrigated Land: 390 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: many small rivers and high central mountains ensure land is well watered; south coast relatively dry; fertile coastal plain belt in north

Note: important location along the Mona Passage - a key shipping lane to the Panama Canal; San Juan is one of the biggest and best natural harbors in the Caribbean

PUERTO RICO

People

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Population: 3,797,082 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.13% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 16.93 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 7.88 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -7.75 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 14 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	73.84 years
male:	70.25 years
female:	77.61 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.08 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Puerto Rican(s)
adjective:	Puerto Rican

Ethnic divisions:

Hispanic:	NA%

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	85%
Protestant denominations and other:	15%

Languages:

Spanish (official):	NA%

Note: English widely understood
Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1980)

total population:	89%
male:	90%
female:	88%

Labor force: 1.17 million (1992)
by occupation:

government:	20%
manufacturing:	14%
trade:	17%
construction:	5%
communications and transportation:	5%
other:	39% (1992)

PUERTO RICO

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
conventional short form: Puerto Rico

Digraph: QR

Type: commonwealth associated with the US

Capital: San Juan

Administrative divisions: none (commonwealth associated with the US), Note: there are 78 municipalities

Independence: none (commonwealth associated with the US)

Constitution: ratified 3 March 1952; approved by US Congress 3 July 1952; effective 25 July 1952

Legal system: based on Spanish civil code

National holiday: US Independence Day, 4 July (1776)

Political parties and leaders: National Republican Party of Puerto Rico, Freddy VALENTIN; Popular Democratic Party (PPD), Rafael HERNANDEZ Colon; New Progressive Party (PNP), Carlos ROMERO Barcelo; Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP), Juan MARI Bras and Carlos GALLISA; Puerto Rican Independence Party (PIP), Ruben BERRIOS Martinez; Puerto Rican Communist Party (PCP), leader(s) unknown

Other political or pressure groups: all have engaged in terrorist activities - Armed Forces for National Liberation (FALN); Volunteers of the Puerto Rican Revolution; Boricua Popular Army (also known as the Macheteros); Armed Forces of Popular Resistance

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal; indigenous inhabitants are US citizens but do not vote in US presidential elections

Elections: Governor: last held 3 November 1992 (next to be held NA November 1996); results - Pedro ROSSELLO (PND) 50%, Victoria MUNOZ (PPD) 46%, Fernando MARTIN (PIP) 4% Senate: last held 3 November 1992 (next to be held NA November 1996); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (27 total) seats by party NA US House of Representatives: last held 3 November 1992 (next to be held NA November 1996); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (1 total) seats by party NA; Note - Puerto Rico elects one representative to the US House of Representatives, Carlos Romero BARCELO House of Representatives: last held 3 November 1992 (next to be held NA November 1996); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (53 total) seats by party NA

Executive branch: US president, US vice president, governor

Legislative branch: bicameral Legislative Assembly consists of an upper house or Senate and a lower house or House of Representatives

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Leaders: Chief of State: President William Jefferson CLINTON (since 20 January 1993); Vice President Albert GORE, Jr. (since 20 January 1993) Head of Government: Governor Pedro ROSSELLO (since NA January 1993)

Member of: CARICOM (observer), ECLAC (associate), FAO (associate), ICFTU, IOC, WCL,

WFTU, WHO (associate), WTO (associate)
Diplomatic representation in US: none (commonwealth associated with the US)
Flag: five equal horizontal bands of red (top and bottom) alternating with white; a blue isosceles triangle based on the hoist side bears a large white five-pointed star in the center; design based on the US flag

PUERTO RICO

Economy

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Overview: Puerto Rico has one of the most dynamic economies in the Caribbean region. Industry has surpassed agriculture as the primary sector of economic activity and income. Encouraged by duty free access to the US and by tax incentives, US firms have invested heavily in Puerto Rico since the 1950s. US minimum wage laws apply. Important industries include pharmaceuticals, electronics, textiles, petrochemicals, and processed foods. Sugar production has lost out to dairy production and other livestock products as the main source of income in the agricultural sector. Tourism has traditionally been an important source of income for the island, with estimated arrivals of nearly 3 million tourists in 1989.

National product: GNP - purchasing power equivalent - $22.8 billion (1991)

National product real growth rate: 2.2% (FY90)

National product per capita: $6,200 (1991)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 1.3% (October 1990-91)

Unemployment rate: 17% (1992 est.)

Budget: revenues $5.8 billion; expenditures $5.8 billion, including capital expenditures of $258 million (FY89)

Exports: 20.4 billion (1990)

commodities:

pharmaceuticals:	NA%
electronics:	NA%
apparel:	NA%
canned tuna:	NA%
rum:	NA%
beverage concentrates:	NA%
medical equipment:	NA%
instruments:	NA%

partners:

US:	87.8% (1990)

Imports: 16.2 billion (1990)

commodities:

chemicals:	NA%
clothing:	NA%
food:	NA%
fish:	NA%
petroleum products:	NA%

partners:

US:	66.6% (1990)

External debt: $NA

Industrial production: growth rate 1.2% (FY92)

Electricity: 5,040,000 kW capacity; 16,100 million kWh produced, 4,260 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: manufacturing accounts for 55.5 % of GDP: manufacturing of pharmaceuticals, electronics, apparel, food products, instruments; tourism
Agriculture: accounts for only 3% of labor force and less than 2% of GDP: crops - sugarcane, coffee, pineapples, plantains, bananas; livestock - cattle, chickens; imports a large share of food needs (1992)
Economic aid: none
Currency: US currency is used
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

PUERTO RICO

Communications

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Railroads: 96 km rural narrow-gauge system for hauling sugarcane; no passenger railroads

Highways: 13,762 km paved (1982)

Ports: San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez, Arecibo

Airports:

total:	30
usable:	23
with permanent-surface runways:	19
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	3
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	5

Telecommunications: modern system, integrated with that of the US by high capacity submarine cable and INTELSAT with high-speed data capability; digital telephone system with about 1 million lines; cellular telephone service; broadcast stations - 50 AM, 63 FM, 9 TV; cable television available with US programs (1990)

PUERTO RICO

Defense Forces

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Branches: paramilitary National Guard, Police Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 830,133; fit for military service NA (1993 est.)

Note: defense is the responsibility of the US

Al Hillah
IRAN
Kerman
Abadan
Al Basrah
IRAQ
KUWAIT
Kuwait
Bandar-e
Bushehr
Persian
Gulf
Strait of
Hormuz
Dhahran
Manama
QATAR
Dubayy
OMAN
BAHRAIN
Doha
Abu
Dhabi
Gulf of Oman
Riyadh
UNITED ARAB
EMIRATES
Muscat
SAUDI
ARABIA
OMAN
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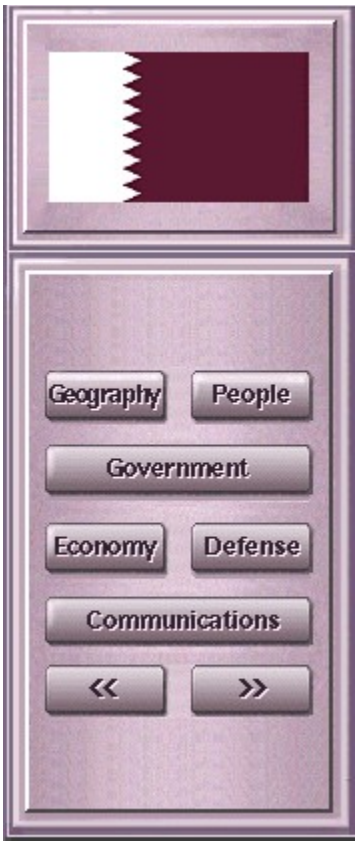
Geography
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Defense
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QATAR

Geography

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Location: Middle East, peninsula jutting into the central Persian Gulf, between Iran and Saudi Arabia

Area:

total area:	11,000 km2
land area:	11,000 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than Connecticut

Land Boundaries:

total:	60 km
Saudi Arabia:	60 km

Coastline: 563 km

Maritime Claims:

continental shelf:	not specified
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: territorial dispute with Bahrain over the Hawar Islands; maritime boundary with Bahrain

Climate: desert; hot, dry; humid and sultry in summer

Terrain: mostly flat and barren desert covered with loose sand and gravel

Natural Resources: petroleum, natural gas, fish

Land Use:

arable land:	0%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	5%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	95%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: haze, duststorms, sandstorms common; limited freshwater resources mean increasing dependence on large-scale desalination facilities

Note: strategic location in central Persian Gulf near major petroleum deposits

QATAR

People

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Population: 499,115 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.84% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 19.61 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 3.53 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 12.36 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 22.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	72.25 years
male:	69.73 years
female:	74.68 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.88 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Qatari(s)
adjective:	Qatari

Ethnic divisions:

Arab:	40%
Pakistani:	18%
Indian:	18%
Iranian:	10%
other:	14%

Religions:

Muslim:	95%

Languages:

Arabic (official):	NA%

Note: English commonly used as a second language
Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1986)

total population:	76%
male:	77%
female:	72%

Labor force:
104,000 85% non-Qatari in private sector (1983)

QATAR

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	State of Qatar
conventional short form:	Qatar
local long form:	Dawlat Qatar
local short form:	Qatar

Digraph: QA
Type: traditional monarchy
Capital: Doha
Administrative divisions: there are no first-order administrative divisions as defined by the US Government, but there are 9 municipalities (baladiyat, singular - baladiyah); Ad Dawhah, Al Ghuwayriyah, Al Jumayliyah, Al Khawr, Al Rayyan, Al Wakrah, Ash Shamal, Jarayan al Batnah, Umm Salal
Independence: 3 September 1971 (from UK)
Constitution: provisional constitution enacted 2 April 1970
Legal system: discretionary system of law controlled by the amir, although civil codes are being implemented; Islamic law is significant in personal matters
National holiday: Independence Day, 3 September (1971)
Political parties and leaders: none
Suffrage: none
Elections: Advisory Council: constitution calls for elections for part of this consultative body, but no elections have been held; seats - (30 total)
Executive branch: amir, Council of Ministers (cabinet)
Legislative branch: unicameral Advisory Council (Majlis al-Shura)
Judicial branch: Court of Appeal
Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: Amir and Prime Minister KHALIFA bin Hamad Al Thani (since 22 February 1972); Crown Prince HAMAD bin Khalifa Al Thani (appointed 31 May 1977; son of Amir)
Member of: ABEDA, AFESD, AL, AMF, CCC, ESCWA, FAO, G-77, GCC, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDB, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAPEC, OIC, OPEC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador 'Abd al-Rahman bin Sa'ud ALTHANI chancery: Suite 1180, 600 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20037 telephone: (202) 338-0111
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Kenton W. KEITH embassy: 149 Ali Bin Ahmed St., Farig Bin Omran (opposite the television station), Doha mailing address: P. O. Box 2399, Doha telephone: (0974) 864701 through 864703 FAX: (0974) 861669
Flag: maroon with a broad white serrated band (nine white points) on the hoist side

QATAR

Economy

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Overview: Oil is the backbone of the economy and accounts for more than 85% of export earnings and roughly 75% of government revenues. Proved oil reserves of 3.3 billion barrels should ensure continued output at current levels for about 25 years. Oil has given Qatar a per capita GDP of about $17,000, comparable to the leading industrial countries. Production and export of natural gas is becoming increasingly important.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $8.1 billion (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate: 3% (1991 est.)

National product per capita: $17,000 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 3% (1990)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $2.5 billion; expenditures $3.0 billion, including capital expenditures of $440 million (FY92 est.)

Exports: $3.2 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

petroleum products:	85%
steel:	NA%
fertilizers:	NA%

partners:

Japan:	61%
Brazil:	6%
South Korea:	5%
UAE:	4%

Imports: $1.4 billion (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

machinery and equipment:	NA%
consumer goods:	NA%
food:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%

partners:

France:	13%
Japan:	12%
UK:	11%
Germany:	9%

External debt: $1.1 billion (December 1989 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 0.6% (1987); accounts for 64% of GDP, including oil

Electricity: 1,596,000 kW capacity; 4,818 million kWh produced, 9,655 kWh per capita (1992)

Industries: crude oil production and refining, fertilizers, petrochemicals, steel (rolls reinforcing bars for concrete construction), cement

Agriculture: farming and grazing on small scale, less than 2% of GDP; agricultural area is small and government-owned; commercial fishing increasing in importance; most food imported
Economic aid: donor - pledged $2.7 billion in ODA to less developed countries (1979-88)
Currency: 1 Qatari riyal (QR) = 100 dirhams
Exchange rates: Qatari riyals (QR) per US$1 - 3.6400 riyals (fixed rate)
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

QATAR

Communications

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Highways: 1,500 km total; 1,000 km paved, 500 km gravel or natural surface (est.)

Pipelines: crude oil 235 km, natural gas 400 km

Ports: Doha, Umm Sa'id, Halul Island

Merchant marine: 20 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 390,072 GRT/593,508 DWT; includes 13 cargo, 4 container, 2 oil tanker, 1 refrigerated cargo

Airports:

total:	4
usable:	4
with permanent-surface runways:	1
with runways over 3,659 m:	1
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	0
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	2

Telecommunications: modern system centered in Doha; 110,000 telephones; tropospheric scatter to Bahrain; microwave radio relay to Saudi Arabia and UAE; submarine cable to Bahrain and UAE; satellite earth stations - 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT, 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT, 1 ARABSAT; broadcast stations - 2 AM, 3 FM, 3 TV

QATAR

Defense Forces

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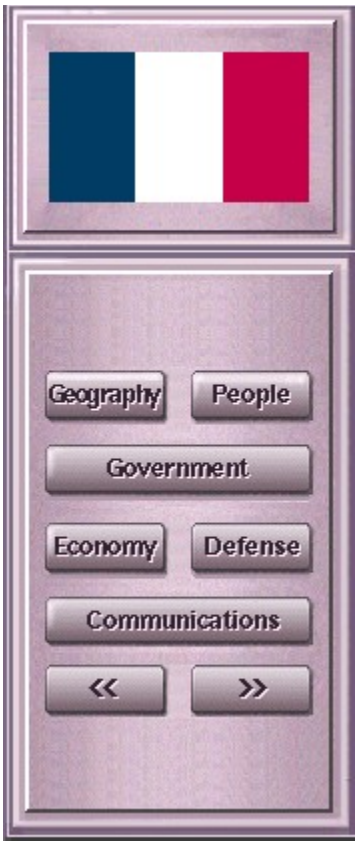
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Public Security

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 214,977; fit for military service 113,514; reach military age (18) annually 3,578 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $NA, NA%, of GDP

Indian
Ocean
Nacala
MBIQUE
Mozambique Channel
MADAGASCAR
Antananarivo
Toliara
MAURITIUS
Port Louis
Saint Denis
REUNION
Indian
Ocean
0
500
1000 Nautical Miles


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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REUNION

Geography

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Affiliation: overseas department of France

Location: Southern Africa, in the western Indian Ocean, 750 km east of Madagascar

Area:

total area:	2,510 km2
land area:	2,500 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than Rhode Island

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 201 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical, but moderates with elevation; cool and dry from May to November, hot and rainy from November to April

Terrain: mostly rugged and mountainous; fertile lowlands along coast

Natural Resources: fish, arable land

Land Use:

arable land:	20%
permanent crops:	2%
meadows and pastures:	4%
forest and woodland:	35%
other:	39%

Irrigated Land: 60 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: periodic devastating cyclones

REUNION

People

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Population: 639,622 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.07% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 25.64 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 4.94 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 8.1 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	73.68 years
male:	70.61 years
female:	76.91 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.81 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Reunionese (singular and plural)
adjective:	Reunionese

Ethnic divisions:

French:	NA%
African:	NA%
Malagasy:	NA%
Chinese:	NA%
Pakistani:	NA%
Indian:	NA%

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	94%

Languages:

French (official):	NA%

Note: Creole widely used
Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1982)

total population:	69%
male:	67%
female:	74%

Labor force: NA
by occupation:

agriculture:	30%
industry:	21%
services:	49% (1981)

Note: 63% of population of working age (1983)

REUNION

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Department of Reunion
conventional short form:	Reunion
local long form:	none
local short form:	Ile de la Reunion

Digraph: RE
Type: overseas department of France
Capital: Saint-Denis
Administrative divisions: none (overseas department of France)
Independence: none (overseas department of France)
Constitution: 28 September 1958 (French Constitution)
Legal system: French law
National holiday: Taking of the Bastille, 14 July (1789)
Political parties and leaders: Rally for the Republic (RPR), Francois MAS; Union for French Democracy (UDF), Gilbert GERARD; Communist Party of Reunion (PCR), Paul VERGES; France-Reunion Future (FRA), Andre THIEN AH KOON; Socialist Party (PS), Jean-Claude FRUTEAU; Social Democrats (CDS); other small parties
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: General Council: last held 22 March 1991 (next to be held March 1997); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (44 total) Regional Council: last held 28 March 1992 (next to be held NA March 1998); results - UDF 25.6%, PRC 17.9%, PS 10.5%, Independent 30.7%, other 15.3%; seats - (45 total) Independent 17, UDF 14, PRC 9, PS 5 French Senate: last held 24 September 1989 (next to be held NA September 1993); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (3 total) RPR-UDF 1, PS 1, independent 1 French National Assembly: last held 5 and 12 June 1988 (next to be held NA June 1993); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (5 total) PCR 2, RPR 1, UDF-CDS 1, FRA 1; Note - Reunion elects 3 members to the French Senate and 5 members to the French National Assembly who are voting members
Executive branch: French president, commissioner of the Republic
Legislative branch: unicameral General Council and unicameral Regional Council
Judicial branch: Court of Appeals (Cour d'Appel)
Leaders: Chief of State: President Francois MITTERRAND (since 21 May 1981) Head of Government: Commissioner of the Republic Jacques DEWATRE (since NA July 1991)
Member of: FZ
Diplomatic representation in US: as an overseas department of France, Reunionese interests are represented in the US by France
Flag: the flag of France is used

REUNION

Economy

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Overview: The economy has traditionally been based on agriculture. Sugarcane has been the primary crop for more than a century, and in some years it accounts for 85% of exports. The government has been pushing the development of a tourist industry to relieve high unemployment, which recently amounted to one-third of the labor force. The gap in Reunion between the well-off and the poor is extraordinary and accounts for the persistent social tensions. The white and Indian communities are substantially better off than other segments of the population, often approaching European standards, whereas indigenous groups suffer the poverty and unemployment typical of the poorer nations of the African continent. The outbreak of severe rioting in February 1991 illustrates the seriousness of socioeconomic tensions. The economic well-being of Reunion depends heavily on continued financial assistance from France.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $3.37 billion (1987 est.)

National product real growth rate: 9% (1987 est.)

National product per capita: $6,000 (1987 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 1.3% (1988)

Unemployment rate: 35% (February 1991)

Budget: revenues $358 million; expenditures $914 million, including capital expenditures of $NA (1986)

Exports: $166 million (f.o.b., 1988)

commodities:

sugar:	75%
rum and molasses:	4%
perfume essences:	4%
lobster:	3%
vanilla and tea:	1%

partners:

France:	NA%
Mauritius:	NA%
Bahrain:	NA%
South Africa:	NA%
Italy:	NA%

Imports: $1.7 billion (c.i.f., 1988)

commodities:

manufactured goods:	NA%
food:	NA%
beverages:	NA%
tobacco:	NA%
machinery and transportation equipment:	NA%
raw materials, and petroleum products:	NA%

partners:

France:	NA%
Mauritius:	NA%
Bahrain:	NA%
South Africa:	NA%
Italy:	NA%

External debt: $NA
Industrial production: growth rate NA%; about 25% of GDP
Electricity: 245,000 kW capacity; 750 million kWh produced, 1,230 kWh per capita (1991)
Industries: sugar, rum, cigarettes, several small shops producing handicraft items
Agriculture: accounts for 30% of labor force; dominant sector of economy; cash crops - sugarcane, vanilla, tobacco; food crops - tropical fruits, vegetables, corn; imports large share of food needs
Economic aid: Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $14.8 billion
Currency: 1 French franc (F) = 100 centimes
Exchange rates: French francs (F) per US$1 - 5.4812 (January 1993), 5.2938 (1992), 5.6421 (1991), 5.4453 (1990), 6.3801 (1989), 5.9569 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

REUNION

Communications

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Highways: 2,800 km total; 2,200 km paved, 600 km gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized earth

Ports: Pointe des Galets

Airports:

total:	2
usable:	2
with permanent-surface runways:	2
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runway 2,440-3,659 m:	1
with runway 1,220-2,439 m:	1

Telecommunications: adequate system; modern open-wire and microwave network; principal center Saint-Denis; radiocommunication to Comoros, France, Madagascar; new microwave route to Mauritius; 85,900 telephones; broadcast stations - 3 AM, 13 FM, 1 (18 repeaters) TV; 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT earth station

REUNION

Defense Forces

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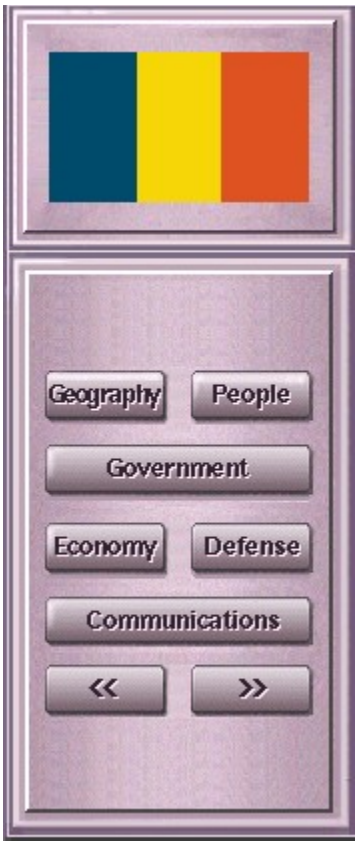
Branches: French Forces (including Army, Navy, Air Force, Gendarmerie)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 167,925; fit for military service 86,764; reach military age (18) annually 5,975 (1993 est.)

Note: defense is the responsibility of France

Skagen
Gotland
LATVIA
Riga
SWEDEN
Baltic
Sea
Daugavpils
Utena
Arhus
Copenhagen
LITHUANIA
Malmo
Taurage
NMARK
R.S.F.S.R.
Vilnius
Gdansk
Hamburg
Assen
Poznan
Warsaw
Hannover
Berlin
POLAND
COMMONWEALTH OF
INDEPENDENT STATES
GERMANY
Liberec
Bonn
Krakow
LUX.
Frankfurt
Pizen
Prague
Luxembourg
CZECH REPUBLIC
Zilina
Kosice
Brno
SLOVAK REPUBLIC
Bratislava
Vienna
Budapest
Oradea
Iasi
Munich
AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
ROMANIA
SWITZ.
Bern
Bucharest
SLOVENIA
Zagreb
VOJVODINA
Black
Sea
Milan
Venice
CROATIA
Belgrade
Craiova
BOSNIA-
HERZEGOVINA
Genoa
SERBIA
BULGARIA
Adriatic
Sea
Split
Sarajevo
YUGOSLAVIA
Sofia
KOSOVO
ITALY
Dubrovnik
MONTENEGRO
MACEDONIA


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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ROMANIA

Geography

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Location: Southeastern Europe, bordering the Black Sea between Bulgaria and the Ukraine

Area:

total area:	237,500 km2
land area:	230,340 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than Oregon

Land Boundaries:

total:	2,508 km
Bulgaria:	608 km
Hungary:	443 km
Moldova:	450 km
Serbia and Montenegro:	476 km (all with Serbia)
Ukraine (north):	362 km
Ukraine (south):	169 km

Coastline: 225 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	24 nm
continental shelf:	200 m depth or to depth of exploitation
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: temperate; cold, cloudy winters with frequent snow and fog; sunny summers with frequent showers and thunderstorms

Terrain: central Transylvanian Basin is separated from the plain of Moldavia on the east by the Carpathian Mountains and separated from the Walachian Plain on the south by the Transylvanian Alps

Natural Resources: petroleum (reserves being exhausted), timber, natural gas, coal, iron ore, salt

Land Use:

arable land:	43%
permanent crops:	3%
meadows and pastures:	19%
forest and woodland:	28%
other:	7%

Irrigated Land: 34,500 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: frequent earthquakes most severe in south and southwest; geologic structure and climate promote landslides; air pollution in south

Note: controls most easily traversable land route between the Balkans, Moldova, and Ukraine

ROMANIA

People

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Population: 23,172,362 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.02% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 13.66 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 10.17 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -3.27 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 21.2 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	71.25 years
male:	68.32 years
female:	74.34 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.83 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Romanian(s)
adjective:	Romanian

Ethnic divisions:

Romanian:	89.1%
Hungarian:	8.9%
German:	0.4%
Ukrainian, Serb, Croat, Russian, Turk, and Gypsy:	1.6%

Religions:

Romanian Orthodox:	70%
Roman Catholic:	6% (of which 3% are Uniate),
Protestant:	6%
unaffiliated:	18%

Languages:

Romanian:	NA%
Hungarian:	NA%
German:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1978)

total population:	98%
male:	NA%
female:	NA%

Labor force: 10,945,700
by occupation:

industry:	38%
agriculture:	28%
other:	34% (1989)

ROMANIA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	none
conventional short form:	Romania
local long form:	none
local short form:	Romania

Digraph: RO

Type: republic

Capital: Bucharest

Administrative divisions: 40 counties (judete, singular - judet) and 1 municipality* (municipiu); Alba, Arad, Arges, Bacau, Bihor, Bistrita-Nasaud, Botosani, Braila, Brasov, Bucuresti*, Buzau, Calarasi, Caras-Severin, Cluj, Constanta, Covasna, Dimbovita, Dolj, Galati, Gorj, Giurgiu, Harghita, Hunedoara, Ialomita, Iasi, Maramures, Mehedinti, Mures, Neamt, Olt, Prahova, Salaj, Satu Mare, Sibiu, Suceava, Teleorman, Timis, Tulcea, Vaslui, Vilcea, Vrancea

Independence: 1881 (from Turkey; republic proclaimed 30 December 1947)

Constitution: 8 December 1991

Legal system: former mixture of civil law system and Communist legal theory that increasingly reflected Romanian traditions is being revised

National holiday: National Day of Romania, 1 December (1990)

Political parties and leaders: National Salvation Front (FSN), Petre ROMAN; Democratic National Salvation Front (DNSF), Oliviu GHERMAN; Magyar Democratic Union (UDMR), Geza DOMOKOS; National Liberal Party (PNL), Mircea IONESCU-QUINTUS; National Peasants' Christian and Democratic Party (PNTCD), Corneliu COPOSU; Romanian National Unity Party (PUNR), Gheorghe FUNAR; Socialist Labor Party (PSM), Ilie VERDET; Agrarian Democratic Party of Romania (PDAR), Victor SURDU; The Democratic Convention (CDR), Emil CONSTANTINESCU; Romania Mare Party (PRM), Corneliu Vadim TUDOR Note: there are dozens of smaller parties; although the Communist Party has ceased to exist, small proto-Communist parties, notably the Socialist Labor Party, have been formed

Other political or pressure groups: various human right and professional associations

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: President: last held 27 September 1992 - with runoff between top two candidates on 11 October 1992 (next to be held NA 1998); results - Ion ILIESCU 61.4%, Emil CONSTANTINESCU 38.6% Senate: last held 27 September 1992 (next to be held NA 1998); results - DFSN 27.5%, CDR 22.5%, FSN 11%, others 39%; seats - (143 total) DFSN 49, CDR 34, FSN 18, PUNR 14, UDMR 12, PRM 6, PDAR 5, PSM 5 House of Deputies: last held 27 September 1992 (next to be held NA 1998); results - DFSN 27.5%, CDR 22.5%, FSN 11%, others 38.5%; seats - (341 total) DFSN 117, CDR 82, FSN 43, PUNR 30, UDMR 27, PRM 16, PSM 13, other 13

Executive branch: president, prime minister, Council of Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament consists of an upper house or Senate (Senat) and a lower

house or House of Deputies (Adunarea Deputatilor)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court of Justice, Constitutional Court
Leaders: Chief of State: President Ion ILIESCU (since 20 June 1990, previously President of Provisional Council of National Unity since 23 December 1989) Head of Government: Prime Minister Nicolae VACAROIU (since November 1992)
Member of: BIS, BSEC, CCC, CSCE, EBRD, ECE, FAO, G-9, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ITU, LORCS, NACC, NAM (guest), NSG, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNIKOM, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Aurel-Dragos MUNTEANU chancery: 1607 23rd Street NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 232-4747, 6634, 5693 FAX: (202) 232-4748
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador John R. DAVIS, Jr. embassy: Strada Tudor Arghezi 7-9, Bucharest mailing address: AmConGen (Buch), Unit 25402, APO AE 09213-5260 telephone: [40] (0) 10-40-40 FAX: [40] (0) 12-03-95
Flag: three equal vertical bands of blue (hoist side), yellow, and red; the national coat of arms that used to be centered in the yellow band has been removed; now similar to the flags of Andorra and Chad

ROMANIA

Economy

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Overview: Industry, which accounts for about one-third of the labor force and generates over half the GDP, suffers from an aging capital plant and persistent shortages of energy. The year 1991 witnessed a 17% drop in industrial production because of energy and input shortages and labor unrest. In recent years the agricultural sector has had to contend with flooding, mismanagement, shortages of inputs, and disarray caused by the dismantling of cooperatives. A shortage of inputs and a severe drought in 1991 contributed to a poor harvest, a problem compounded by corruption and an obsolete distribution system. The new government has instituted moderate land reforms, with more than one-half of cropland now in private hands, and it has liberalized private agricultural output. Private enterprises form an increasingly important portion of the economy largely in services, handicrafts, and small-scale industry. Little progress on large scale privatization has been made since a law providing for the privatization of large state firms was passed in August 1991. Most of the large state firms have been converted into joint-stock companies, but the selling of shares and assets to private owners has been delayed. While the government has halted the old policy of diverting food from domestic consumption to hard currency export markets, supplies remain scarce in some areas. The new government continues to impose price ceilings on key consumer items. In 1992 the economy muddled along toward the new, more open system, yet output and living standards continued to fall.

National product: GDP - purchasing power equivalent - $63.4 billion (1992 est.) National product real growth rate: -15% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $2,700 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 200% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: 9% (January 1993)

Budget: revenues $19 billion; expenditures $20 billion, including capital expenditures of $2.1 billion (1991 est.)

Exports: $3.5 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

machinery and equipment:	29.3%
fuels, minerals and metals:	32.1%,
manufactured consumer goods:	18.1%
agricultural materials and forestry products:	9.0%
other:	11.5% (1989)

partners:USSR 27%Eastern Europe 23%EC 15%US 5%China 4% (1987)

Imports: $5.1 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

fuels, minerals, and metals:	56.0%
machinery and equipment:	25.5%
agricultural and forestry products:	8.6%
manufactured consumer goods:	3.4%

other: 6.5% (1989)
partners: Communist countries 60% non-Communist countries 40% (1987)
External debt: $3 billion (1992)
Industrial production: growth rate -17% (1991 est.); accounts for 48% of GDP
Electricity: 22,500,000 kW capacity; 59,000 million kWh produced, 2,540 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: mining, timber, construction materials, metallurgy, chemicals, machine building, food processing, petroleum production and refining
Agriculture: accounts for 18% of GDP and 28% of labor force; major wheat and corn producer; other products - sugar beets, sunflower seed, potatoes, milk, eggs, meat, grapes
Illicit drugs: transshipment point for southwest Asian heroin transiting the Balkan route
Economic aid: donor - $4.4 billion in bilateral aid to non-Communist less developed countries (1956-89)
Currency: 1 leu (L) = 100 bani
Exchange rates: lei (L) per US$1 - 470.10 (January 1993), 307.95 (1992), 76.39 (1991), 22.432 (1990), 14.922 (1989), 14.277 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

ROMANIA

Communications

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Railroads: 11,275 km total; 10,860 km 1.435-meter gauge, 370 km narrow gauge, 45 km broad gauge; 3,411 km electrified, 3,060 km double track; government owned (1987)

Highways: 72,799 km total; 35,970 km paved; 27,729 km gravel, crushed stone, and other stabilized surfaces; 9,100 km unsurfaced roads (1985)

Inland waterways: 1,724 km (1984)

Pipelines: crude oil 2,800 km, petroleum products 1,429 km, natural gas 6,400 km (1992)

Ports: Constanta, Galati, Braila, Mangalia; inland ports are Giurgiu, Drobeta-Turnu Severin, Orsova

Merchant marine: 249 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 2,882,727 GRT/4,463,879 DWT; includes 1 passenger-cargo, 170 cargo, 2 container, 1 rail-car carrier, 9 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 15 oil tanker, 51 bulk

Airports:

total:	158
usable:	158
with permanent-surface runways:	27
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	21
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	26

Telecommunications: poor service; about 2.3 million telephone customers; 89% of phone network is automatic; cable and open wire; trunk network is microwave; present phone density is 9.85 per 100 residents; roughly 3,300 villages with no service (February 1990); broadcast stations - 12 AM, 5 FM, 13 TV (1990); 1 satellite ground station using INTELSAT

ROMANIA

Defense Forces

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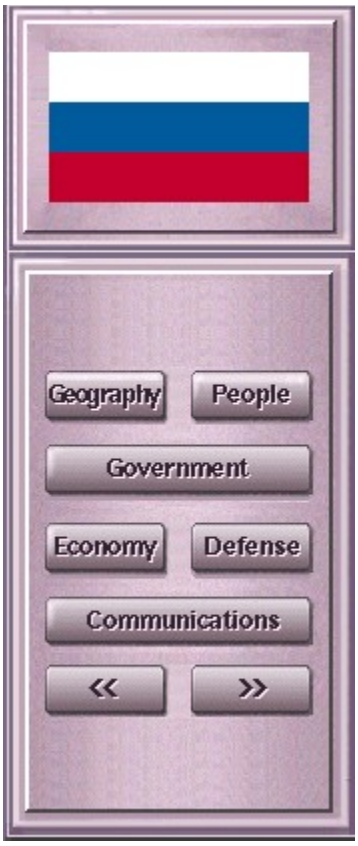
Branches: Army, Navy, Air and Air Defense Forces, Paramilitary Forces, Civil Defense

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 5,846,332; fit for military service 4,942,746; reach military age (20) annually 185,714 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: 137 billion lei, 3% of GDP (1993); Note - conversion of defense expenditures into US dollars using the current exchange rate could produce misleading results

Svalbard
Arctic Ocean
Wrangel Island
Severnaya Zemlya
New Siberian Islands
Bering
NORWAY
SWEDEN
Novaya Zemlya
Murmansk
ESTONIA
FINLAND
POLAND
LATVIA
LITHUANIA
Verkhoyansk
Magadan
Kiev
Moscow
Odessa
Sea of Okhotsk
RUSSIA
Black Sea
Tbilisi
TURKEY
Caspian Sea
Aral Sea
Lake Baikal
Lake Balkhash
IRAQ
MONGOLIA
NORTH KOREA
Tashkent
Alma-Ata
Samarkand
KUWAIT
IRAN
SOUTH KOREA
East China Sea
CHINA
QATAR
OMAN
PAKISTAN
NEPAL
SAUDI ARABIA
BHUTAN
TAIWAN


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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RUSSIA

Geography

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Location: Europe/North Asia, between Europe and the North Pacific Ocean

Area:

total area:	17,075,200 km2
land area:	16,995,800 km2

comparative area: slightly more than 1.8 times the size of the US

Land Boundaries:

total:	20,139 km
Azerbaijan:	284 km
Belarus:	959 km
China (southeast):	3,605km
China (south):	40 km
Estonia:	290 km
Finland:	1,313 km
Georgia:	723 km
Kazakhstan:	6,846 km
North Korea:	19 km
Latvia:	217 km
Lithuania (Kaliningrad Oblast):	227 km
Mongolia:	3,441 km
Norway:	167 km
Poland (Kaliningrad Oblast):	432 km
Ukraine:	1,576 km

Coastline: 37,653 km

Maritime Claims:

continental shelf:	200 m depth or to depth of exploitation
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: inherited disputes from former USSR including: sections of the boundary with China; boundary with Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia; Etorofu, Kunashiri, and Shikotan Islands and the Habomai island group occupied by the Soviet Union in 1945, claimed by Japan; maritime dispute with Norway over portion of the Barents Sea; has made no territorial claim in Antarctica (but has reserved the right to do so) and does not recognize the claims of any other nation

Climate: ranges from steppes in the south through humid continental in much of European Russia; subarctic in Siberia to tundra climate in the polar north; winters vary from cool along Black Sea coast to frigid in Siberia; summers vary from warm in the steppes to cool along Arctic coast

Terrain: broad plain with low hills west of Urals; vast coniferous forest and tundra in Siberia; uplands and mountains along southern border regions

Natural Resources: wide natural resource base including major deposits of oil, natural gas, coal,

and many strategic minerals, timber Note: formidable obstacles of climate, terrain, and distance hinder exploitation of Natural Resources

Land Use:

arable land:	NA%
permanent crops:	NA%
meadows and pastures:	NA%
forest and woodland:	NA%
other:	NA%

Note: agricultural land accounts for 13% of the total land area

Irrigated Land: 61,590 km2 (1990)

Environment: despite its size, only a small percentage of land is arable and much is too far north for cultivation; permafrost over much of Siberia is a major impediment to development; catastrophic pollution of land, air, water, including both inland waterways and sea coasts

Note: largest country in the world in terms of area but unfavorably located in relation to major sea lanes of the world

RUSSIA

People

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Population: 149,300,359 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.21% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 12.73 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 11.32 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0.69 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 27.6 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	68.69 years
male:	63.59 years
female:	74.04 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.83 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Russian(s)
adjective:	Russian

Ethnic divisions:

Russian:	81.5%
Tatar:	3.8%
Ukrainian:	3%
Chuvash:	1.2%
Bashkir:	0.9%,
Belarusian:	0.8%
Moldavian:	0.7%
other:	8.1%

Religions:

Russian Orthodox:	NA%
Muslim:	NA%
other:	NA%

Languages:

Russian:	NA%
other:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 9-49 can read and write (1970)

total population:	100%
male:	100%
female:	100%

Labor force: 75 million (1993 est.)
by occupation:

production and economic services:	83.9%
government:	16.1%

RUSSIA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Russian Federation
conventional short form:	Russia
local long form:	Rossiyskaya Federatsiya
local short form:	Rossiya
former:	Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic

Digraph: RS

Type: federation

Capital: Moscow

Administrative divisions: 21 autonomous republics (avtomnykh respublik, singular - avtomnaya respublika); Adygea (Maykop), Bashkortostan (Ufa), Buryatia (Ulan-Ude), Chechenia, Chuvashia (Cheboksary), Dagestan (Makhachkala), Gorno-Altay (Gorno-Altaysk), Ingushetia, Kabardino-Balkaria (Nal'chik), Kalmykia (Elista), Karachay-Cherkessia (Cherkessk), Karelia (Petrozavodsk), Khakassia (Abakan), Komi (Syktyvkar), Mari El (Yoshkar-Ola), Mordvinia (Saransk), North Ossetia (Vladikavkaz; formerly Ordzhonikidze), Tatarstan (Kazan'), Tuva (Kyzyl), Udmurtia (Izhevsk), Yakutia (Yakutsk); 49 oblasts (oblastey, singular - oblast'); Amur (Blagoveshchensk), Arkhangel'sk, Astrakhan', Belgorod, Bryansk, Chelyabinsk, Chita, Irkutsk, Ivanovo, Kaliningrad, Kaluga, Kamchatka (Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy), Kemerovo, Kirov, Kostroma, Kurgan, Kursk, St. Petersburg (Leningrad), Lipetsk, Magadan, Moscow, Murmansk, Nizhniy Novgorod (formerly Gor'kiy), Novgorod, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Orel, Orenburg, Penza, Perm', Pskov, Rostov, Ryazan', Sakhalin (Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk), Samara (formerly Kuybyshev), Saratov, Smolensk, Sverdlovsk (Yekaterinburg), Tambov, Tomsk, Tula, Tver' (formerly Kalinin), Tyumen', Ul'yanovsk, Vladimir, Volgograd, Vologda, Voronezh, Yaroslavl'; 6 krays (krayev, singular - kray); Altay (Barnaul), Khabarovsk, Krasnodar, Krasnoyarsk, Primorskiy (Vladivostok), Stavropol' Note: the autonomous republics of Chechenia and Ingushetia were formerly the automous republic of Checheno-Ingushetia (the boundary between Chechenia and Ingushetia has yet to be determined); the cities of Moscow and St. Petersburg have oblast status; an administrative division has the same name as its administrative center (exceptions have the administrative center name following in parentheses); 4 more administrative divisions may be added

Independence: 24 August 1991 (from Soviet Union)

Constitution: adopted in 1978; a new constitution is in the process of being drafted

Legal system: based on civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, June 12

Political parties and leaders: proreformers: Christian Democratic Party, Aleksandr CHUYEV; Christian Democratic Union of Russia, Aleksandr OGORODNIKOV; Democratic Russia Movement, pro-government faction, Lev PONOMAREV, Gleb YAKUNIN, Vladimir BOKSER; Democratic Russia Movement, radical-liberal faction, Yuriy AFANAS'YEV, Marina SAL'YE; Economic Freedom

Party, Konstantin BOROVOY, Svyatoslav FEDOROV; Free Labor Party, Igor' KOROVIKOV; Party of Constitutional Democrats, Viktor ZOLOTAREV; Republican Party of Russia, Vladimir LYSENKO, Vyacheslav SHOSTAKOVSKIY; Russian Democratic Reform Movement, Gavriil POPOV; Social Democratic Party, Boris ORLOV; Social Liberal Party, Vladimir FILIN moderate reformers: All-Russian Renewal Union (member Civic Union), Arkadiy VOL'SKIY, Aleksandr VLADISLAVLEV; Democratic Party of Russia (member Civic Union), Nikolay TRAVKIN, Valeriy KHOMYAKOV; People's Party of Free Russia (member Civic Union), Aleksandr RUTSKOY, Vasiliy LIPITSKIY; Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs, Arkadiy VOL'SKIY, Aleksandr VLADISLAVLEV antireformers: Communists and neo-Communists have 7 parties - All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, Nina ANDREYEVA; Labor Party, Boris KAGARLITSKIY; Russian Communist Worker's Party, Viktor ANPILOV, Gen. Albert MAKASHOV; Russian Party of Communists, Anatoliy KRYUCHKOV; Socialist Party of Working People, Roy MEDVEDEV; Union of Communists, Aleksey PRIGARIN; Working Russia Movement, Viktor ANPILOV; National Patriots have 6 parties - Constitutional Democratic Party, Mikhail ASTAF'YEV; Council of People and Patriotic Forces of Russia, Gennadiy ZYUGANOV; National Salvation Front, Mikhail ASTAF'YEV, Sergey BABURIN, Vladimir ISAKOV, Il'ya KONSTANTINOV, Aleksandr STERLIGOV; Russian Christian Democratic Movement, Viktor AKSYUCHITS; Russian National Assembly, Aleksandr STERLIGOV; Russian National Union, Sergey BABURIN, Nikolay PAVLOV; extremists have 5 parties - Liberal Democratic Party, Vladimir ZHIRNOVKSKIY; Nashi Movement, Viktor ALKSNIS; National Republican Party of Russia, Nikolay LYSENKO; Russian Party, Viktor KORCHAGIN; Russian National Patriotic Front (Pamyat), Dmitriy VASIL'YEV

Other political or pressure groups: Civic Union, Aleksandr RUTSKOY, Nikolay TRAVKIN, Arkadiy VOL'SKIY, chairmen

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: President: last held 12 June 1991 (next to be held 1996); results - percent of vote by party NA% Congress of People's Deputies: last held March 1990 (next to be held 1995); results - percent of vote by party NA%; seats - (1,063 total) number of seats by party NA; election held before parties were formed Supreme Soviet: last held May 1990 (next to be held 1995); results - percent of vote by party NA%; seats - (252 total) number of seats by party NA; elected from Congress of People's Deputies

Executive branch: president, vice president, Security Council, Presidential Administration, Council of Ministers, Group of Assistants, Council of Heads of Republics

Legislative branch: unicameral Congress of People's Deputies, bicameral Supreme Soviet

Judicial branch: Constitutional Court, Supreme Court

Leaders: Chief of State: President Boris Nikolayevich YEL'TSIN (since 12 June 1991); Vice President Aleksandr Vladimirovich RUTSKOY (since 12 June 1991); Chairman of the Supreme Soviet Ruslan KHASBULATOV (28 October 1991) Head of Government: Chairman of the Council of Ministers Viktor Stepanovich CHERNOMYRDIN (since NA December 1992); First Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers Vladimir SHUMEYKO (since 9 June 1992), Oleg LOBW (since NA April 1993), Oleg SOSKOVETS (since NA April 1993)

Member of: BSEC, CBSS, CCC, CERN (observer), CIS, CSCE, EBRD, ECE, ESCAP, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO, ITU, LORCS, MINURSO, NACC, NSG, OAS (observer), PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNIKOM, UNPROFOR, UN Security Council, UNTAC, UN Trusteeship Council, UNTSO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Vladimir Petrovich LUKIN chancery: 1125 16th Street NW, Washington, DC 20036 telephone: (202) 628-7551 and 8548 consulates general: New York and San Francisco

US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: (vacant) embassy: Ulitsa Chaykovskogo 19/21/23, Moscow mailing address: APO AE 09721 telephone: [7] (095) 252-2450 through 2459 FAX: [7] (095) 255-9965 consulates: St. Petersburg (formerly Leningrad), Vladivostok

Flag: three equal horizontal bands of white (top), blue, and red

RUSSIA

Economy

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Overview: Russia, a vast country with a wealth of Natural Resources and a diverse industrial base, continues to experience great difficulties in moving from its old centrally planned economy to a modern market economy. President YEL'TSIN's government made significant strides toward a market economy in 1992 by freeing most prices, slashing defense spending, unifying foreign exchange rates, and launching an ambitious privatization program. At the same time, GDP fell 19%, according to official statistics, largely reflecting government efforts to restructure the economy, shortages of essential imports caused by the breakdown in former Bloc and interstate trade, and reduced demand following the freeing of prices in January. The actual decline, however, may have been less steep, because industrial and agricultural enterprises had strong incentives to understate output to avoid taxes, and official statistics may not have fully captured the output of the growing private sector. Despite the large drop in output, unemployment at yearend stood at an estimated 3%-4% of Russia's 74-million-person labor force; many people, however, are working shortened weeks or are on forced leave. Moscow's financial stabilization program got off to a good start at the beginning of 1992 but began to falter by midyear. Under pressure from industrialists and the Supreme Soviet, the government loosened fiscal policies in the second half. In addition, the Russian Central Bank relaxed its tight credit policy in July at the behest of new Acting Chairman, Viktor GERASHCHENKO. This loosening of financial policies led to a sharp increase in prices during the last quarter, and inflation reached about 25% per month by yearend. The situation of most consumers worsened in 1992. The January price liberalization and a blossoming of private vendors filled shelves across the country with previously scarce food items and consumer goods, but wages lagged behind inflation, making such goods unaffordable for many consumers. Falling real wages forced most Russians to spend a larger share of their income on food and to alter their eating habits. Indeed, many Russians reduced their consumption of higher priced meat, fish, milk, vegetables, and fruit, in favor of more bread and potatoes. As a result of higher spending on food, consumers reduced their consumption of nonfood goods and services. Despite a slow start and some rough going, the Russian government by the end of 1992 scored some successes in its campaign to break the state's stranglehold on property and improve the environment for private businesses. More peasant farms were created than expected; the number of consumers purchasing goods from private traders rose sharply; the portion of the population working in the private sector increased to nearly one-fifth; and the nine-month-long slump in the privatization of small businesses was ended in the fall. Although the output of weapons fell sharply in 1992, most defense enterprises continued to encounter numerous difficulties developing and marketing consumer products, establishing new supply links, and securing resources for retooling. Indeed, total civil production by the defense sector fell in 1992 because of shortages of inputs and lower consumer demand caused by higher prices. Ruptured ties with former trading partners, output declines, and sometimes erratic efforts to move to world prices and decentralize trade - foreign and interstate - took a heavy toll on Russia's commercial relations with other countries. For the second year in a row, foreign trade was down sharply, with exports falling by as much as 25% and imports by 21%. The drop in imports would have been much greater if foreign aid - worth an estimated $8 billion - had not

allowed the continued inflow of essential products. Trade with the other former Soviet republics continued to decline, and support for the ruble as a common currency eroded in the face of Moscow's loose monetary policies and rapidly rising prices throughout the region. At the same time, Russia paid only a fraction of the $20 billion due on the former USSR's roughly $80 billion debt; debt rescheduling remained hung up because of a dispute between Russia and Ukraine over division of the former USSR's assets. Capital flight also remained a serious problem in 1992. Russia's economic difficulties did not abate in the first quarter of 1993. Monthly inflation remained at double-digit levels and industrial production continued to slump. To reduce the threat of hyperinflation, the government proposed to restrict subsidies to enterprises; raise interest rates; set quarterly limits on credits, the budget deficit, and money supply growth; and impose temporary taxes and cut spending if budget targets are not met. But many legislators and Central Bank officials oppose various of these austerity measures and failed to approve them in the first part of 1993.

National product: GDP $NA

National product real growth rate: -19% (1992)

National product per capita: $NA

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 25% per month (December 1992)

Unemployment rate: 3%-4% of labor force (1 January 1993 est.)

Budget: revenues $NA; expenditures $NA, including capital expenditures of $NA

Exports: $39.2 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities:

petroleum and petroleum products:	NA%
natural gas:	NA%
wood and wood products:	NA%
metals:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%

Note: also a wide variety of civilian and military manufactures

partners:Europe NA%

Imports: $35.0 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities:

machinery and equipment:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%
consumer goods:	NA%
grain:	NA%
meat:	NA%
sugar:	NA%
semifinished metal products:	NA%

partners:

Europe:	NA%
North America:	NA%
Japan:	NA%
Third World countries:	NA%
Cuba:	NA%

External debt: $80 billion (yearend 1992 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate -19% (1992)

Electricity: 213,000,000 KW capacity; 1,014.8 billion kWh produced, 6,824 kWh per capita (1 January 1992)

Industries: complete range of mining and extractive industries producing coal, oil, gas, chemicals, and metals; all forms of machine building from rolling mills to high-performance aircraft and space vehicles; ship- building; road and rail transportation equipment; communications equipment; agricultural machinery, tractors, and construction equipment; electric power generating and transmitting equipment; medical and scientific instruments; consumer durables

Agriculture: grain, sugar beet, sunflower seeds, meat, milk, vegetables, fruits; because of its northern location does not grow citrus, cotton, tea, and other warm climate products
Illicit drugs: illicit producer of cannabis and opium; mostly for domestic consumption; government has active eradication program; used as transshipment point for illicit drugs to Western Europe
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (1990-92), $9.0 billion; other countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1988-92), $91 billion
Currency: 1 ruble (R) = 100 kopeks
Exchange rates: rubles per US$1 - 415 (24 December 1992) but subject to wide fluctuations
Fiscal year: calendar year

RUSSIA

Communications

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Railroads: 158,100 km all 1.520-meter broad gauge; 86,800 km in common carrier service, of which 48,900 km are diesel traction and 37,900 km are electric traction; 71,300 km serves specific industry and is not available for common carrier use (31 December 1991)

Highways: 893,000 km total, of which 677,000 km are paved or gravelled and 216,000 km are dirt; 456,000 km are for general use and are maintained by the Russian Highway Corporation (formerly Russian Highway Ministry); the 437,000 km not in general use are the responsibility of various other organizations (formerly ministries); of the 456,000 km in general use, 265,000 km are paved, 140,000 km are gravelled, and 51,000 km are dirt; of the 437,000 km not in general use, 272,000 km are paved or gravelled and 165,000 are dirt (31 December 1991)

Inland waterways: total navigable routes 102,000 km; routes with navigation guides serving the Russian River Fleet 97,300 km (including illumination and light reflecting guides); routes with other kinds of navigational aids 34,300 km; man-made navigable routes 16,900 km (31 December 1991)

Pipelines: crude oil 72,500 km, petroleum products 10,600 km, natural gas 136,000 km (1992)

Ports: coastal - St. Petersburg (Leningrad), Kaliningrad, Murmansk, Petropavlovsk, Arkhangel'sk, Novorossiysk, Vladivostok, Nakhodka, Kholmsk, Korsakov, Magadan, Tiksi, Tuapse, Vanino, Vostochnyy, Vyborg; inland - Astrakhan', Nizhniy Novgorod (Gor'kiy), Kazan', Khabarovsk, Krasnoyarsk, Samara (Kuybyshev), Moscow, Rostov, Volgograd

Merchant marine: 865 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 8,073,954 GRT/11,138,336 DWT; includes 457 cargo, 82 container, 3 multi-function large load carrier, 2 barge carrier, 72 roll-on/roll-off, 124 oil tanker, 25 bulk cargo, 9 chemical tanker, 2 specialized tanker, 16 combination ore/oil, 5 passenger cargo, 18 short-sea passenger, 6 passenger, 28 combination bulk, 16 refrigerated cargo

Airports:

total:	2,550
useable:	964
with permanent surface runways:	565
with runways over 3,659 m:	19
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	275
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	426

Telecommunications: NMT-450 analog cellular telephone networks are opertional in Moscow and St. Petersburg; expanding access to international E-mail service via Sprint networks; the inadequacy of Russian telecommunications is a severe handicap to the economy, especially with respect to international connections; total installed telephones 24,400,000, of which in urban areas 20,900,000 and in rural areas 3,500,000; of these, total installed in homes 15,400,000; total pay phones for long distant calls 34,100; telephone density is about 164 telephones per 1,000 persons; international traffic is handled by an inadequate system of satellites, land lines, microwave radio relay and outdated submarine cables; this traffic passes through the international gateway switch in Moscow which carries most of the international traffic for the other countries of the Confederation of Independent States; a new Russian Raduga satellite will soon link Moscow and St. Petersburg with Rome from

whence calls will be relayed to destinations in Europe and overseas; satellite ground stations - INTELSAT, Intersputnik, Eutelsat (Moscow), INMARSAT, Orbita; broadcast stations - 1,050 AM/FM/SW (reach 98.6% of population), 7,183 TV; receiving sets - 54,200,000 TV, 48,800,000 radio receivers; intercity fiberoptic cables installation remains limited

RUSSIA

Defense Forces

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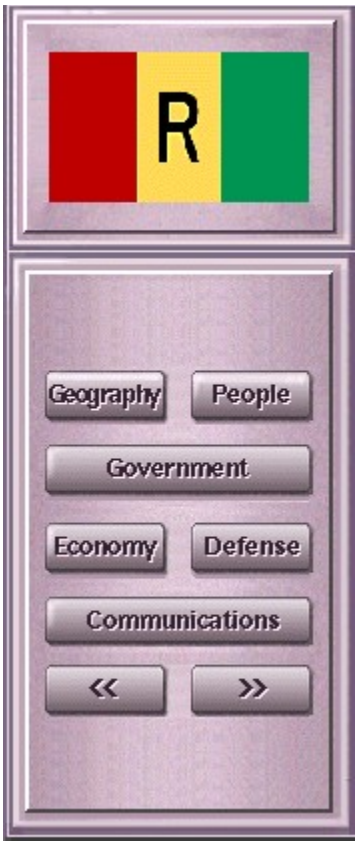
Branches: Ground Forces, Navy, Air Forces, Air Defense Forces, Strategic Rocket Forces, Command and General Support, Security Forces Note: strategic nuclear units and warning facilities are under joint CIS control; Russian defense forces will be comprised of those ground-, air-, and sea-based conventional assets currently on Russian soil and those still scheduled to be withdrawn from other countries

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 37,092,361; fit for military service 29,253,668; reach military age (18) annually 1,082,115 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: $NA, NA% of GDP

CENTRAL
AFRICAN
REPUBLIC
Wau
SUDAN
Juba
ETHIOPIA
UGANDA
KENYA
Kisangani
Kampala
ZAIRE
Kigali
RWANDA
Nairobi
Lake
Victoria
BURUNDI
Bujumbura
Mombasa
Kalemie
Lake
Tanganyika
Kananga
Zanzibar
TANZANIA
Dar es Salaam
Mbeya
Indian
Ocean
MALAWI
Lake
Nyasa
ANGOLA
Ndola
Lilongwe
Nacala
ZAMBIA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RWANDA

Geography

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Location: Central Africa, between Tanzania and Zaire

Area:

total area:	26,340 km2
land area:	24,950 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than Maryland

Land Boundaries:

total:	893 km
Burundi:	290 km
Tanzania:	217 km
Uganda:	169 km
Zaire:	217 km

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

Maritime Claims: none; landlocked

International Disputes: none

Climate: temperate; two rainy seasons (February to April, November to January); mild in mountains with frost and snow possible

Terrain: mostly grassy uplands and hills; mountains in west

Natural Resources: gold, cassiterite (tin ore), wolframite (tungsten ore), natural gas, hydropower

Land Use:

arable land:	29%
permanent crops:	11%
meadows and pastures:	18%
forest and woodland:	10%
other:	32%

Irrigated Land: 40 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: deforestation; overgrazing; soil exhaustion; soil erosion; periodic droughts

Note: landlocked

RWANDA

People

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Population: 8,139,272 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.9% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 49.92 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 20.87 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 119.4 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	41.23 years
male:	40.2 years
female:	42.28 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 8.27 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Rwandan(s)
adjective:	Rwandan

Ethnic divisions:

Hutu:	90%
Tutsi:	9%
Twa (Pygmoid):	1%

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	65%
Protestant:	9%
Muslim:	1%
indigenous beliefs and other:	25%

Languages:

Kinyarwanda (official):	NA%
French (official):	NA%

Note: Kiswahili used in commercial centers
Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	50%
male:	64%
female:	37%

Labor force: 3.6 million
by occupation:

agriculture:	93%
government and services:	5%
industry and commerce:	2%

Note: 49% of population of working age (1985)

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Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Rwanda
conventional short form:	Rwanda
local long form:	Republika y'u Rwanda
local short form:	Rwanda

Digraph: RW

Type: republic; presidential system Note: a new, all-party transitional government is to assume office later this year, replacing the current MRND-dominated coalition

Capital: Kigali

Administrative divisions: 10 prefectures (prefectures, singular - prefecture in French; plural - NA, singular - prefegitura in Kinyarwanda); Butare, Byumba, Cyangugu, Gikongoro, Gisenyi, Gitarama, Kibungo, Kibuye, Kigali, Ruhengeri

Independence: 1 July 1962 (from UN trusteeship under Belgian administration)

Constitution: 18 June 1991

Legal system: based on German and Belgian civil law systems and customary law; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 1 July (1962)

Political parties and leaders: Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development (MRND), President HABYARIMANA's political movement, remains the dominant party; significant independent parties include: Democratic Republican Movement (MDR), Faustin TWAGIRAMUNGU; Liberal Party (PL), Justin MUGENZI; Democratic and Socialist Party (PSD), Frederic NZAMURAMBAHO; Coalition for the Defense of the Republic (CDR), Martin BUCYANA; Party for Democracy in Rwanda (PADER), Jean NTAGUNGIRA; Christian Democratic Party (PDL), Nayinzira NEPOMUSCENE Note: formerly a one-party state, Rwanda legalized independent parties in mid-1991; since then, at least 10 new political parties have registered

Other political or pressure groups: since October 1990, Rwanda has been involved in a low-intensity conflict with the Rwandan Patriotic Front/Rwandan Patriotic Army (RPF/RPA)

Suffrage: universal adult at age NA

Elections: President: last held 19 December 1988 (next to be held NA December 1993); results - President Juvenal HABYARIMANA reelected National Development Council: last held 19 December 1988 (next to be held NA December 1993); results - MRND was the only party; seats - (70 total) MRND 70

Executive branch: president, prime minister, Council of Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch: unicameral National Development Council (Conseil National de Developpement)

Judicial branch: Constitutional Court (consists of the Court of Cassation and the Council of State in joint session)

Leaders: Chief of State: President Juvenal HABYARIMANA (since 5 July 1973) Head of Government: Prime Minister Dismas NSENGIYAREMYE (since NA April 1992)

Member of: ACCT, ACP, AfDB, ECA, CCC, CEEAC, CEPGL, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Aloys UWIMANA chancery: 1714 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20009 telephone: (202) 232-2882
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Robert A. FLATEN embassy: Boulevard de la Revolution, Kigali mailing address: B. P. 28, Kigali telephone: [250] 75601 through 75603 FAX: [250] 72128
Flag: three equal vertical bands of red (hoist side), yellow, and green with a large black letter R centered in the yellow band; uses the popular pan-African colors of Ethiopia; similar to the flag of Guinea, which has a plain yellow band

RWANDA

Economy

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Overview: Almost 50% of GDP comes from the agricultural sector; coffee and tea make up 80-90% of total exports. The amount of fertile land is limited, however, and deforestation and soil erosion have created problems. The industrial sector in Rwanda is small, contributing only 17% to GDP. Manufacturing focuses mainly on the processing of agricultural products. The Rwandan economy remains dependent on coffee exports and foreign aid. Weak international prices since 1986 have caused the economy to contract and per capita GDP to decline. A structural adjustment program with the World Bank began in October 1990. An outbreak of insurgency, also in October 1990, has dampened prospects for economic improvement.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $2.35 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: 1.3% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $290 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 6% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $350 million; expenditures $453.7 million, including capital expenditures of $NA million (1992 est.)

Exports: $66.6 million (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities:

coffee:	85%
tea:	NA%
tin:	NA%
cassiterite:	NA%
wolframite:	NA%
pyrethrum:	NA%

partners:

Germany:	NA%
Belgium:	NA%
Italy:	NA%
Uganda:	NA%
UK:	NA%
France:	NA%
US:	NA%

Imports: $259.5 million (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities:

textiles:	NA%
foodstuffs:	NA%
machines and equipment:	NA%
capital goods:	NA%
steel:	NA%

petroleum products:	NA%
cement and construction material:	NA%
partners:	
US:	NA%
Belgium:	NA%
Germany:	NA%
Kenya:	NA%
Japan:	NA%

External debt: $911 million (1990 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate 1.2% (1988); accounts for 17% of GDP
Electricity: 30,000 kW capacity; 130 million kWh produced, 15 kWh per capita (1991)
Industries: mining of cassiterite (tin ore) and wolframite (tungsten ore), tin, cement, agricultural processing, small-scale beverage production, soap, furniture, shoes, plastic goods, textiles, cigarettes
Agriculture: accounts for almost 50% of GDP and about 90% of the labor force; cash crops - coffee, tea, pyrethrum (insecticide made from chrysanthemums); main food crops - bananas, beans, sorghum, potatoes; stock raising; self-sufficiency declining; country imports foodstuffs as farm production fails to keep up with a 3.8% annual growth in population
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $128 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $2.0 billion; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $45 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $58 million; Note - in October 1990 Rwanda launched a Structural Adjustment Program with the IMF; since September 1991, the EC has given $46 million and the US $25 million in support of this program
Currency: 1 Rwandan franc (RF) = 100 centimes
Exchange rates: Rwandan francs (RF) per US$1 - 146.34 (January 1993), 133.35 (1992), 125.14 (1991), 82.60 (1990), 79.98 (1989), 76.45 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

RWANDA

Communications

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Highways: 4,885 km total; 460 km paved, 1,725 km gravel and/or improved earth, 2,700 km unimproved

Inland waterways: Lac Kivu navigable by shallow-draft barges and native craft

Airports:

total:	8
usable:	7
with permanent-surface runways:	3
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	1
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	2

Telecommunications: fair system with low-capacity radio relay system centered on Kigali; broadcast stations - 2 AM, 1 (7 repeaters) FM, no TV; satellite earth stations - 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT and 1 SYMPHONIE

RWANDA

Defense Forces

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Branches: Army (including Air Wing), Gendarmerie

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,675,160; fit for military service 853,467 (1993 est.); no conscription

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $37 million, 1.6% of GDP (1988 est.)

South
Atlantic
Ocean
Jamestown
SAINT
HELENA
(UK)
Pointe-Noire
ANGOLA
Kinshasa
Luanda
Malan
ANGOLA
Lobito
Namibe
Men
NAMIBIA
Windhoek
SOUTH AFRICA
Walvis Bay
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Geography
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SAINT HELENA

Geography

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Affiliation: dependent territory of the UK

Location: in the South Atlantic Ocean, 1,920 km west of Angola, about two-thirds of the way between South America and Africa

Area:

total area:	410 km2
land area:	410 km2

comparative area:slightly more than 2.3 times the size of Washington, DC

Note: includes Ascension, Gough Island, Inaccessible Island, Nightingale Island, and Tristan da Cunha

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 60 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive fishing zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical; marine; mild, tempered by trade winds

Terrain: rugged, volcanic; small scattered plateaus and plains

Natural Resources: fish; Ascension is a breeding ground for sea turtles and sooty terns, no minerals

Land Use:

arable land:	7%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	7%
forest and woodland:	3%
other:	83%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: very few perennial streams

Note: Napoleon Bonaparte's place of exile and burial; harbors at least 40 species of plants unknown anywhere else in the world

SAINT HELENA

People

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Population: 6,720 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.32% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 9.82 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 6.67 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 38.39 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	74.43 years
male:	72.36 years
female:	76.27 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.16 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Saint Helenian(s)
adjective:	Saint Helenian

Ethnic divisions:
Note: NA
Religions:

Anglican (majority):	NA%
Baptist:	NA%
Seventh-Day Adventist:	NA%
Roman Catholic:	NA%

Languages:

English:	100%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1987)

total population:	98%
male:	97%
female:	98%

Labor force: 2,516
by occupation:

professional, technical, and related workers:	8.7%
managerial, administrative, and clerical:	12.8%
sales people:	8.1%
farmer, fishermen, etc.:	5.4%
craftspersons, production process workers:	14.7%
others:	50.3% (1987)

SAINT HELENA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Saint Helena

Digraph: SH

Type: dependent territory of the UK

Capital: Jamestown

Administrative divisions: 1 administrative area and 2 dependencies*; Ascension*, Saint Helena, Tristan da Cunha*

Independence: none (dependent territory of the UK)

Constitution: 1 January 1989

Legal system: NA

National holiday: Celebration of the Birthday of the Queen, 10 June 1989 (second Saturday in June)

Political parties and leaders: Saint Helena Labor Party; Saint Helena Progressive Party Note: both political parties inactive since 1976

Suffrage: NA

Elections: Legislative Council: last held October 1984 (next to be held NA); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (15 total, 12 elected) number of seats by party NA

Executive branch: British monarch, governor commander-in-chief, Executive Council (cabinet)

Legislative branch: unicameral Legislative Council

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Leaders: Chief of State: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952) Head of Government: Governor A. N. HOOLE (since NA)

Member of: ICFTU

Diplomatic representation in US: none (dependent territory of the UK)

US diplomatic representation: none (dependent territory of the UK)

Flag: blue with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant and the Saint Helenian shield centered on the outer half of the flag; the shield features a rocky coastline and three-masted sailing ship

SAINT HELENA

Economy

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Overview: The economy depends primarily on financial assistance from the UK. The local population earns some income from fishing, the raising of livestock, and sales of handicrafts. Because there are few jobs, a large proportion of the work force has left to seek employment overseas.

National product: GDP $NA

National product real growth rate: NA%

National product per capita: $NA

Inflation rate (consumer prices): -1.1% (1986)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $3.2 million; expenditures $2.9 million, including capital expenditures of $NA (1984)

Exports: $23,900 (f.o.b., 1984)

commodities:

fish (frozen and salt-dried skipjack, tuna):	NA%
handicrafts:	NA%
partners:	NA%
South Africa:	NA%
UK:	NA%

Imports: $2.4 million (c.i.f., 1984)

commodities:

food:	NA%
beverages:	NA%
tobacco:	NA%
fuel oils:	NA%
animal feed:	NA%
building materials:	NA%
motor vehicles and parts:	NA%
machinery and parts:	NA%

partners:

UK:	NA%
South Africa:	NA%

External debt: $NA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity: 9,800 kW capacity; 10 million kWh produced, 1,390 kWh per capita (1989)

Industries: crafts (furniture, lacework, fancy woodwork), fishing

Agriculture: maize, potatoes, vegetables; timber production being developed; crawfishing on Tristan da Cunha

Economic aid: Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $198 million

Currency: 1 Saint Helenian pound (#S) = 100 pence
Exchange rates: Saint Helenian pounds (#S) per US$1 - 0.6527 (January 1993), 0.5664 (1992), 0.5652 (1991), 0.5603 (1990), 0.6099 (1989), 0.5614 (1988); Note - the Saint Helenian pound is at par with the British pound
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

SAINT HELENA

Communications

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Highways: 87 km paved roads and 20 km earth roads on Saint Helena; 80 km paved roads on Ascension; 2.7 km paved roads on Tristan da Cunha

Ports: Jamestown (Saint Helena), Georgetown (Ascension)

Airports:

total:	1
useable:	1
with permanent-surface runways:	1
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	1
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	0

Telecommunications: 1,500 radio receivers; broadcast stations - 1 AM, no FM, no TV; 550 telephones in automatic network; HF radio links to Ascension, then into worldwide submarine cable and satellite networks; major coaxial submarine cable relay point between South Africa, Portugal, and UK at Ascension; 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth stations

SAINT HELENA

Defense Forces

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Note: defense is the responsibility of the UK

PUERTO RICO
San Juan
Basseterre
ANTIGUA AND
BARBUDA
Ponce
Nevis
ST. KITTS
AND NEVIS
GUADELOUPE
Basse-Terre
DOMINICA
Roseau
MARTINIQUE
Fort-de-France
ST. LUCIA
Castries
BARBADOS
ST. VINCENT AND
THE GRENADINES
Bridgetown
Kingstown
GRENADA
St. George's
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
Port-of-Spain
NETHERLANDS
ANTILLES

Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

Geography

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Location: in the eastern Caribbean Sea, about one-third of the way between Puerto Rico and Trinidad and Tobago

Area:

total area:	269 km2
land area:	269 km2

comparative area: slightly more than 1.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 135 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	24 nm
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: subtropical tempered by constant sea breezes; little seasonal temperature variation; rainy season (May to November)

Terrain: volcanic with mountainous interiors

Natural Resources: negligible

Land Use:

arable land:	22%
permanent crops:	17%
meadows and pastures:	3%
forest and woodland:	17%
other:	41%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: subject to hurricanes (July to October)

SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

People

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Population: 40,407 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.59% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 23.93 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 10.39 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -7.67 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 20.5 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	65.72 years
male:	62.78 years
female:	68.85 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.64 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Kittsian(s), Nevisian(s)
adjective:	Kittsian, Nevisian

Ethnic divisions:

black African:	100%

Religions:

Anglican:	NA%
other Protestant sects:	NA%

Roman Catholic: NA%
Languages:

English:	100%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over having ever attended school (1970)
total population: 98%male: 98%female: 98%
Labor force: 20,000 (1981)

SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis
conventional short form: Saint Kitts and Nevis
former: Federation of Saint Christopher and Nevis

Digraph: SC

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Basseterre

Administrative divisions: 14 parishs; Christ Church Nichola Town, Saint Anne Sandy Point, Saint George Basseterre, Saint George Gingerland, Saint James Windward, Saint John Capesterre, Saint John Figtree, Saint Mary Cayon, Saint Paul Capesterre, Saint Paul Charlestown, Saint Peter Basseterre, Saint Thomas Lowland, Saint Thomas Middle Island, Trinity Palmetto Point

Independence: 19 September 1983 (from UK)

Constitution: 19 September 1983

Legal system: based on English common law

National holiday: Independence Day, 19 September (1983)

Political parties and leaders: People's Action Movement (PAM), Dr. Kennedy SIMMONDS; Saint Kitts and Nevis Labor Party (SKNLP), Dr. Denzil DOUGLAS; Nevis Reformation Party (NRP), Simeon DANIEL; Concerned Citizens Movement (CCM), Vance AMORY

Suffrage: universal adult at age NA

Elections: House of Assembly: last held 21 March 1989 (next to be held by 21 March 1994); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (14 total, 11 elected) PAM 6, SKNLP 2, NRP 2, CCM 1

Executive branch: British monarch, governor general, prime minister, deputy prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch: unicameral House of Assembly

Judicial branch: Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court

Leaders: Chief of State: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General Sir Clement Athelston ARRINDELL (since 19 September 1983, previously Governor General of the Associated State since NA November 1981) Head of Government: Prime Minister Dr. Kennedy Alphonse SIMMONDS (since 19 September 1983, previously Premier of the Associated State since NA February 1980); Deputy Prime Minister Sydney Earl MORRIS (since NA)

Member of: ACP, C, CARICOM, CDB, ECLAC, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IMF, INTERPOL, OAS, OECS, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Minister-Counselor (Deputy Chief of Mission), Charge d'Affaires ad interim Aubrey Eric HART chancery: Suite 608, 2100 M Street NW, Washington, DC 20037 telephone: (202) 833-3550

US diplomatic representation: no official presence since the Charge d'Affaires resides in Saint John's (Antigua and Barbuda)

Flag: divided diagonally from the lower hoist side by a broad black band bearing two white five-pointed stars; the black band is edged in yellow; the upper triangle is green, the lower triangle is red

SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

Economy

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Overview: The economy has historically depended on the growing and processing of sugarcane and on remittances from overseas workers. In recent years, tourism and export-oriented manufacturing have assumed larger roles.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $142 million (1991)

National product real growth rate: 6.8% (1991)

National product per capita: $3,500 (1991)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 4.2% (1991)

Unemployment rate: 12.2% (1990)

Budget: revenues $85.7 million; expenditures $85.8 million, including capital expenditures of $42.4 million (1993)

Exports: $24.6 million (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:	
sugar:	NA%
clothing:	NA%
electronics:	NA%
postage stamps:	NA%
partners:	
US:	53%
UK:	22%
Trinidad and Tobago:	5%
OECS:	5% (1988)

Imports: $103.2 million (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:	
foodstuffs:	NA%
intermediate manufactures:	NA%
machinery:	NA%
fuels:	NA%
partners:	
US:	36%
UK:	17%
Trinidad and Tobago:	6%
Canada:	3%
Japan:	3%
OECS:	4% (1988)

External debt: $37.2 million (1990)

Industrial production: growth rate 11.8% (1988 est.); accounts for 11% of GDP

Electricity: 15,800 kW capacity; 45 million kWh produced, 1,120 kWh per capita (1992)

Industries: sugar processing, tourism, cotton, salt, copra, clothing, footwear, beverages

Agriculture: accounts for 7% of GDP; cash crop - sugarcane; subsistence crops - rice, yams, vegetables, bananas; fishing potential not fully exploited; most food imported
Illicit drugs: transshipment point for South American drugs destined for the US
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY85-88), $10.7 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $67 million
Currency: 1 EC dollar (EC$) = 100 cents
Exchange rates: East Caribbean dollars (EC$) per US$1 - 2.70 (fixed rate since 1976)
Fiscal year: calendar year

SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

Communications

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Railroads: 58 km 0.760-meter gauge on Saint Kitts for sugarcane

Highways: 300 km total; 125 km paved, 125 km otherwise improved, 50 km unimproved earth

Ports: Basseterre (Saint Kitts), Charlestown (Nevis)

Airports:

total:	2
usable:	2
with permanent-surface runways:	2
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	1
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	0

Telecommunications: good interisland VHF/UHF/SHF radio connections and international link via Antigua and Barbuda and Saint Martin; 2,400 telephones; broadcast stations - 2 AM, no FM, 4 TV

SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

Defense Forces

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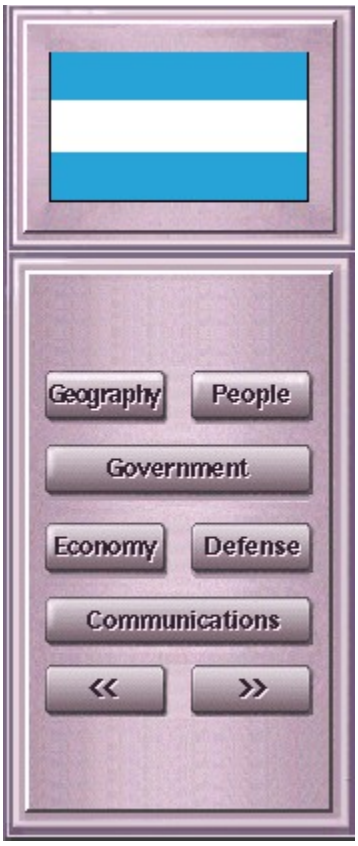
Branches: Royal Saint Kitts and Nevis Police Force, Coast Guard

Manpower availability: NA

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $NA, NA% of GDP

Atlantic Ocean
San Juan
Basseterre
ST. KITTS
AND NEVIS
PUERTO RICO
BARBUDA AND
ANTIGUA
GUADELOUPE
Basse-Terre
DOMINICA
Roseau
MARTINIQUE
Fort-de-France
ST. LUCIA
Castries
Vieux Fort
BARBADOS
Bridgetown
ST. VINCENT AND
THE GRENADINES
Kingstown
Caribbean Sea
St. George's
GRENADA
TRINIDAD AND
TOBAGO
NETHERLANDS
ANTILLES
Port-of-Spain
VENEZUELA


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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SAINT LUCIA

Geography

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Location: in the eastern Caribbean Sea, about two-thirds of the way between Puerto Rico and Trinidad and Tobago

Area:

total area:	620 km2
land area:	610 km2
comparative area:	slightly less than 3.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 158 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	24 nm
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical, moderated by northeast trade winds; dry season from January to April, rainy season from May to August

Terrain: volcanic and mountainous with some broad, fertile valleys

Natural Resources: forests, sandy beaches, minerals (pumice), mineral springs, geothermal potential

Land Use:

arable land:	8%
permanent crops:	20%
meadows and pastures:	5%
forest and woodland:	13%
other:	54%

Irrigated Land: 10 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: subject to hurricanes and volcanic activity; deforestation; soil erosion

SAINT LUCIA

People

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Population: 144,337 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.52% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 23.97 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 5.91 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -12.87 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 18.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	69.26 years
male:	66.98 years
female:	71.69 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.62 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Saint Lucian(s)
adjective:	Saint Lucian

Ethnic divisions:

African descent:	90.3%
mixed:	5.5%
East Indian:	3.2%
Caucasian:	0.8%

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	90%
Protestant:	7%
Anglican:	3%

Languages:

English (official):	NA%
French patois:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over having ever attended school (1980)
total population: 67%male: 65%female: 69%
Labor force: 43,800
by occupation:

agriculture:	43.4%
services:	38.9%
industry and commerce:	17.7% (1983 est.)

SAINT LUCIA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Saint Lucia

Digraph: ST

Type: parliamentary democracy

Capital: Castries

Administrative divisions: 11 quarters; Anse La Raye, Castries, Choiseul, Dauphin, Dennery, Gros Islet, Laborie, Micoud, Praslin, Soufriere, Vieux Fort

Independence: 22 February 1979 (from UK)

Constitution: 22 February 1979

Legal system: based on English common law

National holiday: Independence Day, 22 February (1979)

Political parties and leaders: United Workers' Party (UWP), John COMPTON; Saint Lucia Labor Party (SLP), Julian HUNTE; Progressive Labor Party (PLP), George ODLUM

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: House of Assembly: last held 27 April 1992 (next to be held by April 1997); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (17 total) UWP 11, SLP 6

Executive branch: British monarch, governor general, prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament consists of an upper house or Senate and a lower house or House of Assembly

Judicial branch: Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court

Leaders: Chief of State: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Acting Governor General Sir Stanislaus Anthony JAMES (since 10 October 1988) Head of Government: Prime Minister John George Melvin COMPTON (since 3 May 1982)

Member of: ACCT (associate), ACP, C, CARICOM, CDB, ECLAC, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, LORCS, NAM, OAS, OECS, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WMO

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Dr. Joseph Edsel EDMUNDS chancery: Suite 309, 2100 M Street NW, Washington, DC 30037 telephone: (202) 463-7378 or 7379 consulate general: New York

US diplomatic representation: no official presence since the Ambassador resides in Bridgetown (Barbados)

Flag: blue with a gold isosceles triangle below a black arrowhead; the upper edges of the arrowhead have a white border

SAINT LUCIA

Economy

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Overview: Since 1983 the economy has shown an impressive average annual growth rate of almost 5% because of strong agricultural and tourist sectors. Saint Lucia also possesses an expanding industrial base supported by foreign investment in manufacturing and other activities, such as in data processing. The economy, however, remains vulnerable because the important agricultural sector is dominated by banana production, which is subject to periodic droughts and/or tropical storms.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $250 million (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate: 2.5% (1991 est.)

National product per capita: $1,650 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 6.1% (1991)

Unemployment rate: 16% (1988)

Budget: revenues $131 million; expenditures $149 million, including capital expenditures of $71 million (FY90 est.)

Exports: $105 million (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

bananas:	58%
clothing:	NA%
cocoa:	NA%
vegetables:	NA%
fruits:	NA%
coconut oil:	NA%

partners:

UK:	56%
US:	22%
CARICOM:	19%

Imports: $267 million (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

manufactured goods:	21%
machinery and transportation equipment:	21%
food and live animals:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%
fuels:	NA%

partners:

US:	34%
CARICOM:	17%
UK:	14%
Japan:	7%
Canada:	4%

External debt: $65.7 million (1991 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 3.5% (1990 est.); accounts for 12% of GDP
Electricity: 32,500 kW capacity; 112 million kWh produced, 740 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: clothing, assembly of electronic components, beverages, corrugated boxes, tourism, lime processing, coconut processing
Agriculture: accounts for 12% of GDP and 43% of labor force; crops - bananas, coconuts, vegetables, citrus fruit, root crops, cocoa; imports food for the tourist industry
Economic aid: Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $120 million
Currency: 1 EC dollar (EC$) = 100 cents
Exchange rates: East Caribbean dollars (EC$) per US$1 - 2.70 (fixed rate since 1976)

SAINT LUCIA

Communications

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Highways: 760 km total; 500 km paved; 260 km otherwise improved

Ports: Castries, Vieux Fort

Airports:

total:	2
usable:	2
with permanent-surface runways:	2
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	1
with runways 1,220-2,439:	1

Telecommunications: fully automatic telephone system; 9,500 telephones; direct microwave link with Martinique and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; interisland troposcatter link to Barbados; broadcast stations - 4 AM, 1 FM, 1 TV (cable)

SAINT LUCIA

Defense Forces

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Branches: Royal Saint Lucia Police Force, Coast Guard

Manpower availability: NA

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $NA, NA% of GDP

NEWFOUNDLAND
St. John's
QUEBEC
MIQUELON
ST.PIERRE
ST.PIERRE
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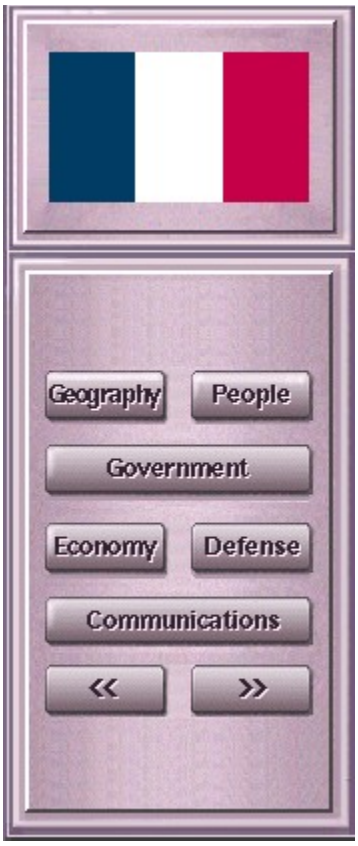
River
Gulf of
St. Lawrence
Prince Edward
Island
NOVA
SCOTIA
Fredericton
Halifax
Saint John
NEW
Atlantic Ocean


Geography
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Defense
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SAINT PIERRE AND MIQUELON

Geography

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Affiliation: territorial collectivity of France

Location: in the North Atlantic Ocean, 25 km south of Newfoundland (Canada)

Area:

total area:	242 km2
land area:	242 km2

comparative area:slightly less than 1.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Note: includes eight small islands in the Saint Pierre and the Miquelon groups

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 120 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: focus of maritime boundary dispute between Canada and France

Climate: cold and wet, with much mist and fog; spring and autumn are windy

Terrain: mostly barren rock

Natural Resources: fish, deepwater ports

Land Use:

arable land:	13%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	4%
other:	83%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: vegetation scanty

SAINT PIERRE AND MIQUELON

People

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Population: 6,652 (July 1993 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.79% (1993 est.)

Birth rate: 13.44 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Death rate: 6.14 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Net migration rate: 0.59 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 12.73 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	75.19 years
male:	73.56 years
female:	77.16 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.73 children born/woman (1993 est.)

Nationality:

noun:	Frenchman(men), Frenchwoman(women)
adjective:	French

Ethnic divisions:

Basques and Bretons (French fishermen):	NA%

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	98%

Languages:

French:	NA%

Literacy:

Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1982)

total population:	99%
male:	99%
female:	99%

Labor force: 2,850 (1988)

by occupation:	NA

SAINT PIERRE AND MIQUELON

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: Territorial Collectivity of Saint Pierre and Miquelon
conventional short form: Saint Pierre and Miquelon
local long form: Departement de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon
local short form: Saint-Pierre et Miquelon

Digraph: SB
Type: territorial collectivity of France
Capital: Saint-Pierre
Administrative divisions: none (territorial collectivity of France)
Independence: none (territorial collectivity of France; has been under French control since 1763)
Constitution: 28 September 1958 (French Constitution)
Legal system: French law
National holiday: National Day, Taking of the Bastille, 14 July
Political parties and leaders: Socialist Party (PS), Albert PEN; Union for French Democracy (UDF/CDS), Gerard GRIGNON
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: French President: last held 8 May 1988 (next to be held NA May 1995); results - (second ballot) Jacques CHIRAC 56%, Francois MITTERRAND 44% French Senate: last held NA September 1986 (next to be held NA September 1995); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (1 total) PS 1 French National Assembly: last held 21 and 28 March 1993 (next to be held NA June 1998); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (1 total) number of seats by party NA; Note - Saint Pierre and Miquelon elects 1 member each to the French Senate and the French National Assembly who are voting members General Council: last held September-October 1988 (next to be held NA September 1994); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (19 total) Socialist and other left-wing parties 13, UDF and right-wing parties 6
Executive branch: French president, commissioner of the Republic
Legislative branch: unicameral General Council
Judicial branch: Superior Tribunal of Appeals (Tribunal Superieur d'Appel)
Leaders: Chief of State: President Francois MITTERRAND (since 21 May 1981) Head of Government: Commissioner of the Republic Kamel KHRISSATE (since NA); President of the General Council Marc PLANTEGENET (since NA)
Member of: FZ
Diplomatic representation in US: as a territorial collectivity of France, local interests are represented in the US by France
US diplomatic representation: none (territorial collectivity of France)
Flag: the flag of France is used

SAINT PIERRE AND MIQUELON

Economy

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Overview: The inhabitants have traditionally earned their livelihood by fishing and by servicing fishing fleets operating off the coast of Newfoundland. The economy has been declining, however, because the number of ships stopping at Saint Pierre has dropped steadily over the years. In March 1989, an agreement between France and Canada set fish quotas for Saint Pierre's trawlers fishing in Canadian and Canadian-claimed waters for three years. The agreement settles a longstanding dispute that had virtually brought fish exports to a halt. The islands are heavily subsidized by France. Imports come primarily from Canada and France.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $60 million (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate: NA%

National product per capita: $9,500 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): NA%

Unemployment rate: 9.6% (1990)

Budget: revenues $18.3 million; expenditures $18.3 million, including capital expenditures of $5.5 million (1989)

Exports: $25.5 million (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

fish and fish products:	NA%
fox and mink pelts:	NA%

partners:

US:	58%
France:	17%
UK:	11%
Canada:	NA%
Portugal:	NA%

Imports: $87.2 million (c.i.f., 1990)

commodities:

meat:	NA%
clothing:	NA%
fuel:	NA%
electrical equipment:	NA%
machinery:	NA%
building materials:	NA%

partners:

Canada:	NA%
France:	NA%
US:	NA%
Netherlands:	NA%
UK:	NA%

External debt: $NA
Industrial production: growth rate NA%
Electricity: 10,000 kW capacity; 25 million kWh produced, 3,840 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: fish processing and supply base for fishing fleets; tourism
Agriculture: vegetables, cattle, sheep, pigs for local consumption; fish catch of 20,500 metric tons (1989)
Economic aid: Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $500 million
Currency: 1 French franc (F) = 100 centimes
Exchange rates: French francs (F) per US$1 - 5.4812 (January 1993), 5.2938 (1992), 5.6421 (1991), 5.4453 (1990), 6.3801 (1989), 5.9569 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

SAINT PIERRE AND MIQUELON

Communications

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Highways: 120 km total; 60 km paved (1985)

Ports: Saint Pierre

Airports:

total:	2
usable:	2
with permanent-surface runways:	2
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	0
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	1

Telecommunications: 3,601 telephones; broadcast stations - 1 AM, 3 FM, no TV; radio communication with most countries in the world; 1 earth station in French domestic satellite system

SAINT PIERRE AND MIQUELON

Defense Forces

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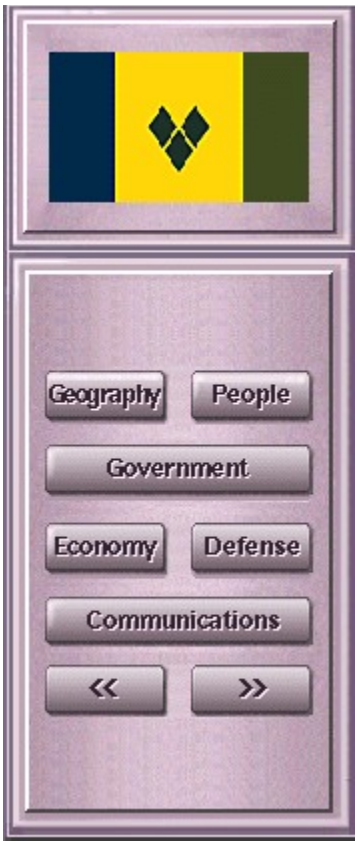
Note: defense is the responsibility of France

Atlantic Ocean
San Juan
BARUDA AND
Basseterre
ST. KITTS
ANTIGUA
JERTO RICO
AND NEVIS
GUADELOUPE
Basse-Terre
DOMINICA
Roseau
MARTINIQUE
Fort-de-France
ST. LUCIA
Castries
BARBADOS
Bridgetown
ST. VINCENT AND
THE GRENADINES
Kingstown
Mustique
Canouan
Union Island
Caribbean Sea
St. George's
GRENADA
TRINIDAD AND
TOBAGO
NETHERLANDS
ANTILLES
Port-of-Spain
VENEZUELA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Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Geography

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Location: in the eastern Caribbean Sea about three-fourths of the way between Puerto Rico and Trinidad and Tobago

Area:

total area:	340 km2
land area:	340 km2

comparative area: slightly less than twice the size of Washington, DC

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 84 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	24 nm
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical; little seasonal temperature variation; rainy season (May to November)

Terrain: volcanic, mountainous; Soufriere volcano on the island of Saint Vincent

Natural Resources: negligible

Land Use:

arable land:	38%
permanent crops:	12%
meadows and pastures:	6%
forest and woodland:	41%
other:	3%

Irrigated Land: 10 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: subject to hurricanes; Soufriere volcano is a constant threat

Note: some islands of the Grenadines group are administered by Grenada

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

People

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Population: 114,562 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.76% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 20.86 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 5.39 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -7.92 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 18.3 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	71.72 years
male:	70.21 years
female:	73.28 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.16 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Saint Vincentian(s) or Vincentian(s)
adjective:	Saint Vincentian or Vincentian

Ethnic divisions:

black African descent:	NA%
white:	NA%
East Indian:	NA%
Carib Indian:	NA%

Religions:

Anglican:	NA%
Methodist:	NA%
Roman Catholic:	NA%
Seventh-Day Adventist:	NA%

Languages:

English:	NA%
French patois:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over having ever attended school (1970)
total population: 96%male: 96%female: 96%
Labor force: 67,000 (1984 est.)

by occupation:	NA

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Digraph: VC

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Kingstown

Administrative divisions: 6 parishes; Charlotte, Grenadines, Saint Andrew, Saint David, Saint George, Saint Patrick

Independence: 27 October 1979 (from UK)

Constitution: 27 October 1979

Legal system: based on English common law

National holiday: Independence Day, 27 October (1979)

Political parties and leaders: New Democratic Party (NDP), James (Son) MITCHELL; Saint Vincent Labor Party (SVLP), Stanley JOHN; United People's Movement (UPM), Adrian SAUNDERS; Movement for National Unity (MNU), Ralph GONSALVES; National Reform Party (NRP), Joel MIGUEL

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: House of Assembly: last held 16 May 1989 (next to be held NA July 1994); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (21 total; 15 elected representatives and 6 appointed senators) NDP 15

Executive branch: British monarch, governor general, prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch: unicameral House of Assembly

Judicial branch: Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court

Leaders: Chief of State: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General David JACK (since 29 September 1989) Head of Government: Prime Minister James F. MITCHELL (since 30 July 1984)

Member of: ACP, C, CARICOM, CDB, ECLAC, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, OAS, OECS, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Kingsley LAYNE chancery: 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Suite 102, Washington, DC 20036 telephone: NA

US diplomatic representation: no official presence since the Ambassador resides in Bridgetown (Barbados)

Flag: three vertical bands of blue (hoist side), gold (double width), and green; the gold band bears three green diamonds arranged in a V pattern

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Economy

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Overview: Agriculture, dominated by banana production, is the most important sector of the economy. The services sector, based mostly on a growing tourist industry, is also important. The economy continues to have a high unemployment rate of 35%-40% because of an overdependence on the weather-plagued banana crop as a major export earner. Government progress toward diversifying into new industries has been relatively unsuccessful.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $171 million (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: 3% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $1,500 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 2.3% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate: 35%-40% (1992 est.)

Budget: revenues $62 million; expenditures $67 million, including capital expenditures of $21 million (FY90 est.)

Exports: $65.7 million (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

bananas, eddoes and dasheen (taro):	NA%
arrowroot starch:	NA%
tennis racquets:	NA%

partners:

UK:	43%
CARICOM:	37%
US:	15%

Imports: $110.7 million (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

foodstuffs:	NA%
machinery and equipment:	NA%
chemicals and fertilizers:	NA%
minerals and fuels:	NA%

partners:

US:	42%
CARICOM:	19%
UK:	15%

External debt: $50.9 million (1989)

Industrial production: growth rate 0% (1989); accounts for 14% of GDP

Electricity: 16,600 kW capacity; 64 million kWh produced, 555 kWh per capita (1992)

Industries: food processing, cement, furniture, clothing, starch

Agriculture: accounts for 15% of GDP and 60% of labor force; provides bulk of exports; products - bananas, coconuts, sweet potatoes, spices; small numbers of cattle, sheep, hogs, goats; small fish catch used locally

Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-87), $11 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $81 million
Currency: 1 EC dollar (EC$) = 100 cents
Exchange rates: East Caribbean dollars (EC$) per US$1 - 2.70 (fixed rate since 1976)
Fiscal year: calendar year

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Communications

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Highways: 1,000 km total; 300 km paved; 400 km improved; 300 km unimproved (est.)

Ports: Kingstown

Merchant marine: 407 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 3,388,427 GRT/5,511,325 DWT; includes 3 passenger, 2 passenger-cargo, 222 cargo, 22 container, 19 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 14 refrigerated cargo, 24 oil tanker, 7 chemical tanker, 4 liquefied gas, 73 bulk, 13 combination bulk, 2 vehicle carrier, 1 livestock carrier, 1 specialized tanker; Note - China owns 3 ships; a flag of convenience registry

Airports:

total:	6
usable:	6
with permanent-surface runways:	5
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	0
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	1

Telecommunications: islandwide fully automatic telephone system; 6,500 telephones; VHF/UHF interisland links from Saint Vincent to Barbados and the Grenadines; new SHF links to Grenada and Saint Lucia; broadcast stations - 2 AM, no FM, 1 TV (cable)

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Defense Forces

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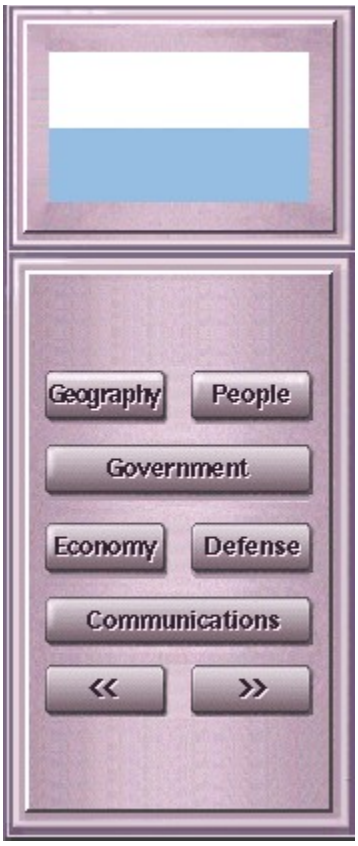
Branches: Royal Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Police Force, Coast Guard

Manpower availability: NA

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $NA, NA% of GDP

Bern
LIECH.
AUSTRIA
HUN
Venice
Slovenia
SWITZ.
ITALY
Bosnia-
Croatia
Herzegovi
SAN MARINO
SAN MARINO
Sarajè
Adriatic
Sea
Monten
Corsica
Rome
Tyrrhenian
Sea
Naples
Sardinia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SAN MARINO

Geography

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Location: Southern Europe, an enclave in central Italy

Area:

total area:	60 km2
land area:	60 km2
comparative area:	about 0.3 times the size of Washington, DC

Land Boundaries:

total:	39 km
Italy:	39 km

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

Maritime Claims: none; landlocked

International Disputes: none

Climate: Mediterranean; mild to cool winters; warm, sunny summers

Terrain: rugged mountains

Natural Resources: building stone

Land Use:

arable land:	17%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	83%

Irrigated Land: NA

Environment: dominated by the Appenines

Note: landlocked; smallest independent state in Europe after the Holy See and Monaco

SAN MARINO

People

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Population: 23,855 (July 1993 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.01% (1993 est.)

Birth rate: 11.32 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Death rate: 7.25 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Net migration rate: 6.08 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 5.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	81.18 years
male:	77.09 years
female:	85.27 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.54 children born/woman (1993 est.)

Nationality:

noun:	Sammarinese (singular and plural)
adjective:	Sammarinese

Ethnic divisions:

Sammarinese:	NA%
Italian:	NA%

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	NA%

Languages:

Italian:	NA%

Literacy:

Note: age 14 and over can read and write (1976)

total population:	96%
male:	96%
female:	95%

Labor force: 4,300 (est.)

by occupation:	NA

SAN MARINO

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of San Marino
conventional short form:	San Marino
local long form:	Repubblica di San Marino
local short form:	San Marino

Digraph: SM
Type: republic
Capital: San Marino
Administrative divisions: 9 municipalities (castelli, singular - castello); Acquaviva, Borgo Maggiore, Chiesanuova, Domagnano, Faetano, Fiorentino, Monte Giardino, San Marino, Serravalle
Independence: 301 AD (by tradition)
Constitution: 8 October 1600; electoral law of 1926 serves some of the functions of a constitution
Legal system: based on civil law system with Italian law influences; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
National holiday: Anniversary of the Foundation of the Republic, 3 September
Political parties and leaders: Christian Democratic Party (DCS), Piermarino MENICUCCI; San Marino Democratic Progressive Party (PPDS) formerly San Marino Communist Party (PCS), Gilberto GHIOTTI; San Marino Socialist Party (PSS), Remy GIACOMINI; Unitary Socialst Party (PSU); Democratic Movement (MD), Emilio Della BALDA; San Marino Social Democratic Party (PSDS), Augusto CASALI; San Marino Republican Party (PRS), Cristoforo BUSCARINI
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: Great and General Council: last held 29 May 1988 (next to be held by NA May 1993); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (60 total) DCS 27, PCS 18, PSU 8, PSS 7
Executive branch: two captains regent, Congress of State (cabinet); real executive power is wielded by the secretary of state for foreign affairs and the secretary of state for internal affairs
Legislative branch: unicameral Great and General Council (Consiglio Grande e Generale)
Judicial branch: Council of Twelve (Consiglio dei XII)
Leaders: Co-Chiefs of State: Captain Regent Patricia BUSIGNANI and Captain Regent Salvatore TONELLI (for the period 1 April - 30 September 1993) Head of Government: Secretary of State Gabriele GATTI (since July 1986)
Member of: CE, CSCE, ECE, ICAO, ICFTU, ILO, IMF, IOC, IOM (observer), ITU, LORCS, NAM (guest), UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: honorary consulates general: Washington and New York honorary consulate: Detroit
US diplomatic representation: no mission in San Marino, but the Consul General in Florence (Italy) is accredited to San Marino
Flag: two equal horizontal bands of white (top) and light blue with the national coat of arms superimposed in the center; the coat of arms has a shield (featuring three towers on three peaks)

flanked by a wreath, below a crown and above a scroll bearing the word LIBERTAS (Liberty)

SAN MARINO

Economy

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Overview: The tourist industry contributes over 50% of GDP. In 1991 over 3.1 million tourists visited San Marino, 2.7 million of whom were Italians. The key industries are wearing apparel, electronics, and ceramics. Main agricultural products are wine and cheeses. The per capita level of output and standard of living are comparable to northern Italy.

National product: GDP - purchasing power equivalent - $465 million (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: NA%

National product per capita: $20,000 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 5% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: 3% (1991)

Budget: revenues $NA; expenditures $300 million, including capital expenditures of $NA (1991)

Exports:

Note: trade data are included with the statistics for Italy; commodity trade consists primarily of exchanging building stone, lime, wood, chestnuts,wheat, wine, baked goods, hides, and ceramics for a wide variety of consumermanufactures

Imports:

Note: see exports

External debt: $NA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%; accounts for 42% of workforce

Electricity: supplied by Italy

Industries: wine, olive oil, cement, leather, textile, tourism

Agriculture: employs 3% of labor force; products - wheat, grapes, maize, olives, meat, cheese, hides; small numbers of cattle, pigs, horses; depends on Italy for food imports

Economic aid: NA

Currency: Italian currency is used; Note - also mints its own coins

Exchange rates: Italian lire (Lit) per US$1 - 1,482.5 (January 1993), 1,232.4 (1992), 1,240.6 (1991), 1,198.1 (1990), 1,372.1 (1989), 1,301.6 (1988)

Fiscal year: calendar year

SAN MARINO

Communications

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Highways: 104 km Telecommunications: automatic telephone system completely integrated into Italian system; 11,700 telephones; broadcast services from Italy; microwave and cable links into Italian networks; no communication satellite facilities

SAN MARINO

Defense Forces

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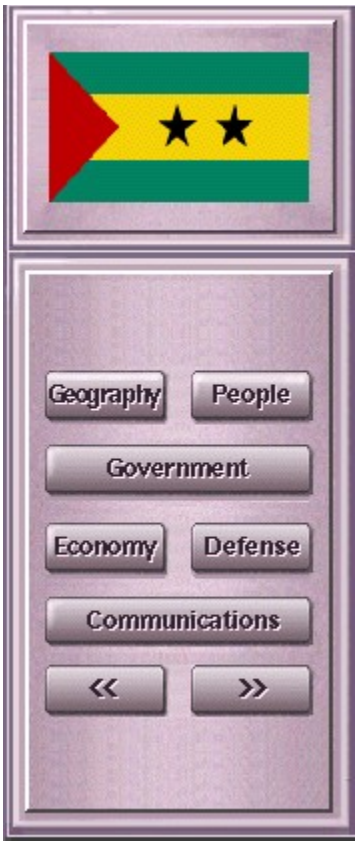
Branches: public security or police force

Manpower availability: all fit men ages 16-60 constitute a militia that can serve as an army

Defense expenditures: $NA, NA% of GDP

TOGO
Abuja
Porto-Novo
Lagos
Loma
Accra
CAMEROON
Yaounde
Bangui
Malabo
EQUATORIAL
GUINEA
CONGO
Sao Tome
Libreville
Sao Tome
and
Principe
GABON
Brazzaville
ZAIRE
Pointe-Noire
Kinshasa
ANGOLA
South
Atlantic
Ocean
Luanda


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Geography

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Location: Western Africa, in the Atlantic Ocean, 340 km off the coast of Gabon straddling the equator

Area:

total area:	960 km2
land area:	960 km2
comparative area:	slightly less than 5.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 209 km

Maritime Claims:

measured from claimed archipelagic baselines

exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical; hot, humid; one rainy season (October to May)

Terrain: volcanic, mountainous

Natural Resources: fish

Land Use:

arable land:	1%
permanent crops:	20%
meadows and pastures:	1%
forest and woodland:	75%
other:	3%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: deforestation; soil erosion

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Defense Forces

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Note: There is no information available for this topic.

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

People

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Population: 133,225 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.63% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 35.39 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 9.06 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 64.9 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	63.02 years
male:	61.19 years
female:	64.9 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 4.6 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Sao Tomean(s)
adjective:	Sao Tomean

Ethnic divisions:

mestico:	NA%
angolares (descendents of Angolan slaves):	NA%
forros (descendents of freed slaves):	NA%
servicais (contract laborers from Angola, Mozambique, and Cape Verde):	NA%
tongas (children of servicais born on the islands):	NA%
Europeans (primarily Portuguese):	NA%

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	NA%
Evangelical Protestant:	NA%
Seventh-Day Adventist:	NA%

Languages:

Portuguese (official):	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1981)

total population:	57%
male:	73%
female:	42%

Labor force:
21,096 (1981); most of population engaged in subsistence agriculture and fishing; labor shortages on plantations and of skilled workers; 56% of population of working age (1983)

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe
conventional short form: Sao Tome and Principe
local long form:Republica Democratica de Sao Tome e Principe
local short form: Sao Tome e Principe

Digraph: TP
Type: republic
Capital: Sao Tome
Administrative divisions: 2 districts (concelhos, singular - concelho); Principe, Sao Tome
Independence: 12 July 1975 (from Portugal)
Constitution: 5 November 1975, approved 15 December 1982
Legal system: based on Portuguese law system and customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
National holiday: Independence Day, 12 July (1975)
Political parties and leaders: Party for Democratic Convergence-Reflection Group (PCD-GR), Daniel Lima Dos Santos DAIO, secretary general; Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe (MLSTP), Carlos da GRACA; Christian Democratic Front (FDC), Alphonse Dos SANTOS; Democratic Opposition Coalition (CODO), leader NA; other small parties
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: President: last held 3 March 1991 (next to be held NA March 1996); results - Miguel TROVOADA was elected without opposition in Sao Tome's first multiparty presidential election National People's Assembly: last held 20 January 1991 (next to be held NA January 1996); results - PCD-GR 54.4%, MLSTP 30.5%, CODO 5.2%, FDC 1.5%, other 8.4%; seats - (55 total) PCD-GR 33, MLSTP 21, CODO 1; Note - this was the first multiparty election in Sao Tome and Principe
Executive branch: president, prime minister, Council of Ministers (cabinet)
Legislative branch: unicameral National People's Assembly (Assembleia Popular Nacional)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court
Leaders: Chief of State: President Miguel TROVOADA (since 4 April 1991) Head of Government: Prime Minister Noberto Jose D'Alva COSTA ALEGRE (since 16 May 1992)
Member of: ACP, AfDB, CEEAC, ECA, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IOM (observer), ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Joaquim Rafael BRANCO chancery: (temporary) 801 Second Avenue, Suite 603, New York, NY 10017 telephone: (212) 697-4211
US diplomatic representation: ambassador to Gabon is accredited to Sao Tome and Principe on a nonresident basis and makes periodic visits to the islands
Flag: three horizontal bands of green (top), yellow (double width), and green with two black five-

pointed stars placed side by side in the center of the yellow band and a red isosceles triangle based on the hoist side; uses the popular pan-African colors of Ethiopia

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Economy

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Overview: The economy has remained dependent on cocoa since the country gained independence nearly 15 years ago. Since then, however, cocoa production has gradually deteriorated because of drought and mismanagement, so that by 1987 output had fallen to less than 50% of its former levels. As a result, a shortage of cocoa for export has created a serious balance-of-payments problem. Production of less important crops, such as coffee, copra, and palm kernels, has also declined. The value of imports generally exceeds that of exports by a ratio of 4:1. The emphasis on cocoa production at the expense of other food crops has meant that Sao Tome has to import 90% of food needs. It also has to import all fuels and most manufactured goods. Over the years, Sao Tome has been unable to service its external debt, which amounts to roughly 80% of export earnings. Considerable potential exists for development of a tourist industry, and the government has taken steps to expand facilities in recent years. The government also implemented a Five-Year Plan covering 1986-90 to restructure the economy and reschedule external debt service payments in cooperation with the International Development Association and Western lenders.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $41.4 million (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: 1.5% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $315 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 27% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $10.2 million; expenditures $36.8 million, including capital expenditures of $22.5 million (1989)

Exports: $5.5 million (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

cocoa 85%

copra: NA%

coffee: NA%

palm oil: NA%

partners:

Germany: NA%

Netherlands: NA%

China: NA%

Imports: $24.5 million (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

machinery and electrical equipment: 54%

food products: 23%

other: 23%

partners:Portugal NA%Germany NA%Angola NA%China NA%

External debt: $163.6 million (1992)

Industrial production: growth rate 7.1% (1986)

Electricity: 5,000 kW capacity; 10 million kWh produced, 80 kWh per capita (1991)
Industries: light construction, shirts, soap, beer, fisheries, shrimp processing
Agriculture: dominant sector of economy, primary source of exports; cash crops - cocoa (85%), coconuts, palm kernels, coffee; food products - bananas, papaya, beans, poultry, fish; not self-sufficient in food grain and meat
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $8 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $89 million
Currency: 1 dobra (Db) = 100 centimos
Exchange rates: dobras (Db) per US$1 - 230 (1992), 260.0 (November 1991), 122.48 (December 1988), 72.827 (1987), 36.993 (1986)
Fiscal year: calendar year

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Communications

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Highways: 300 km (two-thirds are paved); roads on Principe are mostly unpaved and in need of repair

Ports: Sao Tome, Santo Antonio

Merchant marine: 1 cargo ship (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 1,096 GRT/1,105 DWT

Airports:

total:	2
usable:	2
with permanent-surface runways:	2
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	0
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	2

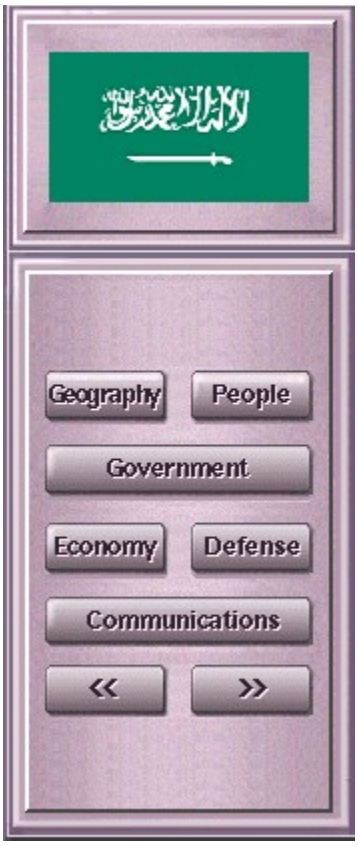
Telecommunications: minimal system; broadcast stations - 1 AM, 2 FM, no TV; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

Branches: Army, Navy, National Police

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 31,326; fit for military service 16,507 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $NA, NA% of GDP

TURKEY
Caspian Sea
COMMONWEALTH of INDEPENDENT STATES
CYPRUS
SYRIA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
LEBANON
IRAQ
IRAN
AFGHANISTAN
GAZA STRIP
WEST BANK
ISRAEL
JORDAN
KUWAIT
Persian Gulf
BAHRAIN
STRAIT of HORMUZ
PAK.
Tabuk
Dhahran
Riyadh
QATAR
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
Gulf of Oman
EGYPT
Medina
Jiddah (Jeddah)
SAUDI ARABIA
OMAN
Mecca
SUDAN
Red Sea
ERITREA
YEMEN
YEMEN
Arabian Sea


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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SAUDI ARABIA

Geography

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Location: Middle East, between the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf

Area:

total area:	1,960,582 km2
land area:	1,960,582 km2

comparative area: slightly less than one-fourth the size of the US

Land Boundaries:

total:	4,415 km
Iraq:	814 km
Jordan:	728 km
Kuwait:	222 km
Oman:	676 km
Qatar:	60 km
UAE:	457 km
Yemen:	1,458 km

Coastline: 2,640 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	18 nm
continental shelf:	not specified
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: large section of boundary with Yemen not defined; status of boundary with UAE not final; Kuwaiti ownership of Qaruh and Umm al Maradim Islands is disputed by Saudi Arabia

Climate: harsh, dry desert with great extremes of temperature

Terrain: mostly uninhabited, sandy desert

Natural Resources: petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, gold, copper

Land Use:

arable land:	1%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	39%
forest and woodland:	1%
other:	59%

Irrigated Land: 4,350 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: no perennial rivers or permanent water bodies; developing extensive coastal seawater desalination facilities; desertification

Note: extensive coastlines on Persian Gulf and Red Sea provide great leverage on shipping (especially crude oil) through Persian Gulf and Suez Canal

SAUDI ARABIA

People

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Population: 17,615,310 (July 1993 est.) Note: the population figure is consistent with a 3.3% growth rate; a 1992 census gives the number of Saudi citizens as 12,304,835 and the number of residents who are not citizens as 4,624,459

Population growth rate: 3.3% (1993 est.)

Birth rate: 38.59 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Death rate: 6.05 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 55.3 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	67.32 years
male:	65.71 years
female:	69.01 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.7 children born/woman (1993 est.)

Nationality:

noun:	Saudi(s)
adjective:	Saudi or Saudi Arabian

Ethnic divisions:

Arab:	90%
Afro-Asian:	10%

Religions:

Muslim:	100%

Languages:

Arabic:	NA%

Literacy:

Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	62%
male:	73%
female:	48%

Labor force: 5 million

by occupation:

government:	34%
industry and oil:	28%
services:	22%
agriculture:	16%

SAUDI ARABIA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
conventional short form:	Saudi Arabia
local long form:	Al Mamlakah al 'Arabiyah as Su'udiyah
local short form:	Al 'Arabiyah as Su'udiyah

Digraph: SA
Type: monarchy
Capital: Riyadh
Administrative divisions: 14 emirates (imarat, singular - imarah); Al Bahah, Al Hudud ash Shamaliyah, Al Jawf, Al Madinah, Al Qasim, Al Qurayyat, Ar Riyad, Ash Sharqiyah, 'Asir, Ha'il, Jizan, Makkah, Najran, Tabuk
Independence: 23 September 1932 (unification)
Constitution: none; governed according to Shari'a (Islamic law)
Legal system: based on Islamic law, several secular codes have been introduced; commercial disputes handled by special committees; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
National holiday: Unification of the Kingdom, 23 September (1932)
Political parties and leaders: none allowed
Suffrage: none
Elections: none
Executive branch: monarch and prime minister, crown prince and deputy prime minister, Council of Ministers
Legislative branch: none
Judicial branch: Supreme Council of Justice
Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: King and Prime Minister FAHD bin 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud (since 13 June 1982); Crown Prince and Deputy Prime Minister 'ABDALLAH bin 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud (half-brother to the King, appointed heir to the throne 13 June 1982)
Member of: ABEDA, AfDB, AFESD, AL, AMF, CCC, ESCWA, FAO, G-19, G-77, GCC, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAPEC, OAS (observer), OIC, OPEC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador BANDAR Bin Sultan chancery: 601 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20037 telephone: (202) 342-3800 consulates general: Houston, Los Angeles, and New York
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: (vacant); Charge d'Affaires C. David Welch embassy: Collector Road M, Diplomatic Quarter, Riyadh mailing address: American Embassy, Unit 61307, Riyadh; International Mail: P. O. Box 94309, Riyadh 11693; or APO AE 09803-1307 telephone: [966] (1) 488-3800 FAX: Telex 406866 consulates general: Dhahran, Jiddah (Jeddah)
Flag: green with large white Arabic script (that may be translated as There is no God but God;

Muhammad is the Messenger of God) above a white horizontal saber (the tip points to the hoist side); green is the traditional color of Islam

SAUDI ARABIA

Economy

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Overview: The petroleum sector accounts for roughly 75% of budget revenues, 35% of GDP, and almost all export earnings. Saudi Arabia has the largest reserves of petroleum in the world, ranks as the largest exporter of petroleum, and plays a leading role in OPEC. For the 1990s the government intends to encourage private economic activity and to foster the gradual process of turning Saudi Arabia into a modern industrial state that retains traditional Islamic values. Four million foreign workers play an important role in the Saudi economy, for example, in the oil and banking sectors.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $111 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: 3.6% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $6,500 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 2.5% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: 6.5% (1992 est.)

Budget: revenues $45.1 billion; expenditures $52.5 billion, including capital expenditures of $NA (1993 est.)

Exports: $48.2 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

petroleum and petroleum products:	92%

partners:

US:	21%
Japan:	18%
Singapore:	6%
France:	6%
Korea:	5%

Imports: $26.1 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

food stuffs:	NA%
manufactured goods:	NA%
transportation equipment:	NA%
chemical products:	NA%
textiles:	NA%

partners:

US:	21%
UK:	13%
Japan:	12%
Germany:	8%
France:	6%

External debt: $18.9 billion (December 1989 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate -1.1% (1989 est.); accounts for 37% of GDP, including petroleum

Electricity: 28,554,000 kW capacity; 63,000 million kWh produced, 3,690 kWh per capita (1992)

Industries: crude oil production, petroleum refining, basic petrochemicals, cement, two small steel-rolling mills, construction, fertilizer, plastics
Agriculture: accounts for about 10% of GDP, 16% of labor force; subsidized by government; products - wheat, barley, tomatoes, melons, dates, citrus fruit, mutton, chickens, eggs, milk; approaching self-sufficiency in food
Illicit drugs: death penalty for traffickers
Economic aid: donor - pledged $64.7 billion in bilateral aid (1979-89)
Currency: 1 Saudi riyal (SR) = 100 halalas
Exchange rates: Saudi riyals (SR) per US$1 - 3.7450 (fixed rate since late 1986), 3.7033 (1986)
Fiscal year: calendar year

SAUDI ARABIA

Communications

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Railroads: 1390 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; 448 km are double tracked

Highways: 74,000 km total; 35,000 km paved, 39,000 km gravel and improved earth

Pipelines: crude oil 6,400 km, petroleum products 150 km, natural gas 2,200 km, includes natural gas liquids 1,600 km

Ports: Jiddah, Ad Dammam, Ras Tanura, Jizan, Al Jubayl, Yanbu al Bahr, Yanbu al Sinaiyah

Merchant marine: 77 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 860,818 GRT/1,219,345 DWT; includes 1 passenger, 6 short-sea passenger, 11 cargo, 13 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 3 container, 6 refrigerated cargo, 5 livestock carrier, 23 oil tanker, 6 chemical tanker, 1 liquefied gas, 1 specialized tanker, 1 bulk

Airports:

total:	213
usable:	193
with permanent-surface runways:	71
with runways over 3,659 m:	14
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	36
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	107

Telecommunications: modern system with extensive microwave and coaxial and fiber optic cable systems; 1,624,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 43 AM, 13 FM, 80 TV; microwave radio relay to Bahrain, Jordan, Kuwait, Qatar, UAE, Yemen, and Sudan; coaxial cable to Kuwait and Jordan; submarine cable to Djibouti, Egypt and Bahrain; earth stations - 3 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT, 2 Indian Ocean INTELSAT, 1 ARABSAT, 1 INMARSAT

SAUDI ARABIA

Defense Forces

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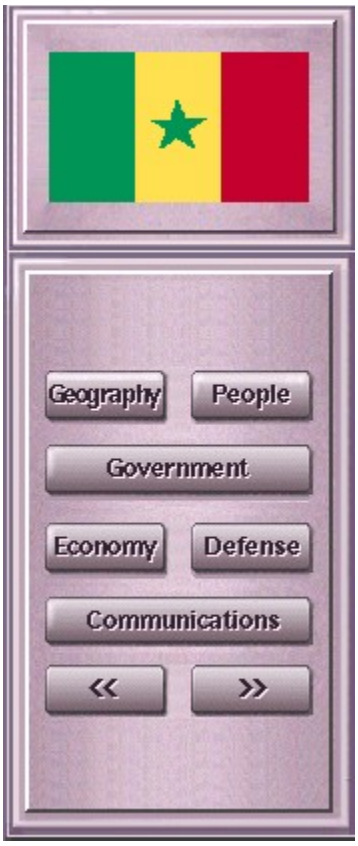
Branches: Land Force (Army), Navy, Air Force, Air Defense Force, National Guard, Coast Guard, Frontier Forces, Special Security Force, Public Security Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 5,650,492; fit for military service 3,128,620; reach military age (17) annually 140,283 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $16.5 billion, 13% of GDP (1993 budget)

Western
Sahara
Taoudenni
Tamanrasset
MAURITANIA
ALGERIA
Nouakchott
Tombouctou
Nema
Dakar
SENEGAL
Banjul
THE
GAMBIA
Bissau
GUINEA
BISSAU
MALI
Bamako
NIGER
BURKINA
Ouagadougou
GUINEA
Conakry
IVORY
COAST
BENIN
TOGO
GHANA
Freetown
SIERRA
LEONE
LIBERIA
Monrovia
Abidjan
Loma
Accra
Porto-Nov
Lago


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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SENEGAL

Geography

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Location: Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean between Guinea-Bissau and Mauritania

Area:

total area:	196,190 km2
land area:	192,000 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than South Dakota

Land Boundaries:

total:	2,640 km
The Gambia:	740 km
Guinea:	330 km
Guinea-Bissau:	338 km
Mali:	419 km
Mauritania:	813 km

Coastline: 531 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	24 nm
continental shelf:	200 nm or the edge of continental margin
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: short section of the boundary with The Gambia is indefinite; the International Court of Justice (ICJ) on 12 November 1991 rendered its decision on the Guinea-Bissau/Senegal maritime boundary in favor of Senegal - that decision has been rejected by Guinea-Bissau; boundary with Mauritania

Climate: tropical; hot, humid; rainy season (December to April) has strong southeast winds; dry season (May to November) dominated by hot, dry harmattan wind

Terrain: generally low, rolling, plains rising to foothills in southeast

Natural Resources: fish, phosphates, iron ore

Land Use:

arable land:	27%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	30%
forest and woodland:	31%
other:	12%

Irrigated Land: 1,800 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: lowlands seasonally flooded; deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification

Note: The Gambia is almost an enclave

SENEGAL

People

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Population: 8,463,225 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 3.1% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 43.42 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 12.38 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 77.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	56.01 years
male:	54.59 years
female:	57.48 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.15 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Senegalese (singular and plural)
adjective:	Senegalese

Ethnic divisions:

Wolof:	36%
Fulani:	17%
Serer:	17%
Toucouleur:	9%
Diola:	9%
Mandingo:	9%,
European and Lebanese:	1%
other:	2%

Religions:

Muslim:	92%
indigenous beliefs:	6%
Christian:	2% (mostly Roman Catholic)

Languages:

French (official):	NA%
Wolof:	NA%
Pulaar:	NA%
Diola:	NA%
Mandingo:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	38%
male:	52%

female: 25%

Labor force: 2.509 million (77% are engaged in subsistence farming; 175,000 wage earners)

by occupation:

private sector: 40%

government and parapublic: 60%

Note: 52% of population of working age (1985)

SENEGAL

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Senegal
conventional short form:	Senegal
local long form:	Republique du Senegal
local short form:	Senegal

Digraph: SG

Type: republic under multiparty democratic rule

Capital: Dakar

Administrative divisions: 10 regions (regions, singular - region); Dakar, Diourbel, Fatick, Kaolack, Kolda, Louga, Saint-Louis, Tambacounda, Thies, Ziguinchor

Independence: 20 August 1960 (from France; The Gambia and Senegal signed an agreement on 12 December 1981 that called for the creation of a loose confederation to be known as Senegambia, but the agreement was dissolved on 30 September 1989)

Constitution: 3 March 1963, last revised in 1991

Legal system: based on French civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court, which also audits the government's accounting office; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 4 April (1960)

Political parties and leaders: Socialist Party (PS), President Abdou DIOUF; Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS), Abdoulaye WADE; 13 other small uninfluential parties

Other political or pressure groups: students; teachers; labor; Muslim Brotherhoods

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: President: last held 21 February 1993 (next to be held NA); results - Abdou DIOUF (PS) 58.4%, Abdoulaye WADE (PDS) 32.03%, other 9.57% National Assembly: last held 28 February 1988 (next to be held NA May 1993); results - PS 71%, PDS 25%, other 4%; seats - (120 total) PS 103, PDS 17

Executive branch: president, prime minister, Council of Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly (Assemblee Nationale)

Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)

Leaders: Chief of State: President Abdou DIOUF (since 1 January 1981) Head of Government: Prime Minister Habib THIAM (since 7 April 1991)

Member of: ACCT, ACP, AfDB, CCC, CEAO, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, FZ, G-15, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO (correspondent), ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, OIC, PCA, UN, UNAVEM II, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNIKOM, UNTAC, UPU, WADB, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Ibra Deguene KA chancery: 2112 Wyoming Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 234-0540 or 0541

US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: (vacant); Charge d'Affaires Robert J. KOTT

embassy: Avenue Jean XXIII at the corner of Avenue Kleber, Dakar mailing address: B. P. 49, Dakar telephone: [221] 23-42-96 or 23-34-24 FAX: [221] 22-29-91
Flag: three equal vertical bands of green (hoist side), yellow, and red with a small green five-pointed star centered in the yellow band; uses the popular pan-African colors of Ethiopia

SENEGAL

Economy

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Overview: The agricultural sector accounts for about 12% of GDP and provides employment for about 80% of the labor force. About 40% of the total cultivated land is used to grow peanuts, an important export crop. Another principal economic resource is fishing, which brought in about 23% of total foreign exchange earnings in 1990. Mining is dominated by the extraction of phosphate, but production has faltered because of reduced worldwide demand for fertilizers in recent years. Over the past 10 years tourism has become increasingly important to the economy.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $5.4 billion (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate: 1.2% (1991 est.)

National product per capita: $780 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 2% (1990)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $921 million; expenditures $1,024 million; including capital expenditures of $14 million (FY89 est.)

Exports: $904 million (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

manufactures:	30%
fish products:	23%
peanuts:	12%
petroleum products:	16%
phosphates:	9%

partners:

France:	NA%
other EC members:	NA%

Mali NA%Cote d'Ivoire NA%India NA%

Imports: $1.2 billion (c.i.f., 1991 est.)

commodities:

semimanufactures:	30%
food:	27%
durable consumer goods:	17%
petroleum:	12%
capital goods:	14%

partners:

France:	NA%
other EC:	NA%

Cote d'Ivoire NA%Nigeria NA%Algeria NA%China NA%Japan NA%

External debt: $2.9 billion (1990)

Industrial production: growth rate 4.7% (1989); accounts for 15% of GDP

Electricity: 215,000 kW capacity; 760 million kWh produced, 100 kWh per capita (1991)
Industries: agricultural and fish processing, phosphate mining, petroleum refining, building materials
Agriculture: major products - peanuts (cash crop), millet, corn, sorghum, rice, cotton, tomatoes, green vegetables; estimated two-thirds self-sufficient in food; fish catch of 354,000 metric tons in 1990
Illicit drugs: increasingly active as a transshipment point for Southwest Asian heroin moving to Europe and North America
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $551 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $5.23 billion; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $589 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $295 million
Currency: 1 CFA franc (CFAF) = 100 centimes
Exchange rates: Communaute Financiere Africaine francs (CFAF) per US$1 - 274.06 (January 1993), 264.69 (1992), 282.11 (1991), 272.26 (1990), 319.01 (1989), 297.85 (1988)
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June; in January 1993, Senegal will switch to a calendar year

SENEGAL

Communications

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Railroads: 1,034 km 1.000-meter gauge; all single track except 70 km double track Dakar to Thies

Highways: 14,007 km total; 3,777 km paved, 10,230 km laterite or improved earth

Inland waterways: 897 km total; 785 km on the Senegal, 112 km on the Saloum

Ports: Dakar, Kaolack, Foundiougne, Ziguinchor

Merchant marine: 1 bulk ship (1,000 GRT and over) totaling 1,995 GRT/3,775 DWT

Airports:

total:	25
usable:	19
with permanent-surface runways:	10
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	1
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	15

Telecommunications: above-average urban system, using microwave and cable; broadcast stations - 8 AM, no FM, 1 TV; 3 submarine cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

SENEGAL

Defense Forces

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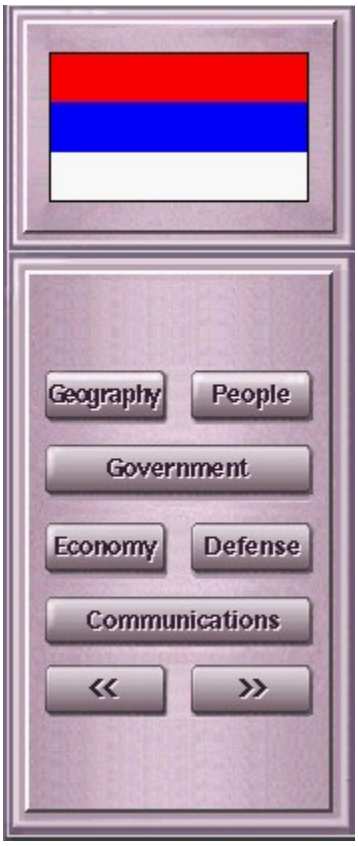
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Gendarmerie, National Police

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,882,551; fit for military service 983,137; reach military age (18) annually 91,747 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $100 million, 2% of GDP (1989 est.)

Bratislava
Budapest
Oradea
Iasi
HUNGARY
ROMANIA
Pecs
Bucharest
Zagreb
VOJV
Black
Sea
BOSNIA-
HERZEGOVINA
Belgrade
SERBIA and
MONTENEGRO
Craiova
BULGARIA
Split
Sarajevo
Sofia
KOSOVO
Dubrovnik
Podgorica
MONTENEGRO
MACEDONI
Tiran
ALB.
TURKEY
Naples
ITALY
Aegean
Sea
GREECE
Ionian
Athens


Geography
People
Government
Economy
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SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO

Geography

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Note: Serbia and Montenegro have asserted the formation of a joint independent state, but this entity has not been formally recognized as a state by the US; the US view is that the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY) has dissolved and that none of the successor republics represents its continuation

Location: Southern Europe, bordering the Adriatic Sea, between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Bulgaria

Area:

total area:	102,350 km2
land area:	102,136 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than Kentucky

Note: Serbia has a total area and a land area of 88,412 km2 making it slightly larger than Maine; Montenegro has a total area of 13,938 km2 and a land area of 13,724 km2 making it slightly larger than Connecticut

Land Boundaries:

total:	2,234 km
Albania:	287 km (114 km with Serbia; 173 km with Motenegro)
Bosnia and Herzegovina:	527 km (312 km with Serbia; 215 km with Montenegro)
Bulgaria:	318 km
Croatia (north):	239 km
Croatia (south):	15 km
Hungary:	151 km
Macedonia:	221 km
Romania:	476 km

Note: the internal boundary between Montenegro and Serbia is 211 km

Coastline: 199 km (Montenegro 199 km, Serbia 0 km)

Maritime Claims:

territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: Sandzak region bordering northern Montenegro and southeastern Serbia - Muslims seeking autonomy; Vojvodina taken from Hungary and awarded to the former Yugoslavia by Treaty of Trianon in 1920; disputes with Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia over Serbian populated areas; Albanian minority in Kosovo seeks independence from Serbian Republic

Climate: in the north, continental climate (cold winter and hot, humid summers with well distributed rainfall); central portion, continental and Mediterranean climate; to the south, Adriatic climate along the coast, hot, dry summers and autumns and relatively cold winters with heavy snowfall inland

Terrain: extremely varied; to the north, rich fertile plains; to the east, limestone ranges and basins;

to the southeast, ancient mountain and hills; to the southwest, extremely high shoreline with no islands off the coast; home of largest lake in former Yugoslavia, Lake Scutari

Natural Resources: oil, gas, coal, antimony, copper, lead, zinc, nickel, gold, pyrite, chrome

Land Use:

arable land:	30%
permanent crops:	5%
meadows and pastures:	20%
forest and woodland:	25%
other:	20%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: coastal water pollution from sewage outlets, especially in tourist-related areas such as Kotor; air pollution around Belgrade and other industrial cities; water pollution along Danube from industrial waste dumped into the Sava which drains into the Danube; subject to destructive earthquakes

Note: controls one of the major land routes from Western Europe to Turkey and the Near East; strategic location along the Adriatic coast

SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO

People

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Population: 10,699,539 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: NA%
Birth rate: NA births/1,000 population
Death rate: NA deaths/1,000 population
Net migration rate: NA migrant(s)/1,000 population
Infant mortality rate: NA deaths/1,000 live births
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	NA years
male:	NA years
female:	NA years

Total fertility rate: NA children born/woman
Nationality:

noun:	Serb(s) and Montenegrin(s)
adjective:	Serbian and Montenegrin

Ethnic divisions:

Serbs:	63%
Albanians:	14%
Montenegrins:	6%
Hungarians:	4%
other:	13%

Religions:

Orthodox:	65%
Muslim:	19%
Roman Catholic:	4%
Protestant:	1%
other:	11%

Languages:

Serbo-Croatian:	95%
Albanian:	5%

Literacy:

total population:	NA%
male:	NA%
female:	NA%

Labor force: 2,640,909
by occupation:

industry, mining:	40%

agriculture:	5% (1990)

SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	none
conventional short form:	Serbia and Montenegro
local long form:	none
local short form:	Srbija-Crna Gora

Digraph: SR
Type: republic
Capital: Belgrade
Administrative divisions: 2 republics (pokajine, singular - pokajina); and 2 autonomous provinces*; Kosovo*, Montenegro, Serbia, Vojvodina*
Independence: 11 April 1992 (from Yugoslavia)
Constitution: 27 April 1992
Legal system: based on civil law system
National holiday: NA
Political parties and leaders: Serbian Socialist Party (SPS; former Communist Party), Slobodan MILOSEVIC; Serbian Radical Party (SRS), Vojislav SESELJ; Serbian Renewal Party (SPO), Vuk DRASKOVIC; Democratic Party (DS), Dragoljub MICUNOVIC; Democratic Party of Serbia, Vojislav KOSTUNICA; Democratic Party of Socialists (DSSCG), Momir BULATOVIC; People's Party of Montenegro (NS), Novak KILIBARDA; Liberal Alliance of Montenegro, Slavko PEROVIC; Democratic Community of Vojvodina Hungarians (DZVM), Agoston ANDRAS; League of Communists-Movement for Yugoslavia (SK-PJ), Dragan ATANASOVSKI
Other political or pressure groups: Serbian Democratic Movement (DEPOS; coalition of opposition parties)
Suffrage: 16 years of age, if employed; 18 years of age, universal
Elections: President: Federal Assembly elected Zoran LILIC on 25 June 1993 Chamber of Republics: last held 31 May 1992 (next to be held NA 1996); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (40 total; 20 Serbian, 20 Montenegrin) Chamber of Citizens: last held 31 May 1992 (next to be held NA 1996); results - percent of votes by party NA; seats (138 total; 108 Serbian, 30 Montenegrin) - SPS 73, SRS 33, DSSCG 23, SK-PJ 2, DZVM 2, independents 2, vacant 3
Executive branch: president, vice president, prime minister, deputy prime minister, cabinet
Legislative branch: bicameral Federal Assembly consists of an upper house or Chamber of Republics and a lower house or Chamber of Deputies
Judicial branch: Savezni Sud (Federal Court), Constitutional Court
Leaders: Chief of State: Zoran LILIC (since 25 June 1993); Note - Slobodan MILOSEVIC is president of Serbia (since 9 December 1990); Momir BULATOVIC is president of Montenegro (since 23 December 1990) Head of Government: Prime Minister Radoje KONTIC (since NA December 1992); Deputy Prime Ministers Jovan ZEBIC (since NA March 1993), Asim TELACEVIC (since NA March 1993), Lovre KOVILJKO (since NA March 1993)

Diplomatic representation in US: US and Serbia and Montenegro do not maintain full diplomatic relations; the Embassy of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia continues to function in the US
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: (vacant) embassy: address NA, Belgrade mailing address: American Embassy Box 5070, Unit 25402, APO AE 09213-5070 telephone: [38] (11) 645-655 FAX: [38] (11) 645-221
Flag: three equal horizontal bands of blue (top), white, and red

SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO

Economy

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Overview: The swift collapse of the Yugoslav federation has been followed by bloody ethnic warfare, the destabilization of republic boundaries, and the breakup of important interrepublic trade flows. The situation in Serbia and Montenegro remains fluid in view of the extensive political and military strife. Serbia and Montenegro faces major economic problems. First, like the other former Yugoslav republics, it depended on its sister republics for large amounts of foodstuffs, energy supplies, and manufactures. Wide varieties in climate, mineral resources, and levels of technology among the republics accentuate this interdependence, as did the Communist practice of concentrating much industrial output in a small number of giant plants. The breakup of many of the trade links, the sharp drop in output as industrial plants lost suppliers and markets, and the destruction of physical assets in the fighting all have contributed to the economic difficulties of the republics. One singular factor in the economic situation of Serbia and Montenegro is the continuation in office of a Communist government that is primarily interested in political and military mastery, not economic reform. A further complication is the imposition of economic sanctions by the UN.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $27-37 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: NA%

National product per capita: $2,500-$3,500 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 81% (1991)

Unemployment rate: 25%-40% (1991 est.)

Budget: revenues $NA; expenditures $NA, including capital expenditures of $NA

Exports:

$4.4 billion (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

machinery and transport equipment:	29%
manufactured goods:	28.5%
miscellaneous manufactured articles:	13.5%
chemicals:	11%
food and live animals:	9%
raw materials:	6%
fuels and lubricants:	2%
beverages and tobacco:	1%

partners:

Note: prior to the imposition of sanctions by the UN Security Council trade partners were principally the other former Yugoslav republics; Italy,Germany, other EC, the successor states of the former USSR, East Europeancountries, US

Imports: $6.4 billion (c.i.f., 1990)

commodities:

machinery and transport equipment:	26%
fuels and lubricants:	18%

manufactured goods:	16%
chemicals:	12.5%
food and live animals:	11%
miscellaneous manufactured items:	8%
raw materials, including coking coal for the steel industry:	7%
beverages, tobacco, and edible oils:	1.5%

partners:
Note: prior to the imposition of sanctions by the UN Security Council the trade partners were principally the other former Yugoslav republics; the successorstates of the former USSR, EC countries (mainly Italy and Germany), EastEuropean countries, US
External debt: $4.2 billion (may assume some part of foreign debt of former Yugoslavia)
Industrial production: growth rate -20% or greater (1991 est.)
Electricity: 8,850,000 kW capacity; 42,000 million kWh produced, 3,950 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: machine building (aircraft, trucks, and automobiles; armored vehicles and weapons; electrical equipment; agricultural machinery), metallurgy (steel, aluminum, copper, lead, zinc, chromium, antimony, bismuth, cadmium), mining (coal, bauxite, nonferrous ore, iron ore, limestone), consumer goods (textiles, footwear, foodstuffs, appliances), electronics, petroleum products, chemicals, and pharmaceuticals
Agriculture: the fertile plains of Vojvodina produce 80% of the cereal production of the former Yugoslavia and most of the cotton, oilseeds, and chicory; Vojvodina also produces fodder crops to support intensive beef and dairy production; Serbia proper, although hilly, has a well-distributed rainfall and a long growing season; produces fruit, grapes, and cereals; in this area, livestock production (sheep and cattle) and dairy farming prosper; Kosovo produces fruits, vegetables, tobacco, and a small amount of cereals; the mountainous pastures of Kosovo and Montenegro support sheep and goat husbandry; Montenegro has only a small agriculture sector, mostly near the coast where a Mediterranean climate permits the culture of olives, citrus, grapes, and rice
Illicit drugs: NA
Economic aid: NA
Currency: 1 Yugoslav New Dinar (YD) = 100 paras
Exchange rates: Yugoslav New Dinars (YD) per US $1 - 28.230 (December 1991), 15.162 (1990), 15.528 (1989), 0.701 (1988), 0.176 (1987)
Fiscal year: calendar year

SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO

Communications

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Railroads: NA

Highways: 46,019 km total (1990); 26,949 km paved, 10,373 km gravel, 8,697 km earth

Inland waterways: NA km

Pipelines: crude oil 415 km, petroleum products 130 km, natural gas 2,110 km

Ports: coastal - Bar; inland - Belgrade

Merchant marine: Montenegro: 40 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 620,455 GRT/1,024,227 DWT; includes 17 cargo, 5 container, 17 bulk, 1 passenger ship; Note - most under Maltese flag except 2 bulk under Panamian flag Serbia: 4 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 246,631 GRT/451,843 DWT; includes 2 bulk, 2 conbination tanker/ore carrier; Note - all under the flag of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Airports:

total:	48
useable:	48
with permanent-surface runways:	16
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	6
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	9

Telecommunications: 700,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 26 AM, 9 FM, 18 TV; 2,015,000 radios; 1,000,000 TVs; satellite ground stations - 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT

SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO

Defense Forces

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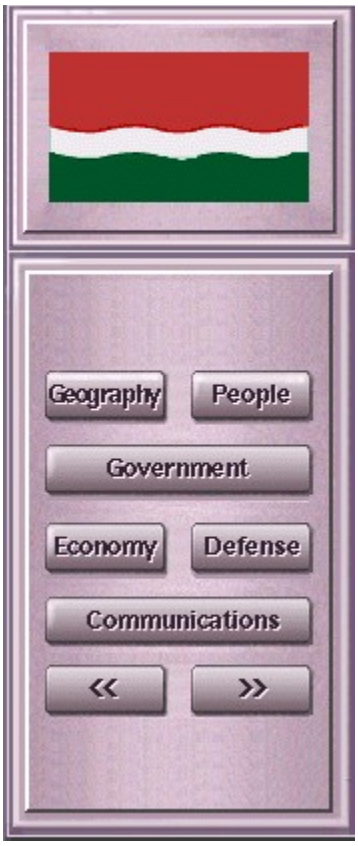
Branches: People's Army - Ground Forces (internal and border troops), Naval Forces, Air and Air Defense Forces, Frontier Guard, Territorial Defense Force, Civil Defense

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 2,700,485; fit for military service 2,178,128; reach military age (19) annually 83,783 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: 245 billion dinars, 4-6% of GDP (1992 est.); Note - conversion of defense expenditures into US dollars using the current exchange rate could produce misleading results

ETHIOPIA
SOMALIA
Mogadishu
KENYA
Indian
Ocean
Nairobi
Mombasa
Victoria
Zanzibar
DaresSalaam
SEYCHELLES
TANZANIA
0
500
NauticalMiles
Nacala
MADAGASCAR


Geography
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SEYCHELLES

Geography

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Location: in the western Indian Ocean northeast of Madagascar

Area:

total area:	455 km2
land area:	455 km2

comparative area: slightly more than 2.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 491 km

Maritime Claims:

continental shelf:	200 nm or the edge of continental margin
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: claims Tromelin Island

Climate: tropical marine; humid; cooler season during southeast monsoon (late May to September); warmer season during northwest monsoon (March to May)

Terrain: Mahe Group is granitic, narrow coastal strip, rocky, hilly; others are coral, flat, elevated reefs

Natural Resources: fish, copra, cinnamon trees

Land Use:

arable land:	4%
permanent crops:	18%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	18%
other:	60%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: lies outside the cyclone belt, so severe storms are rare; short droughts possible; no fresh water - catchments collect rain; 40 granitic and about 50 coralline islands

SEYCHELLES

People

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Population: 71,494 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.88% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 22.35 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 7.12 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -6.43 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 12.1 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	69.26 years
male:	65.56 years
female:	73.07 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.3 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Seychellois (singular and plural)
adjective:	Seychelles

Ethnic divisions:

Seychellois (mixture of Asians, Africans, Europeans):	NA%

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	90%
Anglican:	8%
other:	2%

Languages:

English (official):	NA%
French (official):	NA%
Creole:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1971)

total population:	58%
male:	56%
female:	60%

Labor force: 27,700 (1985)
by occupation:

industry and commerce:	31%
services:	21%
government:	20%
agriculture, forestry, and fishing:	12%
other:	16% (1985)

Note: 57% of population of working age (1983)

SEYCHELLES

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: Republic of Seychelles
conventional short form: Seychelles

Digraph: SE
Type: republic
Capital: Victoria
Administrative divisions: 23 administrative districts; Anse aux Pins, Anse Boileau, Anse Etoile, Anse Louis, Anse Royale, Baie Lazare, Baie Sainte Anne, Beau Vallon, Bel Air, Bel Ombre, Cascade, Glacis, Grand' Anse (on Mahe Island), Grand' Anse (on Praslin Island), La Digue, La Riviere Anglaise, Mont Buxton, Mont Fleuri, Plaisance, Pointe Larue, Port Glaud, Saint Louis, Takamaka
Independence: 29 June 1976 (from UK)
Constitution: 5 June 1979 Note: new constitution now being drafted by multiparty conference, to take effect in mid-1993
Legal system: based on English common law, French civil law, and customary law
National holiday: Liberation Day, 5 June (1977) (anniversary of coup)
Political parties and leaders: ruling party - Seychelles People's Progressive Front (SPPF), France Albert RENE; Democratic Party (DP), Sir James MANCHAM; Seychelles Party (PS), Wavel RAMKALAWAN; Seychelles Democratic Movement (MSPD), Jacques HONDOUL; Seychelles Liberal Party (SLP), Ogilvie BERLOUIS
Other political or pressure groups: trade unions; Roman Catholic Church
Suffrage: 17 years of age; universal
Elections: Note: presidential and legislative elections are scheduled to be held once the new, multiparty consititution is ratified later this year President: last held 9-11 June 1989 (next to be held NA 1993); results - President France Albert RENE reelected without opposition People's Assembly: last held 5 December 1987 (next to be held mid-1993); results - SPPF was the only legal party; seats - (25 total, 23 elected) SPPF 23
Executive branch: president, Council of Ministers
Legislative branch: unicameral People's Assembly (Assemblee du Peuple) Judicial branch: Court of Appeal, Supreme Court
Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: President France Albert RENE (since 5 June 1977)
Member of: ACCT, ACP, AfDB, C, ECA, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IOC, NAM, OAU, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Second Secretary, Charge d'Affaires ad interim Marc R. MARENGO chancery: (temporary) 820 Second Avenue, Suite 900F, New York, NY 10017 telephone: (212) 687-9766
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Matthew F. MATTINGLY embassy: 4th Floor, Victoria House, Victoria mailing address: Victoria House, Box 251, Victoria, Mahe, or Box 148,

Unit 62501, APO AE 09815-2501 telephone: (248) 25256 FAX: (248) 25189
Flag: three horizontal bands of red (top), white (wavy), and green; the white band is the thinnest, the red band is the thickest

SEYCHELLES

Economy

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Overview: In this small, open, tropical island economy, the tourist industry employs about 30% of the labor force and provides more than 70% of hard currency earnings. In recent years the government has encouraged foreign investment in order to upgrade hotels and other services. At the same time, the government has moved to reduce the high dependence on tourism by promoting the development of farming, fishing, and small-scale manufacturing.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $350 million (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate: -4.5% (1991 est.)

National product per capita: $5,200 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 1.8% (1990 est.)

Unemployment rate: 9% (1987)

Budget: revenues $180 million; expenditures $202 million, including capital expenditures of $32 million (1989)

Exports: $40 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:

fish:	NA%
copra:	NA%
cinnamon bark:	NA%
petroleum products (reexports):	NA%

partners:

France:	63%
Pakistan:	12%
Reunion:	10%
UK:	7% (1987)

Imports: $186 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:

manufactured goods:	NA%
food:	NA%
tobacco:	NA%
beverages:	NA%
machinery and transportation:	NA%
equipment:	NA%
petroleum products:	NA%

partners:

UK:	20%
France:	14%
South Africa:	13%
Yemen:	13%
Singapore:	8%

Japan:	6%	(1987)

External debt: $189 million (1991 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate 7% (1987); accounts for 10% of GDP
Electricity: 30,000 kW capacity; 80 million kWh produced, 1,160 kWh per capita (1991)
Industries: tourism, processing of coconut and vanilla, fishing, coir rope factory, boat building, printing, furniture, beverage
Agriculture: accounts for 7% of GDP, mostly subsistence farming; cash crops - coconuts, cinnamon, vanilla; other products - sweet potatoes, cassava, bananas; broiler chickens; large share of food needs imported; expansion of tuna fishing under way
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY78-89), $26 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1978-89), $315 million; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $5 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $60 million
Currency: 1 Seychelles rupee (SRe) = 100 cents
Exchange rates: Seychelles rupees (SRe) per US$1 - 5.2545 (January 1993), 5.1220 (1992), 5.2893 (1991), 5.3369 (1990), 5.6457 (1989), 5.3836 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

SEYCHELLES

Communications

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Highways: 260 km total; 160 km paved, 100 km crushed stone or earth

Ports: Victoria

Merchant marine: 1 refrigerated cargo totaling 1,827 GRT/2,170 DWT

Airports:

total:	14
usable:	14
with permanent-surface runways:	8
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	1
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	1

Telecommunications: direct radio communications with adjacent islands and African coastal countries; 13,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 2 AM, no FM, 2 TV; 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT earth station; USAF tracking station

SEYCHELLES

Defense Forces

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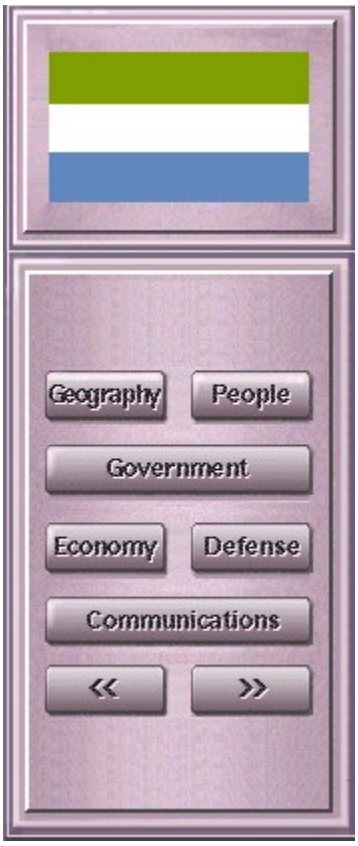
Branches: Army, National Guard, Marines, Coast Guard, Presidential Protection Unit, Police Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 18,982; fit for military service 9,710 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $12 million, 4% of GDP (1990 est.)

Nouakchott
Nema
Tombouctou
Dakar
SENEGAL
Banjul
THE
GAMBIA
Bissau
GUINEA
BISSAU
Conakry
Freetown
SIERRA
LEONE
MALI
Bamako
NIGER
BURKINA
Ouagadougou
GUINEA
BENIN
TOGO
IVORY
COAST
GHANA
Porto-Novo
Lagos
LIBERIA
Monrovia
Abidjan
Loma
Accra
Mala
South
Atlantic
Ocean
EQUATOR
GUINEA
0
500
1000 Nautical Miles


Geography
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SIERRA LEONE

Geography

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Location: Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean between Guinea and Liberia

Area:

total area:	71,740 km2
land area:	71,620 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than South Carolina

Land Boundaries:

total:	958 km
Guinea:	652 km
Liberia:	306 km

Coastline: 402 km

Maritime Claims:

territorial sea:	200 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical; hot, humid; summer rainy season (May to December); winter dry season (December to April)

Terrain: coastal belt of mangrove swamps, wooded hill country, upland plateau, mountains in east

Natural Resources: diamonds, titanium ore, bauxite, iron ore, gold, chromite

Land Use:

arable land:	25%
permanent crops:	2%
meadows and pastures:	31%
forest and woodland:	29%
other:	13%

Irrigated Land: 340 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: extensive mangrove swamps hinder access to sea; deforestation; soil degradation

SIERRA LEONE

People

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Population: 4,510,571 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.61% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 45.47 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 19.39 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 145 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	45.87 years
male:	43.1 years
female:	48.71 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.01 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Sierra Leonean(s)
adjective:	Sierra Leonean

Ethnic divisions:

13 native African tribes:	99%
(Temne:	30%
Mende:	30%
other:	39%)

Creole, European, Lebanese, and Asian 1%
Religions:

Muslim:	30%
indigenous beliefs:	30%
Christian:	10%
other or none:	30%

Languages:
Note: English (official; regular use limited to literate minority), Mende principal vernacular in the south, Temne principal vernacular in the north, Krio the language of the re-settled ex-slave population, of the Freetown area and is lingua franca

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write English, Merde, Temne, or Arabic (1990)
total population: 21%male: 31%female: 11%
Labor force: 1.369 million (1981 est.)
by occupation:

agriculture:	65%
industry:	19%

services: 16% (1981 est.)

Note: only about 65,000 wage earners (1985); 55% of population of working age

SIERRA LEONE

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: Republic of Sierra Leone
conventional short form: Sierra Leone

Digraph: SL
Type: military government
Capital: Freetown
Administrative divisions: 3 provinces and 1 area*; Eastern, Northern, Southern, Western*
Independence: 27 April 1961 (from UK)
Constitution: 1 October 1991; amended September 1991
Legal system: based on English law and customary laws indigenous to local tribes; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
National holiday: Republic Day, 27 April (1961)
Political parties and leaders: status of existing political parties is unknown following 29 April 1992 coup
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: suspended after 29 April 1992 coup; Chairman STRASSER promises multi-party elections sometime within three years
Executive branch: National Provisional Ruling Council
Legislative branch: unicameral House of Representatives (suspended after coup of 29 April 1992)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (suspended after coup of 29 April 1992)
Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: Chairman of the Supreme Council of State Capt. Valentine E. M. STRASSER (since 29 April 1992)
Member of: ACP, AfDB, C, CCC, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: (vacant) chancery: 1701 19th Street NW, Washington, DC 20009 telephone: (202) 939-9261
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Lauralee M. PETERS embassy: Walpole and Siaka Stevens Street, Freetown mailing address: use embassy street address telephone: [232] (22) 226-481 FAX: [232] (22) 225-471
Flag: three equal horizontal bands of light green (top), white, and light blue

SIERRA LEONE

Economy

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Overview: The economic and social infrastructure is not well developed. Subsistence agriculture dominates the economy, generating about one-third of GDP and employing about two-thirds of the working population. Manufacturing, which accounts for roughly 10% of GDP, consists mainly of the processing of raw materials and of light manufacturing for the domestic market. Diamond mining provides an important source of hard currency. The economy suffers from high unemployment, rising inflation, large trade deficits, and a growing dependency on foreign assistance. The government in 1990 was attempting to get the budget deficit under control and, in general, to bring economic policy in line with the recommendations of the IMF and the World Bank. Since March 1991, however, military incursions by Liberian rebels in southern and eastern Sierra Leone have severely strained the economy and have undermined efforts to institute economic reforms.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $1.4 billion (FY92 est.)

National product real growth rate: -1% (FY92 est.)

National product per capita: $330 (FY92 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 5% (1992)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $68 million; expenditures $118 million, including capital expenditures of $28 million (FY92 est.)

Exports: $75 million (f.o.b., FY92 est.)

commodities:

rutile:	50%
bauxite:	17%
cocoa:	11%
diamonds:	3%
coffee:	3%

partners:

US:	NA%
UK:	NA%
Belgium:	NA%
Germany:	NA%
other Western Europe:	NA%

Imports: $62 million (c.i.f., FY92 est.)

commodities:

capital goods:	40%
food:	32%
petroleum:	12%
consumer goods:	7%
light industrial goods:	NA%

partners:

US:	NA%
EC countries:	NA%
Japan:	NA%
China:	NA%

Nigeria
External debt: $633 million (FY92 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate NA%
Electricity: 85,000 kW capacity; 185 million kWh produced, 45 kWh per capita (1991)
Industries: mining (diamonds, bauxite, rutile), small-scale manufacturing (beverages, textiles, cigarettes, footwear), petroleum refinery
Agriculture: accounts for over 30% of GDP and two-thirds of the labor force; largely subsistence farming; cash crops - coffee, cocoa, palm kernels; harvests of food staple rice meets 80% of domestic needs; annual fish catch averages 53,000 metric tons
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $161 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $848 million; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $18 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $101 million
Currency: 1 leone (Le) = 100 cents
Exchange rates: leones (Le) per US$1 - 552.43 (January 1993), 499.44 (1992), 295.34 (1991), 144.9275 (1990), 58.1395 (1989), 31.2500 (1988)
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

SIERRA LEONE

Communications

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Railroads: 84 km 1.067-meter narrow-gauge mineral line is used on a limited basis because the mine at Marampa is closed

Highways: 7,400 km total; 1,150 km paved, 490 km laterite (some gravel), 5,760 km improved earth

Inland waterways: 800 km; 600 km navigable year round

Ports: Freetown, Pepel, Bonthe

Merchant marine: 1 cargo ship totaling 5,592 GRT/9,107 DWT

Airports:

total:	11
usable:	7
with permanent-surface runways:	4
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	1
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	3

Telecommunications: marginal telephone and telegraph service; national microwave radio relay system unserviceable at present; 23,650 telephones; broadcast stations - 1 AM, 1 FM, 1 TV; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

SIERRA LEONE

Defense Forces

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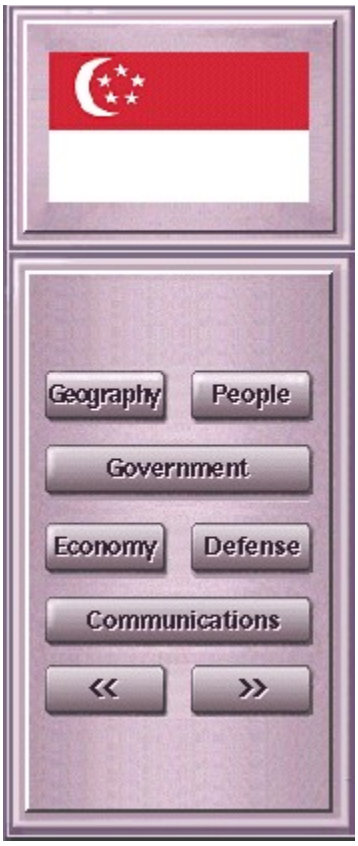
Branches: Army, Navy, Police, Security Forces

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 983,281; fit for military service 475,855 (1993 est.); no conscription

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $6 million, 0.7% of GDP (1988 est.)

Cam Ranh
Se
Phnom
Penh
Ho Chi Minh City
huket
Songkhla
MALAYSIA
Bandar Seri
Begawan
George Town
BRUNEI
MALAYSIA
Medan
Kuala Lumpur
SINGAPORE
Kuching
Sumatra
Singapore
Borneo
Samarin
Palembang
Bengkulu
Java Sea


Geography
People
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SINGAPORE

Geography

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Location: Southeast Asia, between Malaysia and Indonesia

Area:

total area:	632.6 km2
land area:	622.6 km2

comparative area: slightly less than 3.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 193 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive fishing zone:	12 nm
territorial sea:	3 nm

International Disputes: two islands in dispute with Malaysia

Climate: tropical; hot, humid, rainy; no pronounced rainy or dry seasons; thunderstorms occur on 40% of all days (67% of days in April)

Terrain: lowland; gently undulating central plateau contains water catchment area and nature preserve

Natural Resources: fish, deepwater ports

Land Use:

arable land:	4%
permanent crops:	7%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	5%
other:	84%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: mostly urban and industrialized

Note: focal point for Southeast Asian sea routes

SINGAPORE

People

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Population: 2,826,331 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 1.19% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 17.12 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 5.25 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 5.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	75.75 years
male:	73.07 years
female:	78.63 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.89 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Singaporean(s)
adjective:	Singapore

Ethnic divisions:

Chinese:	76.4%
Malay:	14.9%
Indian:	6.4%
other:	2.3%

Religions:

Buddhist (Chinese):	NA%
Atheist (Chinese):	NA%
Muslim (Malays):	NA%
Christian:	NA%
Hindu:	NA%
Sikh:	NA%
Taoist:	NA%
Confucianist:	NA%

Languages:

Chinese (official):	NA%
Malay (official and national):	NA%
Tamil (official):	NA%
English (official):	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	88%
male:	93%

female:	84%
Labor force: 1,485,800	
by occupation:	
financial, business, and other services 30.2%	
manufacturing:	28.4%
commerce:	22.0%
construction:	9.0%
other:	10.4% (1990)

SINGAPORE

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: Republic of Singapore
conventional short form: Singapore

Digraph: SN
Type: republic within Commonwealth
Capital: Singapore
Administrative divisions: none
Independence: 9 August 1965 (from Malaysia)
Constitution: 3 June 1959, amended 1965; based on preindependence State of Singapore Constitution
Legal system: based on English common law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
National holiday: National Day, 9 August (1965)
Political parties and leaders: government: People's Action Party (PAP), GOH Chok Tong, secretary general opposition: Workers' Party (WP), J. B. JEYARETNAM; Singapore Democratic Party (SDP), CHIAM See Tong; National Solidarity Party (NSP), leader NA; Barisan Sosialis (BS, Socialist Front), leader NA
Suffrage: 20 years of age; universal and compulsory
Elections: President: last held 31 August 1989 (next to be held NA August 1993); results - President WEE Kim Wee was reelected by Parliament without opposition Parliament: last held 31 August 1991 (next to be held 31 August 1996); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (81 total) PAP 77, SDP 3, WP 1
Executive branch: president, prime minister, two deputy prime ministers, Cabinet
Legislative branch: unicameral Parliament
Judicial branch: Supreme Court
Leaders: Chief of State: President WEE Kim Wee (since 3 September 1985) Head of Government: Prime Minister GOH Chok Tong (since 28 November 1990); Deputy Prime Minister LEE Hsien Loong (since 28 November 1990); Deputy Prime Minister ONG Teng Cheong (since 2 January 1985)
Member of: APEC, AsDB, ASEAN, C, CCC, COCOM (cooperating country), CP, ESCAP, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO, ITU, LORCS, NAM, UN, UNAVEM II, UNCTAD, UNIKOM, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador S. R. NATHAN chancery: 1824 R Street NW, Washington, DC 20009 telephone: (202) 667-7555
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Jon M. HUNTSMAN, Jr. embassy: 30 Hill Street, Singapore 0617 mailing address: FPO AP 96534 telephone: [65] 338-0251 FAX: [65] 338-4550
Flag: two equal horizontal bands of red (top) and white; near the hoist side of the red band, there is a vertical, white crescent (closed portion is toward the hoist side) partially enclosing five white five-pointed stars arranged in a circle

SINGAPORE

Economy

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Overview: Singapore has an open entrepreneurial economy with strong service and manufacturing sectors and excellent international trading links derived from its entrepot history. The economy appears to have pulled off a soft landing from the 9% growth rate of the late 1980s, registering higher than expected growth in 1992 while stemming inflation. Economic activity slowed early in 1992, primarily as a result of slackened demand in Singapore's export markets. But after bottoming out in the second quarter, the economy picked up in line with a gradual recovery in the United States. The year's best performers were the construction and financial services industries and manufacturers of computer-related components. Rising labor costs continue to be a threat to Singapore's competitiveness, but there are indications that productivity is catching up. Government surpluses and the rate of gross national savings remain high. In technology, per capita output, and labor discipline, Singapore is well on its way toward its goal of becoming a developed country.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $45.9 billion (1992)

National product real growth rate: 5.8% (1992)

National product per capita: $16,500 (1992)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 2.3% (1992)

Unemployment rate: 2.7% (June 1992)

Budget: revenues $10.4 billion; expenditures $9.4 billion, including capital expenditures of $NA (1993)

Exports: $61.5 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities:

computer equipment:	NA%
rubber and rubber products:	NA%
petroleum products:	NA%
telecommunications equipment:	NA%

partners:

US:	21%
Malaysia:	13%
Hong Kong:	8%
Japan:	7%
Thailand:	6%

Imports: $66.4 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities:

aircraft:	NA%
petroleum:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%
foodstuffs:	NA%

partners:

Japan:	21%

US:	16%
Malaysia:	14%
Taiwan:	4%

External debt: $0 Singapore is a net creditor
Industrial production: growth rate 2.3% (1992); accounts for 28% of GDP
Electricity: 4,860,000 kW capacity; 18,000 million kWh produced, 6,420 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: petroleum refining, electronics, oil drilling equipment, rubber processing and rubber products, processed food and beverages, ship repair, entrepot trade, financial services, biotechnology
Agriculture: occupies a position of minor importance in the economy; self-sufficient in poultry and eggs; must import much of other food; major crops - rubber, copra, fruit, vegetables
Illicit drugs: transit point for Golden Triangle heroin going to the US, Western Europe, and the Third World; also a major money-laundering center
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-83), $590 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $1.0 billion
Currency: 1 Singapore dollar (S$) = 100 cents
Exchange rates: Singapore dollars (S$) per US$1 - 1.6531 (January 1993), 1.6290 (1992), 1.7276 (1991), 1.8125 (1990), 1.9503 (1989), 2.0124 (1988)
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

SINGAPORE

Communications

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Railroads: 38 km of 1.000-meter gauge

Highways: 2,644 km total (1985)

Ports: Singapore

Merchant marine: 492 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 9,763,511 GRT/15,816,384 DWT; includes 1 passenger-cargo, 125 cargo, 72 container, 7 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 4 refrigerated cargo, 18 vehicle carrier, 1 livestock carrier, 165 oil tanker, 8 chemical tanker, 7 combination ore/oil, 2 specialized tanker, 5 liquefied gas, 74 bulk, 3 combination bulk; Note - many Singapore flag ships are foreign owned

Airports:

total:	10
usable:	10
with permanent-surface runways:	10
with runways over 3,659 m:	2
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	4
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	3

Telecommunications: good domestic facilities; good international service; good radio and television broadcast coverage; 1,110,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 13 AM, 4 FM, 2 TV; submarine cables extend to Malaysia (Sabah and peninsular Malaysia), Indonesia, and the Philippines; satellite earth stations - 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT and 1 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT

SINGAPORE

Defense Forces

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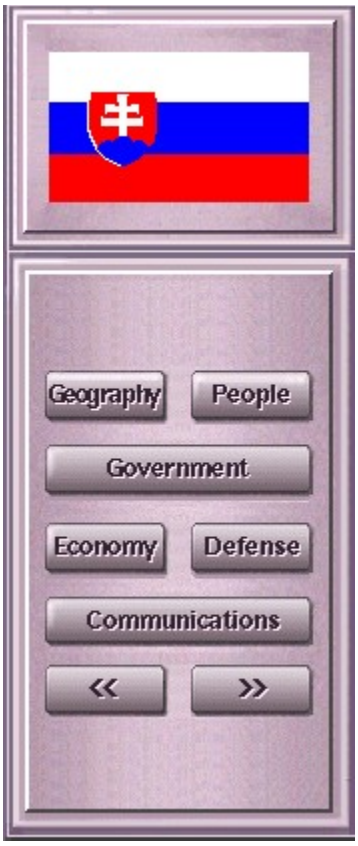
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, People's Defense Force, Police Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 853,440; fit for military service 629,055 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $1.7 billion, 4% of GDP (1990 est.)

Gdansk
Warsaw
Poznan
COMMONWEALTH OF
INDEPENDENT STATES
POLAND
Liberec
Krakow
Prague
CZECHREPUBLIC
Zilina
Kosice
SLOVAKIA
Bratislava
Vienna
Budapest
AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
ROMANIA
SLOVENIA
Zagreb
VOJVODINA
Bucharest
CROATIA
BOSNIA-
Belgrade
Lom
Varna


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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SLOVAKIA

Geography

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Location: Eastern Europe, between Hungary and Poland

Area:

total area:	48,845 km2
land area:	48,800 km2
comparative area:	about twice the size of New Hampshire

Land Boundaries:

total:	1,355 km
Austria:	91 km
Czech Republic:	215 km
Hungary:	515 km
Poland:	444 km
Ukraine:	90 km

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

Maritime Claims: none; landlocked

International Disputes: Gabcikovo-Nagymaros Dam dispute with Hungary; unresolved property issues with Czech Republic over redistribution of former Czechoslovak federal property; establishment of international border between the Czech Republic and Slovakia

Climate: temperate; cool summers; cold, cloudy, humid winters

Terrain: rugged mountains in the central and northern part and lowlands in the south

Natural Resources: brown coal and lignite; small amounts of iron ore, copper and manganese ore; salt; gas

Land Use:

arable land:	NA%
permanent crops:	NA%
meadows and pastures:	NA%
forest and woodland:	NA%
other:	NA%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: severe damage to forests from "acid rain" caused by coal-fired power stations

Note: landlocked

SLOVAKIA

People

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Population: 5,375,501 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.51% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 14.59 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 9.47 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 10.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	72.39 years
male:	68.18 years
female:	76.85 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.99 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Slovak(s)
adjective:	Slovak

Ethnic divisions:

Slovak:	85.6%
Hungarian:	10.8%

Gypsy:1.5% (the 1992 census figures underreport the Gypsy/Romany community, which could reach 500,000 or more),

Czech:	1.1%
Ruthenian:	15,000
Ukrainian:	13,000
Moravian:	6,000
German:	5,000
Polish:	3,000

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	60.3%
atheist:	9.7%
Protestant:	8.4%
Orthodox:	4.1%
other:	17.5%

Languages:

Slovak (official):	NA%
Hungarian:	NA%

Literacy:

total population:	NA%
male:	NA%

female:	NA%
Labor force: 2.484 million	
by occupation:	
industry:	33.2%
agriculture:	12.2%
construction:	10.3%
communication and other:	44.3% (1990)

SLOVAKIA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Slovak Republic
conventional short form:	Slovakia
local long form:	Slovenska Republika
local short form:	Slovensko

Digraph: LO

Type: parliamentary democracy

Capital: Bratislava

Administrative divisions: 4 departments (departamentos, singular - departamento) Bratislava, Zapadoslovensky, Stredoslovensky, Vychodoslovensky

Independence: 1 January 1993 (from Czechoslovakia)

Constitution: ratified 3 September 1992; fully effective 1 January 1993

Legal system: civil law system based on Austro-Hungarian codes; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction; legal code modified to comply with the obligations of Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and to expunge Marxist-Leninist legal theory

National holiday: Slovak National Uprising, August 29 (1944)

Political parties and leaders: Hungarian Christian Democratic Movement, Vojtech BUGAR; Christian Democratic Movement, Jan CARNOGURSKY; Movement for a Democratic Slovakia, Vladimir MECIAR, chairman; Party of the Democratic Left, Peter WEISS, chairman; Slovak National Party, Ludovit CERNAK, chairman; Coexistence, Miklos DURAY, chairman; Party of Conservative Democrats, leader NA

Other political or pressure groups: Green Party; Democratic Party; Social Democratic Party in Slovakia; Movement for Czech-Slovak Accord; Freedom Party; Slovak Christian Union; Hungarian Civic Party

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: President: last held 8 February 1993 (next to be held NA 1998); results - Michal KOVAC elected by the National Council National Council: last held 5-6 June 1992 (next to be held NA June 1996); results - Movement for a Democratic Slovakia 37%, Party of the Democratic Left 15%, Christian Democratic Movement 9%, Slovak National Party 8%, Hungarian Christian Democratic Movement/Coexistence 7%; seats - (150 total) Movement for a Democratic Slovakia, 74, Party of the Democratic Left 29, Christian Democratic Movement 18, Slovak National Party 15, Hungarian Christian Democratic Movement/Coexistence 14

Executive branch: president, prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch: unicameral National Council (Narodni Rada)

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Leaders: Chief of State: President Michal KOVAC (since 8 February 1993) Head of Government: Prime Minister Vladimir MECIAR (since NA), Deputy Prime Minister Roman KOVAC (since NA)

Member of: BIS, CCC, CE, CEI, CERN, CSCE, EBRD, ECE, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO,

ICFTU, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO, ITU, LORCS, NACC, NAM (guest), NSG, PCA, UN (as of 8 January 1993), UNAVEM II, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNOSOM, UNPROFOR, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Charge d'Affaires Dr. Milan ERBAN chancery: 3900 Spring of Freedom Street NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 363-6315 or 6316
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Elect Eleanor SUTTER embassy: Hviczdoslavovo Namestie 4, 81102 Bratislava mailing address: use embassy street address telephone: 427 330 861
Flag: three equal horizontal bands of white (top), blue, and red superimposed with a crest with a white double cross on three blue mountains

SLOVAKIA

Economy

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Overview: The dissolution of Czechoslovakia into two independent states - the Czech Republic and Slovakia - on 1 January 1993 has complicated the task of moving toward a more open and decentralized economy. The old Czechoslovakia, even though highly industrialized by East European standards, suffered from an aging capital plant, lagging technology, and a deficiency in energy and many raw materials. In January 1991, approximately one year after the end of communist control of Eastern Europe, the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic launched a sweeping program to convert its almost entirely state-owned and controlled economy to a market system. In 1991-92 these measures resulted in privatization of some medium- and small-scale economic activity and the setting of more than 90% of prices by the market - but at a cost in inflation, unemployment, and lower output. For Czechoslovakia as a whole inflation in 1991 was roughly 50% and output fell 15%. In 1992 in Slovakia, inflation slowed to an estimated 8.7% and the estimated fall in GDP was a more moderate 7%. In 1993 the government anticipates up to a 7% drop in GDP, with the disruptions from the separation from the Czech lands probably accounting for half the decline; inflation, according to government projections, may rise to 15-20% and unemployment may reach 12-15%. The Slovak government is moving ahead less enthusiastically than the Czech government in the further dismantling of the old centrally controlled economic system. Although the governments of Slovakia and the Czech Republic had envisaged retaining the koruna as a common currency at least in the short run, the two countries ended the currency union in February 1993.

National product: GDP - purchasing power equivalent - $32.1 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: -7% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $6,100 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 8.7% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: 11.3% (1992 est.)

Budget: revenues $NA; expenditures $NA, including capital expenditures of $NA

Exports: $3.6 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities:

machinery and transport equipment:	NA%

chemicals;

fuels:	NA%
minerals, and metals:	NA%
agricultural products:	NA%

partners:

Czech Republic:	NA%
CIS republics:	NA%
Germany:	NA%
Poland:	NA%
Austria:	NA%
Hungary:	NA%

Italy:	NA%
France:	NA%
US:	NA%
UK:	NA%

Imports: $3.6 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities:	
machinery and transport equipment:	NA%
fuels and lubricants:	NA%
manufactured goods:	NA%
raw materials:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%
agricultural products:	NA%
partners:	
Czech Republic:	NA%
CIS republics:	NA%
Germany:	NA%
Austria:	NA%
Poland:	NA%
Switzerland:	NA%
Hungary:	NA%
UK:	NA%
Italy:	NA%

External debt: $1.9 billion hard currency indebtedness (December 1992)
Industrial production: growth rate NA%
Electricity: 6,800,000 kW capacity; 24,000 million kWh produced, 4,550 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: brown coal mining, chemicals, metal-working, consumer appliances, fertilizer, plastics, armaments
Agriculture: largely self-sufficient in food production; diversified crop and livestock production, including grains, potatoes, sugar beets, hops, fruit, hogs, cattle, and poultry; exporter of forest products
Illicit drugs: the former Czechoslavakia was a transshipment point for Southwest Asian heroin and was emerging as a transshipment point for Latin American cocaine (1992)
Economic aid: the former Czechoslovakia was a donor - $4.2 billion in bilateral aid to non-Communist less developed countries (1954-89)
Currency: 1 koruna (Kc) = 100 haleru
Exchange rates: koruny (Kcs) per US$1 - 28.59 (December 1992), 28.26 (1992), 29.53 (1991), 17.95 (1990), 15.05 (1989), 14.36 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

SLOVAKIA

Communications

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Railroads: 3,669 km total (1990)

Highways: 17,650 km total (1990)

Inland waterways: NA km

Pipelines: natural gas 2,700 km; petroleum products NA km

Ports: maritime outlets are in Poland (Gdynia, Gdansk, Szczecin), Croatia (Rijeka), Slovenia (Koper), Germany (Hamburg, Rostock); principal river ports are Komarno on the Danube and Bratislava on the Danube

Merchant marine: the former Czechoslovakia had 22 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 290,185 GRT/437,291 DWT; includes 13 cargo, 9 bulk; may be shared with the Czech Republic

Airports:

total:	34
usable:	34
with permanent-surface runways:	9
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	1
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	5

Telecommunications: NA

SLOVAKIA

Defense Forces

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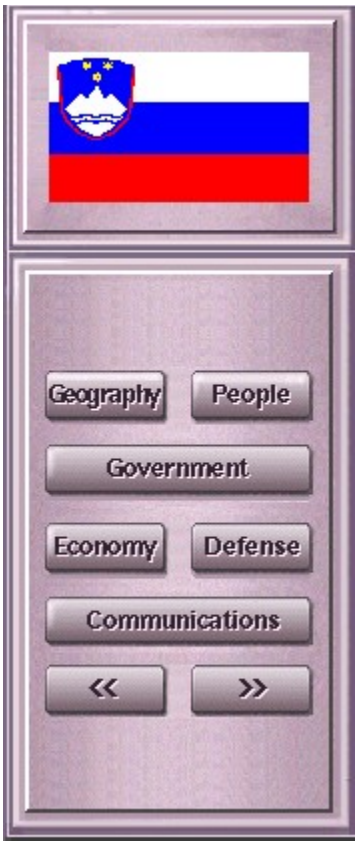
Branches: Army, Air and Air Defense Forces, Civil Defense, Railroad Units

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,407,908; fit for military service 1,082,790; reach military age (18) annually 47,973 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: 8.2 billion koruny, NA% of GDP (1993 est.); Note - conversion of defense expenditures into US dollars using the current exchange rate could produce misleading results

POLAND
GERMANY
Liberec
Krakow
Pizen
Prague
Frankfurt
CZECH REPUBLIC
Zilina
Kosice
Brno
SLOVAK REPUBLIC
Munich
Vienna
Bratislava
Budapest
AUSTRIA
Gyor
HUNGARY
SLOVENIA
Bern
Pecs
Ljubljana
Zagreb
VOJVODINA
Venice
CROATIA
Belgrade
BOSNIA-
HERZEGOVINA
Genoa
SERBIA
YUGOSLAVIA
Split
Sarajevo
ITALY
Adriatic
Sea
Kosovo
Dubrovnik


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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SLOVENIA

Geography

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Location: Southern Europe, bordering the Adriatic Sea, between Austria and Croatia

Area:

total area:	20,296 km2
land area:	20,296 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than New Jersey

Land Boundaries:

total:	999 km
Austria:	262 km
Croatia:	455 km
Italy:	199 km
Hungary:	83 km

Coastline: 32 km

Maritime Claims:

continental shelf:	200 m depth or to depth of exploitation
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: dispute with Croatia over fishing rights in the Adriatic and over some border areas; the border issue is currently under negotiation; small minority in northern Italy seeks the return of parts of southwestern Slovenia

Climate: Mediterranean climate on the coast, continental climate with mild to hot summers and cold winters in the plateaus and valleys to the east

Terrain: a short coastal strip on the Adriatic, an alpine mountain region adjacent to Italy, mixed mountain and valleys with numerous rivers to the east

Natural Resources: lignite coal, lead, zinc, mercury, uranium, silver

Land Use:

arable land:	10%
permanent crops:	2%
meadows and pastures:	20%
forest and woodland:	45%
other:	23%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: Sava River polluted with domestic and industrial waste; heavy metals and toxic chemicals along coastal waters; near Koper, forest damage from air pollutants originating at metallurgical and chemical plants; subject to flooding and earthquakes

SLOVENIA

People

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Population: 1,967,655 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.23% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 11.93 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 9.6 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 8.3 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	74 years
male:	70.08 years
female:	78.13 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.68 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Slovene(s)
adjective:	Slovenian

Ethnic divisions:

Slovene:	91%
Croat:	3%
Serb:	2%
Muslim:	1%
other:	3%

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	96% (including 2% Uniate)
Muslim:	1%
other:	3%

Languages:

Slovenian:	91%
Serbo-Croatian:	7%
other:	2%

Literacy:

total population:	NA%
male:	NA%
female:	NA%

Labor force: 786,036
by occupation:

agriculture:	2%

manufacturing and mining:	46%

SLOVENIA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Slovenia
conventional short form:	Slovenia
local long form:	Republika Slovenije
local short form:	Slovenija

Digraph: SI

Type: emerging democracy

Capital: Ljubljana

Administrative divisions: 60 provinces (pokajine, singular - pokajina) Ajdovscina, Brezice, Celje, Cerknica, Crnomelj, Dravograd, Gornja Radgona, Grosuplje, Hrastnik Lasko, Idrija, Ilirska Bistrica, Izola, Jesenice, Kamnik, Kocevje, Koper, Kranj, Krsko, Lenart, Lendava, Litija, Ljubljana-Bezigrad, Ljubljana-Center, Ljubljana-Moste-Polje, Ljubljana-Siska, Ljubljana-Vic-Rudnik, Ljutomer, Logatec, Maribor, Metlika, Mozirje, Murska Sobota, Nova Gorica, Novo Mesto, Ormoz Pesnica, Piran, Postojna, Ptuj, Radlje Ob Dravi, Radovljica, Ravne Na Koroskem, Ribnica, Ruse, Sentjur Pri Celju, Sevnica, Sezana, Skofja Loka, Slovenj Gradec, Slovenska Bistrica, Slovenske Konjice, Smarje Pri Jelsah, Tolmin, Trbovlje, Trebnje, Trzic, Velenje, Vrhnika, Zagorje Ob Savi, Zalec

Independence: 25 June 1991 (from Yugoslavia)

Constitution: adopted 23 December 1991, effective 23 December 1991

Legal system: based on civil law system

National holiday: Statehood Day, 25 June

Political parties and leaders: Slovene Christian Democratics (SKD), Lozje PETERLE, chairman; Liberal Democratic (LDS), Janez DRNOVSEK, chairman; Social-Democratic Party of Slovenia (SDSS), Joze PUCNIK, chairman; Socialist Party of Slovenia (SSS), Viktor ZAKELJ, chairman; Greens of Slovenia (ZS), Dusan PLUT, chairman; National Democratic, Rajko PIRNAT, chairman; Democratic Peoples Party, Marjan PODOBNIK, chairman; Reformed Socialists (former Communist Party), Ciril RIBICIC, chairman; United List (former Communists and allies); Slovene National Party, leader NA; Democratic Party, Igor BAVCAR; Slovene People's Party (SLS), Ivan OMAN Note: parties have changed as of the December 1992 elections

Other political or pressure groups: none

Suffrage: 16 years of age, if employed; 18 years of age, universal

Elections: President: last held 6 December 1992 (next to be held NA 1996); results - Milan KUCAN reelected by direct popular vote State Assembly: last held 6 December 1992 (next to be held NA 1996); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (total 90) LDS 22, SKD 15, United List (former Communists and allies) 14, Slovene National Party 12, SN 10, Democratic Party 6, ZS 5, SDSS 4, Hungarian minority 1, Italian minority 1 State Council: will become operational after next election in 1996; in the election of 6 December 1992 40 members were elected to represent local and socio-economic interests

Executive branch: president, prime minister, deputy prime ministers, cabinet

Legislative branch: bicameral National Assembly; consists of the State Assembly and the State Council; Note - State Council will become operational after next election
Judicial branch: Supreme Court, Constitutional Court
Leaders: Chief of State: President Milan KUCAN (since 22 April 1990) Head of Government: Prime Minister Janez DRNOVSEK (since 14 May 1992)
Member of: CE, CEI, CSCE, EBRD, ECE, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IOM (observer), UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Ernest PETRIC chancery: (temporary) 1300 19th Street NW, Washington, DC 20036 telephone: (202) 828-1650
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador E. Allen WENDT embassy: P.O. Box 254; Cankarjeva 11, 61000 Ljubljana mailing address: APO AE 09862 telephone: [38] (61) 301-427/472 FAX: [38] (61) 301-401
Flag: three equal horizontal bands of white (top), blue, and red with the Slovenian seal (a shield with the image of Triglav in white against a blue background at the center, beneath it are two wavy blue lines depicting seas and rivers, and around it, there are three six-sided stars arranged in an inverted triangle); the seal is located in the upper hoist side of the flag centered in the white and blue bands

SLOVENIA

Economy

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Overview: Slovenia was by far the most prosperous of the former Yugoslav republics, with a per capita income more than twice the Yugoslav average, indeed not far below the levels in neighboring Austria and Italy. Because of its strong ties to Western Europe and the small scale of damage during its fight for independence from Yugoslavia, Slovenia has the brightest prospects among the former Yugoslav republics for economic recovery over the next few years. The dissolution of Yugoslavia, however, has led to severe short-term dislocations in production, employment, and trade ties. For example, overall industrial production fell 10% in 1991; particularly hard hit were the iron and steel, machine-building, chemical, and textile industries. Meanwhile, the continued fighting in other former Yugoslavian republics has led to further destruction of long-established trade channels and to an influx of tens of thousands of Croatian and Bosnian refugees. The key program for breaking up and privatizing major industrial firms was established in late 1992. Bright spots for encouraging Western investors are Slovenia's comparatively well-educated work force, its developed infrastructure, and its Western business attitudes, but instability in Croatia is a deterrent. Slovenia in absolute terms is a small economy, and a little Western investment would go a long way.

National product: GDP - purchasing power equivalent - $21 billion (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate: -10% (1991 est.)

National product per capita: $10,700 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 2.7% (September 1992)

Unemployment rate: 10% (April 1992)

Budget: revenues $NA; expenditures $NA, including capital expenditures of $NA

Exports: $4.12 billion (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

machinery and transport equipment: 38%

other manufactured goods: 44%

chemicals 9%food and live animals 4.6%raw materials 3%beverages and tobacco less than 1%partners:Note: principally the other former Yugoslav republics, Austria, and Italy

Imports: $4.679 billion (c.i.f., 1990)

commodities:

machinery and transport equipment: 35%

other manufactured goods: 26.7%,

chemicals 14.5%raw materials 9.4%fuels and lubricants 7%food and live animals 6%partners:Note: principally the other former Yugoslav republicsGermany NA%successor states of the former USSR NA%US NA%Hungary NA%Italy, and Austria NA%

External debt: $2.5 billion

Industrial production: growth rate -1% per month (1991-92 est.)

Electricity: 2,900,000 kW capacity; 10,000 million kWh produced, 5,090 kWh per capita (1992)

Industries: ferrous metallurgy and rolling mill products, aluminum reduction and rolled products, lead and zinc smelting, electronics (including military electronics), trucks, electric power equipment, wood products, textiles, chemicals, machine tools
Agriculture: dominated by stock breeding (sheep and cattle) and dairy farming; main crops - potatoes, hops, hemp, flax; an export surplus in these commodities; Slovenia must import many other agricultural products and has a negative overall trade balance in this sector
Illicit drugs: NA
Economic aid: NA
Currency: 1 tolar (SIT) = 100 NA
Exchange rates: tolars (SIT) per US$1 - 112 (June 1993), 28 (January 1992)
Fiscal year: calendar year

SLOVENIA

Communications

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Railroads: 1,200 km, 1.435 m gauge (1991)

Highways: 14,553 km total; 10,525 km paved, 4,028 km gravel

Inland waterways: NA

Pipelines: crude oil 290 km, natural gas 305 km

Ports: coastal - Koper

Merchant marine: 22 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 348,784 GRT/596,740 DWT; includes 15 bulk, 7 cargo; all under the flag of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines except for 1 bulk under Liberian flag

Airports:

total:	13
useable:	13
with permanent-surface runways:	5
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	2
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	4

Telecommunications: 130,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 6 AM, 5 FM, 7 TV; 370,000 radios; 330,000 TVs

SLOVENIA

Defense Forces

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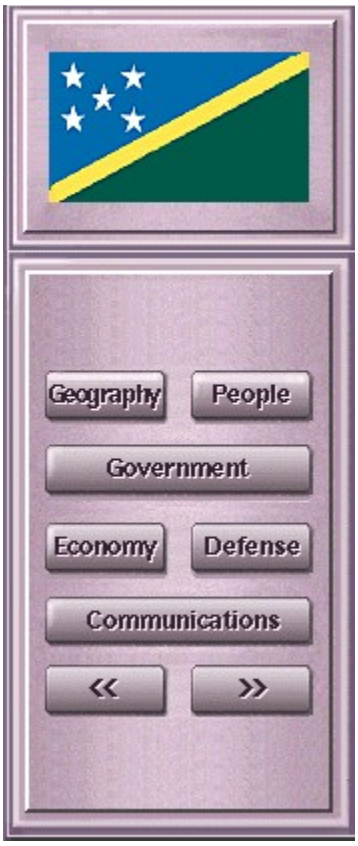
Branches: Slovene Defense Forces

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 512,186; fit for military service 410,594; reach military age (19) annually 14,970 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: 13.5 billion tolars, 4.5% of GDP (1993); Note - conversion of the military budget into US dollars using the current exchange rate could produce misleading results

New Ireland
SOLOMON
ISLANDS
Bougainville
Honiara
Coral Sea
VANUATU
FIJI
Port-Vila
Suva
New
Caledonia
Noumea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People
Government
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Defense
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SOLOMON ISLANDS

Geography

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Location: Oceania, just east of Papua New Guinea in the South Pacific Ocean

Area:

total area:	28,450 km2
land area:	27,540 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than Maryland

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 5,313 km

Maritime Claims:

measured from claimed archipelagic baselines

exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical monsoon; few extremes of temperature and weather

Terrain: mostly rugged mountains with some low coral atolls

Natural Resources: fish, forests, gold, bauxite, phosphates

Land Use:

arable land:	1%
permanent crops:	1%
meadows and pastures:	1%
forest and woodland:	93%
other:	4%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: subject to typhoons, which are rarely destructive; geologically active region with frequent earth tremors

Note: located just east of Papua New Guinea in the South Pacific Ocean

SOLOMON ISLANDS

People

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Population: 372,746 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 3.46% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 39.37 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 4.76 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 29 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	70.13 years
male:	67.73 years
female:	72.65 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 5.88 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Solomon Islander(s)
adjective:	Solomon Islander

Ethnic divisions:

Melanesian:	93%
Polynesian:	4%
Micronesian:	1.5%
European:	0.8%
Chinese:	0.3%
other:	0.4%

Religions:

Anglican:	34%
Roman Catholic:	19%
Baptist:	17%
United (Methodist/Presbyterian):	11%
Seventh-Day Adventist:	10%
other Protestant:	5%

Languages:
Note: Melanesian pidgin in much of the country is lingua franca
English spoken by 1-2% of population, 120 indigenous languages
Literacy:

total population:	NA%
male:	NA%
female:	NA%

Labor force: 23,448 economically active

by occupation:

agriculture, forestry, and fishing:	32.4%
services:	25%
construction, manufacturing, and mining:	7.0%
commerce, transport, and finance:	4.7% (1984)

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	none
conventional short form:	Solomon Islands
former:	British Solomon Islands

Digraph: BP

Type: parliamentary democracy

Capital: Honiara

Administrative divisions: 7 provinces and 1 town*; Central, Guadalcanal, Honiara*, Isabel, Makira, Malaita, Temotu, Western

Independence: 7 July 1978 (from UK)

Constitution: 7 July 1978

Legal system: common law

National holiday: Independence Day, 7 July (1978)

Political parties and leaders: People's Alliance Party (PAP); United Party (UP), leader NA; Solomon Islands Liberal Party (SILP), Bartholemew ULUFA'ALU; Nationalist Front for Progress (NFP), Andrew NORI; Labor Party (LP), Joses TUHANUKU

Suffrage: 21 years of age; universal

Elections: National Parliament: last held 22 February 1989 (next to be held 26 May 1993); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (38 total) PAP 13, UP 6, NFP 4, SILP 4, LP 2, independents 9

Executive branch: British monarch, governor general, prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch: unicameral National Parliament

Judicial branch: High Court

Leaders: Chief of State: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General Sir George LEPPING (since 27 June 1989, previously acted as governor general since 7 July 1988) Head of Government: Prime Minister Solomon MAMALONI (since 28 March 1989); Deputy Prime Minister Sir Baddeley DEVESI (since NA October 1990)

Member of: ACP, AsDB, C, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, IOC, ITU, SPARTECA, SPC, SPF, UN, UNCTAD, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: (vacant); ambassador traditionally resides in Honiara (Solomon Islands)

US diplomatic representation: Ambassador Robert W. FARRAND embassy: Mud Alley, Honiara mailing address: American Embassy, P. O. Box 561, Honiara telephone: (677) 23890 FAX: (677) 23488

Flag: divided diagonally by a thin yellow stripe from the lower hoist-side corner; the upper triangle (hoist side) is blue with five white five-pointed stars arranged in an X pattern; the lower triangle is green

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Economy

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Overview: About 90% of the population depend on subsistence agriculture, fishing, and forestry for at least part of their livelihood. Agriculture, fishing, and forestry contribute about 70% to GDP, with the fishing and forestry sectors being important export earners. The service sector contributes about 25% to GDP. Most manufactured goods and petroleum products must be imported. The islands are rich in undeveloped mineral resources such as lead, zinc, nickel, and gold. The economy suffered from a severe cyclone in mid-1986 that caused widespread damage to the infrastructure.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $200 million (1990 est.)

National product real growth rate: 6% (1990 est.)

National product per capita: $600 (1990 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 14.3% (1991)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $48 million; expenditures $107 million, including capital expenditures of $45 million (1991 est.)

Exports: $74.2 million (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

fish:	46%
timber:	31%
copra:	5%
palm oil:	5%

partners:

Japan:	51%
UK:	12%
Thailand:	9%
Netherlands:	8%
Australia:	2%
US:	2% (1985)

Imports: $87.1 million (c.i.f., 1991 est.)

commodities:

plant and machinery:	30%
fuel:	19%
food:	16%

partners:

Japan:	36%
US:	23%
Singapore:	9%
UK:	9%
NZ:	9%
Australia:	4%

Hong Kong:	4%
China:	3% (1985)

External debt: $128 million (1988 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate 0% (1987); accounts for 5% of GDP
Electricity: 21,000 kW capacity; 39 million kWh produced, 115 kWh per capita (1990)
Industries: copra, fish (tuna)
Agriculture: including fishing and forestry, accounts for about 70% of GDP; mostly subsistence farming; cash crops - cocoa, beans, coconuts, palm kernels, timber; other products - rice, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, cattle, pigs; not self-sufficient in food grains; 90% of the total fish catch of 44,500 metric tons was exported (1988)
Economic aid: Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1980-89), $250 million
Currency: 1 Solomon Islands dollar (SI$) = 100 cents
Exchange rates: Solomon Islands dollars (SI$) per US$1 - 3.1211 (January 1993), 2.9281 (1992), 2.7148 (1991), 2.5288 (1990), 2.2932 (1989), 2.0825 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Communications

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Highways: about 2,100 km total (1982); 30 km paved, 290 km gravel, 980 km earth, 800 private logging and plantation roads of varied construction

Ports: Honiara, Ringi Cove

Airports:

total:	30
usable:	29
with permanent-surface runways:	2
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	0
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	3

Telecommunications: 3,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 4 AM, no FM, no TV; 1 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT earth station

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Defense Forces

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Branches: Police Force

Manpower availability: NA

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $NA, NA% of GDP

Khartoum
Fashir
Asmera
DJIBOUTI
Djibouti
Berbera
Addis
Ababa
ETHIOPIA
Juba
SOMALIA
Mogadishu
UGANDA
Kampala
KENYA
Nairobi
Kigali
Lake
Victoria
Bujumbura
Mombasa
Lake
Tanganyika
Zanzibar
TANZANIA
DaresSalaam
Mbeya
MALAWI
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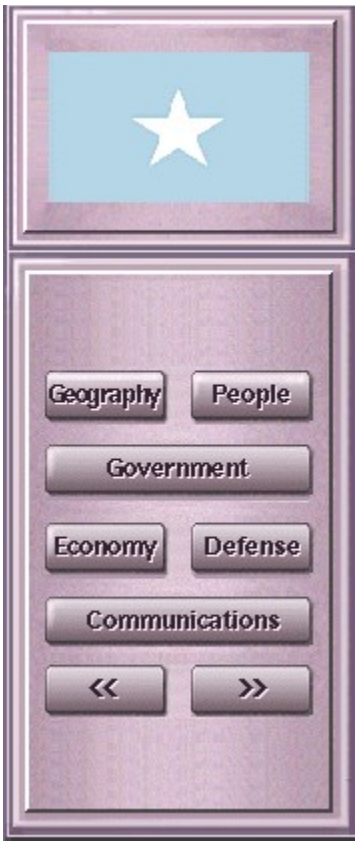
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SOMALIA

Geography

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Location: Eastern Africa, bordering the northwestern Indian Ocean, south of the Arabian Peninsula

Area:

total area:	637,660 km2
land area:	627,340 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than Texas

Land Boundaries:

total:	2,366 km

Djibouti 58 km

Ethiopia 1,626 km

Kenya:	682 km

Coastline: 3,025 km

Maritime Claims:

territorial sea:	200 nm

International Disputes: southern half of boundary with Ethiopia is a Provisional Administrative Line; territorial dispute with Ethiopia over the Ogaden; possible claims to Djibouti and parts of Ethiopia and Kenya based on unification of ethnic Somalis

Climate: desert; northeast monsoon (December to February), cooler southwest monsoon (May to October); irregular rainfall; hot, humid periods (tangambili) between monsoons

Terrain: mostly flat to undulating plateau rising to hills in north

Natural Resources: uranium and largely unexploited reserves of iron ore, tin, gypsum, bauxite, copper, salt

Land Use:

arable land:	2%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	46%
forest and woodland:	14%
other:	38%

Irrigated Land: 1,600 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: recurring droughts; frequent dust storms over eastern plains in summer; deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification

Note: strategic location on Horn of Africa along southern approaches to Bab el Mandeb and route through Red Sea and Suez Canal

SOMALIA

People

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Population: 6,514,629 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 1.35% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 41.95 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 28.41 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 162.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	32.91 years
male:	32.86 years
female:	32.95 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.4 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Somali(s)
adjective:	Somali

Ethnic divisions:

Somali:	85%
Bantu, Arabs:	30,000
Europeans:	3,000
Asians:	800

Religions:

Sunni Muslim:	NA%

Languages:

Somali (official):	NA%
Arabic:	NA%
Italian:	NA%
English:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	24%
male:	36%
female:	14%

Labor force: 2.2 million (very few are skilled laborers)
by occupation:

pastoral nomad:	70%

agriculture, government, trading, fishing, handicrafts, and other 30%
Note: 53% of population of working age (1985)

SOMALIA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	none
conventional short form:	Somalia
former:	Somali Republic

Digraph: SO
Type: none
Capital: Mogadishu
Administrative divisions: 18 regions (plural - NA, singular - gobolka); Awdal, Bakool, Banaadir, Bari, Bay, Galguduud, Gedo, Hiiraan, Jubbada Dhexe, Jubbada Hoose, Mudug, Nugaal, Sanaag, Shabeellaha Dhexe, Shabeellaha Hoose, Sool, Togdheer, Woqooyi Galbeed
Independence: 1 July 1960 (from a merger of British Somaliland, which became independent from the UK on 26 June 1960, and Italian Somaliland, which became independent from the Italian-administered UN trusteeship on 1 July 1960, to form the Somali Republic)
Constitution: 25 August 1979, presidential approval 23 September 1979
Legal system: NA
National holiday: NA
Political parties and leaders: the United Somali Congress (USC) ousted the former regime on 27 January 1991; formerly the only party was the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party (SRSP), headed by former President and Commander in Chief of the Army Maj. Gen. Mohamed SIAD Barre
Other political or pressure groups: numerous clan and subclan factions are currently vying for power
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: President: last held 23 December 1986 (next to be held NA); results - President SIAD was reelected without opposition People's Assembly: last held 31 December 1984 (next to be held NA); results - SRSP was the only party; seats - (177 total, 171 elected) SRSP 171; Note - the United Somali Congress (USC) ousted the regime of Maj. Gen. Mohamed SIAD Barre on 27 January 1991; the provisional government has promised that a democratically elected government will be established
Executive branch: president, two vice presidents, prime minister, Council of Ministers (cabinet)
Legislative branch: unicameral People's Assembly (Golaha Shacbiga); non-functioning
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (non-functioning)
Leaders: Chief of State: Interim President ALI MAHDI Mohamed (since 27 January 1991) Head of Government: Prime Minister OMAR Arteh Ghalib (since 27 January 1991)
Member of: ACP, AfDB, AFESD, AL, AMF, CAEU, ECA, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IGADD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: (vacant) chancery: Suite 710, 600 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20037 telephone: (202) 342-1575 consulate general: New York Note: Somalian Embassy ceased operations on 8 May 1991

US diplomatic representation: the US Embassy in Mogadishu was evacuated and closed indefinitely in January 1991; United States Liaison Office (USLO) opened in December 1992
Flag: light blue with a large white five-pointed star in the center; design based on the flag of the UN (Italian Somaliland was a UN trust territory)

SOMALIA

Economy

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Overview: One of the world's poorest and least developed countries, Somalia has few resources. Moreover, much of the economy has been devastated by the civil war. Agriculture is the most important sector, with livestock accounting for about 40% of GDP and about 65% of export earnings. Nomads and seminomads who are dependent upon livestock for their livelihoods make up more than half of the population. Crop production generates only 10% of GDP and employs about 20% of the work force. The main export crop is bananas; sugar, sorghum, and corn are grown for the domestic market. The small industrial sector is based on the processing of agricultural products and accounts for less than 10% of GDP. Greatly increased political turmoil in 1991-92 has resulted in a substantial drop in output, with widespread famine.

National product: $NA

National product real growth rate: NA%

National product per capita: $NA

Inflation rate (consumer prices): NA%

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $NA; expenditures $NA, including capital expenditures of $NA

Exports: $NA

commodities:

bananas:	NA%
livestock:	NA%
fish:	NA%
hides:	NA%
skins:	NA%

partners:

Saudi Arabia:	NA%
Italy:	NA%
FRG (1986):	NA%

Imports: $NA

commodities:

petroleum products:	NA%
foodstuffs:	NA%
construction materials:	NA%

partners:

US:	13%
Italy:	NA%
FRG:	NA%
Kenya:	NA%
UK:	NA%
Saudi Arabia (1986):	NA%

External debt: $1.9 billion (1989)
Industrial production: growth rate NA%, accounts for NA% of GDP
Electricity: former public power capacity of 75,000 kW is completely shut down by the destruction of the civil war; UN, relief organizations, and foreign military units in Somalia use their own portable power systems
Industries: a few small industries, including sugar refining, textiles, petroleum refining; probably shut down by the widespread destruction during the civil war
Agriculture: dominant sector, led by livestock raising (cattle, sheep, goats); crops - bananas, sorghum, corn, mangoes, sugarcane; not self-sufficient in food; distribution of food disrupted by civil strife; fishing potential largely unexploited
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $639 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $3.8 billion; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $1.1 billion; Communist countries (1970-89), $336 million
Currency: 1 Somali shilling (So. Sh.) = 100 centesimi
Exchange rates: Somali shillings (So. Sh.) per US$1 - 4,200 (December 1992), 3,800.00 (December 1990), 490.7 (1989), 170.45 (1988), 105.18 (1987), 72.00 (1986)
Fiscal year: calendar year

SOMALIA

Communications

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Highways: 22,500 km total; including 2,700 km paved, 3,000 km gravel, and 16,800 km improved earth or stabilized soil (1992)

Pipelines: crude oil 15 km

Ports: Mogadishu, Berbera, Chisimayu (Kismaayo), Bender Cassim (Boosaaso)

Merchant marine: 3 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 6,913 GRT/8,718 DWT; includes 2 cargo, 1 refrigerated cargo

Airports:

total:	69
usable:	48
with permanent-surface runways:	8
with runways over 3,659 m:	2
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	6
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	20

Telecommunications: the public telecommunications system was completely destroyed or dismantled by the civil war factions; all relief organizations depend on their own private systems (1993)

SOMALIA

Defense Forces

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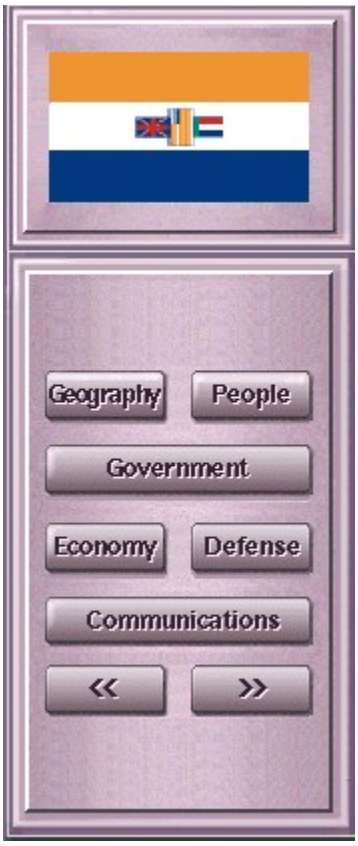
Branches: NA

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,596,380; fit for military service 897,660 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $NA, NA% of GDP

Luanda
Malanje
ANGOLA
Lobito
Namibe
Menongue
Ndola
ZAMBIA
Lusaka
MALAWI
Mbeya
Lake
Nyasa
Lilongwe
Harare
ZIMBABWE
Bulawayo
MOZAMBI
Beira
SOUTH AFRICA
Walvis Bay
NAMIBIA
Windhoek
BOTSWANA
Gaborone
Pretoria
Johannesburg
Mbabane
Maputo
SWAZILAND
Luderitz
Maseru
LESOTHO
Durban
SOUTH
AFRICA
Cape Town
Port Elizabeth
South
Atlantic
Ocean
Indian
Ocean
0
500
1000 Nautical Miles


Geography
People
Government
Economy
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SOUTH AFRICA

Geography

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Location: Southern Africa, at the extreme southern tip of the continent

Area:

total area:	1,221,040 km2
land area:	1,221,040 km2

comparative area: slightly less than twice the size of Texas

Note: includes Walvis Bay, Marion Island, and Prince Edward Island

Land Boundaries:

total:	4,973 km
Botswana:	1,840 km
Lesotho:	909 km
Mozambique:	491 km
Namibia:	1,078 km
Swaziland:	430 km
Zimbabwe:	225 km

Coastline: 2,881 km

Maritime Claims:

continental shelf:	200 m depth or to depth of exploitation
exclusive fishing zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: claim by Namibia to Walvis Bay exclave and 12 offshore islands administered by South Africa; South Africa and Namibia have agreed to jointly administer the area for an interim period; the terms and dates to be covered by joint administration arrangements have not been established at this time; and Namibia will continue to maintain a claim to sovereignty over the entire area

Climate: mostly semiarid; subtropical along coast; sunny days, cool nights

Terrain: vast interior plateau rimmed by rugged hills and narrow coastal plain

Natural Resources: gold, chromium, antimony, coal, iron ore, manganese, nickel, phosphates, tin, uranium, gem diamonds, platinum, copper, vanadium, salt, natural gas

Land Use:

arable land:	10%
permanent crops:	1%
meadows and pastures:	65%
forest and woodland:	3%
other:	21%

Irrigated Land: 11,280 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: lack of important arterial rivers or lakes requires extensive water conservation and

control measures

Note: Walvis Bay is an exclave of South Africa in Namibia; South Africa completely surrounds Lesotho and almost completely surrounds Swaziland

SOUTH AFRICA

People

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Population: 42,792,804 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.63% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 33.77 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 7.65 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0.15 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 48.3 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	64.81 years
male:	62.07 years
female:	67.63 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 4.4 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	South African(s)
adjective:	South African

Ethnic divisions:

black:	75.2%
white:	13.6%
Colored:	8.6%
Indian:	2.6%

Religions:

Christian:(most whites and Coloreds and about 60% of blacks)	
Hindu:	60% of Indians
Muslim:	20%

Languages:

Afrikaans (official):	NA%
English (official):	NA%
Zulu:	NA%
Xhosa:	NA%
North Sotho:	NA%
South Sotho:	NA%
Tswana:	NA%

Note: many other vernacular languages
Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1980)

total population:	76%
male:	78%
female:	75%

Labor force: 13.4 million economically active (1990)

by occupation:

services:	55%
agriculture:	10%
industry:	20%
mining:	9%
other:	6%

SOUTH AFRICA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: Republic of South Africa
conventional short form: South Africa

Abbreviation: RSA

Digraph: SF

Type: republic

Capital: Pretoria (administrative); Cape Town (legislative); Bloemfontein (judicial)

Administrative divisions: 4 provinces; Cape, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal; there are 10 homelands not recognized by the US - 4 independent (Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, Transkei, Venda) and 6 other (Gazankulu, Kangwane, KwaNdebele, KwaZulu, Lebowa, QwaQwa)

Independence: 31 May 1910 (from UK)

Constitution: 3 September 1984

Legal system: based on Roman-Dutch law and English common law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Republic Day, 31 May (1910)

Political parties and leaders: white political parties and leaders: National Party (NP), Frederik W. DE KLERK (majority party); Conservative Party (CP), leader NA (official opposition party); Democratic Party (DP), Zach DE BEER; Afrikaner Volksunie (AVU), Andries BEYERS Colored political parties and leaders (see Note): Labor Party (LP), Allan HENDRICKSE (majority party); National Party (NP); Democratic Party (DP); Freedom Party Indian political parties and leaders: Solidarity, J. N. REDDY (majority party); National People's Party (NPP), Amichand RAJBANSI; Merit People's Party Note: the Democratic Reform Party (DRP) and the United Democratic Party (UDP) were disbanded in May 1991

Other political or pressure groups: African National Congress (ANC), Nelson MANDELA, president; Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP), Mangosuthu BUTHELEZI, president; Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC), Clarence MAKWETU, president

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal, but voting rights are racially based

Elections: House of Assembly (whites): last held 6 September 1989 (next to be held by NA March 1995); results - NP 58%, CP 23%, DP 19%; seats - (178 total, 166 elected) NP 103, CP 41, DP 34; Note - by February 1992, because of byelections, splits, and defections, changes in number of seats held by parties were as follows: NP 102, CP 36, DP 28, AVU 5, independent 7 House of Representatives (Coloreds): last held 6 September 1989 (next to be held no later than March 1995); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (85 total, 80 elected) LP 69, DRP 5, UDP 3, Freedom Party 1, independents 2; Note - by October 1992 many representatives had changed their allegiance causing the following changes in seating: NP 44, LP 27, DP 6, Freedom Party 1, independents 6, vacant 1 House of Delegates (Indians): last held 6 September 1989 (next to be held no later than March 1995); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (45 total, 40 elected) Solidarity 16, NPP 9, Merit People's Party 3, independents 6, other 6; Note - due to delegates changing party affiliation,

seating as of October 1992 is as follows: Solidarity 25, NPP 7, Merit People's Party 2, other 8, independents 3 Note: tentative agreement to hold national election open to all races for a 400-seat constitutient assembly on 27 April 1994
Executive branch: state president, Executive Council (cabinet), Ministers' Councils (from the three houses of Parliament)
Legislative branch: tricameral Parliament (Parlement) consists of the House of Assembly (Volksraad; whites), House of Representatives (Raad van Verteenwoordigers; Coloreds), and House of Delegates (Raad van Afgevaardigdes; Indians)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court
Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: State President Frederik Willem DE KLERK (since 13 September 1989)
Member of: BIS, CCC, ECA, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO (suspended), ICC, IDA, IFC, IMF, INTELSAT, ISO, ITU (suspended), LORCS, SACU, UN, UNCTAD, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO (suspended)
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Harry SCHWARZ chancery: 3051 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 232-4400 consulates general: Beverly Hills (California), Chicago, Houston, and New York
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Princeton N. LYMAN embassy: Thibault House, 225 Pretorius Street, Pretoria telephone: [27] (12) 28-4266 FAX: [27] (12) 21-9278 consulates general: Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg
Flag: actually four flags in one - three miniature flags reproduced in the center of the white band of the former flag of the Netherlands, which has three equal horizontal bands of orange (top), white, and blue; the miniature flags are a vertically hanging flag of the old Orange Free State with a horizontal flag of the UK adjoining on the hoist side and a horizontal flag of the old Transvaal Republic adjoining on the other side

SOUTH AFRICA

Economy

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Overview: Many of the white one-seventh of the South African population enjoy incomes, material comforts, and health and educational standards equal to those of Western Europe. In contrast, most of the remaining population suffers from the poverty patterns of the Third World, including unemployment and lack of job skills. The main strength of the economy lies in its rich mineral resources, which provide two-thirds of exports. Economic developments in the 1990s will be driven partly by the changing relations among the various ethnic groups. The shrinking economy in recent years has absorbed less than 10% of the more than 300,000 workers entering the labor force annually. Local economists estimate that the economy must grow between 5% and 6% in real terms annually to absorb all of the new entrants.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $115 billion (1992)

National product real growth rate: -2% (1992)

National product per capita: $2,800 (1992)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 13.9% (1992)

Unemployment rate: 45% (well over 50% in some homeland areas) (1992 est.)

Budget: revenues $28 billion; expenditures $36 billion, including capital expenditures of $3 billion (FY93 est.)

Exports: $23.5 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities:

gold:	27%
other minerals and metals:	20-25%

food 5%chemicals 3%partners:Italy NA%Japan NA%US NA%Germany NA%UK NA%other EC countries NA%Hong Kong NA%

Imports: $18.2 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities:

machinery:	32%
transport equipment:	15%
chemicals:	11%
oil:	NA%
textiles:	NA%
scientific instruments:	NA%

partners:

Germany:	NA%
Japan:	NA%
UK:	NA%
US:	NA%
Italy:	NA%

External debt: $18 billion (1992 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate NA%; accounts for about 40% of GDP

Electricity: 46,000,000 kW capacity; 180,000 million kWh produced, 4,100 kWh per capita (1991)
Industries: mining (world's largest producer of platinum, gold, chromium), automobile assembly, metalworking, machinery, textile, iron and steel, chemical, fertilizer, foodstuffs Agriculture: accounts for about 5% of GDP and 30% of labor force; diversified agriculture, with emphasis on livestock; products - cattle, poultry, sheep, wool, milk, beef, corn, wheat, sugarcane, fruits, vegetables; self-sufficient in food
Economic aid: NA
Currency: 1 rand (R) = 100 cents
Exchange rates: rand (R) per US$1 - 3.1576 (May 1993), 2.8497 (1992), 2.7563 (1991), 2.5863 (1990), 2.6166 (1989), 2.2611 (1988)
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

SOUTH AFRICA

Communications

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Railroads: 20,638 km route distance total; 20,324 km of 1.067-meter gauge trackage (counts double and multiple tracking as single track); 314 km of 610 mm gauge; substantial electrification of 1.067 meter gauge

Highways: 188,309 km total; 54,013 km paved, 134,296 km crushed stone, gravel, or improved earth

Pipelines: crude oil 931 km, petroleum products 1,748 km, natural gas 322 km

Ports: Durban, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Richard's Bay, Saldanha, Mosselbaai, Walvis Bay

Merchant marine: 5 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 213,708 GRT/201,043 DWT; includes 4 container, 1 vehicle carrier

Airports:

total:	899
usable:	713
with permanent-surface runways:	136
with runways over 3,659 m:	5
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	10
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	221

Telecommunications: the system is the best developed, most modern, and has the highest capacity in Africa; it consists of carrier-equipped open-wire lines, coaxial cables, radio relay links, fiber optic cable, and radiocommunication stations; key centers are Bloemfontein, Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth, and Pretoria; over 4,500,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 14 AM, 286 FM, 67 TV; 1 submarine cable; satellite earth stations - 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT and 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT

SOUTH AFRICA

Defense Forces

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Branches: South African Defense Force (SADF; including Army, Navy, Air Force, Medical Services), South African Police (SAP)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 10,294,211; fit for military service 6,279,190; reach military age (18) annually 425,477 (1993 est.); obligation for service in Citizen Force or Commandos begins at 18; black and white volunteers for service in permanent force must be 17; national service obligation for white conscripts is one year; figures include the so-called homelands not recognized by the US

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $2.9 billion, about 2.5% of GDP (FY93 budget)

0
500
1000 Nautical Miles
South
Atlantic
Ocean
South Georgia (UK)
Grytviken
South Sandwich Islands
Falkland Islands
Sanae
(South Africa)
ARGENTINA
Elephant Island
Bellingshausen
(C.I.S.)
Weddell Sea
Drake
Passage
Antarctica
CHILE
Rothera
(U.K.)
Alexander Island
Berkner Island
Bellingshausen
Sea
Ronne
Ice Shelf
South Pole
Amundsen-Scott

Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
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SOUTH GEORGIA AND THE SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS

Geography

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Affiliation: dependent territory of the UK

Location: in the South Atlantic Ocean, off the south Argentine coast, southeast of the Falkland Islands

Area:

total area:	4,066 km2
land area:	4,066 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than Rhode Island

Note: includes Shag Rocks, Clerke Rocks, Bird Island

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: NA km

Maritime Claims:

territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: administered by the UK, claimed by Argentina

Climate: variable, with mostly westerly winds throughout the year, interspersed with periods of calm; nearly all precipitation falls as snow

Terrain: most of the islands, rising steeply from the sea, are rugged and mountainous; South Georgia is largely barren and has steep, glacier-covered mountains; the South Sandwich Islands are of volcanic origin with some active volcanoes

Natural Resources: fish

Land Use:

arable land:	0%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	0%

other: 100% (largely covered by permanent ice and snow with some sparse vegetation consisting of grass, moss, and lichen)

Irrigated Land: 0 km2

Environment: reindeer, introduced early in this century, live on South Georgia; weather conditions generally make it difficult to approach the South Sandwich Islands; the South Sandwich Islands are subject to active volcanism

Note: the north coast of South Georgia has several large bays, which provide good anchorage

SOUTH GEORGIA AND THE SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS

People

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Population: no indigenous population; there is a small military garrison on South Georgia, and the British Antarctic Survey has a biological station on Bird Island; the South Sandwich Islands are uninhabited

SOUTH GEORGIA AND THE SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands

conventional short form: none

Digraph: SX

Type: dependent territory of the UK

Capital: none; Grytviken on South Georgia is the garrison town

Administrative divisions: none (dependent territory of the UK)

Independence: none (dependent territory of the UK)

Constitution: 3 October 1985

Legal system: English common law

National holiday: Liberation Day, 14 June (1982)

Executive branch: British monarch, commissioner

Legislative branch: none

Judicial branch: none

Leaders: Chief of State: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Commissioner David Everard TATHAM (since August 1992; resident at Stanley, Falkland Islands)

SOUTH GEORGIA AND THE SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS

Economy

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Overview: Some fishing takes place in adjacent waters. There is a potential source of income from harvesting fin fish and krill. The islands receive income from postage stamps produced in the UK.

Budget: revenues $291,777; expenditures $451,011, including capital expenditures of $NA (FY88 est.)

Electricity: 900 kW capacity; 2 million kWh produced, NA kWh per capita (1992)

SOUTH GEORGIA AND THE SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS

Communications

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Highways: NA

Ports: Grytviken on South Georgia

Airports:

total:	5
usable:	5
with permanent-surface runways:	2
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	1
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	0

Telecommunications: coastal radio station at Grytviken; no broadcast stations

SOUTH GEORGIA AND THE SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS

Defense Forces

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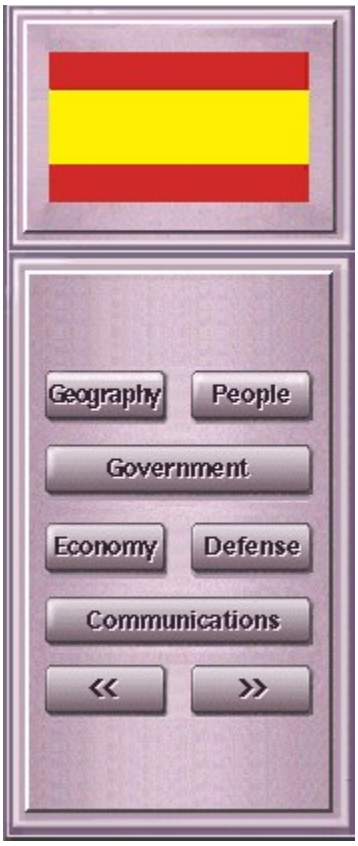
Note: defense is the responsibility of the UK

North
Atlantic
Ocean
FRANCE
SWITZ.
ITALY
MONACO
Bilbao
Leon
ANDORRA
Corsica
Barcelona
Braga
Madrid
PORTUGAL
SPAIN
Sardinia
Balearic
Islands
Lisbon
Beja
Mediterranean Sea
Algiers
Tunis
Gibraltar (U.K.)
Rabat
MOROCCO
ALGERIA
TUNIS


Geography
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Defense
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SPAIN

Geography

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Location: Southwestern Europe, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, between Portugal and France

Area:

total area:	504,750 km2
land area:	499,400 km2
comparative area:	slightly more than twice the size of Oregon

Note: includes Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, and five places of sovereignty (plazas de soberania) on and off the coast of Morocco - Ceuta, Mellila, Islas Chafarinas, Penon de Alhucemas, and Penon de Velez de la Gomera

Land Boundaries:

total:	1,903.2 km
Andorra:	65 km
France:	623 km
Gibraltar:	1.2 km
Portugal:	1,214 km

Coastline: 4,964 km Maritime Claims: exclusive economic zone: 200 nm territorial sea: 12 nm

International Disputes: Gibraltar question with UK; Spain controls five places of sovereignty (plazas de soberania) on and off the coast of Morocco - the coastal enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla, which Morocco contests, as well as the islands of Penon de Alhucemas, Penon de Velez de la Gomera, and Islas Chafarinas

Climate: temperate; clear, hot summers in interior, more moderate and cloudy along coast; cloudy, cold winters in interior, partly cloudy and cool along coast

Terrain: large, flat to dissected plateau surrounded by rugged hills; Pyrenees in north

Natural Resources: coal, lignite, iron ore, uranium, mercury, pyrites, fluorspar, gypsum, zinc, lead, tungsten, copper, kaolin, potash, hydropower

Land Use:

arable land:	31%
permanent crops:	10%
meadows and pastures:	21%
forest and woodland:	31%
other:	7%

Irrigated Land: 33,600 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: deforestation; air pollution

Note: strategic location along approaches to Strait of Gibraltar

SPAIN

People

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Population: 39,207,159 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.24% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 10.88 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 8.76 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0.24 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 7 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	77.51 years
male:	74.22 years
female:	81.04 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.38 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Spaniard(s)
adjective:	Spanish

Ethnic divisions:
Note: composite of Mediterranean and Nordic types
Religions:

Roman Catholic:	99%
other sects:	1%

Languages:

Castilian Spanish:	NA%
Catalan:	17%
Galician:	7%
Basque:	2%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	95%
male:	97%
female:	93%

Labor force: 14.621 million
by occupation:

services:	53%
industry:	24%
agriculture:	14%
construction:	9% (1988)

SPAIN

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Kingdom of Spain
conventional short form:	Spain
local short form:	Espana

Digraph: SP

Type: parliamentary monarchy

Capital: Madrid

Administrative divisions: 17 autonomous communities (comunidades autonomas, singular - comunidad autonoma); Andalucia, Aragon, Asturias, Canarias, Cantabria, Castilla-La Mancha, Castilla y Leon, Cataluna, Communidad Valencia, Extremadura, Galicia, Islas Baleares, La Rioja, Madrid, Murcia, Navarra, Pais Vasco Note: there are five places of sovereignty on and off the coast of Morocco (Ceuta, Mellila, Islas Chafarinas, Penon de Alhucemas, and Penon de Velez de la Gomera) with administrative status unknown

Independence: 1492 (expulsion of the Moors and unification)

Constitution: 6 December 1978, effective 29 December 1978

Legal system: civil law system, with regional applications; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: National Day, 12 October

Political parties and leaders: principal national parties, from right to left: Popular Party (PP), Jose Maria AZNAR; Social Democratic Center (CDS), Rafael Calvo ORTEGA; Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE), Felipe GONZALEZ Marquez, secretary general; Socialist Democracy Party (DS), Ricardo Garcia DAMBORENEA; Spanish Communist Party (PCE), Julio ANGUITA; United Left (IU) a coalition of parties including the PCE, a branch of the PSOE, and other small parties, leader NA chief regional parties: Convergence and Unity (CiU), Jordi PUJOL Saley, in Catalonia; Basque Nationalist Party (PNV), Xabier ARZALLUS; Basque Solidarity (EA), Carlos GARAICOETXEA Urizza; Basque Popular Unity (HB), Jon IDIGORAS; Basque Left (EE), Juan Maria BANDRES; Basque Socialist Party (PSE); coalition of the PSE, EE, and PSOE, Jose Maria BANEGAS; Euskal Ezkerra (EUE), Xabier GURRUTXAGA; Andalusian Party (PA), Pedro PACHECO; Independent Canary Group (AIC), leader NA; Aragon Regional Party (PAR), leader NA; Valencian Union (UV), leader NA

Other political or pressure groups: on the extreme left, the Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) and the First of October Antifascist Resistance Group (GRAPO) use terrorism to oppose the government; free labor unions (authorized in April 1977) include the Communist-dominated Workers Commissions (CCOO); the Socialist General Union of Workers (UGT), and the smaller independent Workers Syndical Union (USO); the Catholic Church; business and landowning interests; Opus Dei; university students

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: Senate: last held 29 October 1989 (next to be held NA October 1993); results - percent of

vote by party NA; seats - (208 total) PSOE 106, PP 79, CiU 10, PNV 4, HB 3, AIC 1, other 5 Congress of Deputies: last held 29 October 1989 (next to be held NA October 1993); results - PSOE 39.6%, PP 25.8%, CDS 9%, IU 9%, CiU 5%, PNV 1.2%, HB 1%, PA 1%, other 8.4%; seats - (350 total) PSOE 175, PP 106, CiU 18, IU 17, CDS 14, PNV 5, HB 4, other 11
Executive branch: monarch, president of the government (prime minister), deputy prime minister, Council of Ministers (cabinet), Council of State
Legislative branch: bicameral The General Courts or National Assembly (Las Cortes Generales) consists of an upper house or Senate (Senado) and a lower house or Congress of Deputies (Congreso de los Diputados)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Tribunal Supremo)
Leaders: Chief of State: King JUAN CARLOS I (since 22 November 1975) Head of Government: Prime Minister Felipe GONZALEZ Marquez (since 2 December 1982); Deputy Prime Minister Narcis SERRA y Serra (since 13 March 1991)
Member of: AG (observer), AsDB, Australian Group, BIS, CCC, CE, CERN, COCOM, CSCE, EBRD, AfDB, EC, ECE, ECLAC, EIB, ESA, FAO, G-8, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO, ITU, LAIA (observer), LORCS, MTRC, NACC, NAM (guest), NATO, NEA, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, ONUSAL, PCA, UN, UNAVEM II, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNOMOZ, UPU, WCL, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Jaime De OJEDA y Eiseley chancery: 2700 15th Street NW, Washington, DC 20009 telephone: (202) 265-0190 or 0191 consulates general: Boston, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, New York, San Francisco, and San Juan (Puerto Rico)
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Richard G. CAPEN, Jr. embassy: Serrano 75, 28006 Madrid mailing address: PSC 61, APO AE 09642 telephone: [34] (1) 577-4000 FAX: [34] (1) 577-5735 consulate general: Barcelona consulate: Bilbao
Flag: three horizontal bands of red (top), yellow (double width), and red with the national coat of arms on the hoist side of the yellow band; the coat of arms includes the royal seal framed by the Pillars of Hercules, which are the two promontories (Gibraltar and Ceuta) on either side of the eastern end of the Strait of Gibraltar

SPAIN

Economy

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Overview: Spain has done well since joining the EC in 1986. Foreign and domestic investments have spurred GDP growth at an annual average of more than 4% in 1986-91. As of 1 January 1993, Spain has wholly liberalized its trade and capital markets to EC standards, including integrating agriculture two years ahead of schedule. Beginning in 1989, Madrid implemented a tight monetary policy to fight 7% inflation. As a result of this action and the worldwide decline in economic growth, Spain's growth rate declined to 1% in 1992. Spain faces a likely recession in first half 1993. The government expects a recovery in the second half, but this depends on stepped-up growth in Germany and France. The slowdown in growth - along with displacements caused by structural adjustments in preparation for the EC single market - has pushed an already high unemployment rate up to 19%. However, many people listed as unemployed work in the underground economy. If the government can stick to its tough economic policies and push further structural reforms, the economy will emerge stronger at the end of the 1990s.

National product: GDP - purchasing power equivalent - $514.9 billion (1992)

National product real growth rate: 1% (1992)

National product per capita: $13,200 (1992)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 6% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: 19% (yearend 1992)

Budget: revenues $122.9 billion; expenditures $140.2 billion, including capital expenditures of $NA (1992 est.)

Exports: $62 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities:

cars and trucks:	NA%
semifinished manufactured goods:	NA%
foodstuffs:	NA%
machinery:	NA%

partners:

EC:	71.0%
US:	4.9%
other developed countries:	7.9% (1991)

Imports: $100 billion (c.i.f., 1992 est.)

commodities:

machinery:	NA%
transport equipment:	NA%
fuels:	NA%
semifinished goods:	NA%
foodstuffs:	NA%
consumer goods:	NA%

chemicals:	NA%
partners:	
EC:	60.0%
US:	8.0%
other developed countries:	11.5%

Middle East 2.6% (1991)
External debt: $67.5 billion (1992 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate 0.6% (1992 est.)
Electricity: 46,600,000 kW capacity; 157,000 million kWh produced, 4,000 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: textiles and apparel (including footwear), food and beverages, metals and metal manufactures, chemicals, shipbuilding, automobiles, machine tools, tourism
Agriculture: accounts for about 5% of GDP and 14% of labor force; major products - grain, vegetables, olives, wine grapes, sugar beets, citrus fruit, beef, pork, poultry, dairy; largely self-sufficient in food; fish catch of 1.4 million metric tons is among top 20 nations
Illicit drugs: key European gateway country for Latin American cocaine entering the European market
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-87), $1.9 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-79), $545.0 million; not currently a recipient
Currency: 1 peseta (Pta) = 100 centimos
Exchange rates: pesetas (Ptas) per US$1 - 114.59 (January 1993), 102.38 (1992), 103.91 (1991), 101.93 (1990), 118.38 (1989), 116.49 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

SPAIN

Communications

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Railroads: 15,430 km total; Spanish National Railways (RENFE) operates 12,691 km (all 1.668-meter gauge, 6,184 km electrified, and 2,295 km double track); FEVE (government-owned narrow-gauge railways) operates 1,821 km (predominantly 1.000-meter gauge, 441 km electrified); privately owned railways operate 918 km (predominantly 1.000-meter gauge, 512 km electrified, and 56 km double track)

Highways: 150,839 km total; 82,513 km national (includes 2,433 km limited-access divided highway, 63,042 km bituminous treated, 17,038 km intermediate bituminous, concrete, or stone block) and 68,326 km provincial or local roads (bituminous treated, intermediate bituminous, or stone block)

Inland waterways: 1,045 km, but of minor economic importance

Pipelines: crude oil 265 km, petroleum products 1,794 km, natural gas 1,666 km

Ports: Algeciras, Alicante, Almeria, Barcelona, Bilbao, Cadiz, Cartagena, Castellon de la Plana, Ceuta, El Ferrol del Caudillo, Puerto de Gijon, Huelva, La Coruna, Las Palmas (Canary Islands), Mahon, Malaga, Melilla, Rota, Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Sagunto, Tarragona, Valencia, Vigo, and 175 minor ports

Merchant marine: 242 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 2,394,175 GRT/4,262,868 DWT; includes 2 passenger, 8 short-sea passenger, 71 cargo, 12 refrigerated cargo, 12 container, 32 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 4 vehicle carrier, 41 oil tanker, 14 chemical tanker, 7 liquefied gas, 3 specialized tanker, 36 bulk

Airports:

total:	105
usable:	99
with permanent-surface runways:	60
with runways over 3,659 m:	4
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	22
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	26

Telecommunications: generally adequate, modern facilities; 15,350,464 telephones; broadcast stations - 190 AM, 406 (134 repeaters) FM, 100 (1,297 repeaters) TV; 22 coaxial submarine cables; 2 communications satellite earth stations operating in INTELSAT (Atlantic Ocean and Indian Ocean); MARECS, INMARSAT, and EUTELSAT systems; tropospheric links

SPAIN

Defense Forces

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Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, Civil Guard, National Police, Coastal Civil Guard

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 10,299,960; fit for military service 8,341,046; reach military age (20) annually 338,231 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $9.6 billion, 1.6% of GDP (1992)

SPRATLY ISLANDS
Northeast Cay
West York
Island
Thitu Island
Lankaim Cay
Loaita Island
100 km
Sand Cay
Namyit Island
Sin Cowe Island
Allison
Reef
Spratly Island
Amboyna Cay
South China Sea

Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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SPRATLY ISLANDS

Geography

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Location: in the South China Sea, between Vietnam and the Philippines

Area:

total area:	NA km2 but less than 5 km2
land area:	less than 5 km2
comparative area:	NA

Note: includes 100 or so islets, coral reefs, and sea mounts scattered over the South China Sea

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 926 km

Maritime Claims:

NA

International Disputes: all of the Spratly Islands are claimed by China, Taiwan, and Vietnam; parts of them are claimed by Malaysia and the Philippines; in 1984, Brunei established an exclusive economic zone, which encompasses Louisa Reef, but has not publicly claimed the island

Climate: tropical

Terrain: flat

Natural Resources: fish, guano, undetermined oil and natural gas potential

Land Use:

arable land:	0%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	100%

Irrigated Land: 0 km2

Environment: subject to typhoons; includes numerous small islands, atolls, shoals, and coral reefs

Note: strategically located near several primary shipping lanes in the central South China Sea; serious navigational hazard

SPRATLY ISLANDS

People

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Population: no indigenous inhabitants; Note - there are scattered garrisons

SPRATLY ISLANDS

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	none
conventional short form:	Spratly Islands

Digraph: PG

SPRATLY ISLANDS

Economy

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Overview: Economic activity is limited to commercial fishing; proximity to nearby oil- and gas-producing sedimentary basins suggests the potential for oil and gas deposits, but the region is largely unexplored, and there are no reliable estimates of potential reserves; commercial exploitation has yet to be developed.

Industries: none

SPRATLY ISLANDS

Communications

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Ports: no natural harbors

Airports:

total:	4
usable:	4
with permanent-surfaced runways:	1
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	0
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	0

SPRATLY ISLANDS

Defense Forces

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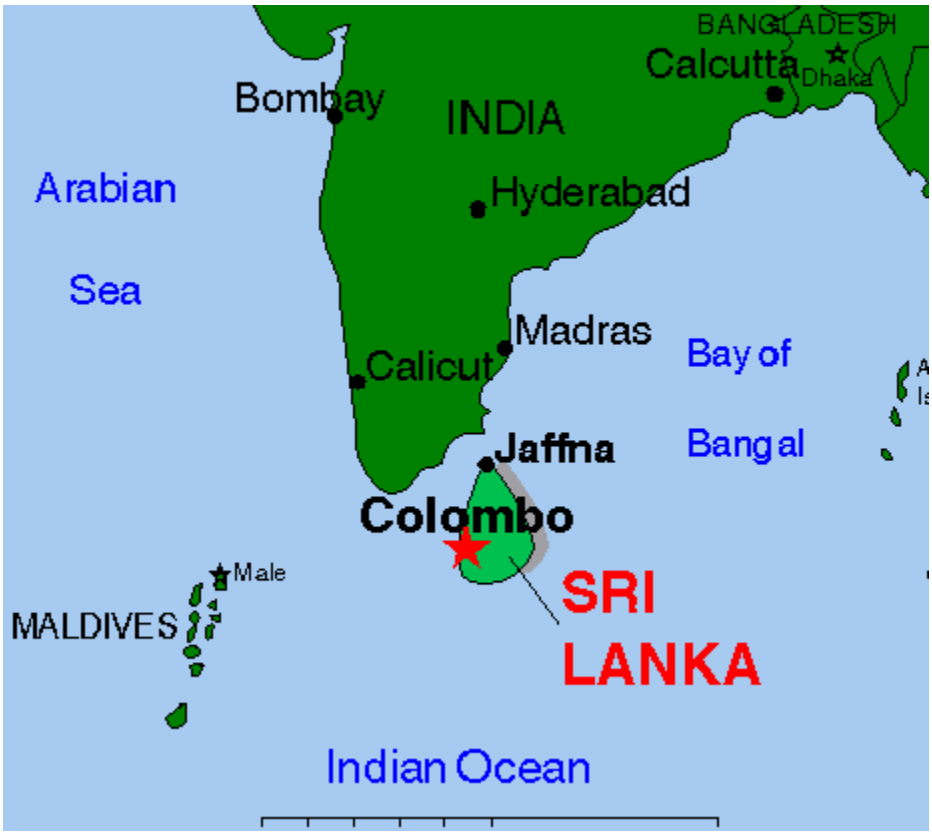
Note: about 50 small islands or reefs are occupied by China, Malaysia, the Philippines, Taiwan, and Vietnam


BANGLADESH
Calcutta
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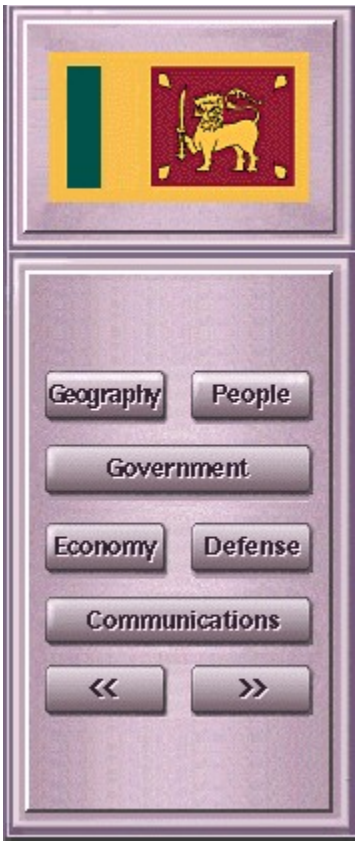
LANKA
Indian Ocean


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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SRI LANKA

Geography

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Location: South Asia, 29 km southeast of India across the Palk Strait in the Indian Ocean

Area:

total area:	65,610 km2
land area:	64,740 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than West Virginia

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 1,340 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	24 nm
continental shelf:	200 nm or the edge of continental margin
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical monsoon; northeast monsoon (December to March); southwest monsoon (June to October)

Terrain: mostly low, flat to rolling plain; mountains in south-central interior

Natural Resources: limestone, graphite, mineral sands, gems, phosphates, clay

Land Use:

arable land:	16%
permanent crops:	17%
meadows and pastures:	7%
forest and woodland:	37%
other:	23%

Irrigated Land: 5,600 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: occasional cyclones, tornados; deforestation; soil erosion

Note: strategic location near major Indian Ocean sea lanes

SRI LANKA

People

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Population: 17,838,190 (July 1993 est.) Note: since the outbreak of hostilities between the government and armed Tamil separatists in the mid 1980s, several hundred thousand Tamil civilians have fled the island; as of late 1992, nearly 115,000 were housed in refugee camps in south India, another 95,000 lived outside the Indian camps, and more than 200,000 Tamils have sought political asylum in the West; fewer than 10,000 Tamils have been successfully repatriated to Sri Lanka

Population growth rate: 1.11% (1993 est.)

Birth rate: 18.71 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Death rate: 5.84 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Net migration rate: -1.81 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 22.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	71.51 years
male:	68.94 years
female:	74.21 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.13 children born/woman (1993 est.)

Nationality:

noun:	Sri Lankan(s)
adjective:	Sri Lankan

Ethnic divisions:

Sinhalese:	74%
Tamil:	18%
Moor:	7%
Burgher, Malay, and Vedda:	1%

Religions:

Buddhist:	69%
Hindu:	15%
Christian:	8%
Muslim:	8%

Languages:

Sinhala (official and national language):	74%
Tamil (national language):	18%

Note: English is commonly used in government and is spoken by about 10% of the population

Literacy:

Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	88%
male:	93%
female:	84%

Labor force: 6.6 million
by occupation:

agriculture:	45.9%
mining and manufacturing:	13.3%
trade and transport:	12.4%
services and other:	28.4% (1985 est.)

SRI LANKA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka
conventional short form: Sri Lanka
former: Ceylon

Digraph: CE

Type: republic

Capital: Colombo

Administrative divisions: 8 provinces; Central, North Central, North Eastern, North Western, Sabaragamuwa, Southern, Uva, Western

Independence: 4 February 1948 (from UK)

Constitution: 31 August 1978

Legal system: a highly complex mixture of English common law, Roman-Dutch, Muslim, Sinhalese, and customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence and National Day, 4 February (1948)

Political parties and leaders: United National Party (UNP), Dingiri Banda WIJETUNGA; Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP), Sirimavo BANDARANAIKE; Sri Lanka Muslim Congress (SLMC), M. H. M. ASHRAFF; All Ceylon Tamil Congress (ACTC), Kumar PONNAMBALAM; People's United Front (MEP, or Mahajana Eksath Peramuna), Dinesh GUNAWARDENE; Eelam Democratic Front (EDF), Edward SEBASTIAN PILLAI; Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF), leader NA; Eelam Revolutionary Organization of Students (EROS), Velupillai BALAKUMARAN; New Socialist Party (NSSP, or Nava Sama Samaja Party), Vasudeva NANAYAKKARA; Lanka Socialist Party/Trotskyite (LSSP, or Lanka Sama Samaja Party), Colin R. DE SILVA; Sri Lanka People's Party (SLMP, or Sri Lanka Mahajana Party), Ossie ABEYGUNASEKERA; Communist Party, K. P. SILVA; Communist Party/Beijing (CP/B), N. SHANMUGATHASAN; Democratic United National Front (DUNF), Lalith ATHULATHMUDALI and Gamini DISSANAYAKE Note: the United Socialist Alliance (USA) includes the NSSP, LSSP, SLMP, CP/M, and CP/B

Other political or pressure groups: Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) and other smaller Tamil separatist groups; Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP or People's Liberation Front and several other radical chauvinist Sinhalese groups); Buddhist clergy; Sinhalese Buddhist lay groups; labor unions

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: President: last held 19 December 1988 (next to be held NA December 1994); results - Ranasinghe PREMADASA (UNP) 50%, Sirimavo BANDARANAIKE (SLFP) 45%, other 5%; Note - following the assassination of President PREMADASA on 1 May 1993, Prime Minister WIJETUNGA became acting president; on 7 May 1993, he was confirmed by a vote of Parliament to finish out the term of the assassinated president Parliament: last held 15 February 1989 (next to be held by NA February 1995); results - UNP 51%, SLFP 32%, SLMC 4%, TULF 3%, USA 3%, EROS 3%, MEP 1%, other 3%; seats - (225 total) UNP 125, SLFP 67, other 33

Executive branch: president, prime minister, Cabinet
Legislative branch: unicameral Parliament
Judicial branch: Supreme Court
Leaders: Chief of State: President Dingiri Banda WIJETUNGA (since 7 May 1993) Head of Government: Prime Minister Ranil WICKREMASINGHE (since 7 May 1993)
Member of: AsDB, C, CCC, CP, ESCAP, FAO, G-24, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LORCS, NAM, PCA, SAARC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Ananda GURUGE chancery: 2148 Wyoming Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 483-4025 through 4028 consulate general: New York
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Teresita C. SCHAFFER embassy: 210 Galle Road, Colombo 3 mailing address: P. O. Box 106, Colombo telephone: [94] (1) 44-80-07 FAX: [94] (1) 43-73-45
Flag: yellow with two panels; the smaller hoist-side panel has two equal vertical bands of green (hoist side) and orange; the other panel is a large dark red rectangle with a yellow lion holding a sword, and there is a yellow bo leaf in each corner; the yellow field appears as a border that goes around the entire flag and extends between the two panels

SRI LANKA

Economy

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Overview: Agriculture, forestry, and fishing dominate the economy, employing half of the labor force and accounting for one quarter of GDP. The plantation crops of tea, rubber, and coconuts provide about one-third of export earnings. The economy has been plagued by high rates of unemployment since the late 1970s. Economic growth, which has been depressed by ethnic unrest, accelerated in 1991-92 as domestic conditions began to improve and conditions for foreign investment brightened.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $7.75 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: 4.5% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $440 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 10% (1992)

Unemployment rate: 15% (1991 est.)

Budget: revenues $2.0 billion; expenditures $3.7 billion, including capital expenditures of $500 million (1992)

Exports: $2.0 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

- textiles and garments: NA%
- teas: NA%
- petroleum products: NA%
- coconuts: NA%
- rubber: NA%
- other agricultural products: NA%

gems and jewelry NA%marine products NA%graphite NA%partners:US 27.4%Germany NA%Japan NA%UK NA%Belgium NA%Taiwan NA%Hong Kong NA%China NA%

Imports: $3.1 billion (c.i.f., 1991)

commodities:

- food and beverages: NA%
- textiles and textile materials: NA%
- petroleum and petroleum products: NA%
- machinery and equipment: NA%

partners:

- Japan: NA%
- Iran: NA%

US 5.7%

- India: NA%
- Taiwan: NA%
- Singapore: NA%
- Germany: NA%
- UK: NA%

External debt: $5.7 billion (1991 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate 7% (1991 est.); accounts for 20% of GDP
Electricity: 1,300,000 kW capacity; 3,600 million kWh produced, 200 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: processing of rubber, tea, coconuts, and other agricultural commodities; cement, petroleum refining, textiles, tobacco, clothing
Agriculture: accounts for 26% of GDP and nearly half of labor force; most important staple crop is paddy rice; other field crops - sugarcane, grains, pulses, oilseeds, roots, spices; cash crops - tea, rubber, coconuts; animal products - milk, eggs, hides, meat; not self-sufficient in rice production
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $1.0 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1980-89), $5.1 billion; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $169 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $369 million
Currency: 1 Sri Lankan rupee (SLRe) = 100 cents
Exchange rates: Sri Lankan rupees (SLRes) per US$1 - 46.342 (January 1993), 43.687 (1992), 41.372 (1991), 40.063 (1990), 36.047 (1989), 31.807 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

SRI LANKA

Communications

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Railroads: 1,948 km total (1990); all 1.868-meter broad gauge; 102 km double track; no electrification; government owned

Highways: 75,749 km total (1990); 27,637 km paved (mostly bituminous treated), 32,887 km crushed stone or gravel, 14,739 km improved earth or unimproved earth; several thousand km of mostly unmotorable tracks (1988 est.)

Inland waterways: 430 km; navigable by shallow-draft craft

Pipelines: crude oil and petroleum products 62 km (1987)

Ports: Colombo, Trincomalee

Merchant marine: 27 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 276,074 GRT/443,266 DWT; includes 12 cargo, 6 refrigerated cargo, 3 container, 3 oil tanker, 3 bulk

Airports:

total:	14
usable:	13
with permanent-surface runways:	12
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	1
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	8

Telecommunications: very inadequate domestic service, good international service; 114,000 telephones (1982); broadcast stations - 12 AM, 5 FM, 5 TV; submarine cables extend to Indonesia and Djibouti; 2 Indian Ocean INTELSAT earth stations

SRI LANKA

Defense Forces

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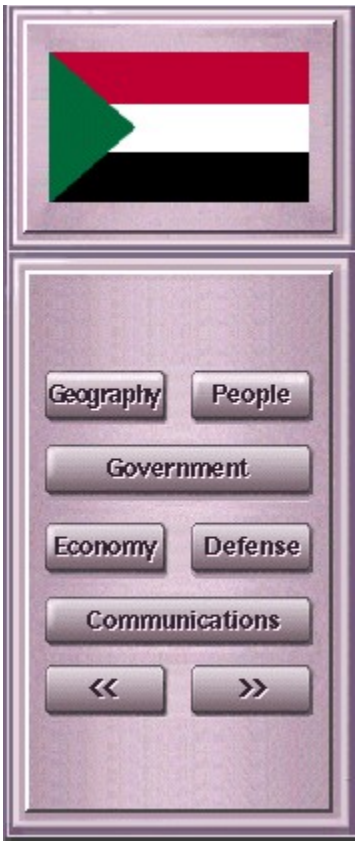
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Police Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 4,779,221; fit for military service 3,730,737; reach military age (18) annually 178,032 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $365 million, 4.7% of GDP (1992)

TUNISIA
Mediterranean Sea
Tripoli
Benghazi
Alexandria
Sinai
Cairo
LIBYA
EGYPT
Al Jawf
Aswan
Red
Sea
Port
Sudan
NIGER
Faya-Largeau
Agadez
CHAD
Khartoum
Zinder
Al Fashir
Asmera
DJIBOUTI
Djibouti
Maiduguri
N' Djamena
SUDAN
Berbera
Abuja
Addis
Ababa
ETHIOPIA
CENTRAL
AFRICAN
REPUBLIC
Wau
CAMEROON
Bangui
Juba
Yaounde
UGANDA
SOMALIA
Mogadishu
ZAIRE
Kisangani
Kampala
KENYA
Libreville
CONGO
Nairobi
GABON
Kigali
Indian
Lake
Victoria
RWANDA
BURUNDI
Brazzaville
Bujumbura
Mombasa


Geography
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Economy
Defense
Communications
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SUDAN

Geography

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Location: Northern Africa, along the Red Sea, between Egypt and Ethiopia

Area:

total area:	2,505,810 km2
land area:	2.376 million km2

comparative area: slightly more than one-quarter the size of the US

Land Boundaries:

total:	7,697 km
Central African Republic:	1,165 km
Chad:	1,360 km
Egypt:	1,273 km
Ethiopia:	2,221 km
Kenya:	232 km
Libya:	383 km
Uganda:	435 km
Zaire:	628 km

Coastline: 853 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	18 nm
continental shelf:	200 m depth or to depth of exploitation
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: administrative boundary with Kenya does not coincide with international boundary; administrative boundary with Egypt does not coincide with international boundary creating the "Hala'ib Triangle," a barren area of 20,580 km2, the dispute over this area escalated in 1993

Climate: tropical in south; arid desert in north; rainy season (April to October)

Terrain: generally flat, featureless plain; mountains in east and west

Natural Resources: small reserves of petroleum, iron ore, copper, chromium ore, zinc, tungsten, mica, silver

Land Use:

arable land:	5%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	24%
forest and woodland:	20%
other:	51%

Irrigated Land: 18,900 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: dominated by the Nile and its tributaries; dust storms; desertification

Note: largest country in Africa

SUDAN

People

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Population: 28,730,381 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.38% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 42.65 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 12.45 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -6.4 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 81.3 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	53.85 years
male:	53 years
female:	54.73 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.19 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Sudanese (singular and plural)
adjective:	Sudanese

Ethnic divisions:

black:	52%
Arab:	39%
Beja:	6%
foreigners:	2%
other:	1%

Religions:

Sunni Muslim:	70% (in north)
indigenous beliefs:	25%
Christian:	5% (mostly in south and Khartoum)

Languages:
Note: Arabic (official), Nubian, Ta Bedawie, diverse dialects of Nilotic, Nilo-Hamitic, Sudanic languages, English; program of Arabization in process

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	27%
male:	43%
female:	12%

Labor force: 6.5 million
by occupation:

agriculture:	80%
industry and commerce:	10%

government: 6%

Note: labor shortages for almost all categories of skilled employment (1983 est.); 52% of population of working age (1985)

SUDAN

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of the Sudan
conventional short form:	Sudan
local long form:	Jumhuriyat as-Sudan
local short form:	As-Sudan
former:	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan

Digraph: SU

Type: military civilian government suspended and martial law imposed after 30 June 1989 coup

Capital: Khartoum

Administrative divisions: 9 states (wilayat, singular - wilayat or wilayah*); A'ali an Nil, Al Wusta*, Al Istiwa'iyah*, Al Khartum, Ash Shamaliyah*, Ash Sharqiyah*, Bahr al Ghazal, Darfur, Kurdufan

Independence: 1 January 1956 (from Egypt and UK)

Constitution: 12 April 1973, suspended following coup of 6 April 1985; interim constitution of 10 October 1985 suspended following coup of 30 June 1989

Legal system: based on English common law and Islamic law; as of 20 January 1991, the Revolutionary Command Council imposed Islamic law in the six northern states of Al Wusta, Al Khartum, Ash Shamaliyah, Ash Sharqiyah, Darfur, and Kurdufan; the council is still studying criminal provisions under Islamic law; Islamic law will apply to all residents of the six northern states regardless of their religion; some separate religious courts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Independence Day, 1 January (1956)

Political parties and leaders: none; banned following 30 June 1989 coup

Other political or pressure groups: National Islamic Front, Hasan al-TURABI

Suffrage: none

Elections: none

Executive branch: executive and legislative authority vested in a 10-member Revolutionary Command Council (RCC); chairman of the RCC acts as prime minister; in July 1989, RCC appointed a predominately civilian 22-member cabinet to function as advisers Note: Lt. Gen. BASHIR's military government is dominated by members of Sudan's National Islamic Front, a fundamentalist political organization formed from the Muslim Brotherhood in 1986; front leader Hasan al-TURABI controls Khartoum's overall domestic and foreign policies

Legislative branch: appointed 300-member Transitional National Assembly; Note - as announced 1 January 1992 by RCC Chairman BASHIR, the Assembly assumes all legislative authority for Sudan until the eventual, unspecified resumption of national elections

Judicial branch: Supreme Court, Special Revolutionary Courts

Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: Revolutionary Command Council Chairman and Prime Minister Lt. Gen. Umar Hasan Ahmad al-BASHIR (since 30 June 1989); Deputy Chairman of the Command Council and Deputy Prime Minister Maj. Gen. al-Zubayr Muhammad SALIH Ahmed

(since 9 July 1989)
Member of: ABEDA, ACP, AfDB, AFESD, AL, AMF, CAEU, CCC, ECA, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IGADD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, OIC, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador 'Abdalla Ahmad 'ABDALLA chancery: 2210 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 338-8565 through 8570 consulate general: New York
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Donald K. PETTERSON embassy: Shar'ia Ali Abdul Latif, Khartoum mailing address: P. O. Box 699, Khartoum, or APO AE 09829 telephone: 74700 or 74611 FAX: Telex 22619
Flag: three equal horizontal bands of red (top), white, and black with a green isosceles triangle based on the hoist side

SUDAN

Economy

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Overview: Sudan is buffeted by civil war, chronic political instability, adverse weather, high inflation, a drop in remittances from abroad, and counterproductive economic policies. The economy is dominated by governmental entities that account for more than 70% of new investment. The private sector's main areas of activity are agriculture and trading, with most private industrial investment predating 1980. The economy's base is agriculture, which employs 80% of the work force. Industry mainly processes agricultural items. Sluggish economic performance over the past decade, attributable largely to declining annual rainfall, has reduced levels of per capita income and consumption. A large foreign debt and huge arrearages continue to cause difficulties. In 1990 the International Monetary Fund took the unusual step of declaring Sudan noncooperative because of its nonpayment of arrearages to the Fund. Despite subsequent government efforts to implement reforms urged by the IMF and the World Bank, the economy remained stagnant in FY91 as entrepreneurs lack the incentive to take economic risks. Growth in 1992 was featured by the recovery of agricultural production in northern Sudan after two years of drought.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $5.2 billion (FY92 est.)

National product real growth rate: 9% (FY92 est.)

National product per capita: $184 (FY92 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 150% (FY92 est.)

Unemployment rate: 30% (FY92 est.)

Budget: revenues $1.3 billion; expenditures $2.1 billion, including capital expenditures of $505 million (FY91 est.)

Exports: $315 million (f.o.b., FY92 est.)

commodities:

cotton	52%
sesame:	NA%
gum arabic:	NA%
peanuts:	NA%

partners:

Western Europe:	46%
Saudi Arabia:	14%
Eastern Europe:	9%
Japan:	9%
US:	3% (FY88)

Imports: $1.3 billion (c.i.f., FY92 est.)

commodities:

foodstuffs:	NA%
petroleum products:	NA%
manufactured goods:	NA%
machinery and equipment:	NA%

medicines and chemicals:	NA%
textiles:	NA%
partners:	
Western Europe:	32%
Africa and Asia:	15%
US:	13%
Eastern Europe:	3% (FY88)

External debt: $15 billion (June 1992 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate 4.8%; accounts for 11% of GDP (FY92)
Electricity: 610,000 kW capacity; 905 million kWh produced, 40 kWh per capita (1991)
Industries: cotton ginning, textiles, cement, edible oils, sugar, soap distilling, shoes, petroleum refining
Agriculture: accounts for 35% of GDP and 80% of labor force; water shortages; two-thirds of land area suitable for raising crops and livestock; major products - cotton, oilseeds, sorghum, millet, wheat, gum arabic, sheep; marginally self-sufficient in most foods
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $1.5 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $5.1 billion; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $3.1 billion; Communist countries (1970-89), $588 million
Currency: 1 Sudanese pound (#Sd) = 100 piasters
Exchange rates: official rate - Sudanese pounds (#Sd) per US$1 - 124 (January 1993), 90.1 (March 1992), 5.4288 (1991), 4.5004 (fixed rate since 1987), 2.8121 (1987); Note - free market rate 155 (January 1993)
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

SUDAN

Communications

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Railroads: 5,516 km total; 4,800 km 1.067-meter gauge, 716 km 1.6096-meter-gauge plantation line

Highways: 20,703 km total; 2,000 km bituminous treated, 4,000 km gravel, 2,304 km improved earth, 12,399 km unimproved earth and track

Inland waterways: 5,310 km navigable

Pipelines: refined products 815 km

Ports: Port Sudan, Sawakin

Merchant marine: 5 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 42,277 GRT/59,588 DWT; includes 3 cargo, 2 roll-on/roll-off

Airports:

total:	68
usable:	56
with permanent-surface runways:	10
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	6
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	30

Telecommunications: large, well-equipped system by African standards, but barely adequate and poorly maintained by modern standards; consists of microwave radio relay, cable, radio communications, troposcatter, and a domestic satellite system with 14 stations; broadcast stations - 11 AM, 3 TV; satellite earth stations for international traffic - 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT and 1 ARABSAT

SUDAN

Defense Forces

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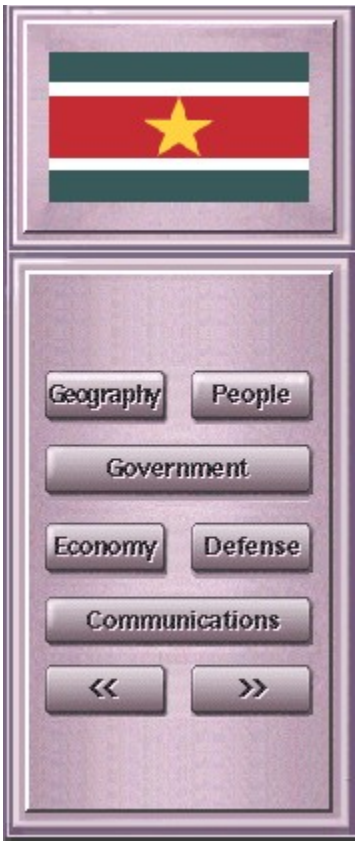
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Air Defense Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 6,488,864; fit for military service 3,986,084; reach military age (18) annually 301,573 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $339 million, 2.2% of GDP (1989 est.)

0
1000 Miles
Atlantic
Ocean
Caracas
VENEZUELA
GUYANA
Georgetown
Paramaribo
FRENCH GUIANA
Cayenne
COLOMBIA
SURINAME
Belem
Manaus
Fortaleza
BRAZIL
PERU
Salvador
La Paz


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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SURINAME

Geography

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Location: Northern South America, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean between French Guiana and Guyana

Area:

total area:	163,270 km2
land area:	161,470 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than Georgia

Land Boundaries:

total:	1,707 km
Brazil:	597 km
French Guiana:	510 km
Guyana:	600 km

Coastline: 386 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: claims area in French Guiana between Litani Rivier and Riviere Marouini (both headwaters of the Lawa); claims area in Guyana between New (Upper Courantyne) and Courantyne/Koetari Rivers (all headwaters of the Courantyne)

Climate: tropical; moderated by trade winds

Terrain: mostly rolling hills; narrow coastal plain with swamps

Natural Resources: timber, hydropower potential, fish, shrimp, bauxite, iron ore, and small amounts of nickel, copper, platinum, gold

Land Use:

arable land:	0%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	97%
other:	3%

Irrigated Land: 590 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: mostly tropical rain forest

SURINAME

People

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Population: 416,321 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 1.54% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 25.85 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 6.1 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -4.33 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 32.4 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	69.14 years
male:	66.65 years
female:	71.76 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.85 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Surinamer(s)
adjective:	Surinamese

Ethnic divisions:

Hindustani (East Indian):	37%
Creole (black and mixed):	31%
Javanese:	15.3%
Bush black:	10.3%
Amerindian:	2.6%
Chinese:	1.7%
Europeans:	1%
other:	1.1%

Religions:

Hindu:	27.4%
Muslim:	19.6%
Roman Catholic:	22.8%
Protestant:	25.2% (predominantly Moravian)
indigenous beliefs:	5%

Languages:

Dutch (official):	NA%
English widely spoken:	NA%

Note: Sranan Tongo (Surinamese, sometimes called Taki-Taki) is native language of Creoles and much of the younger, population and is lingua franca among others; Hindi Suriname Hindustani (a variant of Bhoqpuri), Javanese

Literacy:

Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	95%
male:	95%
female:	95%

Labor force: 104,000 (1984)

by occupation:	NA

SURINAME
Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Suriname
conventional short form:	Suriname
local long form:	Republiek Suriname
local short form:	Suriname
former:	Netherlands Guiana, Dutch Guiana

Digraph: NS
Type: republic
Capital: Paramaribo
Administrative divisions: 10 districts (distrikten, singular - distrikt); Brokopondo, Commewijne, Coronie, Marowijne, Nickerie, Para, Paramaribo, Saramacca, Sipaliwini, Wanica
Independence: 25 November 1975 (from Netherlands)
Constitution: ratified 30 September 1987
Legal system: NA
National holiday: Independence Day, 25 November (1975)
Political parties and leaders: The New Front (NF), leader NA, a coalition of four parties (NPS, VHP, KTPI, SPA); Progressive Reform Party (VHP), Jaggernath LACHMON; National Party of Suriname (NPS), Ronald VENETIAAN; Party of National Unity and Solidarity (KTPI), Willy SOEMITA; Suriname Labor Party (SPA) Fred DARBY; Democratic Alternative '91 (DA '91), Winston JESSURUN, a coalition of four parties (AF, HPP, Pendawa Lima, BEP) formed in January 1991; Alternative Forum (AF), Gerard BRUNINGS, Winston JESSURUN; Reformed Progressive Party (HPP), Panalal PARMESSAR; Party for Brotherhood and Unity in Politics (BEP), Cipriano ALLENDY; Pendawa Lima, Marsha JAMIN; National Democratic Party (NDP), Desire BOUTERSE; Progressive Workers' and Farm Laborers' Union (PALU), Ir Iwan KROLIS, chairman; National Republic Party (PNR), Robin RAVALES
Other political or pressure groups: Surinamese Liberation Army (SLA), Ronnie BRUNSWIJK, Johan "Castro" WALLY; Union for Liberation and Democracy, Kofi AFONGPONG; Saramaccaner Bosneger Angula Movement, Carlos MAASSI; Mandela Bushnegro Liberation Movement, Leendert ADAMS; Tucayana Amazonica, Alex JUBITANA, Thomas SABAJO
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: President: last held 6 September 1991 (next to be held NA May 1996); results - elected by the National Assembly - Ronald VENETIAAN (NF) 80% (645 votes), Jules WIJDENBOSCH (NDP) 14% (115 votes), Hans PRADE (DA '91) 6% (49 votes) National Assembly: last held 25 May 1991 (next to be held NA May 1996); results - percent of vote NA; seats - (51 total) NF 30, NDP 10, DA '91 9, Independent 2
Executive branch: president, vice president and prime minister, Cabinet of Ministers, Council of State; Note - Commander in Chief of the National Army maintains significant power
Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly (Assemblee Nationale)

Judicial branch: Supreme Court
Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: President Ronald R. VENETIAAN (since 16 September 1991); Vice President and Prime Minister Jules R. AJODHIA (since 16 September 1991)
Member of: ACP, CARICOM (observer), ECLAC, FAO, GATT, G-77, IADB, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LAES, LORCS, NAM, OAS, OPANAL, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Willem A. UDENHOUT chancery: Suite 108, 4301 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 244-7488 or 7490 through 7492 consulate general: Miami
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador John (Jack) P. LEONARD embassy: Dr. Sophie Redmonstraat 129, Paramaribo mailing address: P. O. Box 1821, Paramaribo telephone: [597] 472900, 477881, or 476459 FAX: [597] 410025
Flag: five horizontal bands of green (top, double width), white, red (quadruple width), white, and green (double width); there is a large yellow five-pointed star centered in the red band

SURINAME

Economy

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Overview: The economy is dominated by the bauxite industry, which accounts for 15% of GDP and about 70% of export earnings. The economy has been in trouble since the Dutch ended development aid in 1982. A drop in world bauxite prices which started in the late 1970s and continued until late 1986 was followed by the outbreak of a guerrilla insurgency in the interior that crippled the important bauxite sector. Although the insurgency has since ebbed and the bauxite sector recovered, a military coup in December 1990 reflected continued political instability and deterred investment and economic reform. High inflation, high unemployment, widespread black market activity, and hard currency shortfalls continue to mark the economy.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $1.35 billion (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate: -2.5% (1991 est.)

National product per capita: $3,300 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 26% (1991)

Unemployment rate: 16.5% (1990)

Budget: revenues $466 million; expenditures $716 million, including capital expenditures of $123 million (1989 est.)

Exports: $417 million (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities:

alumina:	NA%
aluminum:	NA%
shrimp and fish:	NA%
rice:	NA%
bananas:	NA%

partners:

Norway:	36%
Netherlands:	28%
US:	11%
Japan:	7%
Brazil:	5%
UK:	5% (1989)

Imports: $514 million (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities:

capital equipment:	NA%
petroleum:	NA%
foodstuffs:	NA%
cotton:	NA%
consumer goods:	NA%

partners:

US:	41%

Netherlands:	24%
Trinidad and Tobago:	9%
Brazil:	4% (1989)

External debt: $138 million (1990 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate -5.0% (1991 est.); accounts for 27% of GDP
Electricity: 458,000 kW capacity; 2,018 million kWh produced, 4,920 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: bauxite mining, alumina and aluminum production, lumbering, food processing, fishing
Agriculture: accounts for 10.4% of GDP and 25% of export earnings; paddy rice planted on 85% of arable land and represents 60% of total farm output; other products - bananas, palm kernels, coconuts, plantains, peanuts, beef, chicken; shrimp and forestry products of increasing importance; self-sufficient in most foods
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-83), $2.5 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $1.5 billion
Currency: 1 Surinamese guilder, gulden, or florin (Sf.) = 100 cents
Exchange rates: Surinamese guilders, gulden, or florins (Sf.) per US$1 - 1.7850 (fixed rate until October 1992), 25.04 (January 1992)
Fiscal year: calendar year

SURINAME

Communications

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Railroads: 166 km total; 86 km 1.000-meter gauge, government owned, and 80 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; all single track

Highways: 8,300 km total; 500 km paved; 5,400 km bauxite gravel, crushed stone, or improved earth; 2,400 km sand or clay

Inland waterways: 1,200 km; most important means of transport; oceangoing vessels with drafts ranging up to 7 m can navigate many of the principal waterways

Ports: Paramaribo, Moengo, Nicuw Nickerie

Merchant marine: 3 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 6,472 GRT/8,914 DWT; includes 2 cargo, 1 container

Airports:

total:	46
usable:	39
with permanent-surface runways:	6
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	1
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	3

Telecommunications: international facilities good; domestic microwave system; 27,500 telephones; broadcast stations - 5 AM, 14 FM, 6 TV, 1 shortwave; 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth stations

SURINAME

Defense Forces

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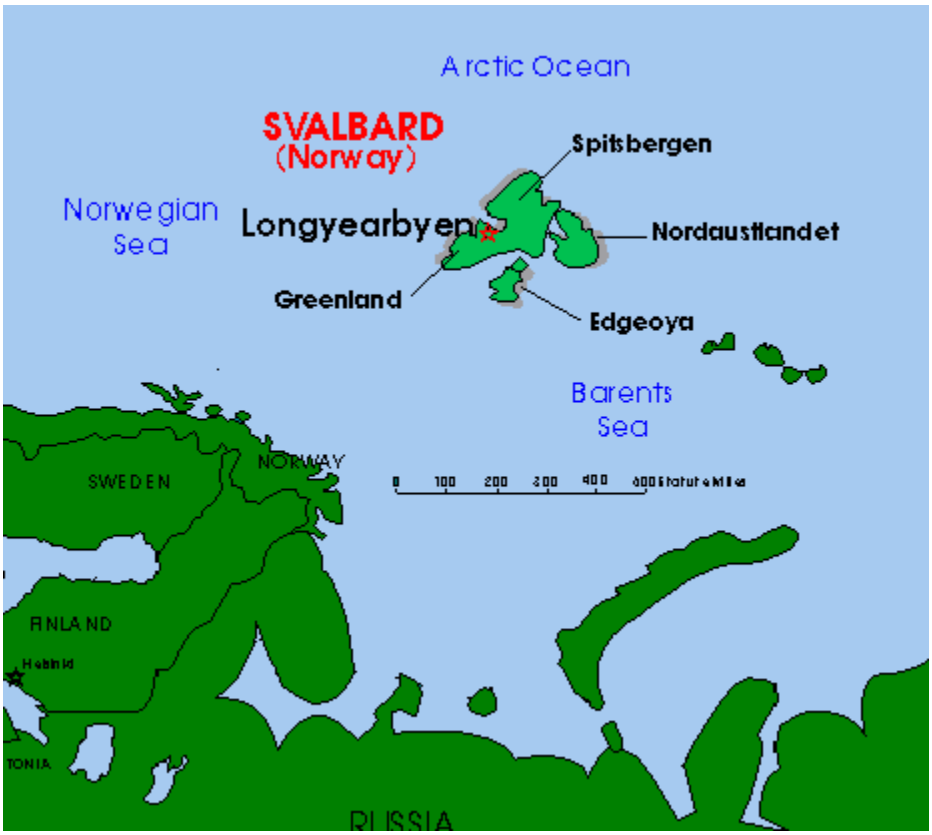
Branches: National Army (including Navy which is company-size, small Air Force element), Civil Police

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 111,716; fit for military service 66,429 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $NA, NA% of GDP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(Norway)
Spitsbergen
Norwegian
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Longyearbyen
Nordaustlandet
Greenland
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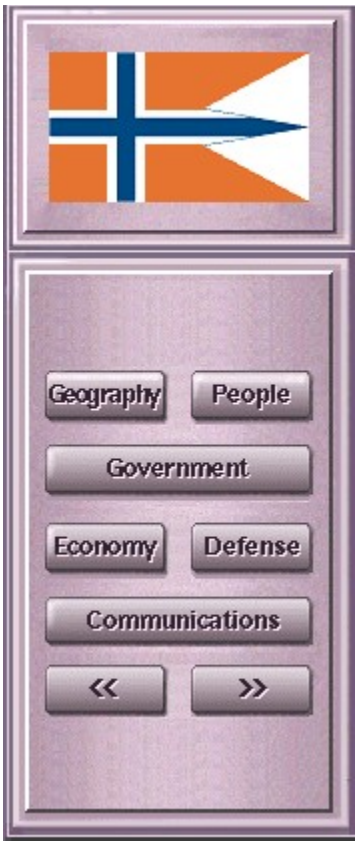
Geography
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SVALBARD

Geography

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Affiliation: territory of Norway

Location: in the Arctic Ocean where the Arctic Ocean, Barents Sea, Greenland Sea, and Norwegian Sea meet, 445 km north of Norway

Area:

total area:	62,049 km2
land area:	62,049 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than West Virginia

Note: includes Spitsbergen and Bjornoya (Bear Island)

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 3,587 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive fishing zone:	200 nm unilaterally claimed by Norway but not recognized by Russia
territorial sea:	4 nm

International Disputes: focus of maritime boundary dispute in the Barents Sea between Norway and Russia

Climate: arctic, tempered by warm North Atlantic Current; cool summers, cold winters; North Atlantic Current flows along west and north coasts of Spitsbergen, keeping water open and navigable most of the year

Terrain: wild, rugged mountains; much of high land ice covered; west coast clear of ice about half the year; fjords along west and north coasts

Natural Resources: coal, copper, iron ore, phosphate, zinc, wildlife, fish

Land Use:

arable land:	0%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	100% (no trees and the only bushes are crowberry and cloudberry)

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: great calving glaciers descend to the sea

Note: northernmost part of the Kingdom of Norway; consists of nine main islands; glaciers and snowfields cover 60% of the total area

SVALBARD

Government

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Note: There is no information available for this topic.

SVALBARD

People

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Population: 3,209 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: -2.84% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: NA births/1,000 population
Death rate: NA deaths/1,000 population
Net migration rate: NA migrant(s)/1,000 population
Infant mortality rate: NA deaths/1,000 live births
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	NA years
male:	NA years
female:	NA years

Total fertility rate: NA children born/woman
Ethnic divisions:

Russian:	64%
Norwegian:	35%
other:	1% (1981)

Languages:

Russian:	NA%
Norwegian:	NA%

Literacy:

total population:	NA%
male:	NA%
female:	NA%

Labor force: NA
Names:

conventional long form:	none
conventional short form:	Svalbard

Digraph: SV
Type: territory of Norway administered by the Ministry of Industry, Oslo, through a governor (sysselmann) residing in Longyearbyen, Spitsbergen; by treaty (9 February 1920) sovereignty was given to Norway
Capital: Longyearbyen
Independence: none (territory of Norway)
Legal system: NA
National holiday: NA
Leaders: Chief of State: King HARALD V (since 17 January 1991) Head of Government: Governor (vacant)
Member of: none

Flag: the flag of Norway is used

SVALBARD

Economy

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Overview: Coal mining is the major economic activity on Svalbard. By treaty (9 February 1920), the nationals of the treaty powers have equal rights to exploit mineral deposits, subject to Norwegian regulation. Although US, UK, Dutch, and Swedish coal companies have mined in the past, the only companies still mining are Norwegian and Russian. The settlements on Svalbard are essentially company towns. The Norwegian state-owned coal company employs nearly 60% of the Norwegian population on the island, runs many of the local services, and provides most of the local infrastructure. There is also some trapping of seal, polar bear, fox, and walrus.

Budget: revenues $13.3 million; expenditures $13.3 million, including capital expenditures of $NA (1990)

Electricity: 21,000 kW capacity; 45 million kWh produced, 13,860 kWh per capita (1992)

Currency: 1 Norwegian krone (NKr) = 100 ore

Exchange rates: Norwegian kroner (NKr) per US$1 - 6.8774 (January 1993), 6.2145 (1992), 6.4829 (1991), 6.2597 (1990), 6.9045 (1989), 6.5170 (1988)

SVALBARD

Communications

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Ports: limited facilities - Ny-Alesund, Advent Bay

Airports:

total:	4
usable:	4
with permanent-surface runways:	1
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	0
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	1

Telecommunications: 5 meteorological/radio stations; local telephone service; broadcast stations - 1 AM, 1 (2 repeaters) FM, 1 TV; satellite communication with Norwegian mainland

SVALBARD

Defense Forces

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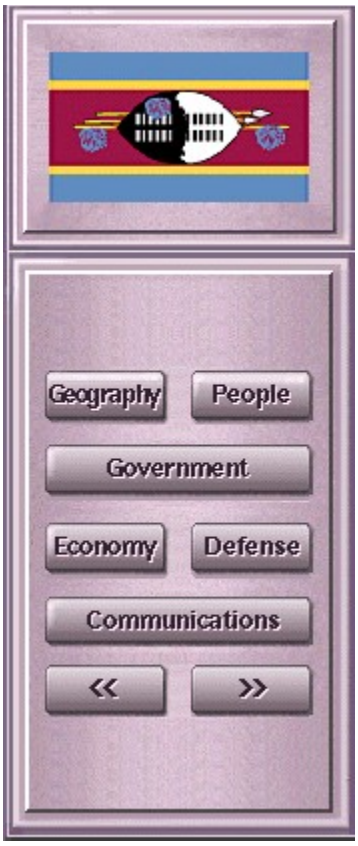
Note: demilitarized by treaty (9 February 1920)

Ndola
Lilongwe
ZAMBIA
Nacala
Lusaka
Harare
MOZAMBIQUE
ZIMBABWE
NAMIBIA
Beira
Bulawayo
Mozambique Channel
BOTSWANA
Gaborone
Pretoria
MADAGASCAR
Johannesburg
Maputo
Mbabane
SWAZILAND
Maseru
Indian
LESOTHO
Durban
SOUTH
AFRICA
Ocean
Port Elizabeth


Geography
People
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SWAZILAND

Geography

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Location: Southern Africa, between Mozambique and South Africa

Area:

total area:	17,360 km2
land area:	17,200 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than New Jersey

Land Boundaries:

total:	535 km
Mozambique:	105 km
South Africa:	430 km

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

Maritime Claims: none; landlocked

International Disputes: none

Climate: varies from tropical to near temperate

Terrain: mostly mountains and hills; some moderately sloping plains

Natural Resources: asbestos, coal, clay, cassiterite, hydropower, forests, small gold and diamond deposits, quarry stone, and talc

Land Use:

arable land:	8%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	67%
forest and woodland:	6%
other:	19%

Irrigated Land: 620 km2 (1989 est.) Environment: overgrazing; soil degradation; soil erosion

Note: landlocked; almost completely surrounded by South Africa

SWAZILAND

People

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Population: 906,932 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 3.18% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 43.22 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 11.41 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 95.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	55.94 years
male:	51.97 years
female:	60.03 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.16 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Swazi(s)
adjective:	Swazi

Ethnic divisions:

African:	97%
European:	3%

Religions:

Christian:	60%
indigenous beliefs:	40%

Languages:

English (official; government business conducted in English):	NA%
siSwati (official):	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1976)

total population:	55%
male:	57%
female:	54%

Labor force: 195,000 (over 60,000 engaged in subsistence agriculture; about 92,000 wage earners - many only intermittently)
by occupation:

agriculture and forestry:	36%

community and social service 20%,

manufacturing:	14%
construction:	9%
other:	21%

Note: 15,980 employed in South African gold and coal mines (1991)

SWAZILAND

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: Kingdom of Swaziland
conventional short form: Swaziland

Digraph: WZ

Type: monarchy independent member of Commonwealth

Capital: Mbabane (administrative); Lobamba (legislative)

Administrative divisions: 4 districts; Hhohho, Lubombo, Manzini, Shiselweni

Independence: 6 September 1968 (from UK)

Constitution: none; constitution of 6 September 1968 was suspended on 12 April 1973; a new constitution was promulgated 13 October 1978, but has not been formally presented to the people

Legal system: based on South African Roman-Dutch law in statutory courts, Swazi traditional law and custom in traditional courts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Somhlolo (Independence) Day, 6 September (1968)

Political parties and leaders: none; banned by the Constitution promulgated on 13 October 1978

Suffrage: none

Elections: direct legislative elections rescheduled for June 1993

Executive branch: monarch, prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament is advisory and consists of an upper house or Senate and a lower house or House of Assembly

Judicial branch: High Court, Court of Appeal

Leaders: Chief of State: King MSWATI III (since 25 April 1986) Head of Government: Prime Minister Obed Mfanyana DLAMINI (since 12 July 1989)

Member of: ACP, AfDB, C, CCC, ECA, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, PCA, SACU, SADC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Absalom Vusani MAMBA chancery: 3400 International Drive NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 362-6683

US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Stephen H. ROGERS embassy: Central Bank Building, Warner Street, Mbabane mailing address: P. O. Box 199, Mbabane telephone: [268] 46441 through 46445 FAX: [268] 45959

Flag: three horizontal bands of blue (top), red (triple width), and blue; the red band is edged in yellow; centered in the red band is a large black and white shield covering two spears and a staff decorated with feather tassels, all placed horizontally

SWAZILAND

Economy

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Overview: The economy is based on subsistence agriculture, which occupies most of the labor force and contributes nearly 25% to GDP. Manufacturing, which includes a number of agroprocessing factories, accounts for another quarter of GDP. Mining has declined in importance in recent years; high-grade iron ore deposits were depleted in 1978, and health concerns cut world demand for asbestos. Exports of sugar and forestry products are the main earners of hard currency. Surrounded by South Africa, except for a short border with Mozambique, Swaziland is heavily dependent on South Africa, from which it receives 75% of its imports and to which it sends about half of its exports.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $700 million (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate: 2.5% (1991 est.)

National product per capita: $800 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 13% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $342 million; expenditures $410 million, including capital expenditures of $130 million (FY94 est.)

Exports: $575 million (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

soft drink concentrates:	NA%
sugar:	NA%
wood pulp:	NA%
citrus:	NA%
canned fruit:	NA%

partners:

South Africa:	50% (est.)
EC countries:	NA%
Canada:	NA%

Imports: $730 million (c.i.f., 1991)

commodities:

motor vehicles:	NA%
machinery:	NA%
transport equipment:	NA%
petroleum products:	NA%
foodstuffs:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%

partners:

South Africa:	75% (est.)
Japan:	NA%
Belgium:	NA%
UK:	NA%

External debt: $290 million (1990)
Industrial production: growth rate NA%; accounts for 26% of GDP (1989)
Electricity: 60,000 kW capacity; 155 million kWh produced, 180 kWh per capita (1991)
Industries: mining (coal and asbestos), wood pulp, sugar
Agriculture: accounts for 23% of GDP and over 60% of labor force; mostly subsistence agriculture; cash crops - sugarcane, cotton, maize, tobacco, rice, citrus fruit, pineapples; other crops and livestock - corn, sorghum, peanuts, cattle, goats, sheep; not self-sufficient in grain
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $142 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $518 million
Currency: 1 lilangeni (E) = 100 cents
Exchange rates: emalangeni (E) per US$1 -3.1576 (May 1993), 2.8497 (1992), 2.7563 (1991), 2.5863 (1990), 2.6166 (1989), 2.2611 (1988); Note - the Swazi emalangeni is at par with the South African rand
Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

SWAZILAND

Communications

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Railroads: 297 km (plus 71 km disused), 1.067-meter gauge, single track

Highways: 2,853 km total; 510 km paved, 1,230 km crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil, and 1,113 km improved earth

Airports:

total:	23
usable:	21
with permanent-surfaced runways:	1
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	1
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	1

Telecommunications: system consists of carrier-equipped open-wire lines and low-capacity microwave links; 17,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 7 AM, 6 FM, 10 TV; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

SWAZILAND

Defense Forces

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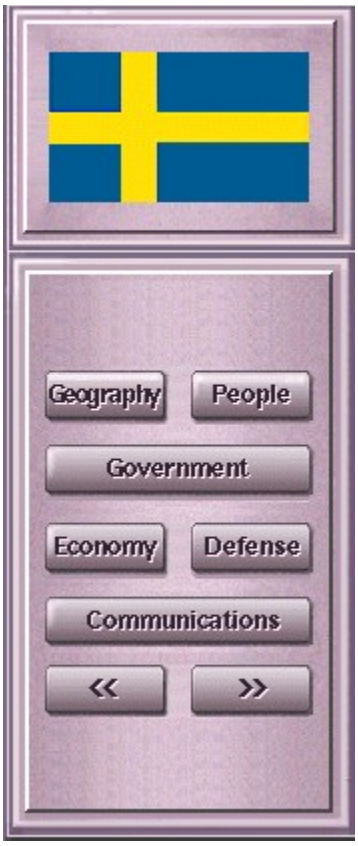
Branches: Umbutfo Swaziland Defense Force, Royal Swaziland Police Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 197,214; fit for military service 114,097 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $22 million, NA% of GDP (FY93/94)

Vardo
Sea
Norwegian
Sea
Mo
Lulea
Oulu
Tarnaby
Umea
Faroe Islands
FINLAND
Gulf of
Bothnia
NORWAY
Helsinki
Shetland
Islands
Bergen
Oslo
SWEDEN
COMMONWEALTH OF
INDEPENDENT STATES
Tallinn
ESTONIA
Stockholm
Gotland
Riga
LATVIA
Skagen
North
Sea
Baltic
Sea
Edinburgh
Arhus
Copenhagen
LITHUANIA
Malmo
Newcastle
DENMARK
Vilnius
Gdansk
Liverpool
POLAND
UNITED
KINGDOM
Assen
GERMANY
Warsaw
Amsterdam
Hannover
Berlin
Poznan
London
The Hague
NETHERLANDS


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
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SWEDEN

Geography

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Location: Northern Europe, bordering the Baltic Sea, between Norway and Finland

Area:

total area:	449,964 km2
land area:	410,928 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than California

Land Boundaries:

total:	2,205 km
Finland:	586 km
Norway:	1,619 km

Coastline: 3,218 km

Maritime Claims:

continental shelf:	200 m depth or to depth of exploitation
exclusive fishing zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: temperate in south with cold, cloudy winters and cool, partly cloudy summers; subarctic in north

Terrain: mostly flat or gently rolling lowlands; mountains in west

Natural Resources: zinc, iron ore, lead, copper, silver, timber, uranium, hydropower potential

Land Use:

arable land:	7%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	2%
forest and woodland:	64%
other:	27%

Irrigated Land: 1,120 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: water pollution; acid rain

Note: strategic location along Danish Straits linking Baltic and North Seas

SWEDEN

People

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Population: 8,730,286 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.58% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 13.78 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 10.96 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 2.97 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 5.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	78.08 years
male:	75.3 years
female:	81.02 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.04 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Swede(s)
adjective:	Swedish

Ethnic divisions:
white, Lapp, foreign born or first-generation immigrants 12%

Finns:	NA%
Yugoslavs:	NA%
Danes:	NA%
Norwegians:	NA%
Greeks:	NA%
Turks:	NA%

Religions:

Evangelical Lutheran:	94%
Roman Catholic:	1.5%
Pentecostal:	1%
other:	3.5% (1987)

Languages:

Swedish:	NA%

Note: small Lapp- and Finnish-speaking minorities; immigrants speak native languages

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1979)

total population:	99%
male:	NA%
female:	NA%

Labor force: 4.552 million

by occupation:

community, social and personal services:	38.3%
mining and manufacturing:	21.2%
commerce, hotels, and restaurants:	14.1%
banking, insurance:	9.0%,
communications:	7.2%
construction:	7.0%
agriculture, fishing, and forestry:	3.2% (1991)

SWEDEN

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Kingdom of Sweden
conventional short form:	Sweden
local long form:	Konungariket Sverige
local short form:	Sverige

Digraph: SW

Type: constitutional monarchy Capital: Stockholm

Administrative divisions: 24 provinces (lan, singular and plural); Alvsborgs Lan, Blekinge Lan, Gavleborgs Lan, Goteborgs och Bohus Lan, Gotlands Lan, Hallands Lan, Jamtlands Lan, Jonkopings Lan, Kalmar Lan, Kopparbergs Lan, Kristianstads Lan, Kronobergs Lan, Malmohus Lan, Norrbottens Lan, Orebro Lan, Ostergotlands Lan, Skaraborgs Lan, Sodermanlands Lan, Stockholms Lan, Uppsala Lan, Varmlands Lan, Vasterbottens Lan, Vasternorrlands Lan, Vastmanlands Lan

Independence: 6 June 1809 (constitutional monarchy established)

Constitution: 1 January 1975

Legal system: civil law system influenced by customary law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Day of the Swedish Flag, 6 June

Political parties and leaders: ruling four-party coalition consists of Moderate Party (conservative), Carl BILDT; Liberal People's Party, Bengt WESTERBERG; Center Party, Olof JOHANSSON; and the Christian Democratic Party, Alf SVENSSON; Social Democratic Party, Ingvar CARLSSON; New Democracy Party, Count Ian WACHTMEISTER; Left Party (VP; Communist), Gudrun SCHYMAN; Communist Workers' Party, Rolf HAGEL; Green Party, no formal leader

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: Riksdag: last held 15 September 1991 (next to be held NA September 1994); results - Social Democratic Party 37.6%, Moderate Party (conservative) 21.9%, Liberal People's Party 9.1%, Center Party 8.5%, Christian Democrats 7.1%, New Democracy 6.7%, Left Party (Communist) 4.5%, Green Party 3.4%, other 1.2%; seats - (349 total) Social Democratic 138, Moderate Party (conservative) 80, Liberal People's Party 33, Center Party 31, Christian Democrats 26, New Democracy 25, Left Party (Communist) 16; Note - the Green Party has no seats in the Riksdag because it received less than the required 4% of the vote

Executive branch: monarch, prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch: unicameral parliament (Riksdag)

Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Hogsta Domstolen)

Leaders: Chief of State: King CARL XVI GUSTAF (since 19 September 1973); Heir Apparent Princess VICTORIA Ingrid Alice Desiree, daughter of the King (born 14 July 1977) Head of Government: Prime Minister Carl BILDT (since 3 October 1991); Deputy Prime Minister Bengt WESTERBERG (since NA)

Member of: AfDB, AG (observer), AsDB, Australian Group, BIS, CBSS, CCC, CE, CERN, COCOM

(cooperating country), CSCE, EBRD, ECE, EFTA, ESA, FAO, G-6, G-8, G-9, G-10, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTERPOL, INTELSAT, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LORCS, MTRC, NAM (guest), NC, NEA, NIB, NSG, OECD, ONUSAL, PCA, UN, UNAVEM II, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNFICYP, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNIKOM, UNMOGIP, UNOMOZ, UNPROFOR, UNTSO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, ZC

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Carl Henrik LILJEGREN chancery: Suite 1200 and 715, 600 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20037 telephone: (202) 944-5600 FAX: (202) 342-1319 consulates general: Chicago, Los Angeles, and New York

US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: (vacant) embassy: Strandvagen 101, S-115 89 Stockholm mailing address: use embassy street address telephone: [46] (8) 783-5300 FAX: [46] (8) 661-1964

Flag: blue with a yellow cross that extends to the edges of the flag; the vertical part of the cross is shifted to the hoist side in the style of the Dannebrog (Danish flag)

SWEDEN

Economy

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Overview: Aided by a long period of peace and neutrality during World War I through World War II, Sweden has achieved an enviable standard of living under a mixed system of high-tech capitalism and extensive welfare benefits. It has a modern distribution system, excellent internal and external communications, and a skilled labor force. Timber, hydropower, and iron ore constitute the resource base of an economy that is heavily oriented toward foreign trade. Privately owned firms account for about 90% of industrial output, of which the engineering sector accounts for 50% of output and exports. In the last few years, however, this extraordinarily favorable picture has been clouded by inflation, growing unemployment, and a gradual loss of competitiveness in international markets. Although Prime Minister BILDT'S center-right minority coalition had hoped to charge ahead with free-market-oriented reforms, a skyrocketing budget deficit - almost 13% of GDP in FY94 projections - and record unemployment have forestalled many of the plans. Unemployment in 1993 is forecast at around 7% with another 5% in job training. Continued heavy foreign exchange speculation forced the government to cooperate in late 1992 with the opposition Social Democrats on two crisis packages - one a severe austerity pact and the other a program to spur industrial competitiveness - which basically set economic policy through 1997. In November 1992, Sweden broke its tie to the EC's ECU, and the krona has since depreciated around 2.5% against the dollar. The government hopes the boost in export competitiveness from the depreciation will help lift Sweden out of its 3-year recession. To curb the budget deficit and bolster confidence in the economy, BILDT continues to propose cuts in welfare benefits, subsidies, defense, and foreign aid. Sweden continues to harmonize its economic policies with those of the EC in preparation for concluding its EC membership bid by 1995.

National product: GDP - purchasing power equivalent - $145.6 billion (1992)

National product real growth rate: -1.7% (1992)

National product per capita: $16,900 (1992)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 2.3% (1992)

Unemployment rate: 5.3% (1992)

Budget: revenues $70.4 billion; expenditures $82.5 billion, including capital expenditures of $NA (FY92)

Exports: $56 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities:

machinery:	NA%
motor vehicles:	NA%
paper products:	NA%
pulp and wood:	NA%
iron and steel:	NA%
products:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%
petroleum and petroleum products:	NA%

partners:

EC:	55.8%
(Germany:	15%
UK:	9.7%
Denmark:	7.2%
France:	5.8%)
EFTA:	17.4%
(Norway:	8.4%
Finland:	5.1%)
US:	8.2%
Central and Eastern Europe:	2.5% (1992)

Imports: $51.7 billion (c.i.f., 1992)

commodities:	
machinery:	NA%
petroleum and petroleum products:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%
motor vehicles:	NA%
foodstuffs:	NA%
iron and steel:	NA%
clothing:	NA%
partners:	
EC:	53.6%
(Germany:	17.9%
UK:	6.3%
Denmark:	7.5%
France:	4.9%)
EFTA (Norway:	6.6%
Finland:	6%)
US:	8.4%
Central and Eastern Europe:	3% (1992)

External debt: $19.5 billion (1992 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate -3.0% (1992)
Electricity: 39,716,000 kW capacity; 142,500 million kWh produced, 16,560 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: iron and steel, precision equipment (bearings, radio and telephone parts, armaments), wood pulp and paper products, processed foods, motor vehicles
Agriculture: animal husbandry predominates, with milk and dairy products accounting for 37% of farm income; main crops - grains, sugar beets, potatoes; 100% self-sufficient in grains and potatoes; Sweden is about 50% self-sufficient in most products; farming accounted for 1.2% of GDP and 1.9% of jobs in 1990
Illicit drugs: increasingly used as transshipment point for Latin American cocaine to Europe and gateway for Asian heroin shipped via the CIS and Baltic states for the European market
Economic aid: donor - ODA and OOF commitments (1970-89), $10.3 billion
Currency: 1 Swedish krona (SKr) = 100 ore
Exchange rates: Swedish kronor (SKr) per US$1 - 6.8812 (December 1992), 5.8238 (1992), 6.0475 (1991) 5.9188 (1990), 6.4469 (1989), 6.1272 (1988)
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

SWEDEN

Communications

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Railroads: 12,000 km total; Swedish State Railways (SJ) - 10,819 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 6,955 km electrified and 1,152 km double track; 182 km 0.891-meter gauge; 117 km rail ferry service; privately-owned railways - 511 km 1.435-meter standard gauge (332 km electrified) and 371 km 0.891-meter gauge (all electrified)

Highways: 97,400 km total; 51,899 km paved, 20,659 km gravel, 24,842 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 2,052 km navigable for small steamers and barges

Pipelines: natural gas 84 km

Ports: Gavle, Goteborg, Halmstad, Helsingborg, Kalmar, Malmo, Stockholm; numerous secondary and minor ports

Merchant marine: 179 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 2,473,769 GRT/3,227,366 DWT; includes 10 short-sea passenger, 29 cargo, 3 container, 43 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 13 vehicle carrier, 2 railcar carrier, 32 oil tanker, 27 chemical tanker, 4 specialized tanker, 2 liquefied gas, 2 combination ore/oil, 10 bulk, 1 combination bulk, 1 refrigerated cargo

Airports:

total:	253
usable:	250
with permanent-surface runways:	139
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	12
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	94

Telecommunications: excellent domestic and international facilities; 8,200,000 telephones; mainly coaxial and multiconductor cables carry long-distance network; parallel microwave network carries primarily radio, TV and some telephone channels; automatic system; broadcast stations - 5 AM, 360 (mostly repeaters) FM, 880 (mostly repeaters) TV; 5 submarine coaxial cables; satellite earth stations - 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT and 1 EUTELSAT

SWEDEN

Defense Forces

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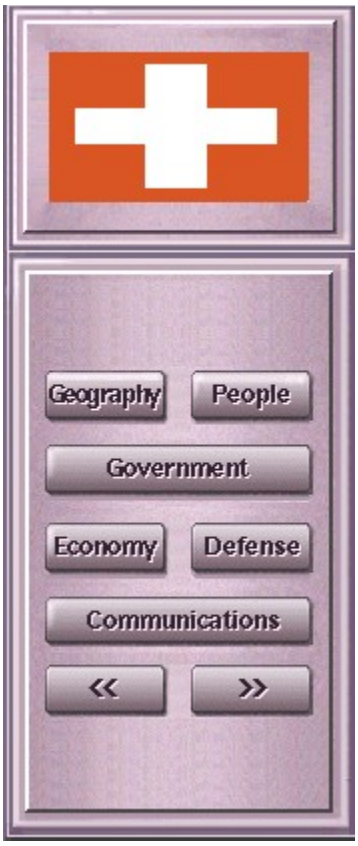
Branches: Swedish Army, Swedish Navy, Swedish Air Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 2,156,720; fit for military service 1,884,121; reach military age (19) annually 57,383 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $6.7 billion, 3.8% of GDP (FY92/93)

Hamburg
Assen
Amsterdam
Hannover
Berlin
Poznan
The Hague
NETHERLANDS
POLAND
Brussels
Liberec
BELGIUM
Plzen
Bastogne
LUX.
Frankfurt
Prague
Le Havre
Luxembourg
CZECH REPUBLIC
Brno
Paris
GERMANY
Strasbourg
Vienna
Munich
SWITZERLAND
AUSTRIA
FRANCE
LIECH
Graz
Bern
Geneva
SLOVENIA
Zagr
Lyon
Milan
Venice
CROATIA
aux
Genoa
HERZEG
Split
MONACO
ITALY


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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SWITZERLAND

Geography

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Location: Western Europe, between France and Austria

Area:

total area:	41,290 km2
land area:	39,770 km2

comparative area: slightly more than twice the size of New Jersey

Land Boundaries:

total:	1,852 km
Austria:	164 km
France:	573 km
Italy:	740 km
Liechtenstein:	41 km
Germany:	334 km

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

Maritime Claims: none; landlocked

International Disputes: none

Climate: temperate, but varies with altitude; cold, cloudy, rainy/snowy winters; cool to warm, cloudy, humid summers with occasional showers

Terrain: mostly mountains (Alps in south, Jura in northwest) with a central plateau of rolling hills, plains, and large lakes

Natural Resources: hydropower potential, timber, salt

Land Use:

arable land:	10%
permanent crops:	1%
meadows and pastures:	40%
forest and woodland:	26%
other:	23%

Irrigated Land: 250 km2 (1989)

Environment: dominated by Alps

Note: landlocked; crossroads of northern and southern Europe; along with southeastern France and northern Italy, contains the highest elevations in Europe

SWITZERLAND

People

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Population: 6,986,621 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.83% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 12.37 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 9.24 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 5.13 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 6.6 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	77.99 years
male:	74.6 years
female:	81.54 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.6 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Swiss (singular and plural)
adjective:	Swiss

Ethnic divisions:
total population:

German:	65%
French:	18%
Italian:	10%
Romansch:	1%
other:	6%

Swiss nationals:German 74%French 20%Italian 4%Romansch 1%other 1%
Religions:

Roman Catholic:	47.6%
Protestant:	44.3%
other:	8.1% (1980)

Languages:

German:	65%
French:	18%
Italian:	12%
Romansch:	1%
other:	4%

Note: these are figures for Swiss nationals onlyGerman 74%French 20%Italian 4%Romansch 1%other 1%
Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1980)

total population:	99%

male:	NA%
female:	NA%

Labor force: 3.31 million (904,095 foreign workers, mostly Italian)

by occupation:

services:	50%
industry and crafts:	33%
government:	10%
agriculture and forestry:	6%
other:	1% (1989)

SWITZERLAND

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: Swiss Confederation

conventional short form: Switzerland

local long form:Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft (German) Confederation Suisse (French) Confederazione Svizzera (Italian)

local short form:Schweiz (German) Suisse (French) Svizzera (Italian)

Digraph: SZ

Type: federal republic

Capital: Bern

Administrative divisions: 26 cantons (cantons, singular - canton in French; cantoni, singular - cantone in Italian; kantone, singular - kanton in German); Aargau, Ausser-Rhoden, Basel-Landschaft, Basel-Stadt, Bern, Fribourg, Geneve, Glarus, Graubunden, Inner-Rhoden, Jura, Luzern, Neuchatel, Nidwalden, Obwalden, Sankt Gallen, Schaffhausen, Schwyz, Solothurn, Thurgau, Ticino, Uri, Valais, Vaud, Zug, Zurich

Independence: 1 August 1291

Constitution: 29 May 1874

Legal system: civil law system influenced by customary law; judicial review of legislative acts, except with respect to federal decrees of general obligatory character; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Anniversary of the Founding of the Swiss Confederation, 1 August (1291)

Political parties and leaders: Free Democratic Party (FDP), Bruno HUNZIKER, president; Social Democratic Party (SPS), Helmut HUBACHER, chairman; Christian Democratic People's Party (CVP), Eva SEGMULLER-WEBER, chairman; Swiss People's Party (SVP), Hans UHLMANN, president; Green Party (GPS), Peter SCHMID, president; Automobile Party (AP), DREYER; Alliance of Independents' Party (LdU), Dr. Franz JAEGER, president; Swiss Democratic Party (SD), NA; Evangelical People's Party (EVP), Max DUNKI, president; Workers' Party (PdA; Communist), Jean SPIELMANN, general secretary; Ticino League, leader NA; Liberal Party (LPS), Gilbert COUTAU, president

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: Council of States: last held throughout 1991 (next to be held NA 1995); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (46 total) FDP 18, CVP 16, SVP 4, SPS 3, LPS 3, LdU 1, Ticino League 1 National Council: last held 20 October 1991 (next to be held NA October 1995); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (200 total) FDP 44, SPS 42, CVP 37, SVP 25, GPS 14, LPS 10, AP 8, LdU 6, SD 5, EVP 3, PdA 2, Ticino League 2, other 2

Executive branch: president, vice president, Federal Council (German - Bundesrat, French - Conseil Federal, Italian - Consiglio Federale)

Legislative branch: bicameral Federal Assembly (German - Bundesversammlung, French - Assemblee Federale, Italian - Assemblea Federale) consists of an upper council or Council of States

(German - Standerat, French - Conseil des Etats, Italian - Consiglio degli Stati) and a lower council or National Council (German - Nationalrat, French - Conseil National, Italian - Consiglio Nazionale)
Judicial branch: Federal Supreme Court
Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: President Adolf OGI (1993 calendar year; presidency rotates annually); Vice President Otto STICH (term runs concurrently with that of president)
Member of: AfDB, AG (observer), AsDB, Australian Group, BIS, CCC, CE, CERN, COCOM (coopeating country), CSCE, EBRD, ECE, EFTA, ESA, FAO, G-8, G-10, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LORCS, MINURSO, MTRC, NAM (guest), NEA, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, PCA, UN (observer), UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNPROFOR, UNTSO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Edouard BRUNNER chancery: 2900 Cathedral Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 745-7900 FAX: (202) 387-2564 consulates general: Atlanta, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, and San Francisco
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Joseph B. GILDENHORN embassy: Jubilaeumstrasse 93, 3005 Bern mailing address: use embassy street address telephone: [41] (31) 437-011 FAX: [41] (31) 437-344 branch office: Geneva consulate general: Zurich
Flag: red square with a bold, equilateral white cross in the center that does not extend to the edges of the flag

SWITZERLAND

Economy

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Overview: Switzerland's economy - one of the most prosperous and stable in the world - is nonetheless undergoing a painful adjustment after both the inflationary boom of the late-1980s and the electorate's rejection late last year of membership in the European Economic Area. Stubborn inflation and a soft economy have afflicted Switzerland. Despite slow growth in 1991-92, the Swiss central bank had been unable to ease monetary policy in the past three years because of the threat to the Swiss franc posed by high German interest rates. As a result, unemployment is forecast to rise from 3% in 1992 to more than 4% in 1993, with inflation moving down from 4% to 3%. The voters' rejection in December 1992 of a referendum on membership in the EEA which was supported by most political, business, and financial leaders has raised doubts that the country can maintain its preeminent prosperity and leadership in commercial banking in the 21st century. Despite these problems, Swiss per capita output, general living standards, education and science, health care, and diet remain unsurpassed in Europe. The country has few Natural Resources except for the scenic natural beauty that has made it a world leader in tourism. Management-labor relations remain generally harmonious.

National product: GDP - purchasing power equivalent - $152.3 billion (1992)

National product real growth rate: -0.6% (1992)

National product per capita: $22,300 (1992)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 4.1% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: 3% (1992 est.)

Budget: revenues $24.0 billion; expenditures $23.8 billion, including capital expenditures of $NA (1990)

Exports: $62.2 billion (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

machinery and equipment:	NA%
precision instruments:	NA%
metal products:	NA%
foodstuffs:	NA%
textiles and clothing:	NA%

partners:

Western Europe:	64%
(EC countries:	56%
other:	8%)

US 9%Japan 4%

Imports: $68.5 billion (c.i.f., 1991 est.)

commodities:

agricultural products:	NA%
machinery and transportation equipment:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%
textiles:	NA%

construction materials: NA%
partners:
Western Europe: 78%
(EC countries: 71%
other: 7%)
US 6%
External debt: $NA
Industrial production: growth rate 0.4% (1991 est.)
Electricity: 17,710,000 kW capacity; 56,000 million kWh produced, 8,200 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: machinery, chemicals, watches, textiles, precision instruments
Agriculture: dairy farming predominates; less than 50% self-sufficient in food; must import fish, refined sugar, fats and oils (other than butter), grains, eggs, fruits, vegetables, meat
Economic aid: donor - ODA and OOF commitments (1970-89), $3.5 billion
Currency: 1 Swiss franc, franken, or franco (SwF) = 100 centimes, rappen, or centesimi
Exchange rates: Swiss francs, franken, or franchi (SwF) per US$1 - 1.4781 (January 1993), 1.4062 (1992), 1.4340 (1991), 1.3892 (1990), 1.6359 (1989), 1.4633 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

SWITZERLAND

Communications

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Railroads: 4,418 km total; 3,073 km are government owned and 1,345 km are nongovernment owned; the government network consists of 2,999 km 1.435-meter standard gauge and 74 km 1.000-meter narrow gauge track; 1,432 km double track, 99% electrified; the nongovernment network consists of 510 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, and 835 km 1.000-meter gauge, 100% electrified

Highways: 62,145 km total (all paved); 18,620 km are canton, 1,057 km are national highways (740 km autobahn), 42,468 km are communal roads

Inland waterways: 65 km; Rhine (Basel to Rheinfelden, Schaffhausen to Bodensee); 12 navigable lakes

Pipelines: crude oil 314 km, natural gas 1,506 km

Ports: Basel (river port)

Merchant marine: 23 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 308,725 GRT/548,244 DWT; includes 5 cargo, 2 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 5 chemical tanker, 2 specialized tanker, 8 bulk, 1 oil tanker

Airports:

total:	66
usable:	65
with permanent-surface runways:	42
with runways over 3,659 m:	2
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	5
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	18

Telecommunications: excellent domestic, international, and broadcast services; 5,890,000 telephones; extensive cable and microwave networks; broadcast stations - 7 AM, 265 FM, 18 (1,322 repeaters) TV; communications satellite earth station operating in the INTELSAT (Atlantic Ocean and Indian Ocean) system

SWITZERLAND

Defense Forces

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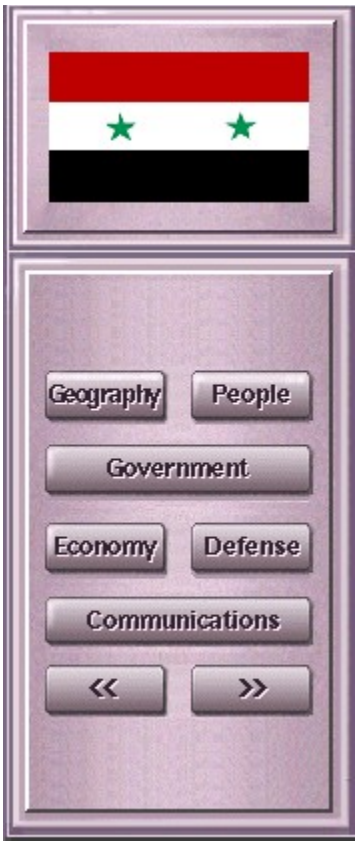
Branches: Army (Air Force is part of the Army), Frontier Guards, Fortification Guards

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,852,213; fit for military service 1,590,308; reach military age (20) annually 44,124 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $3.5 billion, 1.7% of GDP (1993 est.)

ROMANIA
BULGARIA
Black Sea
Istanbul
Samsun
Bursa
Aegean Sea
Ankara
Izmir
TURKEY
Denizli
GREECE
Antalya
Adana
Tabriz
Aleppo
Mosul
Nicosia
CYPRUS
SYRIA
Karkuk
LEBANON
Mediterranean Sea
Beirut
Damascus
Baghdad
IRAN
Haifa
Golan Heights
ISRAEL
IRAQ
Al Hillah
Jerusalem
Amman
West Bank
JORDAN
Al Basrah
EGYPT
Al Aqabah
SAUDI ARABIA
Tabuk


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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SYRIA

Geography

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Location: Middle East, along the Mediterranean Sea, between Turkey and Lebanon

Area:

total area:	185,180 km2
land area:	184,050 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than North Dakota

Note: includes 1,295 km2 of Israeli-occupied territory

Land Boundaries:

total:	2,253 km
Iraq:	605 km
Israel:	76 km
Jordan:	375 km
Lebanon:	375 km
Turkey:	822 km

Coastline: 193 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	41 nm
territorial sea:	35 nm

International Disputes: separated from Israel by the 1949 Armistice Line; Golan Heights is Israeli occupied; Hatay question with Turkey; periodic disputes with Iraq over Euphrates water rights; ongoing dispute over water development plans by Turkey for the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers; Syrian troops in northern Lebanon since October 1976

Climate: mostly desert; hot, dry, sunny summers (June to August) and mild, rainy winters (December to February) along coast

Terrain: primarily semiarid and desert plateau; narrow coastal plain; mountains in west

Natural Resources: petroleum, phosphates, chrome and manganese ores, asphalt, iron ore, rock salt, marble, gypsum

Land Use:

arable land:	28%
permanent crops:	3%
meadows and pastures:	46%
forest and woodland:	3%
other:	20%

Irrigated Land: 6,700 km2 (1989)

Environment: deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification

Note: there are 38 Jewish settlements in the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights

SYRIA

People

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Population: 14,338,527 (July 1993 est.) Note: in addition, there are at least 14,500 Druze and 14,000 Jewish settlers in the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights (1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 3.76% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 44.08 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 6.44 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 43.9 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	66.12 years
male:	65.07 years
female:	67.22 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.75 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Syrian(s)
adjective:	Syrian

Ethnic divisions:

Arab:	90.3%
Kurds, Armenians, and other:	9.7%

Religions:

Sunni Muslim:	74%
Alawite, Druze, and other Muslim sects:	16%
Christian (various sects):	10%

Note: Jewish (tiny communities in Damascus, Al Qamishli, and Aleppo)

Languages:

Arabic (official):	NA%
Kurdish:	NA%
Armenian:	NA%
Aramaic:	NA%
Circassian:	NA%

Note: French widely understood
Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	64%
male:	78%
female:	51%

Labor force: 2.951 million (1989)
by occupation:

miscellaneous and government services: 36%
agriculture: 32%
industry and construction: 32%;

Note: shortage of skilled labor (1984)

SYRIA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Syrian Arab Republic
conventional short form:	Syria
local long form:	Al Jumhuriyah al Arabiyah as Suriyah
local short form:	Suriyah
former:	United Arab Republic (with Egypt)

Digraph: SY

Type: republic under leftwing military regime since March 1963

Capital: Damascus

Administrative divisions: 14 provinces (muhafazat, singular - muhafazah); Al Hasakah, Al Ladhiqiyah, Al Qunaytirah, Ar Raqqah, As Suwayda', Dar'a, Dayr az Zawr, Dimashq, Halab, Hamah, Hims, Idlib, Rif Dimashq, Tartus

Independence: 17 April 1946 (from League of Nations mandate under French administration)

Constitution: 13 March 1973

Legal system: based on Islamic law and civil law system; special religious courts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: National Day, 17 April (1946)

Political parties and leaders: ruling party is the Arab Socialist Resurrectionist (Ba'th) Party; the Progressive National is dominated by Ba'thists but includes independents and members of the Syrian Arab Socialist Party (ASP); Arab Socialist Union (ASU); Syrian Communist Party (SCP); Arab Socialist Unionist Movement; and Democratic Socialist Union Party

Other political or pressure groups: non-Ba'th parties have little effective political influence; Communist party ineffective; conservative religious leaders; Muslim Brotherhood

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: President: last held 2 December 1991 (next to be held December 1998); results - President Hafiz al-ASAD was reelected for a fourth seven-year term with 99.98% of the vote People's Council: last held 22-23 May 1990 (next to be held NA May 1994); results - Ba'th 53.6%, ASU 3.2%, SCP 3.2%, Arab Socialist Unionist Movement 2.8%, ASP 2%, Democratic Socialist Union Party 1.6%, independents 33.6%; seats - (250 total) Ba'th 134, ASU 8, SCP 8, Arab Socialist Unionist Movement 7, ASP 5, Democratic Socialist Union Party 4, independents 84; Note - the People's Council was expanded to 250 seats total prior to the May 1990 election

Executive branch: president, three vice presidents, prime minister, three deputy prime ministers, Council of Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch: unicameral People's Council (Majlis al-Chaab)

Judicial branch: Supreme Constitutional Court, High Judicial Council, Court of Cassation, State Security Courts

Leaders: Chief of State: President Hafiz al-ASAD (since 22 February 1971 see Note); Vice Presidents 'Abd al-Halim KHADDAM, Rif'at al-ASAD, and Muhammad Zuhayr MASHARIQA (since 11 March

1984); Note - President ASAD seized power in the November 1970 coup, assumed presidential powers 22 February 1971, and was confirmed as president in the 12 March 1971 national elections Head of Government: Prime Minister Mahmud ZU'BI (since 1 November 1987); Deputy Prime Minister Lt. Gen. Mustafa TALAS (since 11 March 1984); Deputy Prime Minister Salim YASIN (since NA December 1981); Deputy Prime Minister Rashid AKHTARINI (since 4 July 1992)
Member of: ABEDA, AFESD, AL, AMF, CAEU, CCC, ESCWA, FAO, G-24, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAPEC, OIC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNRWA, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Walid MOUALEM chancery: 2215 Wyoming Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 232-6313
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Christopher W. S. ROSS embassy: Abu Rumaneh, Al Mansur Street No. 2, Damascus mailing address: P. O. Box 29, Damascus telephone: [963] (11) 333052 or 332557, 330416, 332814, 332315, 714108, 337178, 333232 FAX: [963] (11) 718687
Flag: three equal horizontal bands of red (top), white, and black with two small green five-pointed stars in a horizontal line centered in the white band; similar to the flag of Yemen, which has a plain white band and of Iraq, which has three green stars (plus an Arabic inscription) in a horizontal line centered in the white band; also similar to the flag of Egypt, which has a symbolic eagle centered in the white band

SYRIA

Economy

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Overview: Syria's state-dominated Ba'thist economy has benefited from the Gulf war, increased oil production, good weather, and economic deregulation. Economic growth averaged nearly 12% annually in 1990-91, buoyed by increased oil production and improved agricultural performance. The Gulf war of early 1991 provided Syria an aid windfall of nearly $5 billion dollars from Arab, European, and Japanese donors. These inflows more than offset Damascus's war-related costs and will help Syria cover some of its debt arrears, restore suspended credit lines, and initiate selected military and civilian purchases. In 1992 the government spurred economic development by loosening controls on domestic and foreign investment while maintaining strict political controls. For the long run, Syria's economy is still saddled with a large number of poorly performing public sector firms and industrial and agricultural productivity is poor. A major long-term concern is the additional drain of upstream Euphrates water by Turkey when its vast dam and irrigation projects are completed by mid-decade.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $30 billion (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate: 9% (1991 est.)

National product per capita: $2,300 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 20% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: 5.7% (1989)

Budget: revenues $5.4 billion; expenditures $7.5 billion, including capital expenditures of $2.9 billion (1991 est.)

Exports: $3.5 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities:	
petroleum:	45%
farm products:	11%
textiles, phosphates:	5% (1990)
partners:	
USSR and Eastern Europe:	44%
EC:	34%
Arab countries:	17%
US/Canada:	1% (1990)

Imports: $2.7 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities:	
foodstuffs and beverages:	21%
machinery:	15%
metal and metal products:	15%,
textiles:	7%
petroleum products (1990):	NA%
partners:	
EC:	42%
USSR and Eastern Europe:	13%

other Europe: 13%
US/Canada 11% Arab countries 6% (1990)
External debt: $5.3 billion (1990 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate 6% (1991 est.); accounts for 18% of GDP
Electricity: 3,205,000 kW capacity; 11,900 million kWh produced, 830 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: textiles, food processing, beverages, tobacco, phosphate rock mining, petroleum
Agriculture: accounts for 27% of GDP and one-third of labor force; all major crops (wheat, barley, cotton, lentils, chickpeas) grown mainly on rain-watered land causing wide swings in production; animal products - beef, lamb, eggs, poultry, milk; not self-sufficient in grain or livestock products
Illicit drugs: a transit country for Lebanese and Turkish refined cocaine going to Europe and heroin and hashish bound for the Persian Gulf area
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-81), $538 million; Western (non-US) ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $1.23 billion; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $12.3 billion; former Communist countries (1970-89), $3.3 billion
Currency: 1 Syrian pound (#S) = 100 piasters
Exchange rates: Syrian pounds (#S) per US$1 - 22.0 (promotional rate since 1991), 22.0 (official rate since 1991), 42.0 (official parallel rate since 1991), 11.2250 (fixed rate 1987-90)
Fiscal year: calendar year

SYRIA

Communications

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Railroads: 1,998 km total; 1,766 km standard gauge, 232 km 1.050-meter (narrow) gauge

Highways: 29,000 km total; 670 km expressways; 5,000 km main or national roads; 23,330 km secondary or regional roads (not including municipal roads); 22,680 km of the total is paved (1988)

Inland waterways: 870 km; minimal economic importance

Pipelines: crude oil 1,304 km, petroleum products 515 km

Ports: Tartus, Latakia, Baniyas, Jablah

Merchant marine: 41 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 117,247 GRT/183,607 DWT; includes 36 cargo, 2 vehicle carrier, 3 bulk

Airports:

total:	104
usable:	100
with permanent-surface runways:	24
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	21
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	3

Telecommunications: fair system currently undergoing significant improvement and digital upgrades, including fiber optic technology; 512,600 telephones (37 telephones per 1,000 persons); broadcast stations - 9 AM, 1 FM, 17 TV; satellite earth stations - 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT and 1 Intersputnik; 1 submarine cable; coaxial cable and microwave radio relay to Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey

SYRIA

Defense Forces

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Branches: Syrian Arab Army, Syrian Arab Navy, Syrian Arab Air Force, Syrian Arab Air Defense Forces

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 3,168,429; fit for military service 1,777,413; reach military age (19) annually 151,102 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $2.2 billion, 6% of GDP (1992)

0 100 200 300 400 500 Statute Miles
Caspian Sea
Aral Sea
KAZAKHSTAN
Lake Balkhash
UZBEKISTAN
TURKMENISTAN
Alma-Ata
Ashkhabad
Tashkent
Bishkek
KYRGYZSTAN
Dushanbe
TAJIKISTAN
Kulyab
Khorog
Murgab
AFGHANISTAN
Kabul
PAKISTAN

Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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TAJIKISTAN

Geography

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Location: South Asia, between Uzbekistan and China

Area:

total area:	143,100 km2
land area:	142,700 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than Wisconsin

Land Boundaries:

total:	3,651 km
Afghanistan:	1,206 km
China:	414 km
Kyrgyzstan:	870 km
Uzbekistan:	1,161 km

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

Maritime Claims: none; landlocked

International Disputes: boundary with China under dispute; territorial dispute with Kyrgyzstan on northern boundary in Isfara Valley area; Afghanistan's support to Islamic fighters in Tajikistan's civil war

Climate: midlatitude; semiarid to polar in Pamir Mountains

Terrain: Pamir and Altay Mountains dominate landscape; western Fergana Valley in north, Kafirnigan and Vakhsh Valleys in south or southwest

Natural Resources: significant hydropower potential, petroleum, uranium, mercury, brown coal, lead, zinc, antimony, tungsten

Land Use:

arable land:	6%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	23%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	71%

Irrigated Land: 6,940 km2 (1990)

Environment: NA

Note: landlocked

TAJIKISTAN

People

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Population: 5,836,140 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.72% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 35.52 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 6.87 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -1.42 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 63.6 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	68.5 years
male:	65.66 years
female:	71.48 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 4.7 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Tajik(s)
adjective:	Tajik

Ethnic divisions:

Tajik:	64.9%
Uzbek:	25%
Russian:	3.5% (declining because of emigration)
other:	6.6%

Religions:

Sunni Muslim:	80%
Shi'a Muslim:	5%

Languages:

Tajik (official):	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 9-49 can read and write (1970)

total population:	100%
male:	100%
female:	99%

Labor force: 1.938 million
by occupation:

agriculture and forestry:	43%
industry and construction:	22%
other:	35% (1990)

TAJIKISTAN

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Tajikistan
conventional short form:	Tajikistan
local long form:	Respublika i Tojikiston
local short form:	none
former:	Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic

Digraph: TI
Type: republic
Capital: Dushanbe
Administrative divisions: 2 oblasts (oblastey, singular - oblast') and one autonomous oblast*; Gorno-Badakhshan*; Khatlon, Leninabad (Khudzhand) Note: the rayons around Dushanbe are under direct republic jurisdiction; an oblast usually has the same name as its administrative center (exceptions have the administrative center name following in parentheses)
Independence: 9 September 1991 (from Soviet Union)
Constitution: as of mid-1993, a new constitution had not been formally approved
Legal system: based on civil law system; no judicial review of legislative acts
National holiday: NA
Political parties and leaders: Tajik Democratic Party (TDP), Maksud IKRAMOV, Davia KOUDONAZAROV, Shodmon YUSUPOV; Tajik Socialist Party (TSP), Rakhman NABIYEV, Kakhkhor MAKHKAMOV; Islamic Revival Party (IRP), Mullah Mukhamedsharif KHIMATZODA, Daviat USMON
Other political or pressure groups: Tajik People's Front
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: President: last held 27 October 1991 (next to be held NA); results - Rakhman NABIYEV, Communist Party 60%; Davlat KHUDONAZAROV, Democratic Party, Islamic Rebirth Party and Rastokhoz Party 30% Supreme Soviet: last held 25 February 1990 (next to be held NA); results - Communist Party 99%, other 1%; seats - (230 total) Communist Party 227, other 3 Note: in May 1992, the Supreme Soviet was replaced by the transitional 80-member Assembly (Majlis) and in November 1992 Emomili RAKHMANOV, chairman of the Assembly, became Chief of State
Executive branch: president, prime minister, cabinet
Legislative branch: unicameral Assembly (Majlis)
Judicial branch: NA
Leaders: Chief of State: Acting President and Assembly Chairman Emomili RAKHMANOV (since NA November 1992) Head of Government: Prime Minister Abdumalik ABULAJANOV (since NA November 1992); First Deputy Prime Minister Tukhtaboy GAFAROV (since NA November 1992)
Member of: CIS, CSCE, EBRD, ECO, ESCAP, NACC, UN, UNCTAD, WHO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: NA chancery: NA telephone: NA
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Stanley T. ESCUDERO embassy:

(temporary) #39 Ainii Street, Dushanbe mailing address: APO AE 09862 telephone: [7] (3772) 24-82-33
Flag: NA

TAJIKISTAN

Economy

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Overview: Tajikistan has had the lowest living standards of the CIS republics and now faces the bleakest economic prospects. Agriculture (particularly cotton and fruit growing) is the most important sector, accounting for 38% of employment (1990). Industrial production includes aluminum reduction, hydropower generation, machine tools, refrigerators, and freezers. Throughout 1992 bloody civil disturbances disrupted food imports and several regions became desperately short of basic needs. Hundreds of thousands of people were made homeless by the strife. In late 1992, one-third of industry was shut down and the cotton crop was only one-half of that of 1991.

National product: GDP $NA

National product real growth rate: -34% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $NA

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 35% per month (first quarter 1993)

Unemployment rate: 0.4% includes only officially registered unemployed; also large numbers of underemployed workers

Budget: revenues $NA; expenditures $NA, including capital expenditures of $NA

Exports: $100 million to outside successor states of the former USSR (1992)

commodities:

aluminum:	NA%
cotton:	NA%
fruits:	NA%
vegetable oil:	NA%
textiles:	NA%

partners:

Russia:	NA%
Kazakhstan:	NA%
Ukraine:	NA%
Uzbekistan:	NA%

Imports: $100 million from outside the successor states of the former USSR (1992)

commodities:

chemicals:	NA%
machinery and transport equipment:	NA%
textiles:	NA%
foodstuffs:	NA%
partners:	NA

External debt: $650 million (end of 1991 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate -25% (1992 est.)

Electricity: 4,585,000 kW capacity; 16,800 million kWh produced, 2,879 kWh per capita (1992)

Industries: aluminum, zinc, lead, chemicals and fertilizers, cement, vegetable oil, metal-cutting machine tools, refrigerators and freezers

Agriculture: cotton, grain, fruits, grapes, vegetables; cattle, pigs, sheep and goats, yaks
Illicit drugs: illicit producer of cannabis and opium; mostly for CIS consumption; limited government eradication programs; used as transshipment points for illicit drugs from Southwest Asia to Western Europe
Economic aid: $700 million offical and commitments by foreign donors (1992)
Currency: retaining Russian ruble as currency (January 1993)
Exchange rates: rubles per US$1 - 415 (24 December 1992) but subject to wide fluctuations
Fiscal year: calendar year

TAJIKISTAN

Communications

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Railroads: 480 km; does not include industrial lines (1990)

Highways: 29,900 km total (1990); 21,400 km hard surfaced, 8,500 km earth

Pipelines: natural gas 400 km (1992)

Airports:

total:	58
useable:	30
with permanent-surface runways:	12
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	4
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	13

Telecommunications: poorly developed and not well maintained; many towns are not reached by the national network; telephone density in urban locations is about 100 per 1000 persons; linked by cable and microwave to other CIS republics, and by leased connections to the Moscow international gateway switch; satellite earth stations - 1 orbita and 2 INTELSAT (TV receive-only; the second INTELSAT earth station provides TV receive-only service from Turkey)

TAJIKISTAN

Defense Forces

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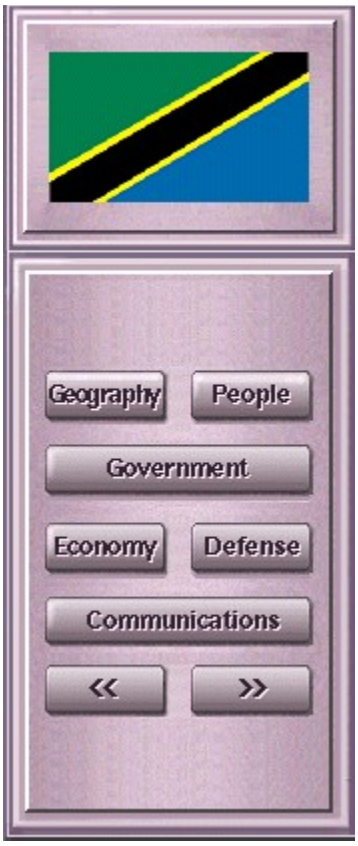
Branches: Army (being formed), National Guard, Security Forces (internal and border troops)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,313,676; fit for military service 1,079,935; reach military age (18) annually 56,862 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: $NA, NA% of GDP

SUDAN
Addis Ababa
Waw
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
ETHIOPIA
Juba
UGANDA
KENYA
Mogadishu
SOMALIA
Kisangani
Kampala
Nairobi
Kigali
Lake Victoria
Indian
RWANDA
BURUNDI
Bujumbura
Mombasa
ZAIRE
TANZANIA
Kalemie
Zanzibar
Ocean
Kananga
Dar es Salaam
Lake Tanganyika
Mbeya
MALAWI
ANGOLA
Lake Nyasa
Ndola
Lilongwe
ZAMBIA
Nacala
Lusaka
Harare
MOZAMBIQUE
MADAGASCAR


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
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TANZANIA

Geography

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Location: Eastern Africa, bordering the Indian Ocean between Kenya and Mozambique

Area:

total area:	945,090 km2
land area:	886,040 km2

comparative area: slightly larger than twice the size of California

Note: includes the islands of Mafia, Pemba, and Zanzibar

Land Boundaries:

total:	3,402 km
Burundi:	451 km
Kenya:	769 km
Malawi:	475 km
Mozambique:	756 km
Rwanda:	217 km
Uganda:	396 km
Zambia:	338 km

Coastline: 1,424 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: boundary dispute with Malawi in Lake Nyasa; Tanzania-Zaire-Zambia tripoint in Lake Tanganyika may no longer be indefinite since it is reported that the indefinite section of the Zaire-Zambia boundary has been settled

Climate: varies from tropical along coast to temperate in highlands

Terrain: plains along coast; central plateau; highlands in north, south

Natural Resources: hydropower potential, tin, phosphates, iron ore, coal, diamonds, gemstones, gold, natural gas, nickel

Land Use:

arable land:	5%
permanent crops:	1%
meadows and pastures:	40%
forest and woodland:	47%
other:	7%

Irrigated Land: 1,530 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: lack of water and tsetse fly limit agriculture; recent droughts affected marginal agriculture; Kilimanjaro is highest point in Africa

TANZANIA

People

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Population: 27,286,363 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.56% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 45.66 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 19.02 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -1.06 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 110.4 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	44 years
male:	42.19 years
female:	45.87 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.25 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Tanzanian(s)
adjective:	Tanzanian

Ethnic divisions:
mainland:

native African:	99% (consisting of well over 100 tribes)
Asian, European, and Arab:	1%
Zanzibar:	NA

Religions:
mainland:

Christian:	40%
Muslim:	33%
indigenous beliefs:	25%

Zanzibar:

Muslim:	NA%

Languages:
Note: Swahili (official; widely understood and generally used for communication between ethnic groups and is used in primary education); English (official; primary language of commerce, administration, and higher education), first language of most people is one of the local languages
Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1978)

total population:	46%
male:	62%
female:	31%

Labor force: 732,200 wage earners
by occupation:

agriculture:	90%
industry and commerce:	10% (1986 est.)

TANZANIA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: United Republic of Tanzania
conventional short form: Tanzania
former: United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar

Digraph: TZ

Type: republic

Capital: Dar es Salaam Note: some government offices have been transferred to Dodoma, which is planned as the new national capital by the end of the 1990s

Administrative divisions: 25 regions; Arusha, Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Iringa, Kigoma, Kilimanjaro, Lindi, Mara, Mbeya, Morogoro, Mtwara, Mwanza, Pemba North, Pemba South, Pwani, Rukwa, Ruvuma, Shinyanga, Singida, Tabora, Tanga, Zanzibar Central/South, Zanzibar North, Zanzibar Urban/West, Ziwa Magharibi

Independence: 26 April 1964 Tanganyika became independent 9 December 1961 (from UN trusteeship under British administration); Zanzibar became independent 19 December 1963 (from UK); Tanganyika united with Zanzibar 26 April 1964 to form the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar; renamed United Republic of Tanzania 29 October 1964

Constitution: 15 March 1984 (Zanzibar has its own constitution but remains subject to provisions of the union constitution)

Legal system: based on English common law; judicial review of legislative acts limited to matters of interpretation; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Union Day, 26 April (1964)

Political parties and leaders: Chama Chr Mapinduzi (CCM or Revolutionary Party), Ali Hassan MWINYI; Civic United Front (CUF), James MAPALALA; National Committee for Constitutional Reform (NCCK), Mabere MARANDO; Union for Multiparty Democracy (UMD), Abdullah FUNDIKIRA; Democratic Party (DP), Christopher Mtikila

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: President: last held 28 October 1990 (next to be held NA October 1995); results - Ali Hassan MWINYI was elected without opposition National Assembly: last held 28 October 1990 (next to be held NA October 1995); results - CCM was the only party; seats - (241 total, 168 elected) CCM 168

Executive branch: president, first vice president and prime minister of the union, second vice president and president of Zanzibar, Cabinet

Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly (Bunge)

Judicial branch: Court of Appeal, High Court

Leaders: Chief of State: President Ali Hassan MWINYI (since 5 November 1985); First Vice President John MALECELA (since 9 November 1990); Second Vice President Salmin AMOUR (since 9 November 1990) Head of Government: Prime Minister John MALECELA (since 9 November 1990)

Member of: ACP, AfDB, C, CCC, EADB, ECA, FAO, FLS, G-6, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO,

IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, SADC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Charles Musama NYIRABU chancery: 2139 R Street NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 939-6125
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Peter Jon DE VOS embassy: 36 Laibon Road (off Bagamoyo Road), Dar es Salaam mailing address: P. O. Box 9123, Dar es Salaam telephone: [255] (51) 66010/13 FAX: [255] (51) 66701
Flag: divided diagonally by a yellow-edged black band from the lower hoist-side corner; the upper triangle (hoist side) is green and the lower triangle is blue

TANZANIA

Economy

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Overview: Tanzania is one of the poorest countries in the world. The economy is heavily dependent on agriculture, which accounts for about 58% of GDP, provides 85% of exports, and employs 90% of the work force. Industry accounts for 8% of GDP and is mainly limited to processing agricultural products and light consumer goods. The economic recovery program announced in mid-1986 has generated notable increases in agricultural production and financial support for the program by bilateral donors. The World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and bilateral donors have provided funds to rehabilitate Tanzania's deteriorated economic infrastructure. Growth in 1991-92 featured a pickup in industrial production and a substantial increase in output of minerals led by gold.
National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $7.2 billion (1992 est.)
National product real growth rate: 4.5% (1992 est.)
National product per capita: $260 (1992 est.)
Inflation rate (consumer prices): 22% (1992 est.)
Unemployment rate: NA%
Budget: revenues $495 million; expenditures $631 million, including capital expenditures of $118 million (FY90)
Exports: $422 million (f.o.b., 1991)
commodities:

coffee:	NA%
cotton:	NA%
tobacco:	NA%
tea:	NA%
cashew nuts:	NA%
sisal:	NA%

partners:

FRG:	NA%
UK:	NA%
Japan:	NA%
Netherlands:	NA%
Kenya:	NA%
Hong Kong:	NA%
US:	NA%

Imports: $1.43 billion (c.i.f., 1991)
commodities:

manufactured goods:	NA%
machinery and transportation equipment:	NA%
cotton piece goods:	NA%
crude oil:	NA%
foodstuffs:	NA%

partners:

FRG:	NA%
UK:	NA%
US:	NA%
Japan:	NA%
Italy:	NA%
Denmark:	NA%

External debt: $6.44 billion (1992)
Industrial production: growth rate 9.3% (1990); accounts for 7% of GDP
Electricity: 405,000 kW capacity; 600 million kWh produced, 20 kWh per capita (1991)
Industries: primarily agricultural processing (sugar, beer, cigarettes, sisal twine), diamond and gold mining, oil refinery, shoes, cement, textiles, wood products, fertilizer
Agriculture: accounts for over 58% of GDP; topography and climatic conditions limit cultivated crops to only 5% of land area; cash crops - coffee, sisal, tea, cotton, pyrethrum (insecticide made from chrysanthemums), cashews, tobacco, cloves (Zanzibar); food crops - corn, wheat, cassava, bananas, fruits, vegetables; small numbers of cattle, sheep, and goats; not self-sufficient in food grain production
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $400 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $9.8 billion; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $44 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $614 million
Currency: 1 Tanzanian shilling (TSh) = 100 cents
Exchange rates: Tanzanian shillings (TSh) per US$1 - 325.00 (November 1992), 219.16 (1991), 195.06 (1990), 143.38 (1989), 99.29 (1988), 64.26 (1987)
Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

TANZANIA

Communications

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Railroads: 3,555 km total; 960 km 1.067-meter gauge (including the 962 km Tazara Railroad); 2,595 km 1.000-meter gauge, including 6.4 km double track; 115 km of 1.000-meter gauge planned by end of decade

Highways: 81,900 km total, 3,600 km paved; 5,600 km gravel or crushed stone; 72,700 km improved and unimproved earth

Inland waterways: Lake Tanganyika, Lake Victoria, Lake Nyasa

Pipelines: crude oil 982 km

Ports: Dar es Salaam, Mtwara, Tanga, and Zanzibar are ocean ports; Mwanza on Lake Victoria and Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika are inland ports

Merchant marine: 6 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 19,185 GRT/22,916 DWT; includes 2 passenger-cargo, 2 cargo, 1 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 1 oil tanker

Airports:

total:	103
usable:	92
with permanent-surface runways:	12
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	4
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	40

Telecommunications: fair system operating below capacity; open wire, radio relay, and troposcatter; 103,800 telephones; broadcast stations - 12 AM, 4 FM, 2 TV; 1 Indian Ocean and 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

TANZANIA

Defense Forces

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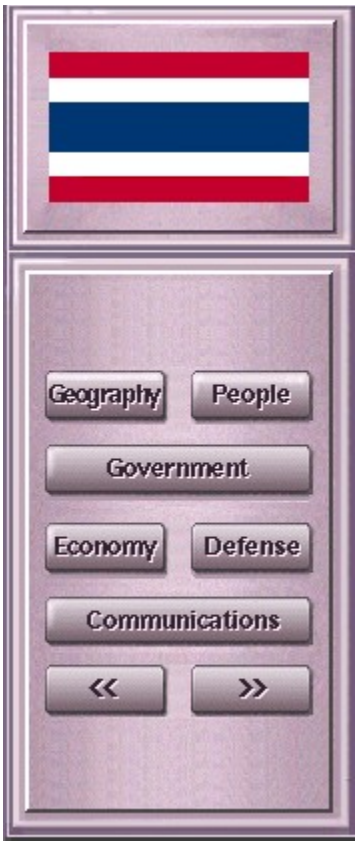
Branches: Tanzanian People's Defense Force (TPDF; including Army, Navy, and Air Force), paramilitary Police Field Force Unit, Militia

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 5,835,064; fit for military service 3,375,567 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $NA, NA% of GDP

CHINA
Changsha
BHUTAN
Thimphu
Kunming
Hong Kong
Macau
Mandalay
Hanoi
Luzon
Hainan Dao
BURMA
LAOS
Vientiane
VIETNAM
Hue
Manila
Bay of Bengal
Rangoon
THAILAND
Bangkok
South China Sea
PHILIPPINES
CAMBODIA
Phnom Penh
Ho Chi Minh City
Andaman Islands
Andaman Sea
Gulf of Thailand
Bandar Seri Begawan
Nicobar Islands
Songkhla
BRUNEI
MALAYSIA
INDONESIA
Kuala Lumpur
Medan
Sumatra
SINGAPORE
Borneo
INDONESIA


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
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THAILAND

Geography

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Location: Southeast Asia, bordering the Gulf of Thailand, between Burma and Cambodia

Area:

total area:	514,000 km2
land area:	511,770 km2

comparative area: slightly more than twice the size of Wyoming

Land Boundaries:

total:	4,863 km
Burma:	1,800 km
Cambodia:	803 km
Laos:	1,754 km

Malaysia 506 km

Coastline: 3,219 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: boundary dispute with Laos; unresolved maritime boundary with Vietnam

Climate: tropical; rainy, warm, cloudy southwest monsoon (mid-May to September); dry, cool northeast monsoon (November to mid-March); southern isthmus always hot and humid

Terrain: central plain; eastern plateau (Khorat); mountains elsewhere

Natural Resources: tin, rubber, natural gas, tungsten, tantalum, timber, lead, fish, gypsum, lignite, fluorite

Land Use:

arable land:	34%
permanent crops:	4%
meadows and pastures:	1%
forest and woodland:	30%
other:	31%

Irrigated Land: 42,300 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: air and water pollution; land subsidence in Bangkok area

Note: controls only land route from Asia to Malaysia and Singapore

THAILAND

People

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Population: 58,722,437 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 1.36% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 19.97 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 6.33 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 38.5 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	68.28 years
male:	65.05 years
female:	71.66 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.16 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Thai (singular and plural)
adjective:	Thai

Ethnic divisions:

Thai:	75%
Chinese:	14%
other:	11%

Religions:

Buddhism:	95%
Muslim:	3.8%
Christianity:	0.5%
Hinduism:	0.1%
other:	0.6% (1991)

Languages:

Thai:	NA%

Note: English the secondary language of the elite, ethnic and regional dialects

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	93%
male:	96%
female:	90%

Labor force: 30.87 million
by occupation:

agriculture:	62%

industry:	13%
commerce:	11%
services (including government):	14% (1989 est.)

THAILAND

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: Kingdom of Thailand
conventional short form: Thailand

Digraph: TH

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Bangkok

Administrative divisions: 73 provinces (changwat, singular and plural); Ang Thong, Buriram, Chachoengsao, Chai Nat, Chaiyaphum, Changwat Mukdahan, Chanthaburi, Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, Chon Buri, Chumphon, Kalasin, Kamphaeng Phet, Kanchanaburi, Khon Kaen, Krabi, Krung Thep Mahanakhon, Lampang, Lamphun, Loei, Lop Buri, Mae Hong Son, Maha Sarakham, Nakhon Nayok, Nakhon Pathom, Nakhon Phanom, Nakhon Ratchasima, Nakhon Sawan, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Nan, Narathiwat, Nong Khai, Nonthaburi, Pathum Thani, Pattani, Phangnga, Phatthalung, Phayao, Phetchabun, Phetchaburi, Phichit, Phitsanulok, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya, Phrae, Phuket, Prachin Buri, Prachuap Khiri Khan, Ranong, Ratchaburi, Rayong, Roi Et, Sakon Nakhon, Samut Prakan, Samut Sakhon, Samut Songkhram, Sara Buri, Satun, Sing Buri, Sisaket, Songkhla, Sukhothai, Suphan Buri, Surat Thani, Surin, Tak, Trang, Trat, Ubon Ratchathani, Udon Thani, Uthai Thani, Uttaradit, Yala, Yasothon

Independence: 1238 (traditional founding date; never colonized)

Constitution: 22 December 1978; new constitution approved 7 December 1991; amended 10 June 1992

Legal system: based on civil law system, with influences of common law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction; martial law in effect since 23 February 1991 military coup

National holiday: Birthday of His Majesty the King, 5 December (1927)

Political parties and leaders: Democrat Party (DP), Chuan LIKPHAI; Thai Nation Pary (TNP or Chat Thai Party), Praman ADIREKSAN; National Development Party (NDP or Chat Phattana), Chatchai CHUNHAWAN; New Aspiration Party, Gen. Chawalit YONGCHAIYUT; Phalang Tham (Palang Dharma), Bunchu ROTCHANASATIEN; Social Action Party (SAP), Montri PHONGPHANIT; Liberal Democratic Party (LDP or Seri Tham), Athit URAIRAT; Solidarity Party (SP), Uthai PHIMCHAICHON; Mass Party (Muanchon), Pol. Cpt. Choem YUBAMRUNG; Thai Citizen's Party (Prachakon Thai), Samak SUNTHONWET; People's Party (Ratsadon), Chaiphak SIRIWAT; People's Force Party (Phalang Prachachon), Col. Sophon HANCHAREON

Suffrage: 21 years of age; universal

Elections: House of Representatives: last held 13 September 1992 (next to be held by NA); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (360 total) DP 79, TNP 77, NDP 60, NAP 51, Phalang Tham 47, SAP 22, LDP 8, SP 8, Mass Party 4, Thai Citizen's Party 3, People's Party 1, People's Force Party 0

Executive branch: monarch, prime minister, four deputy prime ministers, Council of Ministers (cabinet), Privy Council

Legislative branch: bicameral National Assembly (Rathasatha) consists of an upper house or Senate

(Vuthisatha) and a lower house or House of Representatives (Saphaphoothan-Rajsadhorn)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Sarndika)
Leaders: Chief of State: King PHUMIPHON Adunyadet (since 9 June 1946); Heir Apparent Crown Prince WACHIRALONGKON (born 28 July 1952) Head of Government: Prime Minister CHUAN Likphai (since 23 September 1992)
Member of: APEC, AsDB, ASEAN, CCC, CP, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LORCS, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIKOM, UNTAC, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador-designate PHIRAPHONG Kasemsi chancery: 2300 Kalorama Road NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 483-7200 consulates general: Chicago, Los Angeles, and New York
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador David F. LAMBERTSON embassy: 95 Wireless Road, Bangkok mailing address: APO AP 96546 telephone: [66] (2) 252-5040 FAX: [66] (2) 254-2990 consulate general: Chiang Mai consulates: Songkhla, Udorn
Flag: five horizontal bands of red (top), white, blue (double width), white, and red

THAILAND

Economy

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Overview: Thailand's economy recovered rapidly from the political unrest in May 1992 to post an impressive 7% growth rate for the year. Thailand, one of the more advanced developing countries in Asia, depends on exports of manufactures and the development of the service sector to fuel the country's rapid growth. The trade and current account deficits fell in 1992; much of Thailand's recent imports have been for capital equipment suggesting that the export sector is poised for further growth. With foreign investment slowing, Bangkok is working to increase the generation of capital domestically. Prime Minister CHUAN's government - Thailand's fifth government in less than two years - is pledged to continue Bangkok's probusiness policies, and the return of a democratically elected government has improved business confidence. Nevertheless, CHUAN must overcome divisions within his ruling coalition to complete much needed infrastructure development programs if Thailand is to remain an attractive place for business investment. Over the longer-term, Bangkok must produce more college graduates with technical training and upgrade workers' skills to continue its rapid economic development.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $103 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: 7% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $1,800 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 4.5% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: 4.7% (1992 est.)

Budget: revenues $21.36 billion; expenditures $22.40 billion, including capital expenditures of $6.24 billion (FY93 est.)

Exports: $32.9 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities:

machinery and manufactures:	76.9%
agricultural products:	14.9%
fisheries products:	5.9% (1992)

partners:

US:	21.6%
Japan:	18.0%
Singapore:	8.7%
Hong Kong:	4.8%
Germany:	4.4%,
Netherlands:	4.2%
UK:	3.4%
Malaysia:	NA%
France:	NA%
China (1992 est.):	NA%

Imports: $41.5 billion (c.i.f., 1992)

commodities:

capital goods:	41.4%
intermediate goods and raw materials:	32.8%
consumer goods:	10.4%
oil:	8.2%
partners:	
Japan:	29.3%
US:	11.4%
Singapore:	7.6%
Taiwan:	5.5%
Germany:	5.4%
South Korea:	4.6%
Malaysia:	4.2%
China:	3.3%
Hong Kong:	3.3%
UK (1992 est.):	NA%

External debt: $33.4 billion (1991)
Industrial production: growth rate 18% (1990); accounts for about 26% of GDP
Electricity: 10,000,000 kW capacity; 43,750 million kWh produced, 760 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: tourism is the largest source of foreign exchange; textiles and garments, agricultural processing, beverages, tobacco, cement, light manufacturing, such as jewelry; electric appliances and components, integrated circuits, furniture, plastics; world's second-largest tungsten producer and third-largest tin producer
Agriculture: accounts for 12% of GDP and 60% of labor force; leading producer and exporter of rice and cassava (tapioca); other crops - rubber, corn, sugarcane, coconuts, soybeans; except for wheat, self-sufficient in food
Illicit drugs: a minor producer, major illicit trafficker of heroin, particularly from Burma and Laos, and cannabis for the international drug market; eradication efforts have reduced the area of cannabis cultivation and shifted some production to neighboring countries; opium poppy cultivation has been affected by eradication efforts; also a major drug money laundering center
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $870 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $8.6 billion; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $19 million
Currency: 1 baht (B) = 100 satang
Exchange rates: baht (B) per US$1 - 25.280 (April 1993), 25.400 (1992), 25.517 (1991), 25.585 (1990), 25.702 (1989), 25.294 (1988)
Fiscal year: 1 October-30 September

THAILAND

Communications

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Railroads: 3,940 km 1.000-meter gauge, 99 km double track

Highways: 77,697 km total; 35,855 km paved (including 88 km expressways), 14,092 km gravel or other stabilization, 27,750 km mostly dirt and other (1988)

Inland waterways: 3,999 km principal waterways; 3,701 km with navigable depths of 0.9 m or more throughout the year; numerous minor waterways navigable by shallow-draft native craft

Pipelines: natural gas 350 km, petroleum products 67 km

Ports: Bangkok, Pattani, Phuket, Sattahip, Si Racha

Merchant marine: 169 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 752,055 GRT/1,166,136 DWT; includes 1 short-sea passenger, 91 cargo, 12 container, 40 oil tanker, 9 liquefied gas, 2 chemical tanker, 5 bulk, 6 refrigerated cargo, 2 combination bulk, 1 passenger

Airports:

total:	106
usable:	95
with permanent-surface runways:	51
with runways over 3,659 m:	1
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	14
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	28

Telecommunications: service to general public inadequate; bulk of service to government activities provided by multichannel cable and microwave radio relay network; 739,500 telephones (1987); broadcast stations - over 200 AM, 100 FM, and 11 TV in government-controlled networks; satellite earth stations - 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT and 1 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT; domestic satellite system being developed

THAILAND

Defense Forces

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Branches: Royal Thai Army, Royal Thai Navy (including Royal Thai Marine Corps), Royal Thai Air Force, Paramilitary Forces

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 16,685,044; fit for military service 10,148,786; reach military age (18) annually 616,042 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $2.6 billion, about 2% of GNP (FY92/93 est.)

MAURITANIA
MALI
Nouakchott
Nema
Lombouctou
NIGER
Bamako
Niamey
Zinder
BURKINA
Ouagadougou
Kano
Maidugur
GUINEA
BENIN
NIGERIA
TOGO
IVORY
COAST
Abuja
GHANA
Porto-Novo
Lagos
Monrovia
Abidjan
Loma
CAMEROON
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LIBERIA
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Malabo
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GUINEA
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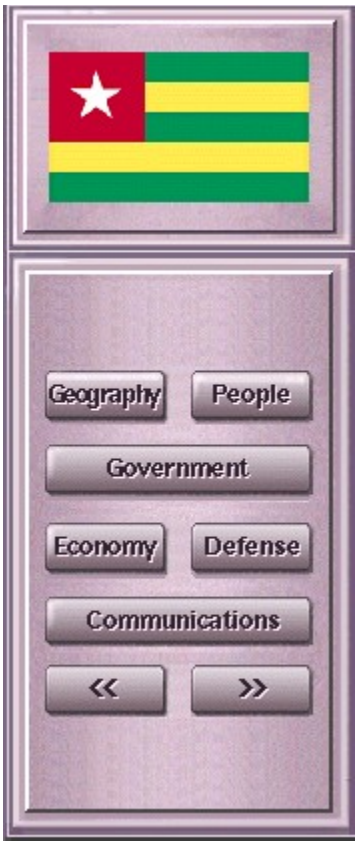
Geography
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TOGO

Geography

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Location: Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean beween Benin and Ghana

Area:

total area:	56,790 km2
land area:	54,390 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than West Virginia

Land Boundaries:

total:	1,647 km
Benin:	644 km
Burkina:	126 km
Ghana:	877 km

Coastline: 56 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	30 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical; hot, humid in south; semiarid in north

Terrain: gently rolling savanna in north; central hills; southern plateau; low coastal plain with extensive lagoons and marshes

Natural Resources: phosphates, limestone, marble

Land Use:

arable land:	25%
permanent crops:	1%
meadows and pastures:	4%
forest and woodland:	28%
other:	42%

Irrigated Land: 70 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: hot, dry harmattan wind can reduce visibility in north during winter; recent droughts affecting agriculture; deforestation

TOGO

People

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Population: 4,104,657 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 3.61% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 47.87 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 11.8 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 91.3 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	56.46 years
male:	54.45 years
female:	58.53 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.96 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Togolese (singular and plural)
adjective:	Togolese

Ethnic divisions:
Note: 37 tribes; largest and most important are:

Ewe:	NA%
Mina:	NA%
Kabye:	NA%

European and Syrian-Lebanese under 1%
Religions:

indigenous beliefs:	70%
Christian:	20%
Muslim:	10%

Languages:
French (official and the language of commerce): NA%
Ewe (one of the two major African languages in the south):NA%
Mina (one of the two major African languages in the south):NA%
Dagomba (one of the two major African languages in the north): NA%
Kabye (one of the two major African languages in the north):NA%
Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	43%
male:	56%
female:	31%

Labor force: NA
by occupation:

agriculture:	78%

industry: 22%

Note: about 88,600 wage earners, evenly divided between public and private sectors; 50% of population of working age (1985)

TOGO

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Togo
conventional short form:	Togo
local long form:	Republique Togolaise
local short form:	none
former:	French Togo

Digraph: TO

Type: republic under transition to multiparty democratic rule

Capital: Lome

Administrative divisions: 21 circumscriptions (circonscriptions, singular - circonscription); Amlame (Amou), Aneho (Lacs), Atakpame (Ogou), Badou (Wawa), Bafilo (Assoli), Bassar (Bassari), Dapango (Tone), Kande (Keran), Klouto (Kloto), Pagouda (Binah), Lama-Kara (Kozah), Lome (Golfe), Mango (Oti), Niamtougou (Doufelgou), Notse (Haho), Pagouda, Sotouboua, Tabligbo (Yoto), Tchamba, Nyala, Tchaoudjo, Tsevie (Zio), Vogan (Vo) Note: the 21 units may now be called prefectures (prefectures, singular - prefecture) and reported name changes for individual units are included in parentheses

Independence: 27 April 1960 (from UN trusteeship under French administration)

Constitution: 1980 constitution nullified during national reform conference; transition constitution adopted 24 August 1991; multiparty draft constitution sent to High Council of the Republic for approval in November 1991; adopted by public referendum September 1992

Legal system: French-based court system

National holiday: Independence Day, 27 April (1960)

Political parties and leaders: Rally of the Togolese People (RPT) led by President EYADEMA was the only party until the formation of multiple parties was legalized 12 April 1991; transition regime in place since August 1991

Suffrage: universal adult at age NA

Elections: President: last held 21 December 1986 (next to be held 1993); results - Gen. EYADEMA was reelected without opposition National Assembly: last held 4 March 1990; dissolved during national reform conference (next to be held 1993); results - RPT was the only party; seats - (77 total) RPT 77; interim legislative High Council of the Republic (HCR) in place since August 1991

Executive branch: president, prime minister, Council of Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch: National Assembly dissolved during national reform conference; 79-member interim High Council for the Republic (HCR) formed to act as legislature during transition to multiparty democracy; legislative elections scheduled to be held in 1993

Judicial branch: Court of Appeal (Cour d'Appel), Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)

Leaders: Chief of State: President Gen. Gnassingbe EYADEMA (since 14 April 1967) Head of Government: interim Prime Minister Joseph Kokou KOFFIGOH (since 28 August 1991)

Member of: ACCT, ACP, AfDB, CCC, CEAO (observer), ECA, ECOWAS, Entente, FAO, FZ, G-77,

GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WADB, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Ellom-Kodjo SCHUPPIUS chancery: 2208 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 234-4212 or 4213

US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Harmon E. KIRBY embassy: Rue Pelletier Caventou and Rue Vauban, Lome mailing address: B. P. 852, Lome telephone: [228] 21-29-91 through 94 and 21-77-17 FAX: [228] 21-79-52

Flag: five equal horizontal bands of green (top and bottom) alternating with yellow; there is a white five-pointed star on a red square in the upper hoist-side corner; uses the popular pan-African colors of Ethiopia

TOGO

Economy

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Overview: The economy is heavily dependent on subsistence agriculture, which accounts for about 33% of GDP and provides employment for 78% of the labor force. Primary agricultural exports are cocoa, coffee, and cotton, which together account for about 30% of total export earnings. Togo is self-sufficient in basic foodstuffs when harvests are normal. In the industrial sector phosphate mining is by far the most important activity, with phosphate exports accounting for about 40% of total foreign exchange earnings. Togo serves as a regional commercial and trade center. The government, over the past decade, with IMF and World Bank support, has been implementing a number of economic reform measures to encourage foreign investment and bring revenues in line with expenditures. Political unrest, including private and public sector strikes throughout 1991 and 1992, has jeopardized the reform program and has disrupted vital economic activity.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $1.5 billion (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate: 0% (1991 est.)

National product per capita: $400 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 0.5% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate: 2% (1987)

Budget: revenues $284.8 million; expenditures $407 million, including capital expenditures of $NA (1991 est.)

Exports: $512 million (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:	
phosphates:	NA%
cotton:	NA%
cocoa:	NA%
coffee:	NA%
partners:	
EC:	40%
Africa:	16%
US:	1% (1990)

Imports: $583 million (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:	
machinery and equipment:	NA%
consumer goods:	NA%
food:	NA%
chemical products:	NA%
partners:	
EC:	57%
Africa:	17%
US:	5%
Japan:	4% (1990)

External debt: $1.3 billion (1991)
Industrial production: growth rate 9.0% (1991 est.); accounts for 20% of GDP
Electricity: 179,000 kW capacity; 209 million kWh produced, 60 kWh per capita (1990)
Industries: phosphate mining, agricultural processing, cement, handicrafts, textiles, beverages
Agriculture: accounts for 33% of GDP; cash crops - coffee, cocoa, cotton; food crops - yams, cassava, corn, beans, rice, millet, sorghum; livestock production not significant; annual fish catch, 10,000-14,000 tons
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-90), $142 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-90), $2 billion; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $35 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $51 million
Currency: 1 CFA franc (CFAF) = 100 centimes
Exchange rates: Communaute Financiere Africaine francs (CFAF) per US$1 - 274.06 (January 1993), 264.69 (1992), 282.11 (1991), 272.26 (1990), 319.01 (1989), 297.85 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

TOGO

Communications

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Railroads: 570 km 1.000-meter gauge, single track

Highways: 6,462 km total; 1,762 km paved; 4,700 km unimproved roads

Inland waterways: 50 km Mono River

Ports: Lome, Kpeme (phosphate port)

Merchant marine: 2 roll-on/roll-off ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 11,118 GRT/20,529 DWT

Airports:

total:	9
usable:	9
with permanent-surface runways:	2
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	2
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	0

Telecommunications: fair system based on network of radio relay routes supplemented by open wire lines; broadcast stations - 2 AM, no FM, 3 (2 relays) TV; satellite earth stations - 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT and 1 SYMPHONIE

TOGO

Defense Forces

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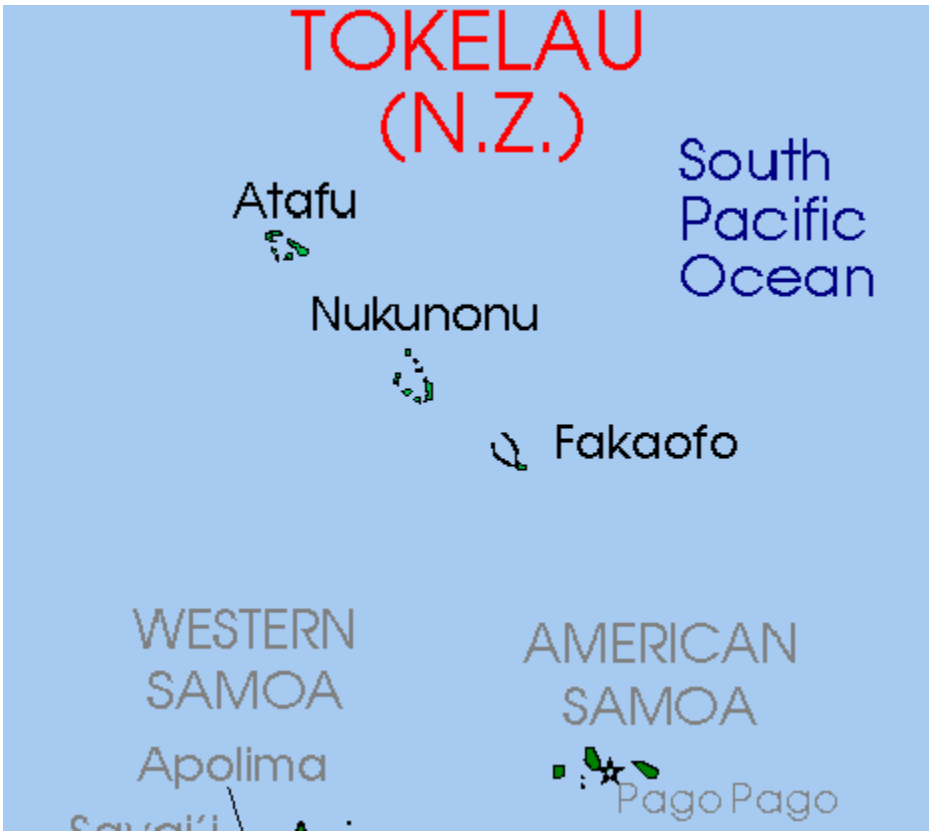
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Gendarmerie

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 862,427; fit for military service 452,974 (1993 est.); no conscription

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $43 million, about 3% of GDP (1989)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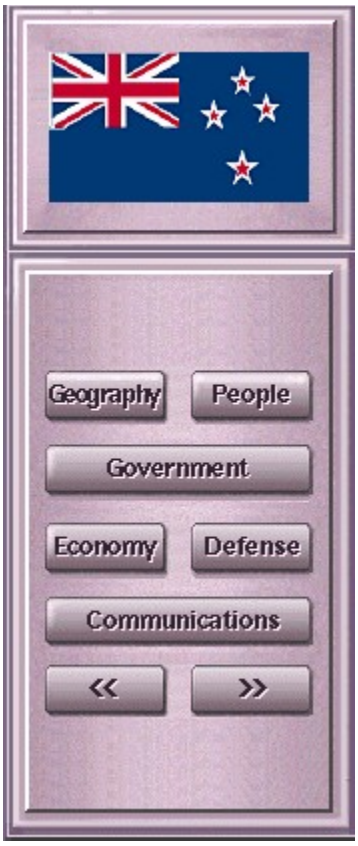
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TOKELAU

Geography

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Affiliation: territory of New Zealand

Location: Oceania, 3,750 km southwest of Honolulu in the South Pacific Ocean, about halfway between Hawaii and New Zealand

Area:

total area:	10 km2
land area:	10 km2
comparative area:	about 17 times the size of The Mall in Washington, DC

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 101 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical; moderated by trade winds (April to November)

Terrain: coral atolls enclosing large lagoons

Natural Resources: negligible

Land Use:

arable land:	0%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	100%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: lies in Pacific typhoon belt

TOKELAU

People

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Population: 1,544 (July 1993 est.)

Population growth rate: -1.35% (1993 est.)

Birth rate: NA births/1,000 population

Death rate: NA deaths/1,000 population

Net migration rate: NA migrant(s)/1,000 population

Infant mortality rate: NA deaths/1,000 live births

Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	NA years
male:	NA years
female:	NA years

Total fertility rate: NA children born/woman

Nationality:

noun:	Tokelauan(s)
adjective:	Tokelauan

Ethnic divisions:

Polynesian:	NA%

Religions:

Congregational Christian Church:	70%
Roman Catholic:	28%
other:	2%

Note: on Atafu, all Congregational Christian Church of Samoa; on Nukunonu, all Roman Catholic; on Fakaofo, both denominations, with the Congregational Christian Church predominant

Languages:

Tokelauan (a Polynesian language):	NA%
English:	NA%

Literacy:

total population:	NA%
male:	NA%
female:	NA%

Labor force: NA

TOKELAU

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Tokelau

Digraph: TL

Type: territory of New Zealand

Capital: none; each atoll has its own administrative center

Administrative divisions: none (territory of New Zealand)

Independence: none (territory of New Zealand)

Constitution: administered under the Tokelau Islands Act of 1948, as amended in 1970

Legal system: British and local statutes

National holiday: Waitangi Day, 6 February (1840) (Treaty of Waitangi established British sovereignty over New Zealand)

Political parties and leaders: NA

Suffrage: NA

Elections: NA

Executive branch: British monarch, administrator (appointed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs in New Zealand), official secretary

Legislative branch: unicameral Council of Elders (Taupulega) on each atoll

Judicial branch: High Court in Niue, Supreme Court in New Zealand

Leaders: Chief of State: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952) Head of Government: Administrator Graham ANSELL (since NA 1990); Official Secretary Casimilo J. PEREZ (since NA), Office of Tokelau Affairs; Tokelau's governing Council will elect its first head of government in 1993

Member of: SPC, WHO (associate)

Diplomatic representation in US: none (territory of New Zealand)

US diplomatic representation: none (territory of New Zealand)

Flag: the flag of New Zealand is used

TOKELAU

Economy

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Overview: Tokelau's small size, isolation, and lack of resources greatly restrain economic development and confine agriculture to the subsistence level. The people must rely on aid from New Zealand to maintain public services, annual aid being substantially greater than GDP. The principal sources of revenue come from sales of copra, postage stamps, souvenir coins, and handicrafts. Money is also remitted to families from relatives in New Zealand.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $1.4 million (1988 est.)

National product real growth rate: NA%

National product per capita: $800 (1988 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): NA%

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $430,830; expenditures $2.8 million, including capital expenditures of $37,300 (FY87)

Exports: $98,000 (f.o.b., 1983)

commodities:

stamps:	NA%
copra:	NA%
handicrafts:	NA%

partners:

NZ:	NA%

Imports: $323,400 (c.i.f., 1983)

commodities:

foodstuffs:	NA%
building materials:	NA%
fuel:	NA%

partners:

NZ:	NA%

External debt: $0

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity: 200 kW capacity; 300,000 kWh produced, 180 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries: small-scale enterprises for copra production, wood work, plaited craft goods; stamps, coins; fishing

Agriculture: coconuts, copra; basic subsistence crops - breadfruit, papaya, bananas; pigs, poultry, goats

Economic aid: Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $24 million

Currency: 1 New Zealand dollar (NZ$) = 100 cents

Exchange rates: New Zealand dollars (NZ$) per US$1 - 1.9486 (January 1993), 1.8584 (1992), l.7265 (1991), 1.6750 (1990), 1.6708 (1989), 1.5244 (1988)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

TOKELAU

Communications

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Ports: none; offshore anchorage only

Airports:

none; lagoon landings by amphibious aircraft from Western Samoa

Telecommunications: radiotelephone service between islands and to Western Samoa

TOKELAU

Defense Forces

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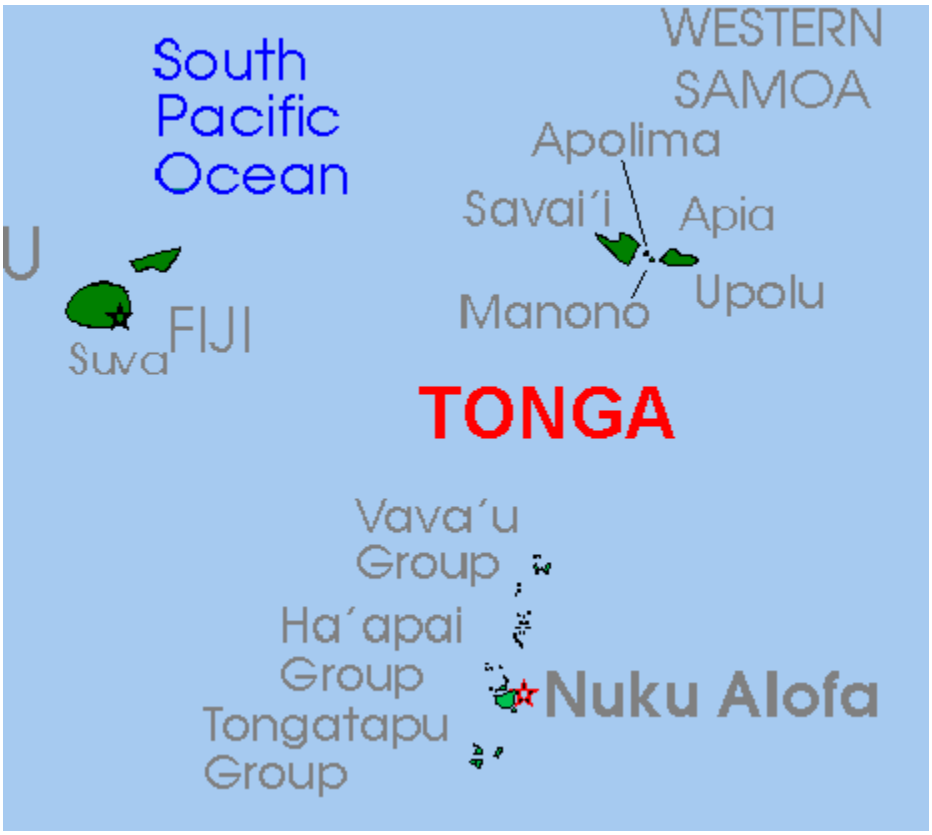
Note: defense is the responsibility of New Zealand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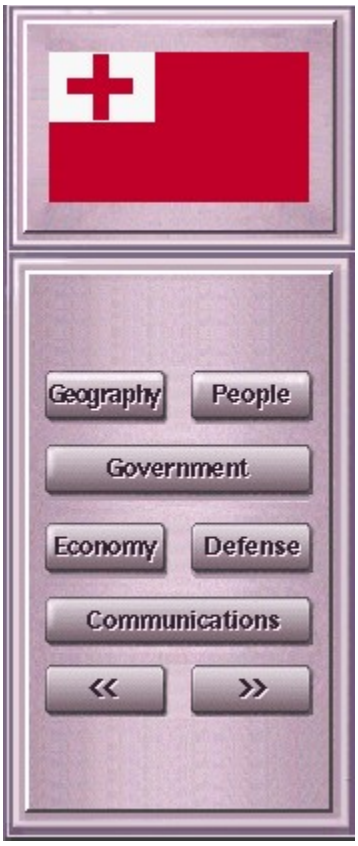
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TONGA

Geography

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Location: Oceania, 2,250 km north-northwest of New Zealand, about two-thirds of the way between Hawaii and New Zealand

Area:

total area:	748 km2
land area:	718 km2
comparative area:	slightly more than four times the size of Washington, DC

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 419 km

Maritime Claims:

continental shelf:	not specified
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical; modified by trade winds; warm season (December to May), cool season (May to December)

Terrain: most islands have limestone base formed from uplifted coral formation; others have limestone overlying volcanic base

Natural Resources: fish, fertile soil

Land Use:

arable land:	25%
permanent crops:	55%
meadows and pastures:	6%
forest and woodland:	12%
other:	2%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: archipelago of 170 islands (36 inhabited); subject to cyclones (October to April); deforestation

TONGA

People

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Population: 103,949 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.8% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 25.16 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 6.75 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -10.4 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 21.38 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	67.79 years
male:	65.5 years
female:	70.24 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.68 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Tongan(s)
adjective:	Tongan

Ethnic divisions:

Polynesian, Europeans:	about 300

Religions:
Note: Christian (Free Wesleyan Church claims over 30,000 adherents)

Languages:

Tongan:	NA%
English;:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1976)

total population:	57%
male:	60%
female:	60%

Labor force: NA
by occupation:

agriculture:	70%

mining (600 engaged in mining)

TONGA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Kingdom of Tonga
conventional short form:	Tonga
former:	Friendly Islands

Digraph: TN
Type: hereditary constitutional monarchy
Capital: Nuku alofa
Administrative divisions: three island groups; Ha'apai, Tongatapu, Vava'u
Independence: 4 June 1970 (from UK)
Constitution: 4 November 1875, revised 1 January 1967
Legal system: based on English law
National holiday: Emancipation Day, 4 June (1970)
Political parties and leaders: Democratic Reform Movement, 'Akilisi POHIVA; Christian Democratic Party, leader NA
Suffrage: all literate, tax-paying males and all literate females over 21
Elections: Legislative Assembly: last held 14-15 February 1990 (next to be held 3-4 February 1993); results - percent of vote NA; seats - (29 total, 9 elected) 6 proreform, 3 traditionalist
Executive branch: monarch, prime minister, deputy prime minister, Council of Ministers (cabinet), Privy Council
Legislative branch: unicameral Legislative Assembly (Fale Alea)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court
Leaders: Chief of State: King Taufa'ahau TUPOU IV (since 16 December 1965) Head of Government: Prime Minister Baron VAEA (since 22 August 1991); Deputy Prime Minister S. Langi KAVALIKU (since 22 August 1991)
Member of: ACP, AsDB, C, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IMF, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, SPARTECA, SPC, SPF, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO
Diplomatic representation in US: Ambassador Sione KITE, resides in London
US diplomatic representation: the US has no offices in Tonga; the ambassador to Fiji is accredited to Tonga and makes periodic visits
Flag: red with a bold red cross on a white rectangle in the upper hoist-side corner

TONGA

Economy

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Overview: The economy's base is agriculture, which employs about 70% of the labor force and contributes 40% to GDP. Coconuts, bananas, and vanilla beans are the main crops and make up two-thirds of exports. The country must import a high proportion of its food, mainly from New Zealand. The manufacturing sector accounts for only 11% of GDP. Tourism is the primary source of hard currency earnings, but the island remains dependent on sizable external aid and remittances to offset its trade deficit.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $92 million (FY90)

National product real growth rate: 0.4% (FY92 est.)

National product per capita: $900 (FY90)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 4% (FY92 est.)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $36.4 million; expenditures $68.1 million, including capital expenditures of $33.2 million (FY91 est.)

Exports: $18.8 million (f.o.b., FY92 est.)

commodities:

coconut oil:	NA%
desiccated coconut:	NA%
copra:	NA%
bananas:	NA%
taro:	NA%
vanilla beans:	NA%
fruits:	NA%
vegetables:	NA%
fish:	NA%

partners:

Japan:	34%
US:	17%
Australia:	13%
NZ:	13% (FY91)

Imports: $68.3 million (c.i.f., FY92 est.)

commodities:

food products:	NA%
machinery and transport equipment:	NA%
manufactures:	NA%
fuels:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%

partners:

NZ:	33%

Australia:	22%
US:	8%
Japan:	8% (FY91)

External debt: $47.5 million (FY91)
Industrial production: growth rate 1.7% (FY90); accounts for 11% of GDP
Electricity: 6,000 kW capacity; 8 million kWh produced, 80 kWh per capita (1990)
Industries: tourism, fishing
Agriculture: accounts for 40% of GDP; dominated by coconut, copra, and banana production; vanilla beans, cocoa, coffee, ginger, black pepper
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $16 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $258 million
Currency: 1 pa'anga (T$) = 100 seniti
Exchange rates: pa'anga (T$) per US$1 - 1.3996 (January 1993), 1.3471 (1992), 1.2961 (1991), 1.2809 (1990), 1.2637 (1989), 1.2799 (1988)
Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

TONGA

Communications

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Highways: 198 km sealed road (Tongatapu); 74 km (Vava'u); 94 km unsealed roads usable only in dry weather

Ports: Nukualofa, Neiafu, Pangai

Merchant marine: 3 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 6,765 GRT/10,597 DWT; includes 1 cargo, 1 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 1 liquefied gas

Airports:

total:	6
usable:	6
with permanent-surface runways:	1
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659:	1
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	1

Telecommunications: 3,529 telephones; 66,000 radios; no TV sets; broadcast stations - 1 AM, no FM, no TV; 1 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT earth station

TONGA

Defense Forces

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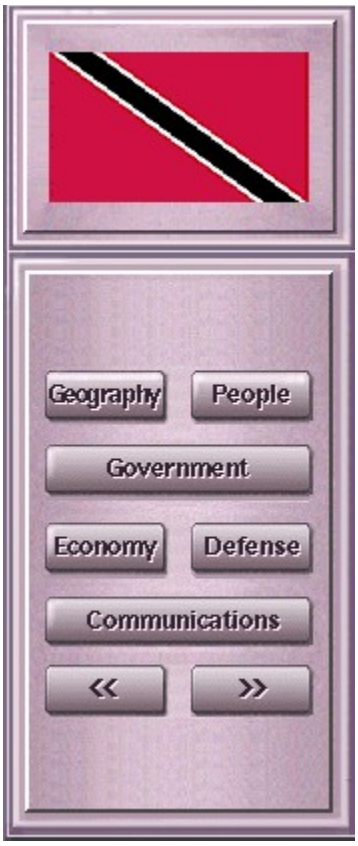
Branches: Tonga Defense Force, Tonga Maritime Division, Royal Tongan Marines, Royal Tongan Guard, Police

Manpower availability: NA

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $NA, NA% of GDP

BARUDA AND
Basseterre
ST. KITTS
ANTIGUA
AND NEVIS
GUADELOUPE
Basse-Terre
DOMINICA
Roseau
MARTINIQUE
Fort-de-France
Atlantic Ocean
ST. LUCIA
Castries
BARBADOS
Bridgetown
ST. VINCENT AND
THE GRENADINES
Kingstown
Caribbean Sea
GRENADA
St. George's
Scarborough
ANDS
ES
Port-of-Spain
TRINADAD AND
TOBAGO
Siparia
VENEZUELA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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Geography

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Location: in the extreme southeastern Caribbean Sea, 11 km off the coast of Venezuela

Area:

total area:	5,130 km2
land area:	5,130 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than Delaware

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 362 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	24 nm
continental shelf:	200 nm or the outer edge of continental margin
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical; rainy season (June to December)

Terrain: mostly plains with some hills and low mountains

Natural Resources: petroleum, natural gas, asphalt

Land Use:

arable land:	14%
permanent crops:	17%
meadows and pastures:	2%
forest and woodland:	44%
other:	23%

Irrigated Land: 220 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: outside usual path of hurricanes and other tropical storms

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

People

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Population: 1,313,738 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 1.1% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 20.08 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 6.31 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -2.74 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 16.9 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	70.53 years
male:	67.91 years
female:	73.22 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.35 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Trinidadian(s), Tobagonian(s)
adjective:	Trinidadian, Tobagonian

Ethnic divisions:

black:	43%
East Indian:	40%
mixed:	14%
white:	1%
Chinese:	1%
other:	1%

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	32.2%
Hindu:	24.3%
Anglican:	14.4%
other Protestant:	14%

Muslim 6%none or unknown 9.1%
Languages:

English (official):	NA%
Hindi:	NA%
French:	NA%
Spanish:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1980)

total population:	95%
male:	97%
female:	93%

Labor force: 463,900

by occupation:

construction and utilities:	18.1%
manufacturing, mining, and quarrying:	14.8%
agriculture:	10.9%
other:	56.2% (1985 est.)

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Government

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Names:
conventional long form: Republic of Trinidad and Tobago
conventional short form: Trinidad and Tobago

Digraph: TD

Type: parliamentary democracy

Capital: Port-of-Spain

Administrative divisions: 8 counties, 3 municipalities*, and 1 ward**; Arima*, Caroni, Mayaro, Nariva, Port-of-Spain*, Saint Andrew, Saint David, Saint George, Saint Patrick, San Fernando*, Tobago**, Victoria

Independence: 31 August 1962 (from UK)

Constitution: 31 August 1976

Legal system: based on English common law; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 31 August (1962)

Political parties and leaders: People's National Movement (PNM), Patrick MANNING; United National Congress (UNC), Basdeo PANDAY; National Alliance for Reconstruction (NAR), Carson CHARLES; Movement for Social Transformation (MOTION), David ABDULLAH; National Joint Action Committee (NJAC), Makandal DAAGA

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: House of Representatives: last held 16 December 1991 (next to be held by December 1996); results - PNM 32%, UNC 13%, NAR 2%; seats - (36 total) PNM 21, UNC 13, NAR 2

Executive branch: president, prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament consists of an upper house or Senate and a lower house or House of Representatives

Judicial branch: Court of Appeal, Supreme Court

Leaders: Chief of State: President Noor Mohammed HASSANALI (since 18 March 1987) Head of Government: Prime Minister Patrick Augustus Mervyn MANNING (since 17 December 1991)

Member of: ACP, C, CARICOM, CCC, CDB, ECLAC, FAO, G-24, G-77, GATT, IADB, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO, ITU, LAES, LORCS, NAM, OAS, OPANAL, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Corinne BAPTISTE chancery: 1708 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036 telephone: (202) 467-6490 consulate general: New York

US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Sally G. COWAL embassy: 15 Queen's Park West, Port-of-Spain mailing address: P. O. Box 752, Port-of-Spain telephone: (809) 622-6372 through 6376, 6176 FAX: (809) 628-5462

Flag: red with a white-edged black diagonal band from the upper hoist side

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Economy

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Overview: Trinidad and Tobago's petroleum-based economy has begun to emerge from a lengthy depression in the last few years. The economy fell sharply through most of the 1980s, largely because of the decline in oil prices. This sector accounts for 80% of export earnings and almost 20% of GDP. The government, in response to the oil revenue loss, pursued a series of austerity measures that pushed the unemployment rate as high as 22% in 1988. The economy showed signs of recovery in 1990 and 1991, however, helped along by rising oil prices. Agriculture employs only about 11% of the labor force and produces about 3% of GDP. Since this sector is small, it has been unable to absorb the large numbers of the unemployed. The government currently seeks to diversify its export base.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $5 billion (1991)

National product real growth rate: 2.6% (1991)

National product per capita: $3,800 (1991)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 3.8% (1991)

Unemployment rate: 18.5% (1991)

Budget: revenues $1.6 billion; expenditures $1.6 billion, including capital expenditures of $158 million (1993 est.)

Exports: $2.2 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

Note: includes reexports

petroleum and petroleum products:	82%
steel products:	9%
fertilizer:	NA%
sugar:	NA%
cocoa:	NA%
coffee:	NA%
citrus (1988):	NA%

partners:

US:	49%
CARICOM:	12%

Imports: $1.7 billion (c.i.f., 1991)

commodities:

raw materials and intermediate goods:	48%
capital goods:	29%
consumer goods:	23% (1991)

partners:

US:	39%
Venezuela:	14%
UK:	7%
CARICOM:	5% (1991)

External debt: $2.4 billion (1991)
Industrial production: growth rate 2.3%, excluding oil refining (1986); accounts for 40% of GDP, including petroleum
Electricity: 1,176,000 kW capacity; 3,480 million kWh produced, 2,680 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: petroleum, chemicals, tourism, food processing, cement, beverage, cotton textiles
Agriculture: accounts for 3% of GDP; highly subsidized sector; major crops - cocoa, sugarcane; sugarcane acreage is being shifted into rice, citrus, coffee, vegetables; poultry sector most important source of animal protein; must import large share of food needs
Illicit drugs: transshipment point for South American drugs destined for the US
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $373 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $518 million
Currency: 1 Trinidad and Tobago dollar (TT$) = 100 cents
Exchange rates: Trinidad and Tobago dollars (TT$) per US$1 - 4.2500 (fixed rate since 1989)
Fiscal year: calendar year

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Communications

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Railroads: minimal agricultural railroad system near San Fernando

Highways: 8,000 km total; 4,000 km paved, 1,000 km improved earth, 3,000 km unimproved earth

Pipelines: crude oil 1,032 km, petroleum products 19 km, natural gas 904 km

Ports: Port-of-Spain, Pointe-a-Pierre, Scarborough

Merchant marine: 2 cargo ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 12,507 GRT/21,923 DWT

Airports:

total:	6
usable:	5
with permanent-surface runways:	2
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	2
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	1

Telecommunications: excellent international service via tropospheric scatter links to Barbados and Guyana; good local service; 109,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 2 AM, 4 FM, 5 TV; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Defense Forces

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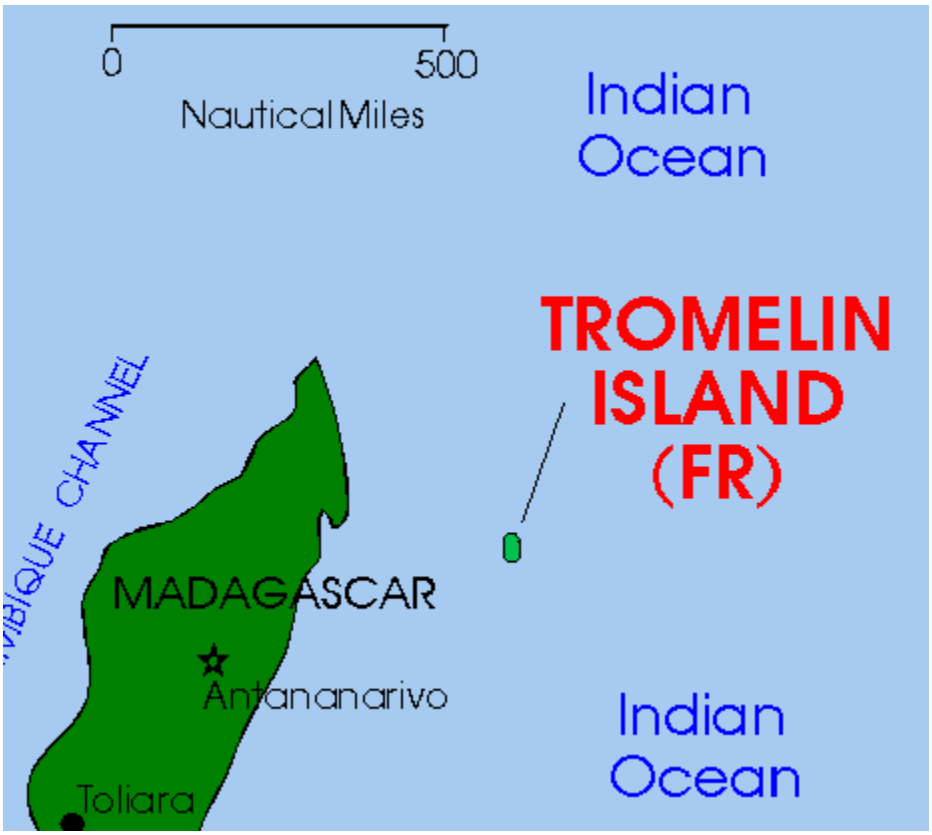
Branches: Trinidad and Tobago Defense Force (including Ground Forces, Coast Guard, and Air Wing), Trinidad and Tobago Police Service

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 351,183; fit for military service 253,084 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $59 million, 1-2% of GDP (1989 est.)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TROMELIN ISLAND

Geography

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Affiliation: possession of France

Location: in the western Indian Ocean, 350 km east of Madagascar and 600 km north of Reunion

Area:

total area:	1 km2
land area:	1 km2
comparative area:	about 1.7 times the size of The Mall in Washington, DC

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 3.7 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	12 nm
continental shelf:	200 m depth or to depth of exploitation
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: claimed by Madagascar, Mauritius, and Seychelles

Climate: tropical

Terrain: sandy

Natural Resources: fish

Land Use:

arable land:	0%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	100% (scattered bushes)

Irrigated Land: 0 km2

Environment: wildlife sanctuary

Note: climatologically important location for forecasting cyclones

TROMELIN ISLAND

People

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Population: uninhabited

TROMELIN ISLAND

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	none
conventional short form:	Tromelin Island
local long form:	none
local short form:	Ile Tromelin

Digraph: TE

Type: French possession administered by Commissioner of the Republic, resident in Reunion

Capital: none; administered by France from Reunion

Independence: none (possession of France)

TROMELIN ISLAND

Economy

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Overview: no economic activity

TROMELIN ISLAND

Communications

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Ports: none; offshore anchorage only

Airports:

total:	1
usable:	1
with permanent-surface runways:	0
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	0
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	0

Telecommunications: important meteorological station

TROMELIN ISLAND

Defense Forces

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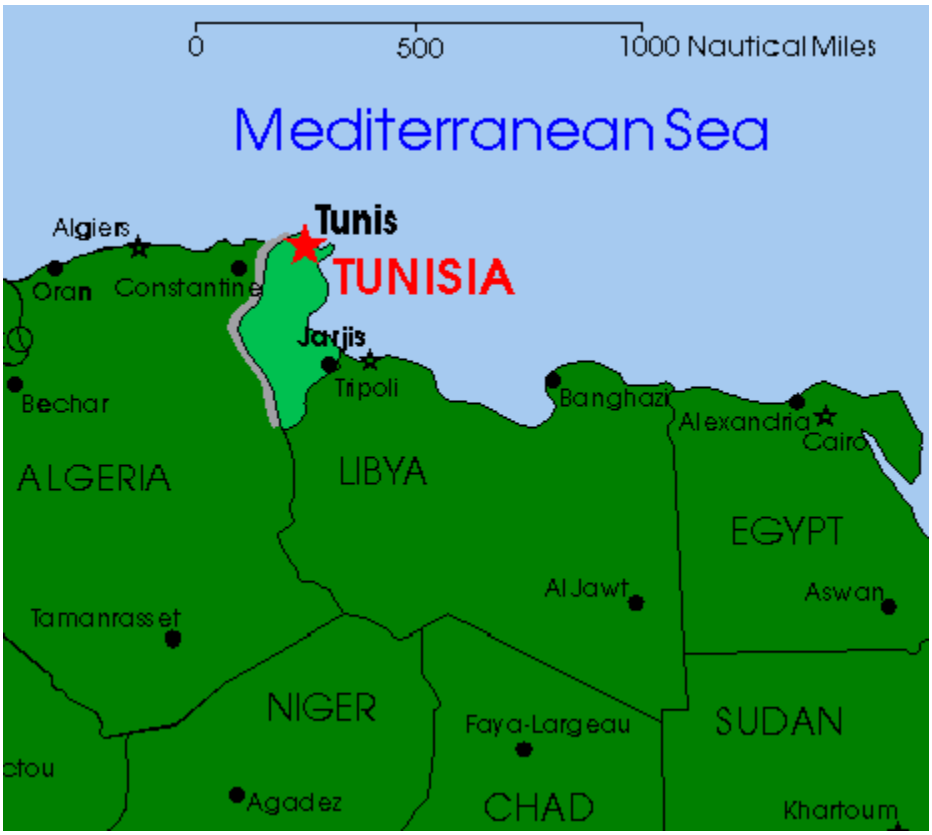
Note: defense is the responsibility of France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Mediterranean Sea
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Tunis
TUNISIA
Oran
Constantine
Jarjis
Tripoli
Bechar
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Alexandria
Cairo
ALGERIA
LIBYA
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Al Jawf
Aswan
Tamanrasset
NIGER
Faya-Largeau
SUDAN
Agadez
CHAD
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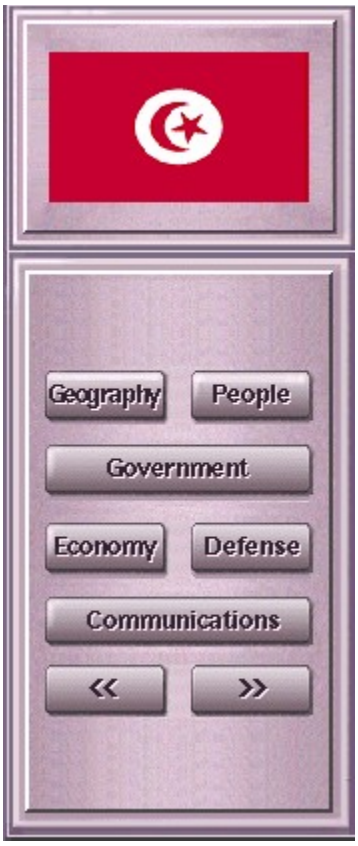
Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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TUNISIA

Geography

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Location: Northern Africa, 144 km from Italy across the Strait of Sicily, between Algeria and Libya

Area:

total area:	163,610 km2
land area:	155,360 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than Georgia

Land Boundaries:

total:	1,424 km
Algeria:	965 km
Libya:	459 km

Coastline: 1,148 km

Maritime Claims:

territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: maritime boundary dispute with Libya; land boundary disputes with Algeria under discussion

Climate: temperate in north with mild, rainy winters and hot, dry summers; desert in south

Terrain: mountains in north; hot, dry central plain; semiarid south merges into the Sahara

Natural Resources: petroleum, phosphates, iron ore, lead, zinc, salt

Land Use:

arable land:	20%
permanent crops:	10%
meadows and pastures:	19%
forest and woodland:	4%
other:	47%

Irrigated Land: 2,750 km2 (1989)

Environment: deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification

Note: strategic location in central Mediterranean

TUNISIA

People

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Population: 8,570,868 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 1.84% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 24.24 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 5.04 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -0.79 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 35.9 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	72.54 years
male:	70.55 years
female:	74.62 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.02 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Tunisian(s)
adjective:	Tunisian

Ethnic divisions:

Arab-Berber:	98%
European:	1%
Jewish less than:	1%

Religions:

Muslim:	98%
Christian:	1%
Jewish:	1%

Languages:

Arabic (official and one of the languages of commerce):	NA%
French (commerce):	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	65%
male:	74%
female:	56%

Labor force: 2.25 million
by occupation:

agriculture:	32%

Note: shortage of skilled labor

TUNISIA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Tunisia
conventional short form:	Tunisia
local long form:	Al Jumhuriyah at Tunisiyah
local short form:	Tunis

Digraph: TS
Type: republic
Capital: Tunis
Administrative divisions: 23 governorates; Beja, Ben Arous, Bizerte, Gabes, Gafsa, Jendouba, Kairouan, Kasserine, Kebili, L'Ariana, Le Kef, Mahdia, Medenine, Monastir, Nabeul, Sfax, Sidi Bou Zid, Siliana, Sousse, Tataouine, Tozeur, Tunis, Zaghouan
Independence: 20 March 1956 (from France)
Constitution: 1 June 1959
Legal system: based on French civil law system and Islamic law; some judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court in joint session
National holiday: National Day, 20 March (1956)
Political parties and leaders: Constitutional Democratic Rally Party (RCD), President BEN ALI (official ruling party); Movement of Democratic Socialists (MDS), Mohammed MOUAADA; five other political parties are legal, including the Communist Party
Other political or pressure groups: the Islamic fundamentalist party, An Nahda (Rebirth), is outlawed
Suffrage: 20 years of age; universal
Elections: President: last held 2 April 1989 (next to be held NA March 1994); results - Gen. Zine el Abidine BEN ALI was reelected without opposition Chamber of Deputies: last held 2 April 1989 (next to be held NA April 1994); results - RCD 80.7%, independents/Islamists 13.7%, MDS 3.2%, other 2.4%; seats - (141 total) RCD 141
Executive branch: president, prime minister, Cabinet
Legislative branch: unicameral Chamber of Deputies (Majlis al-Nuwaab)
Judicial branch: Court of Cassation (Cour de Cassation)
Leaders: Chief of State: President Gen. Zine el Abidine BEN ALI (since 7 November 1987) Head of Government: Prime Minister Hamed KAROUI (since 26 September 1989)
Member of: ABEDA, ACCT, AfDB, AFESD, AL, AMF, AMU, CCC, ECA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO, ITU, LORCS, MINURSO, NAM, OAPEC (withdrew from active membership in 1986), OAU, OIC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNPROFOR, UNTAC, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Ismail KHELIL chancery: 1515 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20005 telephone: (202) 862-1850

US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador John T. McCARTHY embassy: 144 Avenue de la Liberte, 1002 Tunis-Belvedere mailing address: use embassy street address telephone: [216] (1) 782-566 FAX: [216] (1) 789-719
Flag: red with a white disk in the center bearing a red crescent nearly encircling a red five-pointed star; the crescent and star are traditional symbols of Islam

TUNISIA

Economy

{ewl tstools2,TsButton2,"<<"[name=prevtopbut][graphic=`!prevtop1.bmp',`!prevtop2.bmp',`!prevtop3.bmp'] [macro=JI(`wfb.mvb>main', `0239Ec')][Font="Arial" /S11/B0/3+]/H19/W92/B1/D3}{ewc tstools2,TsButton2,"Print"[name=printbut][graphic=`!print1.bmp',`!print2.bmp',`!print3.bmp'] [macro=Print()] [Font="Arial" /S11/B0/3+]/H19/W92/B1/D3}{ewc tstools2,TsButton2,"To Map"[name=retmapbut][graphic=`! retmap1.bmp',`!retmap2.bmp',`!retmap3.bmp'] [macro=JI(`wfb.mvb>main', `0240')][Font="Arial" /S11/B0/3+]/H19/W95/B1/D3}{ewc tstools2,TsButton2,"Copy"[name=copybut][graphic=`!copy1.bmp',`! copy2.bmp',`!copy3.bmp'] [macro=CopyDialog()][Font="Arial" /S11/B0/3+]/H19/W92/B1/D3}{ewc tstools2,TsButton2,">>"[name=nexttopbut][graphic=`!nexttop1.bmp',`!nexttop2.bmp',`!prevtop3.bmp'] [macro=JI(`wfb.mvb>main', `0241Ec')][Font="Arial" /S11/B0/3+]/H19/W92/B1/D3}

Overview: The economy depends primarily on petroleum, phosphates, tourism, and exports of light manufactures. Following two years of drought-induced economic decline, the economy came back strongly in 1990-92 as a result of good harvests, continued export growth, and higher domestic investment. High unemployment has eroded popular support for the government, however, and forced Tunis to slow the pace of economic reform. Nonetheless, the government appears committed to implementing its IMF-supported structural adjustment program and to servicing its foreign debt.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $13.6 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: 8% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $1,650 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 6% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: 15.7% (1992)

Budget: revenues $4.3 billion; expenditures $5.5 billion, including capital expenditures of $NA (1993 est.)

Exports: $3.7 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities:

hydrocarbons:	NA%
agricultural products:	NA%
phosphates and chemicals:	NA%

partners:

EC countries:	74%
Middle East:	11%
US:	2%
Turkey:	NA%
former USSR republics:	NA%

Imports: $6.1 billion (c.i.f., 1992)

commodities:

industrial goods and equipment:	57%
hydrocarbons:	13%
food:	12%
consumer goods:	NA%

partners:

EC countries:	67%
US:	6%

Canada
Japan
Switzerland
Turkey
Algeria

External debt: $7.7 billion (1992 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate 5% (1989); accounts for about 25% of GDP, including petroleum
Electricity: 1,545,000 kW capacity; 5,096 million kWh produced, 600 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: petroleum, mining (particularly phosphate and iron ore), tourism, textiles, footwear, food, beverages
Agriculture: accounts for 15% of GDP and one-third of labor force; output subject to severe fluctuations because of frequent droughts; export crops - olives, dates, oranges, almonds; other products - grain, sugar beets, wine grapes, poultry, beef, dairy; not self-sufficient in food; fish catch of 99,200 metric tons (1987)
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $730 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $5.2 billion; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $684 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $410 million
Currency: 1 Tunisian dinar (TD) = 1,000 millimes
Exchange rates: Tunisian dinars (TD) per US$1 - 0.9931 (February 1993), 0.8844 (1992), 0.9246 (1991), 0.8783 (1990), 0.9493 (1989), 0.8578 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

TUNISIA

Communications

{ewl tstools2,TsButton2,"<<"[name=prevtopbut][graphic=`!prevtop1.bmp',`!prevtop2.bmp',`!prevtop3.bmp'] [macro=JI(`wfb.mvb>main', `0239Co')][Font="Arial" /S11/B0/3+]/H19/W92/B1/D3}{ewc tstools2,TsButton2,"Print"[name=printbut][graphic=`!print1.bmp',`!print2.bmp',`!print3.bmp'] [macro=Print()] [Font="Arial" /S11/B0/3+]/H19/W92/B1/D3}{ewc tstools2,TsButton2,"To Map"[name=retmapbut][graphic=`! retmap1.bmp',`!retmap2.bmp',`!retmap3.bmp'] [macro=JI(`wfb.mvb>main', `0240')][Font="Arial" /S11/B0/3+]/H19/W95/B1/D3}{ewc tstools2,TsButton2,"Copy"[name=copybut][graphic=`!copy1.bmp',`! copy2.bmp',`!copy3.bmp'] [macro=CopyDialog()][Font="Arial" /S11/B0/3+]/H19/W92/B1/D3}{ewc tstools2,TsButton2,">>"[name=nexttopbut][graphic=`!nexttop1.bmp',`!nexttop2.bmp',`!prevtop3.bmp'] [macro=JI(`wfb.mvb>main', `0241Co')][Font="Arial" /S11/B0/3+]/H19/W92/B1/D3}

Railroads: 2,115 km total; 465 km 1.435-meter (standard) gauge; 1,650 km 1.000-meter gauge

Highways: 17,700 km total; 9,100 km bituminous; 8,600 km improved and unimproved earth

Pipelines: crude oil 797 km, petroleum products 86 km, natural gas 742 km

Ports: Bizerte, Gabes, Sfax, Sousse, Tunis, La Goulette, Zarzis

Merchant marine: 22 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 161,661 GRT/221,959 DWT; includes 1 short-sea passenger, 4 cargo, 2 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 2 oil tanker, 6 chemical tanker, 1 liquefied gas, 6 bulk

Airports:

total:	29
usable:	26
with permanent-surface runways:	13
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	7
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	7

Note: a new airport opened 6 May 1993, length and type of surface NA

Telecommunications: the system is above the African average; facilities consist of open-wire lines, coaxial cable, and microwave radio relay; key centers are Sfax, Sousse, Bizerte, and Tunis; 233,000 telephones (28 telephones per 1,000 persons); broadcast stations - 7 AM, 8 FM, 19 TV; 5 submarine cables; satellite earth stations - 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT and 1 ARABSAT with back-up control station; coaxial cable and microwave radio relay to Algeria and Libya

TUNISIA

Defense Forces

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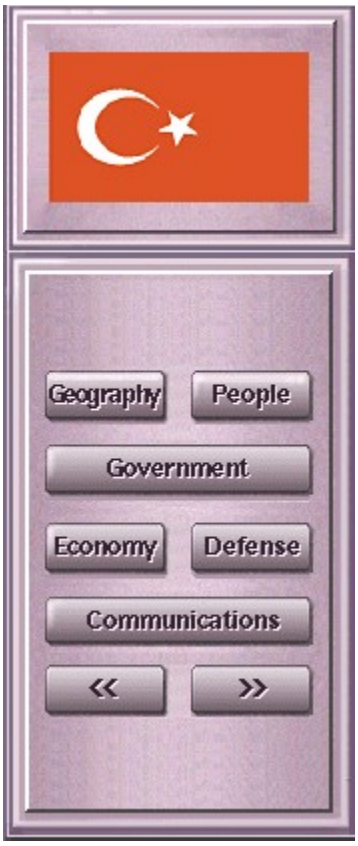
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, paramilitary forces, National Guard

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 2,164,686; fit for military service 1,244,683; reach military age (20) annually 90,349 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $618 million, 3.7% of GDP (1993 est.)

ROMANIA
BULGARIA
Black Sea
COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES
Istanbul
Samsun
Bursa
Ankara
Aegean Sea
TURKEY
Izmir
Denizli
GREECE
Antalya
Adana
Tabriz
Aleppo
Mosul
Nicosia
CYPRUS
SYRIA
Kirkuk
LEBANON
Mediterranean Sea
Beirut
Damascus
Baghdad
IRAN
Haifa
Golan Heights
ISRAEL
IRAQ
Al Hillah
Jerusalem
Amman
West Bank
EGYPT
JORDAN
Al Basrah
Al Aqabah
SAUDI ARABIA
Tabuk


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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TURKEY

Geography

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Location: Southeastern Europe/Southwest Asia, bordering the Mediterranean Sea and Black Sea, between Bulgaria and Iran

Area:

total area:	780,580 km2
land area:	770,760 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than Texas

Land Boundaries:

total:	2,627 km
Armenia:	268 km
Azerbaijan:	9 km
Bulgaria:	240 km
Georgia:	252 km
Greece:	206 km
Iran:	499 km
Iraq:	331 km
Syria:	822 km

Coastline: 7,200 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive economic zone:in Black Sea only - to the maritime boundary agreed upon with the former USSR

territorial sea: 6 nm in the Aegean Sea, 12 nm in the Black Sea and in the Mediterranean Sea

International Disputes: complex maritime and air (but not territorial) disputes with Greece in Aegean Sea; Cyprus question; Hatay question with Syria; ongoing dispute with downstream riparians (Syria and Iraq) over water development plans for the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers

Climate: temperate; hot, dry summers with mild, wet winters; harsher in interior

Terrain: mostly mountains; narrow coastal plain; high central plateau (Anatolia)

Natural Resources: antimony, coal, chromium, mercury, copper, borate, sulphur, iron ore

Land Use:

arable land:	30%
permanent crops:	4%
meadows and pastures:	12%
forest and woodland:	26%
other:	28%

Irrigated Land: 22,200 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: subject to severe earthquakes, especially along major river valleys in west; air

pollution; desertification
Note: strategic location controlling the Turkish straits (Bosporus, Sea of Marmara, Dardanelles) that link Black and Aegean Seas

TURKEY

People

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Population: 60,897,841 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.07% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 26.62 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 5.97 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 52 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	70.41 years
male:	68.11 years
female:	72.82 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.3 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Turk(s)
adjective:	Turkish

Ethnic divisions:

Turkish:	80%
Kurdish:	20% (est.)

Religions:

Muslim:	99.8% (mostly Sunni)
other:	0.2% (Christian and Jews)

Languages:

Turkish (official):	NA%
Kurdish:	NA%
Arabic:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	81%
male:	90%
female:	71%

Labor force: 20.7 million
by occupation:

agriculture:	50%
services:	35%
industry:	15%

Note: about 1,800,000 Turks work abroad (1991)

TURKEY

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Turkey
conventional short form:	Turkey
local long form:	Turkiye Cumhuriyeti
local short form:	Turkiye

Digraph: TU

Type: republican parliamentary democracy

Capital: Ankara

Administrative divisions: 73 provinces (iller, singular - il); Adana, Adiyaman, Afyon, Agri, Aksaray, Amasya, Ankara, Antalya, Artvin, Aydin, Balikesir, Batman, Bayburt, Bilecik, Bingol, Bitlis, Bolu, Burdur, Bursa, Canakkale, Cankiri, Corum, Denizli, Diyarbakir, Edirne, Elazig, Erzincan, Erzurum, Eskisehir, Gaziantep, Giresun, Gumushane, Hakkari, Hatay, Icel, Isparta, Istanbul, Izmir, Kahraman Maras, Karaman, Kars, Kastamonu, Kayseri, Kirikkale, Kirklareli, Kirsehir, Kocaeli, Konya, Kutahya, Malatya, Manisa, Mardin, Mugla, Mus, Nevsehir, Nigde, Ordu, Rize, Sakarya, Samsun, Siirt, Sinop, Sirnak, Sivas, Tekirdag, Tokat, Trabzon, Tunceli, Urfa, Usak, Van, Yozgat, Zonguldak

Independence: 29 October 1923 (successor state to the Ottoman Empire)

Constitution: 7 November 1982

Legal system: derived from various continental legal systems; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Anniversary of the Declaration of the Republic, 29 October (1923)

Political parties and leaders: Correct Way Party (DYP), Suleyman DEMIREL; Motherland Party (ANAP), Mesut YILMAZ; Social Democratic Populist Party (SHP), Erdal INONU; Refah Party (RP), Necmettin ERBAKAN; Democratic Left Party (DSP), Bulent ECEVIT; Nationalist Labor Party (MCP), Alpaslan TURKES; People's Labor Party (HEP), Ahmet TURK; Socialist Unity Party (SBP), Saden AREN; Democratic Center Party (DSP), Bedrettin DALAN; Republican People's Party (CHP), Deniz BAYKAL; Workers' Party (IP), Dogu PERINCEK; National Party (MP), Aykut EDIBALI

Other political or pressure groups: Turkish Confederation of Labor (TURK-IS), Sevket YILMAZ

Suffrage: 21 years of age; universal

Elections: Grand National Assembly: last held 20 October 1991 (next to be held NA October 1996); results - DYP 27.03%, ANAP 24.01%, SHP 20.75%, RP 16.88%, DSP 10.75%, SBP 0.44%, independent 0.14%; seats - (450 total) DYP 178, ANAP 115, SHP 86, RP 40, MCP 19, DSP 7, other 5

Executive branch: president, Presidential Council, prime minister, deputy prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch: unicameral Grand National Assembly (Buyuk Millet Meclisi)

Judicial branch: Court of Cassation

Leaders: Chief of State: President Suleyman DEMIREL (since 16 May 1993) Head of Government: Prime Minister Tansu CILLER (since NA June 1993)

Member of: AsDB, BIS, BSEC, CCC, CE, CERN (observer), COCOM, CSCE, EBRD, ECE, ECO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IDB, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO,

INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO, ITU, LORCS, NACC, NATO, NEA, OECD, OIC, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIKOM, UNRWA, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Nuzhet KANDEMIR chancery: 1714 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036 telephone: (202) 659-8200 consulates general: Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, and New York

US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Richard C. BARKLEY embassy: 110 Ataturk Boulevard, Ankara mailing address: PSC 88, Box 5000, Ankara, or APO AE 09823 telephone: [90] (4) 426 54 70 FAX: [90] (4) 467-0057 and 0019 consulates general: Istanbul and Izmir consulate: Adana

Flag: red with a vertical white crescent (the closed portion is toward the hoist side) and white five-pointed star centered just outside the crescent opening

TURKEY

Economy

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Overview: After an impressive economic performance through most of the 1980s, Turkey has experienced erratic rates of economic growth since 1988 - ranging from a high of 9.2% in 1990 to a low of 0.9% in 1991. Strong consumer demand and increased public investment led the way to a strong 5.9% growth in 1992. Chronic high inflation is Turkey's most serious economic problem, leading to high interest rates and the rapid depreciation of the Turkish lira. The huge public sector deficit - about 12% of GDP - and the Treasury's heavy reliance on Central Bank financing of the deficit are the major causes of Turkish inflation. Meanwhile, wage increases in both the public and private sector have outpaced productivity gains, limited the government's ability to reduce current expenditures, and hindered the return to profitability of many private companies. Agriculture remains an important economic sector, employing about half of the work force, contributing 18% to GDP, and accounting for about 20% of exports. The government has launched a multibillion-dollar development program in the southeastern region, which includes the building of a dozen dams on the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers to generate electric power and irrigate large tracts of farmland. The Turkish economy will probably continue to grow faster than the West European average in 1993, but the shaky coalition government of Prime Minister DEMIREL - which has seen its parliamentary majority shrink from 36 to 11 seats during its first year in power - is unlikely to risk further erosion of its support by implementing the belt-tightening measures necessary to substantially reduce inflation.

National product: GDP - purchasing power equivalent - $219 billion (1992)

National product real growth rate: 5.9% (1992)

National product per capita: $3,670 (1992)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 70% (1992)

Unemployment rate: 11.1% (1992 est.)

Budget: revenues $40.5 billion; expenditures $46.8 billion, including capital expenditures of $5.5 billion (1993)

Exports: $13.7 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

manufactured goods:	69%
foodstuffs:	22%
fuels:	2%

partners:

EC countries:	51%
US:	7%
Iran:	5%
former USSR:	5%

Imports: $21.1 billion (c.i.f., 1991)

commodities:

manufactured goods:	61%
foodstuffs:	8%

fuels:	21%
partners:	
EC countries:	44%
US:	12%
former USSR:	5%

External debt: $48.7 billion (1991)
Industrial production: growth rate 3.2% (1991 est.); accounts for 28% of GDP
Electricity: 14,400,000 kW capacity; 44,000 million kWh produced, 750 kWh per capita (1991)
Industries: textiles, food processing, mining (coal, chromite, copper, boron minerals), steel, petroleum, construction, lumber, paper
Agriculture: accounts for 18% of GDP and employs about half of working force; products - tobacco, cotton, grain, olives, sugar beets, pulses, citrus fruit, variety of animal products; self-sufficient in food most years
Illicit drugs: major transit route for Southwest Asian heroin and hashish to Western Europe and the US via air, land, and sea routes; major Turkish, Iranian, and other international trafficking organizations operate out of Istanbul; laboratories to convert imported morphine base into heroin have sprung up in remote regions of Turkey as well as near Istanbul; government maintains strict controls over areas of legal opium poppy cultivation and output of poppy straw concentrate
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $2.3 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $10.1 billion; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $665 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $4.5 billion; Note - aid for Persian Gulf war efforts from coalition allies (1991), $4.1 billion; aid pledged for Turkish Defense Fund, $2.5 billion
Currency: 1 Turkish lira (TL) = 100 kurus
Exchange rates: Turkish liras (TL) per US$1 - 8,814.3 (January 1993), 6,872.4 (1992), 4,171.8 (1991), 2,608.6 (1990), 2,121.7 (1989), 1,422.3 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

TURKEY

Communications

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Railroads: 8,429 km 1.435-meter gauge (including 795 km electrified)

Highways: 320,611 km total; 138 km limited access expressways, 31,062 km national (main) roads, 27,853 km regional (secondary) roads, 261,558 km local and municipal roads; 45,526 km of hard surfaced roads (of which about 27,000 km are paved and about 18,500 km are surfaced with gravel or crushed stone) (1988 est.)

Inland waterways: about 1,200 km

Pipelines: crude oil 1,738 km, petroleum products 2,321 km, natural gas 708 km

Ports: Iskenderun, Istanbul, Mersin, Izmir

Merchant marine: 353 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 3,825,274 GRT/6,628,207 DWT; includes 7 short-sea passenger, 1 passenger-cargo, 189 cargo, 1 container, 6 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 2 refrigerated cargo, 1 livestock carrier, 39 oil tanker, 10 chemical tanker, 3 liquefied gas, 9 combination ore/oil, 2 specialized tanker, 80 bulk, 3 combination bulk

Airports:

total:	110
usable:	102
with permanent-surface runways:	65
with runways over 3,659 m:	3
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	32
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	26

Telecommunications: fair domestic and international systems; trunk radio relay microwave network; limited open wire network; 3,400,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 15 AM; 94 FM; 357 TV; 1 satellite ground station operating in the INTELSAT (2 Atlantic Ocean antennas) and EUTELSAT systems; 1 submarine cable

TURKEY

Defense Forces

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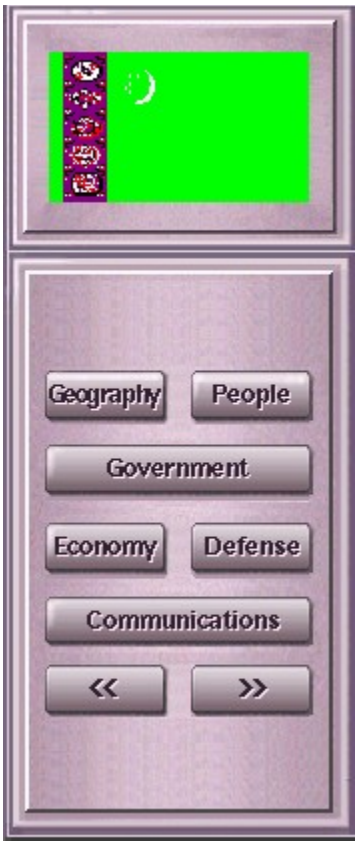
Branches: Land Forces, Navy (including Naval Air and Naval Infantry), Air Force, Coast Guard, Gendarmerie

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 15,691,874; fit for military service 9,579,453; reach military age (20) annually 604,816 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $5.6 billion, 3.9% of GDP (1992)

Black Sea
RUSSIA
GEORGIA
Tbilisi
ARMENIA
KAZAKHSTAN
TURKEY
Caspian Sea
Aral Sea
Baku
AZERBAIJAN
Tashauz
Krasnovodsk
Nebit-Dag
UZBEKISTAN
TURKMENISTAN
Tehran
Ashkhabad
Tashke
IRAQ
IRAN
Kerki
Kushka
KUWAI
Persian Gulf
AFGHANISTAN


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
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TURKMENISTAN

Geography

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Location: South Asia, bordering the Caspian Sea, between Iran and Uzbekistan

Area:

total area:	488,100 km2
land area:	488,100 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than California

Land Boundaries:

total:	3,736 km
Afghanistan:	744 km
Iran:	992 km
Kazakhstan:	379 km
Uzbekistan:	1,621 km

Coastline: 0 km Note: Turkmenistan does border the Caspian Sea (1,768 km)

Maritime Claims:

landlocked, but boundaries in the Caspian Sea with Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, and Iran will have to be negotiated

International Disputes: none

Climate: subtropical desert

Terrain: flat-to-rolling sandy desert with dunes; borders Caspian Sea in west

Natural Resources: petroleum, natural gas, coal, sulphur, salt

Land Use:

arable land:	3%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	69%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	28%

Irrigated Land: 12,450 km2 (1990)

Environment: contamination of soil and groundwater with agricultural chemicals, pesticides; salinization, water-logging of soil due to poor irrigation methods

Note: landlocked

TURKMENISTAN

People

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Population: 3,914,997 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.04% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 30.91 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 7.6 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -2.87 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 71.2 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	64.93 years
male:	61.4 years
female:	68.62 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.82 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Turkmen(s)
adjective:	Turkmen

Ethnic divisions:

Turkmen:	73.3%
Russian:	9.8%
Uzbek:	9%
Kazakhs:	2%
other:	5.9%

Religions:

Muslim:	87%
Eastern Orthodox:	11%
unknown:	2%

Languages:

Turkmen:	72%
Russian:	12%
Uzbek:	9%
other:	7%

Literacy:
Note: age 9-49 can read and write (1970)

total population:	100%
male:	100%
female:	100%

Labor force: 1.542 million
by occupation:

agriculture and forestry:	42%
industry and construction:	21%
other:	37% (1990)

TURKMENISTAN

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Turkmenistan
conventional short form:	Turkmenistan
local long form:	Tiurkmenostan Respublikasy
local short form:	Turkmanistan
former:	Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic

Digraph: TX
Type: republic
Capital: Ashgabat (Ashkhabad)
Administrative divisions: 5 velayets: Balkan (Nebit Dag), Doshkhovuz (formerly Tashauz), Lebap (Charjev), Mary, Akhal (Ashgabat) Note: all oblasts have the same name as their administrative center except Balkan Oblast, centered at Nebit-Dag
Independence: 27 October 1991 (from the Soviet Union)
Constitution: adopted 18 May 1992
Legal system: based on civil law system
National holiday: Independence Day, 27 October (1991)
Political parties and leaders: ruling party: Democratic Party (formerly Communist), chairman vacant opposition: Party for Democratic Development, Durdymurat HOJA-MUHAMMET, chairman ; Agzybirlik, Nurberdy NURMAMEDOV, cochairman, Hubayberdi HALLIYEV, cochairman
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: President: last held 21 June 1992 (next to be held NA June 1997); results - Saparmurad NIYAZOV 99.5% (ran unopposed) Majlis: last held 7 January 1990 (next to be held NA 1995); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (175 total) elections not officially by party, but Communist Party members won nearly 90% of seats; Note - seats to be reduced to 50 at next election
Executive branch: president, prime minister, nine deputy prime ministers, Council of Ministers
Legislative branch: under 1992 constitution there are two parliamentary bodies, a unicameral People's Council (Halk Maslahaty - having more than 100 members and meeting infrequently) and a 50-member unicameral Assembly (Majlis)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court
Leaders: Chief of State: President Saparmurad NIYAZOV (since NA October 1990) Head of Government: Prime Minister (vacant); Deputy Prime Ministers Valery G. OCHERTSOV, Orazgeldi AYDOGDYEV, Yagmur OVEZOV, Jourakuli BABAKULIYEV, Matkarim RAJAPOV, Rejep SAPAROV, Boris SHIKHMURADOV (since NA); Chairman of the People's Council Sakhat MURADOV (since NA)
Member of: CIS, CSCE, EBRD, ECO, ESCAP, IBRD, IMF, NACC, UN, UNCTAD
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: NA chancery: NA telephone: NA
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Joseph S. HULINGS III embassy: Yubilenaya Hotel, Ashgabat (Ashkhabad) mailing address: APO AE 09862 telephone: [7] 36320 24-

49-08
Flag: green field, including a vertical stripe on the hoist side, with a claret veritcal stripe in between containing five white, black, and orange carpet guls (an assymetrical design used in producing rugs) associated with five different tribes; a white crescent and five white stars in the upper left corner to the right of the carpet guls

TURKMENISTAN

Economy

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Overview: Like the other 15 former Soviet republics, Turkmenistan faces enormous problems of economic adjustment - to move away from Moscow-based central planning toward a system of decisionmaking by private entrepreneurs, local government authorities, and, hopefully, foreign investors. This process requires wholesale changes in supply sources, markets, property rights, and monetary arrangements. Industry - with 10% of the labor force - is heavily weighted toward the energy sector, which produced 11% of the ex-USSR's gas and 1% of its oil. Turkmenistan ranked second among the former Soviet republics in cotton production, mainly in the irrigated western region, where the huge Karakumskiy Canal taps the Amu Darya. The general decline in national product accelerated in 1992, principally because of inability to obtain spare parts and disputes with customers over the price of natural gas.

National product: GDP $NA

National product real growth rate: -10% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $NA

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 53% per month (first quarter 1993)

Unemployment rate: 15%-20% (1992 est.)

Budget: revenues $NA; expenditures $NA, including capital expenditures of $NA

Exports: $100 million to outside the successor states of the former USSR (1992)

commodities:

natural gas:	NA%
oil:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%
cotton:	NA%
textiles:	NA%
carpets:	NA%

partners:

Russia:	NA%
Ukraine:	NA%
Uzbekistan:	NA%

Imports: $100 million from outside the successor states of the former USSR (1992)

commodities:

machinery and parts:	NA%
plastics and rubber:	NA%
consumer durables:	NA%
textiles:	NA%

partners:

Note: mostly other than former Soviet Union

External debt: $650 million (end 1991 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate -17% (1992 est.)

Electricity: 2,920,000 kW capacity; 13,100 million kWh produced, 3,079 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: oil and gas, petrochemicals, fertilizers, food processing, textiles
Agriculture: cotton, fruits, vegetables
Illicit drugs: illicit producer of cannabis and opium; mostly for CIS consumption; limited government eradication program; used as transshipment points for illicit drugs from Southwest Asia to Western Europe
Economic aid: $280 million offical aid commitments by foreign donors (1992)
Currency: retaining Russian ruble as currency; planning to establish own currency, the manat, but no date set (May 1993)
Exchange rates: rubles per US$1 - 415 (24 December 1992) but subject to wide fluctuations
Fiscal year: calendar year

TURKMENISTAN

Communications

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Railroads: 2,120 km; does not include industrial lines (1990)

Highways: 23,000 km total; 18,300 km hard surfaced, 4,700 km earth (1990)

Pipelines: crude oil 250 km, natural gas 4,400 km

Ports: inland - Krasnovodsk (Caspian Sea)

Airports:

total:	7
useable:	7
with permanent-surface runways:	4
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	0
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	4

Telecommunications: poorly developed; only 65 telephones per 1000 persons (1991); linked by cable and microwave to other CIS republics and to other countries by leased connections to the Moscow international gateway switch; a new direct telephone link from Ashgabat (Ashkhabad) to Iran has been established; satellite earth stations - 1 Orbita and 1 INTELSAT for TV receive-only service; a newly installed satellite earth station provides TV receiver-only capability for Turkish broadcasts

TURKMENISTAN

Defense Forces

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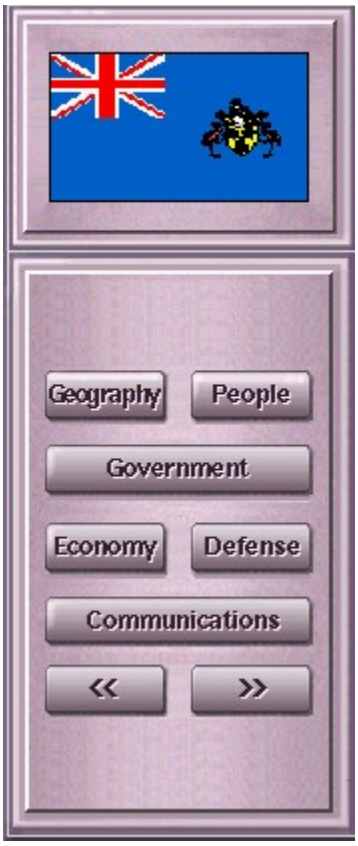
Branches: National Guard, Republic Security Forces (internal and border troops), Joint Command Turkmenistan/Russia (Ground, Navy or Caspian Sea Flotilla, Air, and Air Defense)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 933,285; fit for military service 765,824; reach military age (18) annually 39,254 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $NA, NA% of GDP

THE
BAHAMAS
Atlantic Ocean
TURKS and CAICOS
ISLAND
Grand Turk
CUBA
HAITI
San Juan
PUERTO RICO
Santo
Domingo
Port-au-
Prince
DOMINICAN
REPUBLIC
Kingston


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

Geography

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Affiliation: dependent territory of the UK

Location: in the western North Atlantic Ocean, 190 km north of the Dominican Republic and southeast of The Bahamas

Area:

total area:	430 km2
land area:	430 km2

comparative area: slightly less than 2.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 389 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive fishing zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical; marine; moderated by trade winds; sunny and relatively dry

Terrain: low, flat limestone; extensive marshes and mangrove swamps

Natural Resources: spiny lobster, conch

Land Use:

arable land:	2%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	98%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: 30 islands (eight inhabited); subject to frequent hurricanes

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

People

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Population: 13,137 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.97% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 14.88 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 5.17 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 20.01 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 12.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	75.34 years
male:	73.41 years
female:	77.02 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.17 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	none
adjective:	none

Ethnic divisions:

African:	100%

Religions:

Baptist:	41.2%
Methodist:	18.9%
Anglican:	18.3%
Seventh-Day Adventist:	1.7%,
other:	19.9% (1980)

Languages:

English (official):	100%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1970)

total population:	98%
male:	99%
female:	98%

Labor force: NA
by occupation:
majority engaged in fishing and tourist industries; some subsistence agriculture

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Turks and Caicos Islands

Digraph: TK

Type: dependent territory of the UK

Capital: Grand Turk

Administrative divisions: none (dependent territory of the UK)

Independence: none (dependent territory of the UK)

Constitution: introduced 30 August 1976, suspended in 1986, and a Constitutional Commission is currently reviewing its contents

Legal system: based on laws of England and Wales with a small number adopted from Jamaica and The Bahamas

National holiday: Constitution Day, 30 August (1976)

Political parties and leaders: Progressive National Party (PNP), Washington MISSIC; People's Democratic Movement (PDM), Oswald SKIPPINGS; National Democratic Alliance (NDA), Ariel MISSICK

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: Legislative Council: last held on 3 April 1991 (next to be held NA); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (20 total, 13 elected) PNP 8, PDM 5

Executive branch: British monarch, governor, Executive Council, chief minister

Legislative branch: unicameral Legislative Council

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Leaders: Chief of State: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1953), represented by Governor Michael J. BRADLEY (since NA 1987) Head of Government: Chief Minister Washington MISSIC (since NA 1991)

Member of: CARICOM (associate), CDB

Diplomatic representation in US: as a dependent territory of the UK, the interests of the Turks and Caicos Islands are represented in the US by the UK

US diplomatic representation: none

Flag: blue with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant and the colonial shield centered on the outer half of the flag; the shield is yellow and contains a conch shell, lobster, and cactus

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

Economy

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Overview: The economy is based on fishing, tourism, and offshore banking. Only subsistence farming - corn, cassava, citrus, and beans - exists on the Caicos Islands, so that most foods, as well as nonfood products, must be imported.

National product: GDP - purchasing power equivalent - $68.5 million (1989 est.)

National product real growth rate: NA%

National product per capita: $5,000 (1989 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): NA%

Unemployment rate: 12% (1992)

Budget: revenues $20.3 million; expenditures $44.0 million, including capital expenditures of $23.9 million (1989)

Exports: $4.1 million (f.o.b., 1987)

commodities:

lobster:	NA%
dried and fresh conch:	NA%
conch shells:	NA%

partners:

US:	NA%
UK:	NA%

Imports: $33.2 million (c.i.f., FY84)

commodities:

foodstuffs:	NA%
drink:	NA%
tobacco:	NA%
clothing:	NA%
manufactures:	NA%
construction materials:	NA%

partners:

US:	NA%
UK:	NA%

External debt: $NA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity: 9,050 kW capacity; 11.1 million kWh produced, 860 kWh per capita (1992)

Industries: fishing, tourism, offshore financial services

Agriculture: subsistence farming prevails, based on corn and beans; fishing more important than farming; not self-sufficient in food

Economic aid: Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $110 million

Currency: US currency is used

Exchange rates: US currency is used
Fiscal year: calendar year

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

Communications

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Highways: 121 km, including 24 km tarmac

Ports: Grand Turk, Salt Cay, Providenciales, Cockburn Harbour

Airports:

total:	7
usable:	7
with permanent-surface runways:	4
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659:	0
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	4

Telecommunications: fair cable and radio services; 1,446 telephones; broadcast stations - 3 AM, no FM, several TV; 2 submarine cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

Defense Forces

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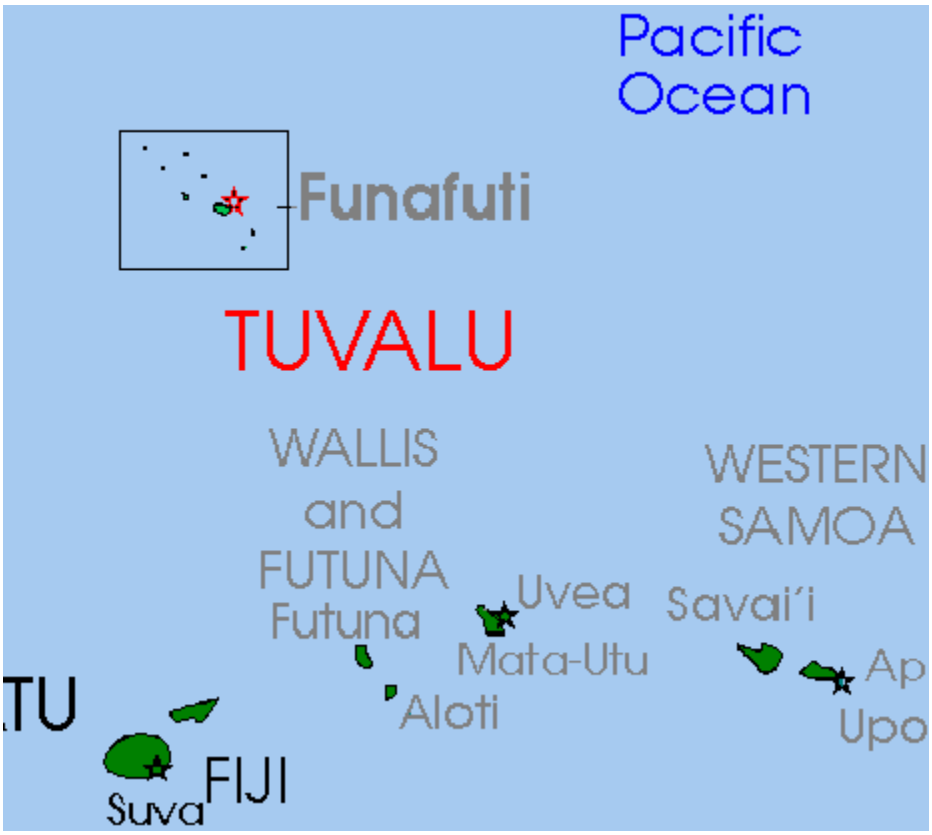
Note: defense is the responsibility of the UK


Pacific
Ocean
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TUVALU
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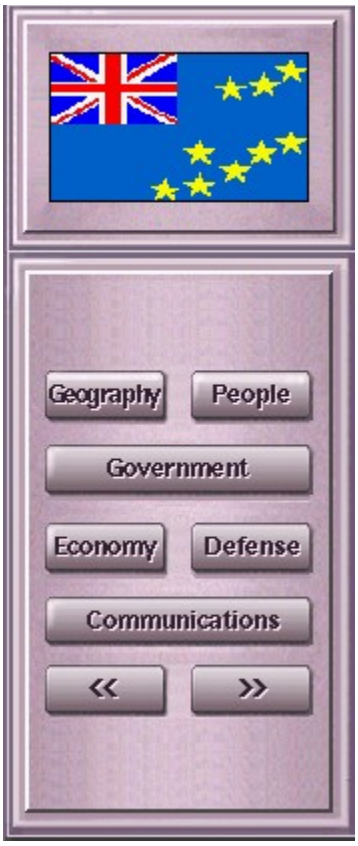
Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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TUVALU

Geography

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Location: Oceania, 3,000 km east of Papua New Guinea in the South Pacific Ocean

Area:

total area:	26 km2
land area:	26 km2
comparative area:	about 0.1 times the size of Washington, DC

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 24 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	24 nm
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical; moderated by easterly trade winds (March to November); westerly gales and heavy rain (November to March)

Terrain: very low-lying and narrow coral atolls

Natural Resources: fish

Land Use:

arable land:	0%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	100%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: severe tropical storms are rare

TUVALU

People

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Population: 9,666 (July 1993 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.74% (1993 est.)

Birth rate: 26.79 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Death rate: 9.41 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 26.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	62.64 years
male:	61.27 years
female:	63.82 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.11 children born/woman (1993 est.)

Nationality:

noun:	Tuvaluans(s)
adjective:	Tuvaluan

Ethnic divisions:

Polynesian:	96%

Religions:

Church of Tuvalu (Congregationalist):	97%
Seventh-Day Adventist:	1.4%
Baha'i:	1%
other:	0.6%

Languages:

Tuvaluan:	NA%
English:	NA%

Literacy:

total population:	NA%
male:	NA%
female:	NA%

Labor force: NA

by occupation:	NA

TUVALU

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	none
conventional short form:	Tuvalu
former:	Ellice Islands

Digraph: TV
Type: democracy; began debating republic status in 1992; referendum expected in 1993
Capital: Funafuti
Administrative divisions: none
Independence: 1 October 1978 (from UK)
Constitution: 1 October 1978
Legal system: NA
National holiday: Independence Day, 1 October (1978)
Political parties and leaders: none
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: Parliament: last held 28 September 1989 (next to be held by NA September 1993); results - percent of vote NA; seats - (12 total)
Executive branch: British monarch, governor general, prime minister, deputy prime minister, Cabinet
Legislative branch: unicameral Parliament (Palamene)
Judicial branch: High Court
Leaders: Chief of State: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General Toaripi LAUTI (since NA 1992) Head of Government: Prime Minister Bikenibeu PAENIU (since 16 October 1989); Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Alesana SELUKA (since October 1989)
Member of: ACP, C (special), ESCAP, SPARTECA, SPC, SPF, UNESCO, UPU
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: (vacant)
US diplomatic representation: none
Flag: light blue with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant; the outer half of the flag represents a map of the country with nine yellow five-pointed stars symbolizing the nine islands

TUVALU

Economy

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Overview: Tuvalu consists of a scattered group of nine coral atolls with poor soil. The country has no known mineral resources and few exports. Subsistence farming and fishing are the primary economic activities. The islands are too small and too remote for development of a tourist industry. Government revenues largely come from the sale of stamps and coins and worker remittances. Substantial income is received annually from an international trust fund established in 1987 by Australia, New Zealand, and the UK and supported also by Japan and South Korea.

National product: GNP - exchange rate conversion - $4.6 million (1989 est.)

National product real growth rate: NA%

National product per capita: $530 (1989 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 3.9% (1984)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $4.3 million; expenditures $4.3 million, including capital expenditures of $NA (1989)

Exports: $1.0 million (f.o.b., 1983 est.)

commodities:	
copra:	NA%
partners:	
Fiji:	NA%
Australia:	NA%
NZ:	NA%

Imports: $2.8 million (c.i.f., 1983 est.)

commodities:	
food:	NA%
animals:	NA%
mineral fuels:	NA%
machinery:	NA%
manufactured goods:	NA%
partners:	
Fiji:	NA%
Australia:	NA%
NZ:	NA%

External debt: $NA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity: 2,600 kW capacity; 3 million kWh produced, 330 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries: fishing, tourism, copra

Agriculture: coconuts

Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-87), $1 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $101 million

Currency: 1 Tuvaluan dollar ($T) or 1 Australian dollar ($A) = 100 cents
Exchange rates: Tuvaluan dollars ($T) or Australian dollars ($A) per US$1 - 1.4837 (January 1993), 1.3600 (1992), 1.2835 (1991), 1.2799 (1990), 1.2618 (1989), 1.2752 (1988)
Fiscal year: NA

TUVALU

Communications

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Highways: 8 km gravel

Ports: Funafuti, Nukufetau

Merchant marine: 6 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 33,220 GRT/58,518 DWT; includes 1 passenger-cargo, 1 oil tanker, 4 chemical tanker

Airports:

total:	1
useable:	1
with permanent-surface runways:	0
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	0
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	1

Telecommunications: broadcast stations - 1 AM, no FM, no TV; 300 radiotelephones; 4,000 radios; 108 telephones

TUVALU

Defense Forces

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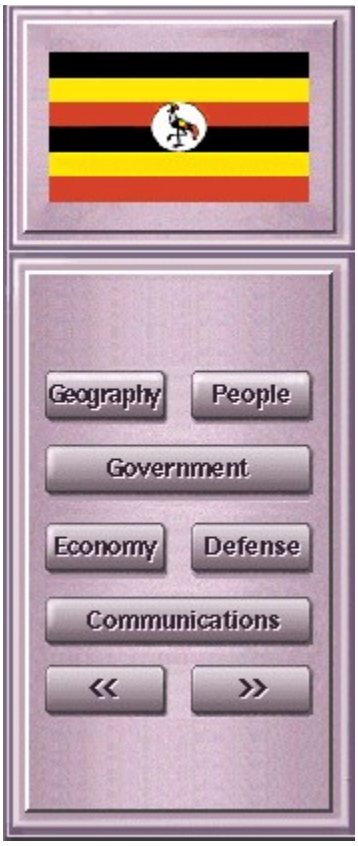
Branches: Police Force

Manpower availability: NA

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $NA, NA% of GNP

CHAD
DJIBOUTI
Djibouti
Addis
Ababa
Waw
SUDAN
CENTRAL
AFRICAN
REPUBLIC
Juba
ETHIOPIA
ZAIRE
UGANDA
KENYA
Moga
Kisangani
Kampala
SOMALIA
Nairobi
Kigali
Lake
Victoria
Indian
RWANDA
BURUNDI
Bujumbura
Mombasa
Lake
Tanganyika
Ocean
Kalemie
Kananga
Zanzibar
TANZANIA
Dar es Salaam
Mbeya
ANGOLA
MALAWI
Lake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UGANDA

Geography

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Location: Eastern Africa, between Kenya and Zaire

Area:

total area:	236,040 km2
land area:	199,710 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than Oregon

Land Boundaries:

total:	2,698 km
Kenya:	933 km
Rwanda:	169 km
Sudan:	435 km
Tanzania:	396 km
Zaire:	765 km

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

Maritime Claims: none; landlocked

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical; generally rainy with two dry seasons (December to February, June to August); semiarid in northeast

Terrain: mostly plateau with rim of mountains

Natural Resources: copper, cobalt, limestone, salt

Land Use:

arable land:	23%
permanent crops:	9%
meadows and pastures:	25%
forest and woodland:	30%
other:	13%

Irrigated Land: 90 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: straddles Equator; deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion

Note: landlocked

UGANDA

People

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Population: 19,344,181 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.69% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 49.86 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 22.98 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 112.1 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	38.4 years
male:	38.09 years
female:	38.71 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 7.15 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Ugandan(s)
adjective:	Ugandan

Ethnic divisions:

African:	99%
European, Asian, Arab:	1%

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	33%
Protestant:	33%
Muslim:	16%
indigenous beliefs:	18%

Languages:

English (official):	NA%
Luganda:	NA%
Swahili:	NA%
Bantu languages:	NA%
Nilotic languages:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	48%
male:	62%
female:	35%

Labor force: 4.5 million (est.)
by occupation:

agriculture:	over 80%

Note: 50% of population of working age (1983)

UGANDA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: Republic of Uganda

conventional short form: Uganda

Digraph: UG

Type: republic

Capital: Kampala

Administrative divisions: 10 provinces; Busoga, Central, Eastern, Karamoja, Nile, North Buganda, Northern, South Buganda, Southern, Western

Independence: 9 October 1962 (from UK)

Constitution: 8 September 1967, in process of constitutional revision

Legal system: government plans to restore system based on English common law and customary law and reinstitute a normal judicial system; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Independence Day, 9 October (1962)

Political parties and leaders: only party - National Resistance Movement (NRM), Yoweri MUSEVENI Note: the Uganda Patriotic Movement (UPM); Ugandan People's Congress (UPC), Milton OBOTE; Democratic Party (DP), Paul SSEMOGEERE; and Conservative Party (CP), Jeshua NIKHGI continue to exist but are all proscribed from conducting public political activities

Other political or pressure groups: Uganda People's Front (UPF); Uganda People's Christian Democratic Army (UPCDA); Ruwenzori Movement

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: National Resistance Council: last held 11-28 February 1989 (next to be held by January 1995); results - NRM was the only party; seats - (278 total, 210 indirectly elected) 210 members elected without party affiliation

Executive branch: president, vice president, prime minister, three deputy prime ministers, Cabinet

Legislative branch: unicameral National Resistance Council

Judicial branch: Court of Appeal, High Court

Leaders: Chief of State: President Lt. Gen. Yoweri Kaguta MUSEVENI (since 29 January 1986); Vice President Samson Babi Mululu KISEKKA (since NA January 1991) Head of Government: Prime Minister George Cosmas ADYEBO (since NA January 1991)

Member of: ACP, AfDB, C, CCC, EADB, ECA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IGADD, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, OIC, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Stephen Kapimpina KATENTA-APULI chancery: 5909 16th Street NW, Washington, DC 20011 telephone: (202) 726-7100 through 7102

US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Johnnie CARSON embassy: Parliament Avenue, Kampala mailing address: P. O. Box 7007, Kampala telephone: [256] (41) 259792, 259793, 259795

Flag: six equal horizontal bands of black (top), yellow, red, black, yellow, and red; a white disk is superimposed at the center and depicts a red-crested crane (the national symbol) facing the staff side

UGANDA

Economy

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Overview: Uganda has substantial Natural Resources, including fertile soils, regular rainfall, and sizable mineral deposits of copper and cobalt. The economy has been devastated by widespread political instability, mismanagement, and civil war since independence in 1962, keeping Uganda poor with a per capita income of about $300. (GDP remains below the levels of the early 1970s, as does industrial production.) Agriculture is the most important sector of the economy, employing over 80% of the work force. Coffee is the major export crop and accounts for the bulk of export revenues. Since 1986 the government has acted to rehabilitate and stabilize the economy by undertaking currency reform, raising producer prices on export crops, increasing prices of petroleum products, and improving civil service wages. The policy changes are especially aimed at dampening inflation, which was running at over 300% in 1987, and boosting production and export earnings. In 1990-92, the economy has turned in a solid performance based on continued investment in the rehabilitation of infrastructure, improved incentives for production and exports, and gradually improving domestic security.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $6 billion (1992 est.)
National product real growth rate: 4% (1992 est.)
National product per capita: $300 (1992 est.)
Inflation rate (consumer prices): 41.5% (1992 est.)
Unemployment rate: NA%
Budget: revenues $365 million; expenditures $545 million, including capital expenditures of $165 million (FY89 est.)
Exports: $170 million (f.o.b., 1991 est.)
commodities:

coffee:	97%
cotton, tea:	NA%

partners:

US:	25%
UK:	18%
France:	11%
Spain:	10%

Imports: $610 million (c.i.f., 1991 est.)
commodities:

petroleum products:	NA%
machinery:	NA%
cotton piece goods:	NA%
metals:	NA%
transportation equipment:	NA%
food:	NA%

partners:

Kenya:	25%
UK:	14%
Italy:	13%

External debt: $1.9 billion (1991 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate 7.0% (1990); accounts for 5% of GDP
Electricity: 200,000 kW capacity; 610 million kWh produced, 30 kWh per capita (1991)
Industries: sugar, brewing, tobacco, cotton textiles, cement
Agriculture: mainly subsistence; accounts for 57% of GDP and over 80% of labor force; cash crops - coffee, tea, cotton, tobacco; food crops - cassava, potatoes, corn, millet, pulses; livestock products - beef, goat meat, milk, poultry; self-sufficient in food
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (1970-89), $145 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $1.4 billion; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $60 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $169 million
Currency: 1 Ugandan shilling (USh) = 100 cents
Exchange rates: Ugandan shillings (USh) per US$1 - 1,217.1 (January 1993), 1.133.8 (1992), 734.0 (1991), 428.85 (1990), 223.1 (1989), 106.1 (1988)
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

UGANDA

Communications

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Railroads: 1,300 km, 1.000-meter-gauge single track

Highways: 26,200 km total; 1,970 km paved; 5,849 km crushed stone, gravel, and laterite; remainder earth roads and tracks

Inland waterways: Lake Victoria, Lake Albert, Lake Kyoga, Lake George, Lake Edward; Victoria Nile, Albert Nile; principal inland water ports are at Jinja and Port Bell, both on Lake Victoria

Merchant marine: 3 roll-on/roll-off (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 15,091 GRT

Airports:

total:	31
usable:	23
with permanent-surface runways:	5
with runways over 3,659 m:	1
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	3
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	11

Telecommunications: fair system with microwave and radio communications stations; broadcast stations - 10 AM, no FM, 9 TV; satellite communications ground stations - 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT

UGANDA

Defense Forces

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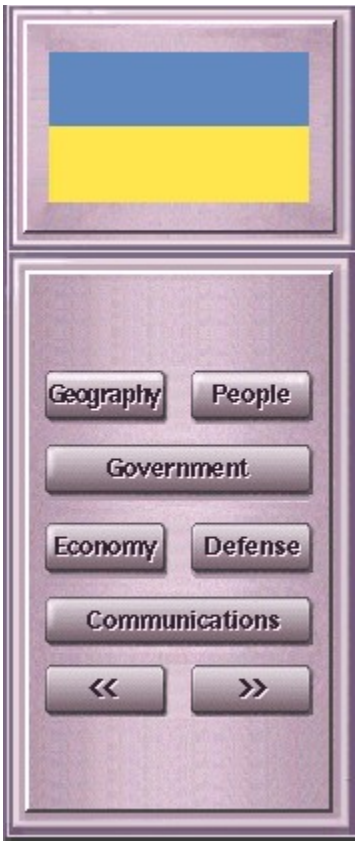
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 4,137,983; fit for military service 2,250,793 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $NA, 15% of budget (FY89/90)

Berlin
Baltic Sea
FINLAND
Helsinki
Prague
RUSSIA
Tallinn
CZECH REPUBLIC
AUSTRIA
Vienna
POLAND
Riga
LATVIA
ESTONIA
Berlin
Warsaw
LITHUANIA
Vilnius
Bratislava
Budapest
SLOVAK REPUBLIC
HUNGARY
Minsk
BELARUS
YUGO
Uzhhorod
Belgrade
Moscow
Kiev
ROMANIA
MOLDOVA
Bucharest
Kishinev
Odessa
Kharkiv
RUSSIA
BULGARIA
UKRAINE
Black Sea
Sea of Azov
Ankara
TURKEY


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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UKRAINE

Geography

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Location: Eastern Europe, bordering the Black Sea, between Poland and Russia

Area:

total area:	603,700 km2
land area:	603,700 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than Texas

Land Boundaries:

total:	4,558 km
Belarus:	891 km
Hungary:	103 km
Moldova:	939 km
Poland:	428 km
Romania (southwest):	169 km
Romania (west):	362 km
Russia:	1,576 km
Slovakia:	90 km

Coastline: 2,782 km

Maritime Claims:

NA

International Disputes: potential border disputes with Moldova and Romania in northern Bukovina and southern Odes'ka Oblast'; potential dispute with Moldova over former southern Bessarabian areas; has made no territorial claim in Antarctica (but has reserved the right to do so) and does not recognize the claims of any other nation

Climate: temperate continental; subtropical only on the southern Crimean coast; precipitation disproportionately distributed, highest in west and north, lesser in east and southeast; winters vary from cool along the Black Sea to cold farther inland; summers are warm across the greater part of the country, hot in the south

Terrain: most of Ukraine consists of fertile plains (steppes) and plateaux, mountains being found only in the west (the Carpathians), and in the Crimean Peninsula in the extreme south

Natural Resources: iron ore, coal, manganese, natural gas, oil, salt, sulphur, graphite, titanium, magnesium, kaolin, nickel, mercury, timber

Land Use:

arable land:	56%
permanent crops:	2%
meadows and pastures:	12%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	30%

Irrigated Land: 26,000 km2 (1990)

Environment: air and water pollution, deforestation, radiation contamination around Chornobyl' nuclear power plant

Note: strategic position at the crossroads between Europe and Asia; second largest country in Europe

UKRAINE

People

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Population: 51,821,230 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.06% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 12.38 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 12.53 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0.69 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 21 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	69.87 years
male:	65.32 years
female:	74.65 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.82 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Ukrainian(s)
adjective:	Ukrainian

Ethnic divisions:

Ukrainian:	73%
Russian:	22%
Jewish:	1%
other:	4%

Religions:

Ukrainian Orthodox:	NA%
Moscow Patriarchate:	NA%
(Ukrainian Orthodox):	NA%
Kiev Patriarchate:	NA%
Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox:	NA%
Ukrainian Catholic (Uniate):	NA%
Protestant:	NA%
Jewish:	NA%

Languages:

Ukrainian:	NA%
Russian:	NA%
Romanian:	NA%
Polish:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 9-49 can read and write (1970)

total population:	100%
male:	100%

female:		100%
Labor force: 25.277 million		
by occupation:		
industry and construction:		41%
agriculture and forestry:		19%
health,:	education, and culture	18%
trade and distribution:		8%
transport and communication:		7%
other:		7% (1990)

UKRAINE

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	none
conventional short form:	Ukraine
local long form:	none
local short form:	Ukrayina
former:	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic

Digraph: UP

Type: republic

Capital: Kiev (Kyyiv)

Administrative divisions: 24 oblasts (oblastey, singular - oblast'), 1 autonomous republic* (avtomnaya respublika), and 2 municipalites (singular - misto) with oblast status**; Chernihivs'ka, Cherkas'ka, Chernivets'ka, Dnipropetrovs'ka, Donets'ka, Ivano-Frankivs'ka, Kharkivs'ka, Khersons'ka, Khmel'nyts'ka, Kirovohrads'ka, Kyyiv (Kiev)**, Kyyivs'ka (Kiev), Luhans'ka, L'vivs'ka, Mykolayivs'ka, Odes'ka, Poltavs'ka, Respublika Krym*, Rivnens'ka, Sevastopol'**,Sums'ka, Ternopil's'ka, Vinnyts'ka, Volyns'ka, Zakarpats'ka, Zaporiz'ka, Zhytomyrs'ka

Independence: 1 December 1991 (from Soviet Union)

Constitution: using 1978 pre-independence constitution; new consitution currently being drafted

Legal system: based on civil law system; no judicial review of legislative acts

National holiday: Independence Day, 24 August (1991)

Political parties and leaders: Green Party of Ukraine, Vitaliy KONONOV, leader; Liberal Party of Ukraine, Ihor MERKULOV, chairman; Liberal Democratic Party of Ukraine, Volodymyr KLYMCHUK, chairman; Democratic Party of Ukraine, Volodymyr Oleksandrovych YAVORIVSKIY, chairman; People's Party of Ukraine, Leopol'd TABURYANSKYY, chairman; Peasants' Party of Ukraine, Serhiy DOVGRAN', chairman; Party of Democratic Rebirth of Ukraine, Volodymyr FILENKO, chairman; Social Democratic Party of Ukraine, Yuriy ZBITNEV, chairman; Socialist Party of Ukraine, Oleksandr MOROZ, chairman; Ukrainian Christian Democratic Party, Vitaliy ZHURAVSKYY, chairman; Ukrainian Conservative Republican Party, Stepan KHMARA, chairman; Ukrainian Labor Party, Valentyn LANDIK, chairman; Ukrainian Party of Justice, Mykhaylo HRECHKO, chairman; Ukrainian Peasants' Democratic Party, Serhiy PLACHINDA, chairman; Ukrainian Republican Party, Mykhaylo HORYN', chairman; Ukrainian National Conservative Party, Viktor RADIONOV, chairman

Other political or pressure groups: Ukrainian People's Movement for Restructuring (Rukh); New Ukraine (Nova Ukrayina); Congress of National Democratic Forces

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: President: last held 1 December 1991 (next to be held NA 1996); results - Leonid KRAVCHUK 61.59%, Vyacheslav CHERNOVIL 23.27%, Levko LUKYANENKO 4.49%, Volodymyr HRYNYOV 4.17%, Iher YUKHNOVSKY 1.74%, Leopold TABURYANSKYY 0.57%, other 4.17%
Supreme Council: last held 4 March 1990 (next scheduled for 1995, may be held earlier in late 1993);

results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (450 total) number of seats by party NA
Executive branch: president, prime minister, cabinet
Legislative branch: unicameral Supreme Council
Judicial branch: being organized
Leaders: Chief of State: President Leonid Makarovych KRAVCHUK (since 5 December 1991) Head of Government: Prime Minister Leonid Danilovych KUCHMA (since 13 October 1992); Acting First Deputy Prime Minister Yukhym Leonidovych ZVYAHIL'SKYY (since 11 June 1993) and five deputy prime ministers
Member of: BSEC, CBSS (observer), CIS, CSCE, EBRD, ECE, IAEA, IBRD, ILO, IMF, INMARSAT, IOC, ITU, NACC, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNPROFOR, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Oleh Hryhorovych BILORUS chancery: 3350 M Street NW, Suite 200, Washington, DC 20007 telephone: (202) 333-0606 FAX: (202) 333-0817
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Roman POPADIUK embassy: 10 Vul. Yuria Kotsyubinskovo, 252053 Kiev 53 mailing address: APO AE 09862 telephone: [7] (044) 244-7349 FAX: [7] (044) 244-7350
Flag: two equal horizontal bands of azure (top) and golden yellow represent grainfields under a blue sky

UKRAINE

Economy

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Overview: After Russia, the Ukrainian republic was far and away the most important economic component of the former Soviet Union producing more than three times the output of the next-ranking republic. Its fertile black soil generated more than one fourth of Soviet agricultural output, and its farms provided substantial quantities of meat, milk, grain and vegetables to other republics. Likewise, its well-developed and diversified heavy industry supplied equipment and raw materials to industrial and mining sites in other regions of the former USSR. In 1992 the Ukrainian government liberalized most prices and erected a legal framework for privatizing state enterprises while retaining many central economic controls and continuing subsidies to state production enterprises. In November 1992 the new Prime Minister KUCHMA launched a new economic reform program promising more freedom to the agricultural sector, faster privatization of small and medium enterprises, and stricter control over state subsidies. Even so, the magnitude of the problems and the slow pace in building new market-oriented institutions preclude a near-term recovery of output to the 1990 level.

National product: GDP $NA

National product real growth rate: -13% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $NA

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 20%-30% per month (first quarter 1993)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $NA; expenditures $NA, including capital expenditures of $NA

Exports: $13.5 billion to outside of the successor states of the former USSR (1990)

commodities:

coal:	NA%
electric power:	NA%
ferrous and nonferrous metals:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%
machinery and transport equipment:	NA%
grain:	NA%
meat:	NA%
partners:	NA

Imports: $16.7 billion from outside of the successor states of the former USSR (1990)

commodities:

machinery and parts:	NA%
transportation equipment:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%
textiles:	NA%
partners:	NA

External debt: $12 billion (1992 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate -9% (1992)

Electricity: 55,882,000 kW capacity; 281,000 million kWh produced, 5,410 kWh per capita (1992)

Industries: coal, electric power, ferrous and nonferrous metals, machinery and transport equipment, chemicals, food-processing (especially sugar) Agriculture: grain, vegetables, meat, milk, sugar beets
Illicit drugs: illicit producer of cannabis and opium; mostly for CIS consumption; limited government eradication program; used as transshipment points for illicit drugs to Western Europe
Economic aid: $NA
Currency: Ukraine withdrew the Russian ruble from circulation on 12 November 1992 and declared the karbovanets (plural karbovantsi) sole legal tender in Ukrainian markets; Ukrainian officials claim this is an interim move toward introducing a new currency - the hryvnya - possibly in late 1993
Exchange rates: Ukrainian karbovantsi per $US1 - 3,000 (1 April 1993)
Fiscal year: calendar year

UKRAINE

Communications

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Railroads: 22,800 km; does not include industrial lines (1990)

Highways: 273,700 km total (1990); 236,400 km hard surfaced, 37,300 km earth

Inland waterways: 1,672 km perennially navigable (Pripyat and Dnipro River)

Pipelines: crude oil 2,010 km, petroleum products 1,920 km, natural gas 7,800 km (1992)

Ports: coastal - Berdyans'k, Illichivs'k Kerch, Kherson, Mariupol' (formerly Zhdanov), Mykolayiv, Odesa, Sevastopol', Pirdenne; inland - Kiev (Kyyiv)

Merchant marine: 394 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 3,952,328 GRT/5,262,161 DWT; includes 234 cargo, 18 container, 7 barge carriers, 55 bulk cargo, 10 oil tanker, 2 chemical tanker, 1 liquefied gas, 12 passenger, 5 passenger cargo, 9 short-sea passenger, 33 roll-on/roll-off, 2 railcar carrier, 1 multi-function-large-load-carrier, 5 refrigerated cargo

Airports:

total:	694
useable:	100
with permanent-surface runways:	111
with runways over 3,659 m:	3
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	81
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	78

Telecommunications: international electronic mail system established in Kiev; Ukraine has about 7 million telephone lines (135 telephones for each 1000 persons); as of mid-1992, 650 telephone lines per 1000 persons in Kiev with 15-20 digital switches as of mid-1991; NMT-450 analog cellular network under construction in Kiev; 3.56 million applications for telephones could not be satisfied as of January 1990; international calls can be made via satellite, by landline to other CIS countries, and through the Moscow international switching center on 150 international lines; satellite earth stations employ INTELSAT, INMARSAT, and Intersputnik; fiber optic cable installation (intercity) remains incomplete; new international digital telephone exchange operational in Kiev for direct communication with 167 countries

UKRAINE

Defense Forces

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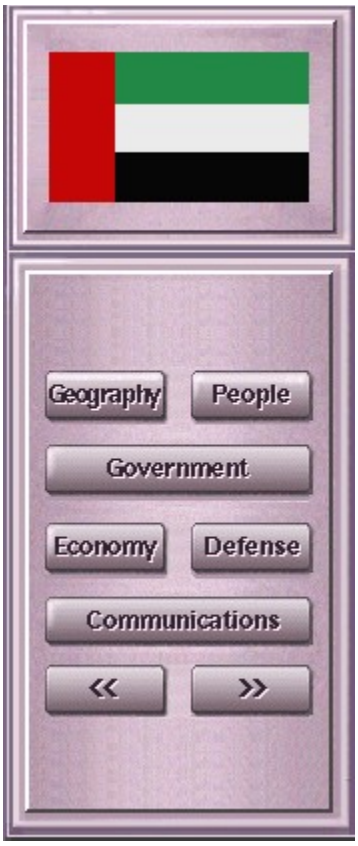
Branches: Army, Navy, Airspace Defense Forces, Republic Security Forces (internal and border troops), National Guard

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 12,070,775; fit for military service 9,521,697; reach military age (18) annually 365,534 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: 544,256 million karbovantsi, NA% of GDP (forecast for 1993); Note - conversion of the military budget into US dollars using the current exchange rate could produce misleading results

Al Basrah
Abadan
Kerman
IRAQ
KUWAIT
Kuwait
IRAN
Bandar-e
Bushehr
Persian
Gulf
Strait of
Hormuz
Dhahran
Manama
BAHRAIN
QATAR
Doha
Dubayy
OMAN
Abu
Dhabi
Riyadh
SAUDI
ARABIA
Muscat
UNITED ARAB
EMIRATES
OMAN
Duqm


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Geography

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Location: Middle East, along the Persian Gulf, between Oman and Saudi Arabia

Area:

total area:	75,581 km2
land area:	75,581 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than Maine

Land Boundaries:

total:	867 km
Oman:	410 km
Saudi Arabia:	457 km

Coastline: 1,318 km

Maritime Claims:

continental shelf:	defined by bilateral boundaries or equidistant line
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	3 nm assumed for most of country, 12 nm for Ash Shariqah (Sharjah)

International Disputes: location and status of boundary with Saudi Arabia is not final; no defined boundary with most of Oman, but Administrative Line in far north; claims two islands in the Persian Gulf occupied by Iran (Jazireh-ye Tonb-e Bozorg or Greater Tunb, and Jazireh-ye Tonb-e Kuchek or Lesser Tunb); claims island in the Persian Gulf jointly administered with Iran (Jazireh-ye Abu Musa or Abu Musa); in 1992, the dispute over Abu Musa and the Tumb islands became more acute when Iran unilaterally tried to control the entry of third country nationals into the UAE portion of Abu Musa island, Tehran subsequently backed off in the face of significant diplomatic support for the UAE in the region

Climate: desert; cooler in eastern mountains

Terrain: flat, barren coastal plain merging into rolling sand dunes of vast desert wasteland; mountains in east

Natural Resources: petroleum, natural gas

Land Use:

arable land:	0%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	2%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	98%

Irrigated Land: 50 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: frequent dust and sand storms; lack of natural freshwater resources being overcome by desalination plants; desertification

Note: strategic location along southern approaches to Strait of Hormuz, a vital transit point for

world crude oil

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

People

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Population: 2,657,013 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 5.06% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 28.4 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 3.07 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 25.27 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 22.5 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	72 years
male:	69.91 years
female:	74.2 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 4.67 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Emirian(s)
adjective:	Emirian

Ethnic divisions:

Emirian:	19%
other Arab:	23%

South Asian 50%other expatriates (includes Westerners and East Asians) 8% (1982)Note: less than 20% are UAE citizens (1982)
Religions:

Muslim:	96% (Shi'a 16%)
Christian, Hindu, and other:	4%

Languages:

Arabic (official):	NA%
Persian:	NA%
English:	NA%
Hindi:	NA%
Urdu:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 10 and over can read and write (1980)

total population:	68%
male:	70%
female:	63%

Labor force: 580,000 (1986 est.)
by occupation:

industry and commerce:	85%
agriculture:	5%
services:	5%

government: 5%

Note: 80% of labor force is foreign

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	United Arab Emirates
conventional short form:	none
local long form:	Al Imarata al Arabiyah al Muttahidah
local short form:	none
former:	Trucial States

Abbreviation: UAE

Digraph: TC

Type: federation with specified powers delegated to the UAE central government and other powers reserved to member emirates

Capital: Abu Dhabi

Administrative divisions: 7 emirates (imarat, singular - imarah); Abu Zaby (Abu Dhabi), 'Ajman, Al Fujayrah, Ash Shariqah (Sharjah), Dubayy, Ra's al Khaymah, Umm al Qaywayn

Independence: 2 December 1971 (from UK)

Constitution: 2 December 1971 (provisional)

Legal system: secular codes are being introduced by the UAE Government and in several member emirates; Islamic law remains influential

National holiday: National Day, 2 December (1971)

Political parties and leaders: none

Other political or pressure groups: a few small clandestine groups may be active

Suffrage: none

Elections: none

Executive branch: president, vice president, Supreme Council of Rulers, prime minister, deputy prime minister, Council of Ministers

Legislative branch: unicameral Federal National Council (Majlis Watani Itihad)

Judicial branch: Union Supreme Court

Leaders: Chief of State: President Zayid bin Sultan Al NUHAYYAN, (since 2 December 1971), ruler of Abu Dhabi; Vice President Shaykh Maktum bin Rashid al-MAKTUM (since 8 October 1990), ruler of Dubayy Head of Government: Prime Minister Shaykh Maktum bin Rashid al-MAKTUM (since 8 October 1990), ruler of Dubayy; Deputy Prime Minister Sultan bin Zayid Al NUHAYYAN (since 20 November 1990)

Member of: ABEDA, AFESD, AL, AMF, CAEU, CCC, ESCWA, FAO, G-77, GCC, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO (correspondent), ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAPEC, OIC, OPEC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Muhammad bin Husayn Al SHAALI chancery: Suite 740, 600 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20037 telephone: (202) 338-6500

US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador William RUGH embassy: Al-Sudan Street, Abu Dhabi mailing address: P. O. Box 4009, Abu Dhabi telephone: [971] (2) 336691, afterhours 338730 FAX: [971] (2) 318441 consulate general: Dubayy (Dubai)
Flag: three equal horizontal bands of green (top), white, and black with a thicker vertical red band on the hoist side

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Economy

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Overview: The UAE has an open economy with one of the world's highest incomes per capita outside the OECD nations. This wealth is based on oil and gas, and the fortunes of the economy fluctuate with the prices of those commodities. Since 1973, the UAE has undergone a profound transformation from an impoverished region of small desert principalities to a modern state with a high standard of living. At present levels of production, crude oil reserves should last for over 100 years.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $34.9 billion (1992)

National product real growth rate: NA%

National product per capita: $13,800 (1992)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 1% (1990 est.)

Unemployment rate: NEGL% (1988)

Budget: revenues $4.3 billion; expenditures $4.8 billion, including capital expenditures of $NA (1993)

Exports: $21.2 billion (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

crude oil:	66%
natural gas:	NA%
reexports:	NA%
dried fish:	NA%
dates:	NA%

partners:

Japan:	39%
Singapore:	5%
Korea:	4%
Iran:	4%
India:	NA%

Imports: $13.9 billion (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

capital goods:	NA%
consumer goods:	NA%
food:	NA%

partners:

Japan:	15%
US:	10%
UK:	9%
Germany:	7%
Korea:	4%

External debt: $11 billion (December 1989 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 30% (1990 est.); accounts for 56% of GDP, including petroleum

Electricity: 6,090,000 kW capacity; 17,850 million kWh produced, 6,718 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: petroleum, fishing, petrochemicals, construction materials, some boat building, handicrafts, pearling
Agriculture: accounts for 2% of GDP and 5% of labor force; cash crop - dates; food products - vegetables, watermelons, poultry, eggs, dairy, fish; only 25% self-sufficient in food
Economic aid: donor - pledged $9.1 billion in bilateral aid to less developed countries (1979-89)
Currency: 1 Emirian dirham (Dh) = 100 fils
Exchange rates: Emirian dirhams (Dh) per US$1 - 3.6710 (fixed rate)
Fiscal year: calendar year

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Communications

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Highways: 2,000 km total; 1,800 km bituminous, 200 km gravel and graded earth

Pipelines: crude oil 830 km, natural gas, including natural gas liquids, 870 km

Ports: Al Fujayrah, Khawr Fakkan, Mina' Jabal 'Ali, Mina' Khalid, Mina' Rashid, Mina' Saqr, Mina' Zayid

Merchant marine: 56 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 1,197,306 GRT/2,153,673 DWT; includes 15 cargo, 8 container, 3 roll-on/roll-off, 23 oil tanker, 4 bulk, 1 refrigerated cargo, 1 liquified gas, 1 chemical tanker

Airports:

total:	37
usable:	34
with permanent-surface runways:	20
with runways over 3,659 m:	7
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	5
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	5

Telecommunications: modern system consisting of microwave and coaxial cable; key centers are Abu Dhabi and Dubayy; 386,600 telephones; satellite ground stations - 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT, 2 Indian Ocean INTELSAT and 1 ARABSAT; submarine cables to Qatar, Bahrain, India, and Pakistan; tropospheric scatter to Bahrain; microwave radio relay to Saudi Arabia; broadcast stations - 8 AM, 3 FM, 12 TV

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Defense Forces

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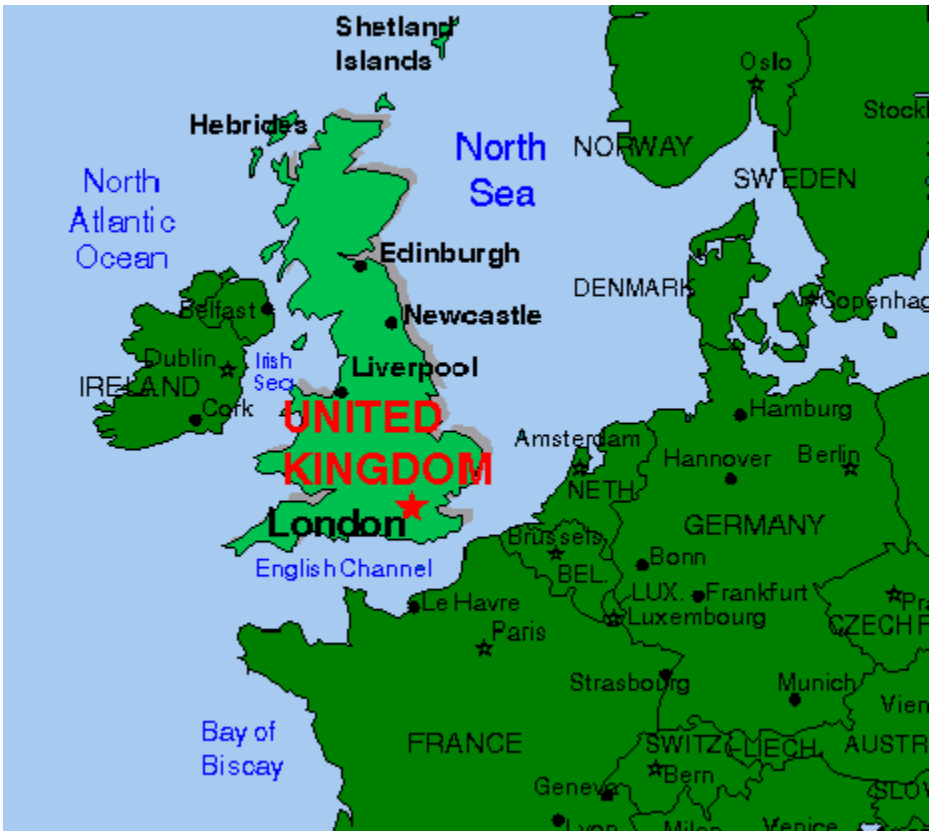
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Federal Police Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,008,076; fit for military service 550,965; reach military age (18) annually 15,499 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $1.47 billion, 5.3% of GDP (1989 est.)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Cork
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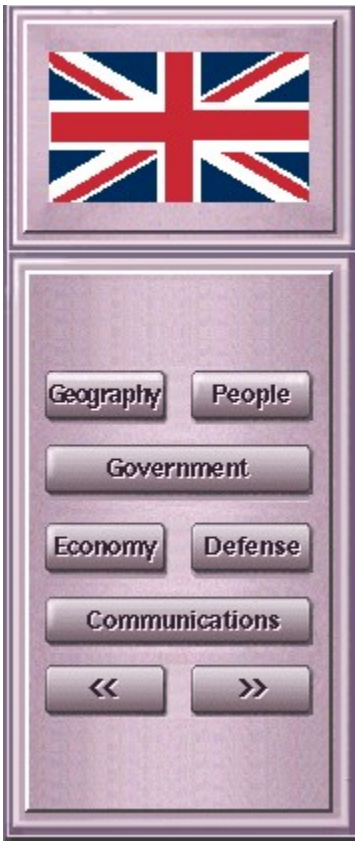
Geography
People
Government
Economy
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Communications
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UNITED KINGDOM

Geography

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Location: Western Europe, bordering on the North Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea, between Ireland and France

Area:

total area:	244,820 km2
land area:	241,590 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than Oregon

Note: includes Rockall and Shetland Islands

Land Boundaries:

total:	360 km
Ireland:	360 km

Coastline: 12,429 km

Maritime Claims:

continental shelf:as defined in continental shelf orders or in accordance with agreed upon boundaries

exclusive fishing zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: Northern Ireland question with Ireland; Gibraltar question with Spain; Argentina claims Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas); Argentina claims South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands; Mauritius claims island of Diego Garcia in British Indian Ocean Territory; Rockall continental shelf dispute involving Denmark, Iceland, and Ireland (Ireland and the UK have signed a boundary agreement in the Rockall area); territorial claim in Antarctica (British Antarctic Territory)

Climate: temperate; moderated by prevailing southwest winds over the North Atlantic Current; more than half of the days are overcast

Terrain: mostly rugged hills and low mountains; level to rolling plains in east and southeast

Natural Resources: coal, petroleum, natural gas, tin, limestone, iron ore, salt, clay, chalk, gypsum, lead, silica

Land Use:

arable land:	29%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	48%
forest and woodland:	9%
other:	14%

Irrigated Land: 1,570 km2 (1989)

Environment: pollution control measures improving air and water quality; because of heavily indented coastline, no location is more than 125 km from tidal waters

Note: lies near vital North Atlantic sea lanes; only 35 km from France and now being linked by tunnel under the English Channel

UNITED KINGDOM

People

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Population: 57,970,200 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.29% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 13.58 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 10.87 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0.17 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 7.4 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	76.5 years
male:	73.71 years
female:	79.43 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.83 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Briton(s), British (collective pl.)
adjective:	British

Ethnic divisions:

English:	81.5%
Scottish:	9.6%
Irish:	2.4%
Welsh:	1.9%
Ulster:	1.8%
West Indian, Indian, Pakistani, and other:	2.8%

Religions:

Anglican:	27 million
Roman Catholic:	9 million
Muslim:	1 million,
Presbyterian:	800,000
Methodist:	760,000
Sikh:	400,000
Hindu:	350,000
Jewish:	300,000 (1991 est.)

Note: the UK does not include a question on religion in its census

Languages:

English, Welsh (about 26% of the population of Wales):	NA%
Scottish form of Gaelic (about 60,000 in Scotland);:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1978)

total population:	99%

male:	NA%
female:	NA%
Labor force: 28.048 million	
by occupation:	
services:	62.8%
manufacturing and construction:	25.0%
government:	9.1%,
energy:	1.9%
agriculture:	1.2% (June 1992)

UNITED KINGDOM

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
conventional short form: United Kingdom

Abbreviation: UK

Digraph: UK

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: London

Administrative divisions: 47 counties, 7 metropolitan counties, 26 districts, 9 regions, and 3 islands areas England: 39 counties, 7 metropolitan counties*; Avon, Bedford, Berkshire, Buckingham, Cambridge, Cheshire, Cleveland, Cornwall, Cumbria, Derby, Devon, Dorset, Durham, East Sussex, Essex, Gloucester, Greater London*, Greater Manchester*, Hampshire, Hereford and Worcester, Hertford, Humberside, Isle of Wight, Kent, Lancashire, Leicester, Lincoln, Merseyside*, Norfolk, Northampton, Northumberland, North Yorkshire, Nottingham, Oxford, Shropshire, Somerset, South Yorkshire*, Stafford, Suffolk, Surrey, Tyne and Wear*, Warwick, West Midlands*, West Sussex, West Yorkshire*, Wiltshire Northern Ireland: 26 districts; Antrim, Ards, Armagh, Ballymena, Ballymoney, Banbridge, Belfast, Carrickfergus, Castlereagh, Coleraine, Cookstown, Craigavon, Down, Dungannon, Fermanagh, Larne, Limavady, Lisburn, Londonderry, Magherafelt, Moyle, Newry and Mourne, Newtownabbey, North Down, Omagh, Strabane Scotland: 9 regions, 3 islands areas*; Borders, Central, Dumfries and Galloway, Fife, Grampian, Highland, Lothian, Orkney*, Shetland*, Strathclyde, Tayside, Western Isles* Wales: 8 counties; Clwyd, Dyfed, Gwent, Gwynedd, Mid Glamorgan, Powys, South Glamorgan, West Glamorgan

Dependent areas: Anguilla, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Guernsey, Hong Kong (scheduled to become a Special Administrative Region of China on 1 July 1997), Jersey, Isle of Man, Montserrat, Pitcairn Islands, Saint Helena, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands

Independence: 1 January 1801 (United Kingdom established)

Constitution: unwritten; partly statutes, partly common law and practice

Legal system: common law tradition with early Roman and modern continental influences; no judicial review of Acts of Parliament; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Celebration of the Birthday of the Queen (second Saturday in June)

Political parties and leaders: Conservative and Unionist Party, John MAJOR; Labor Party, John SMITH; Liberal Democrats (LD), Jeremy (Paddy) ASHDOWN; Scottish National Party, Alex SALMOND; Welsh National Party (Plaid Cymru), Dafydd Iwan WIGLEY; Ulster Unionist Party (Northern Ireland), James MOLYNEAUX; Democratic Unionist Party (Northern Ireland), Rev. Ian PAISLEY; Ulster Popular Unionist Party (Northern Ireland), James KILFEDDER; Social Democratic and Labor Party (SDLP, Northern Ireland), John HUME; Sinn Fein (Northern Ireland), Gerry ADAMS

Other political or pressure groups: Trades Union Congress; Confederation of British Industry; National Farmers' Union; Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: House of Commons: last held 9 April 1992 (next to be held by NA April 1997); results - Conservative 41.9%, Labor 34.5%, Liberal Democratic 17.9%, other 5.7%; seats - (651 total) Conservative 336, Labor 271, Liberal Democratic 20, other 24
Executive branch: monarch, prime minister, Cabinet
Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament consists of an upper house or House of Lords and a lower house or House of Commons
Judicial branch: House of Lords
Leaders: Chief of State: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952); Heir Apparent Prince CHARLES (son of the Queen, born 14 November 1948) Head of Government: Prime Minister John MAJOR (since 28 November 1990)
Member of: AfDB, AG (observer), AsDB, Australian Group, BIS, C, CCC, CDB (non-regional), CE, CERN, COCOM, CP, CSCE, EBRD, EC, ECA (associate), ECE, ECLAC, EIB, ESCAP, ESA, FAO, G-5, G-7, G-10, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO, ITU, LORCS, MINURSO, MTRC, NACC, NATO, NEA, NSG, OECD, PCA, SPC, UN, UNCTAD, UNFICYP, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIKOM, UNPROFOR, UNRWA, UN Security Council, UNTAC, UN Trusteeship Council, UPU, WCL, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, ZC
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Sir Robin RENWICK chancery: 3100 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 462-1340 FAX: (202) 898-4255 consulates general: Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, and San Francisco, consulates: Dallas, Miami, and Seattle
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Raymond G. H. SEITZ embassy: 24/31 Grosvenor Square, London, W.1A1AE mailing address: PSC 801, Box 40, FPO AE 09498-4040 telephone: [44] (71) 499-9000 FAX: [44] (71) 409-1637 consulates general: Belfast and Edinburgh
Flag: blue with the red cross of Saint George (patron saint of England) edged in white superimposed on the diagonal red cross of Saint Patrick (patron saint of Ireland) which is superimposed on the diagonal white cross of Saint Andrew (patron saint of Scotland); known as the Union Flag or Union Jack; the design and colors (especially the Blue Ensign) have been the basis for a number of other flags including dependencies, Commonwealth countries, and others

UNITED KINGDOM

Economy

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Overview: The UK is one of the world's great trading powers and financial centers, and its economy ranks among the four largest in Europe. The economy is essentially capitalistic; over the past thirteen years the ruling Tories have greatly reduced public ownership and contained the growth of social welfare programs. Agriculture is intensive, highly mechanized, and efficient by European standards, producing about 60% of food needs with only 1% of the labor force. The UK has large coal, natural gas, and oil reserves, and primary energy production accounts for 12% of GDP, one of the highest shares of any industrial nation. Services, particularly banking, insurance, and business services, account by far for the largest proportion of GDP while industry continues to decline in importance, now employing only 25% of the work force and generating 21% of GDP. The economy is emerging out of its 3-year recession with only weak recovery expected in 1993. Unemployment is hovering around 10% of the labor force. The government in 1992 adopted a pro-growth strategy, cutting interest rates sharply and removing the pound from the European exchange rate mechanism. Excess industrial capacity probably will moderate inflation which for the first time in a decade is below the EC average. The major economic policy question for Britain in the 1990s is the terms on which it participates in the financial and economic integration of Europe.

National product: GDP - purchasing power equivalent - $920.6 billion (1992)

National product real growth rate: -0.6% (1992)

National product per capita: $15,900 (1992)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 3.6% (1992)

Unemployment rate: 9.8% (1992)

Budget: revenues $367.6 billion; expenditures $439.3 billion, including capital expenditures of $32.5 billion (FY92 est.)

Exports: $187.4 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities:

manufactured goods:	NA%
machinery:	NA%
fuels:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%
semifinished goods:	NA%
transport equipment:	NA%

partners:

EC countries:	56.7%
(Germany:	14.0%
France:	11.1%
Netherlands:	7.9%)
US:	10.9%

Imports: $210.7 billion (c.i.f., 1992)

commodities:

manufactured goods:	NA%
machinery:	NA%
semifinished goods:	NA%
foodstuffs:	NA%
consumer goods:	NA%
partners:	
EC countries:	51.7%
(Germany:	14.9%
France:	9.3%
Netherlands:	8.4%)
US:	11.6%

External debt: $16.2 billion (June 1992)
Industrial production: growth rate 0.4% (1992 est.)
Electricity: 99,000,000 kW capacity; 317,000 million kWh produced, 5,480 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: production machinery including machine tools, electric power equipment, equipment for the automation of production, railroad equipment, shipbuilding, aircraft, motor vehicles and parts, electronics and communications equipment, metals, chemicals, coal, petroleum, paper and paper products, food processing, textiles, clothing, and other consumer goods
Agriculture: accounts for only 1.5% of GDP and 1% of labor force; highly mechanized and efficient farms; wide variety of crops and livestock products produced; about 60% self-sufficient in food and feed needs; fish catch of 665,000 metric tons (1987)
Illicit drugs: increasingly important gateway country for Latin American cocaine entering the European market
Economic aid: donor - ODA and OOF commitments (1970-89), $21.0 billion
Currency: 1 British pound (#) = 100 pence
Exchange rates: British pounds (#) per US$1 - 0.6527 (January 1993), 0.5664 (1992), 0.5652 (1991), 0.5603 (1990), 0.6099 (1989), 0.5614 (1988)
Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

UNITED KINGDOM

Communications

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Railroads: UK, 16,914 km total; Great Britain's British Railways (BR) operates 16,584 km 1.435-meter (standard) gauge (including 4,545 km electrified and 12,591 km double or multiple track), several additional small standard-gauge and narrow-gauge lines are privately owned and operated; Northern Ireland Railways (NIR) operates 330 km 1.600-meter gauge (including 190 km double track)

Highways: UK, 362,982 km total; Great Britain, 339,483 km paved (including 2,573 km limited-access divided highway); Northern Ireland, 23,499 km (22,907 paved, 592 km gravel)

Inland waterways: 2,291 total; British Waterways Board, 606 km; Port Authorities, 706 km; other, 979 km

Pipelines: crude oil (almost all insignificant) 933 km, petroleum products 2,993 km, natural gas 12,800 km

Ports: London, Liverpool, Felixstowe, Tees and Hartlepool, Dover, Sullom Voe, Southampton

Merchant marine: 204 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 3,819,719 GRT/4,941,785 DWT; includes 7 passenger, 16 short-sea passenger, 37 cargo, 25 container, 14 roll-on/roll-off, 5 refrigerated cargo, 1 vehicle carrier, 65 oil tanker, 1 chemical tanker, 8 liquefied gas, 1 specialized tanker, 22 bulk, 1 combination bulk, 1 passenger cargo

Airports:

total:	496
usable:	385
with permanent-surface runways:	249
with runways over 3,659 m:	1
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	37
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	134

Telecommunications: technologically advanced domestic and international system; 30,200,000 telephones; equal mix of buried cables, microwave and optical-fiber systems; excellent countrywide broadcast systems; broadcast stations - 225 AM, 525 (mostly repeaters) FM, 207 (3,210 repeaters) TV; 40 coaxial submarine cables; 5 satellite ground stations operating in INTELSAT (7 Atlantic Ocean and 3 Indian Ocean), INMARSAT, and EUTELSAT systems; at least 8 large international switching centers

UNITED KINGDOM

Defense Forces

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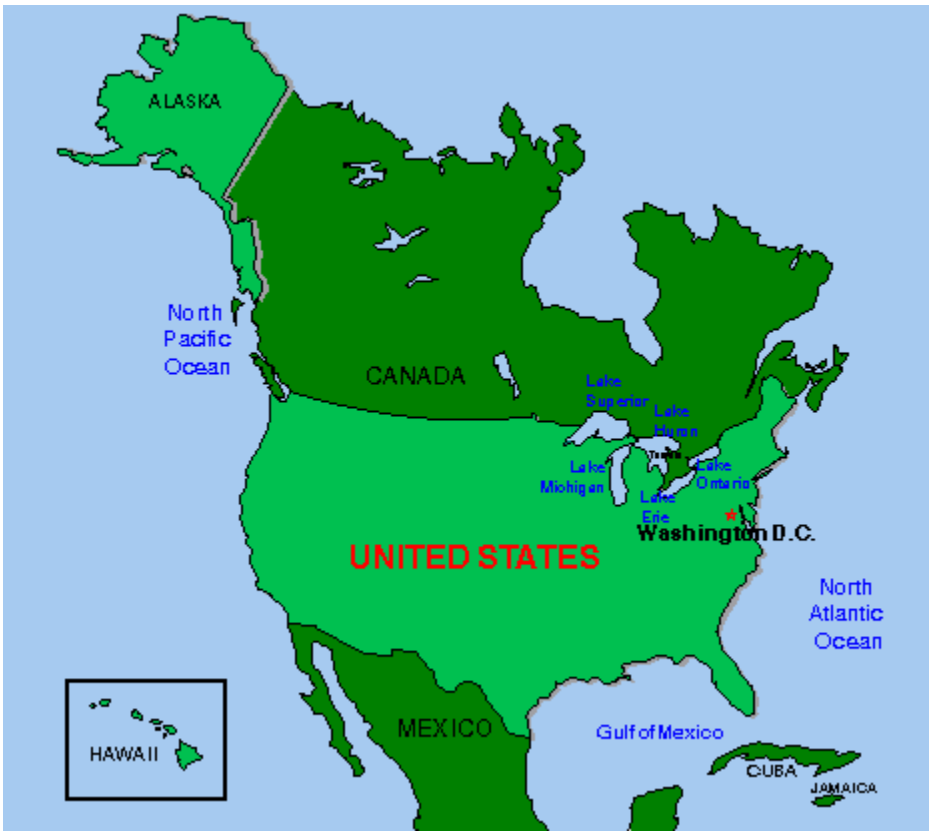
Branches: Army, Royal Navy (including Royal Marines), Royal Air Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 14,445,998; fit for military service 12,084,913 (1993 est.); no conscription

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $42.5 billion, 3.8% of GDP (FY92/93)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North Pacific Ocean
CANADA
Lake Superior
Lake Huron
Lake Michigan
Lake Ontario
Lake Erie
Washington D.C.
UNITED STATES
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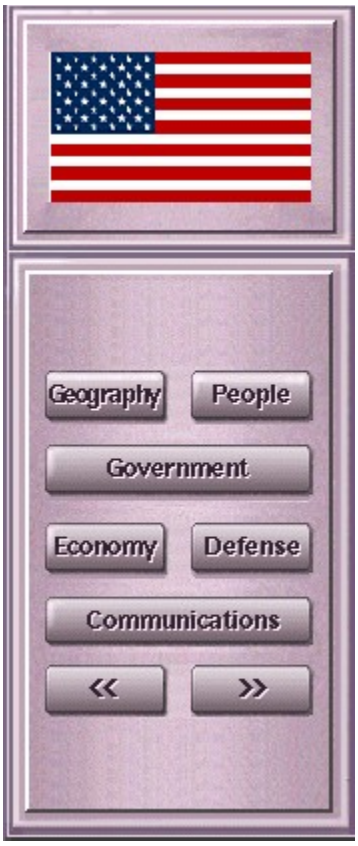
HAWAII
MEXICO
Gulf of Mexico
CUBA
JAMAICA


Geography
People
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Economy
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UNITED STATES

Geography

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Location: North America, between Canada and Mexico

Area:

total area:	9,372,610 km2
land area:	9,166,600 km2

comparative area: about half the size of Russia; about three-tenths the size of Africa; about one-half the size of South America (or slightly larger than Brazil); slightly smaller than China; about two and one-half times the size of Western Europe

Note: includes only the 50 states and District of Columbia

Land Boundaries:

total:	12,248 km
Canada:	8,893 km (including 2,477 km with Alaska)
Cuba:	29 km (US naval base at Guantanamo)
Mexico:	3,326 km

Coastline: 19,924 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	24 nm
continental shelf:	200 m or depth of exploitation
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: maritime boundary disputes with Canada (Dixon Entrance, Beaufort Sea, Strait of Juan de Fuca); US Naval Base at Guantanamo is leased from Cuba and only mutual agreement or US abandonment of the area can terminate the lease; Haiti claims Navassa Island; US has made no territorial claim in Antarctica (but has reserved the right to do so) and does not recognize the claims of any other nation; Republic of Marshall Islands claims Wake Island

Climate: mostly temperate, but tropical in Hawaii and Florida and arctic in Alaska, semiarid in the great plains west of the Mississippi River and arid in the Great Basin of the southwest; low winter temperatures in the northwest are ameliorated occasionally in January and February by warm chinook winds from the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains

Terrain: vast central plain, mountains in west, hills and low mountains in east; rugged mountains and broad river valleys in Alaska; rugged, volcanic topography in Hawaii

Natural Resources: coal, copper, lead, molybdenum, phosphates, uranium, bauxite, gold, iron, mercury, nickel, potash, silver, tungsten, zinc, petroleum, natural gas, timber

Land Use:

arable land:	20%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	26%
forest and woodland:	29%

other: 25%

Irrigated Land: 181,020 km2 (1989 est.)
Environment: pollution control measures improving air and water quality; agricultural fertilizer and pesticide pollution; management of sparse natural water resources in west; desertification; tsunamis, volcanoes, and earthquake activity around Pacific Basin; permafrost in northern Alaska is a major impediment to development
Note: world's fourth-largest country (after Russia, Canada, and China)

UNITED STATES

People

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Population: 258,103,721 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 1.02% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 15.48 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 8.67 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 3.41 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 8.36 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	75.8 years
male:	72.49 years
female:	79.29 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.05 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	American(s)
adjective:	American

Ethnic divisions:

white:	83.4%
black:	12.4%
asian:	3.3%
native american:	0.8% (1992)

Religions:

Protestant:	56%
Roman Catholic:	28%
Jewish:	2%
other:	4%

none 10% (1989)
Languages:

English:	NA%

Note: Spanish (spoken by a sizable minority)
Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over having completed 5 or more years of schooling (1991)
total population: 97.9%male: 97.9%female: 97.9%
Labor force: 128.548 million (includes armed forces and unemployed; civilian labor force 126.982 million) (1992)

by occupation:	NA

UNITED STATES

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: United States of America
conventional short form: United States

Abbreviation: US or USA

Digraph: US

Type: federal republic; strong democratic tradition

Capital: Washington, DC

Administrative divisions: 50 states and 1 district*; Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia*, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming

Dependent areas: American Samoa, Baker Island, Guam, Howland Island, Jarvis Island, Johnston Atoll, Kingman Reef, Midway Islands, Navassa Island, Northern Mariana Islands, Palmyra Atoll, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Wake Island Note: since 18 July 1947, the US has administered the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, but recently entered into a new political relationship with three of the four political units; the Northern Mariana Islands is a Commonwealth in political union with the US (effective 3 November 1986); Palau concluded a Compact of Free Association with the US that was approved by the US Congress but to date the Compact process has not been completed in Palau, which continues to be administered by the US as the Tr ust Territory of the Pacific Islands; the Federated States of Micronesia signed a Compact of Free Association with the US (effective 3 November 1986); the Republic of the Marshall Islands signed a Compact of Free Association with the US (effective 21 October 1986)

Independence: 4 July 1776 (from England)

Constitution: 17 September 1787, effective 4 June 1789

Legal system: based on English common law; judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Independence Day, 4 July (1776)

Political parties and leaders: Republican Party, Haley BARBOUR, national committee chairman; Jeanie AUSTIN, co-chairman; Democratic Party, David C. WILHELM, national committee chairman; several other groups or parties of minor political significance

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: President: last held 3 November 1992 (next to be held 5 November 1996); results - William Jefferson CLINTON (Democratic Party) 43.2%, George BUSH (Republican Party) 37.7%, Ross PEROT (Independent) 19.0%, other 0.1% Senate: last held 3 November 1992 (next to be held 8 November 1994); results - Democratic Party 53%, Republican Party 47%, other NEGL%; seats - (100

total) Democratic Party 57, Republican Party 43 House of Representatives: last held 3 November 1992 (next to be held 8 November 1994); results - Democratic Party 52%, Republican Party 46%, other 2%; seats - (435 total) Democratic Party 258, Republican Party 176, Independent 1
Executive branch: president, vice president, Cabinet
Legislative branch: bicameral Congress consists of an upper house or Senate and a lower house or House of Representatives
Judicial branch: Supreme Court
Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: President William Jefferson CLINTON (since 20 January 1993); Vice President Albert GORE, Jr. (since 20 January 1993)
Member of: AfDB, AG (observer), ANZUS, APEC, AsDB, Australian Group, BIS, CCC, COCOM, CP, CSCE, EBRD, ECE, ECLAC, FAO, ESCAP, G-2, G-5, G-7, G-8, G-10, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LORCS, MINURSO, MTCR, NACC, NATO, NEA, NSG, OAS, OECD, PCA, SPC, UN, UNCTAD, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIKOM, UNRWA, UN Security Council, UNTAC, UN Trusteeship Council, UNTSO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC
Flag: thirteen equal horizontal stripes of red (top and bottom) alternating with white; there is a blue rectangle in the upper hoist-side corner bearing 50 small white five-pointed stars arranged in nine offset horizontal rows of six stars (top and bottom) alternating with rows of five stars; the 50 stars represent the 50 states, the 13 stripes represent the 13 original colonies; known as Old Glory; the design and colors have been the basis for a number of other flags including Chile, Liberia, Malaysia, and Puerto Rico

UNITED STATES

Economy

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Overview: The US has the most powerful, diverse, and technologically advanced economy in the world, with a per capita GDP of $23,400, the largest among major industrial nations. The economy is market oriented with most decisions made by private individuals and business firms and with government purchases of goods and services made predominantly in the marketplace. In 1989 the economy enjoyed its seventh successive year of substantial growth, the longest in peacetime history. The expansion featured moderation in wage and consumer price increases and a steady reduction in unemployment to 5.2% of the labor force. In 1990, however, growth slowed to 1% because of a combination of factors, such as the worldwide increase in interest rates, Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in August, the subsequent spurt in oil prices, and a general decline in business and consumer confidence. In 1991 output fell by 1%, unemployment grew, and signs of recovery proved premature. Growth picked up to 2.1% in 1992. Unemployment, however, remained at nine million, the increase in GDP being mainly attributable to gains in output per worker. Ongoing problems for the 1990s include inadequate investment in economic infrastructure, rapidly rising medical costs, and sizable budget and trade deficits.

National product: GDP - purchasing power equivalent - $5.951 trillion (1992)

National product real growth rate: 2.1% (1992)

National product per capita: $23,400 (1992)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 3% (1992)

Unemployment rate: 7% (April 1993)

Budget: revenues $1,092 billion; expenditures $1,382 billion, including capital expenditures of $NA (FY92)

Exports: $442.3 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities:	
capital goods:	NA%
automobiles:	NA%
industrial supplies and raw materials:	NA%
consumer goods:	NA%
agricultural products:	NA%
partners:	
Western Europe:	27.3%
Canada:	22.1%
Japan:	12.1% (1989)

Imports: $544.1 billion (c.i.f., 1992)

commodities:	
crude oil and refined petroleum products:	NA%
machinery:	NA%
automobiles:	NA%
consumer goods:	NA%

industrial raw materials:	NA%
food and beverages:	NA%
partners:	
Western Europe:	21.5%
Japan:	19.7%
Canada:	18.8% (1989)

External debt: $NA
Industrial production: growth rate 1.5% (1992 est.); accounts for NA% of GDP
Electricity: 780,000,000 kW capacity; 3,230,000 million kWh produced, 12,690 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: leading industrial power in the world, highly diversified; petroleum, steel, motor vehicles, aerospace, telecommunications, chemicals, electronics, food processing, consumer goods, lumber, mining
Agriculture: accounts for 2% of GDP and 2.8% of labor force; favorable climate and soils support a wide variety of crops and livestock production; world's second largest producer and number one exporter of grain; surplus food producer; fish catch of 4.4 million metric tons (1990)
Illicit drugs: illicit producer of cannabis for domestic consumption with 1987 production estimated at 3,500 metric tons or about 25% of the available marijuana; ongoing eradication program aimed at small plots and greenhouses has not reduced production
Economic aid: donor - commitments, including ODA and OOF, (FY80-89), $115.7 billion
Currency: 1 United States dollar (US$) = 100 cents
Exchange rates: British pounds: (#) per US$ - 0.6527 (January 1993), 0.5664 (1992), 0.5652 (1991), 0.5603 (1990), 0.6099 (1989), 0.5614 (1988) Canadian dollars: (Can$) per US$ - 1.2776 (January 1993), 1.2087 (1992), 1.1457 (1991), 1.1668 (1990), 1.1840 (1989), 1.2307 (1988) French francs: (F) per US$ - 5.4812 (January 1993), 5.2938 (1992), 5.6421 (1991), 5.4453 (1990), 6.3801 (1989), 5.9569 (1988) Italian lire: (Lit) per US$ - 1,482.5 (January 1993), 1,232.4 (1992), 1,240.6 (1991), 1,198.1 (1990), 1.372.1 (1989), 1,301.6 (1988) Japanese yen: (Y) per US$ - 125.01 (January 1993), 126.65 (1992), 134.71 (1991), 144.79 (1990), 137.96 (1989), 128.15 (1988) German deutsche marks: (DM) per US$ - 1.6158 (January 1993), 1.5617 (1992), 1.6595 (1991), 1.6157 (1990), 1.8800 (1989), 1.7562 (1988)
Fiscal year: 1 October - 30 September

UNITED STATES

Communications

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Railroads: 240,000 km of mainline routes, all standard 1.435 meter track, no government ownership (1989)

Highways: 7,599,250 km total; 6,230,000 km state-financed roads; 1,369,250 km federally-financed roads (including 71,825 km interstate limited access freeways) (1988)

Inland waterways: 41,009 km of navigable inland channels, exclusive of the Great Lakes (est.)

Pipelines: petroleum 276,000 km (1991), natural gas 331,000 km (1991)

Ports: Anchorage, Baltimore, Beaumont, Boston, Charleston, Chicago, Cleveland, Duluth, Freeport, Galveston, Hampton Roads, Honolulu, Houston, Jacksonville, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Mobile, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Portland (Oregon), Richmond (California), San Francisco, Savannah, Seattle, Tampa, Wilmington

Merchant marine: 385 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 12,567,000 GRT/19,511,000 DWT; includes 3 passenger-cargo, 36 cargo, 23 bulk, 169 tanker, 13 tanker tug-barge, 13 liquefied gas, 128 intermodal; in addition, there are 219 government-owned vessels

Airports:

total:	14,177
usable:	12,417
with permanent-surface runways:	4,820
with runways over 3,659 m:	63
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	325
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	2,524

Telecommunications: 126,000,000 telephone access lines; 7,557,000 cellular phone subscribers; broadcast stations - 4,987 AM, 4,932 FM, 1,092 TV; about 9,000 TV cable systems; 530,000,000 radio sets and 193,000,000 TV sets in use; 16 satellites and 24 ocean cable systems in use; satellite ground stations - 45 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT and 16 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT (1990)

UNITED STATES

Defense Forces

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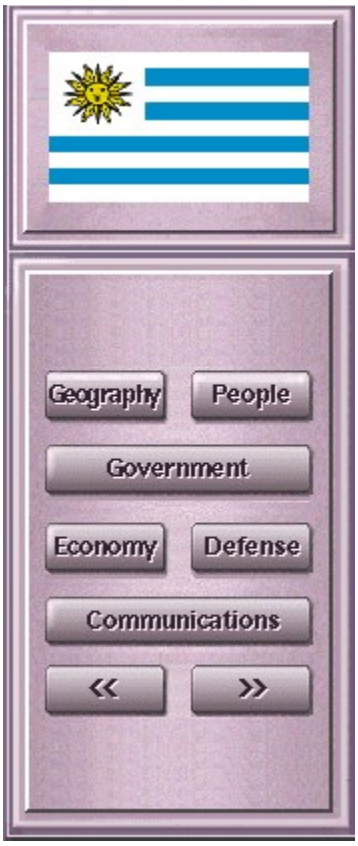
Branches: Department of the Army, Department of the Navy (including Marine Corps), Department of the Air Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 66.826 million; fit for military service NA (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $315.5 billion, 5.3% of GDP (1992)

BRAZIL
Antofagasta
South
PARAGUAY
Sao Paulo
Rio de Janeiro
Asuncion
Pacific
CHILE
Rosario
Ocean
Santiago
Buenos Aires
URUGUAY
Concepcion
Montevideo
ARGENTINA
South
Atlantic
Ocean
FALKLAND ISLANDS
Cape Horn


Geography
People
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URUGUAY

Geography

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Location: Eastern South America, bordering the South Atlantic Ocean between Argentina and Brazil

Area:

total area:	176,220 km2
land area:	173,620 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than Washington State

Land Boundaries:

total:	1,564 km
Argentina:	579 km
Brazil:	985 km

Coastline: 660 km

Maritime Claims:

continental shelf: 200 m depth or to depth of exploitation

territorial sea:200 nm; overflight and navigation permitted beyond 12 nm

International Disputes: short section of boundary with Argentina is in dispute; two short sections of the boundary with Brazil are in dispute - Arroyo de la Invernada (Arroio Invernada) area of the Rio Quarai and the islands at the confluence of the Rio Cuareim (Rio Quarai) and the Uruguay

Climate: warm temperate; freezing temperatures almost unknown

Terrain: mostly rolling plains and low hills; fertile coastal lowland

Natural Resources: soil, hydropower potential, minor minerals

Land Use:

arable land:	8%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	78%
forest and woodland:	4%
other:	10%

Irrigated Land: 1,100 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: subject to seasonally high winds, droughts, floods

URUGUAY

People

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Population: 3,175,050 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.75% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 17.82 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 9.52 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -0.79 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 18 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	73.74 years
male:	70.52 years
female:	77.11 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.46 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Uruguayan(s)
adjective:	Uruguayan

Ethnic divisions:

white:	88%
mestizo:	8%
black:	4%

Religions:

Roman Catholic:	66%

Note: less than half adult population attends church regularly
Protestant 2%Jewish 2%nonprofessing or other 30%
Languages:

Spanish:	100%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	96%
male:	97%
female:	96%

Labor force: 1.355 million (1991 est.)
by occupation:

government:	25%
manufacturing:	19%
agriculture:	11%
commerce:	12%
utilities, construction, transport, and communications:	12%
other services:	21% (1988 est.)

URUGUAY

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Oriental Republic of Uruguay
conventional short form:	Uruguay
local long form:	Republica Oriental del Uruguay
local short form:	Uruguay

Digraph: UY

Type: republic

Capital: Montevideo

Administrative divisions: 19 departments (departamentos, singular - departamento); Artigas, Canelones, Cerro Largo, Colonia, Durazno, Flores, Florida, Lavalleja, Maldonado, Montevideo, Paysandu, Rio Negro, Rivera, Rocha, Salto, San Jose, Soriano, Tacuarembo, Treinta y Tres

Independence: 25 August 1828 (from Brazil)

Constitution: 27 November 1966, effective February 1967, suspended 27 June 1973, new constitution rejected by referendum 30 November 1980

Legal system: based on Spanish civil law system; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 25 August (1828)

Political parties and leaders: National (Blanco) Party, Carlos CAT; Colorado Party, Secretary General (vacant); Broad Front Coalition, Liber SEREGNI Mosquera - includes PSU, PCU, MLN, MRO, PVP; Uruguayan Socialist Party (PSU), Jose Pedro CARDOSO, and; Communist Party (PCU), Marina ARISMENDI; National Liberation Movement (MLN) or Tupamaros, Eleuterio FERNANDEZ Huidobro; Oriental Rvolutionary Movement (MRO), Walter ARTOLA; Party for the Victory of the Poor (PVP), Hugo CORES; New Space Coalition consists of PGP, PDC, and Civic Union, Hugo BATALLA; People's Government Party (PGP), Hugo BATALLA, secretary general; Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Carlos VASSALLO, secretary general; Civic Union, Humberto CIGANDA

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal and compulsory

Elections: President: last held 26 November 1989 (next to be held NA November 1994); results - Luis Alberto LACALLE Herrera (Blanco) 37%, Jorge BATLLE Ibanez (Colorado) 29%, Liber SEREGNI Mosquera (Broad Front) 20% Chamber of Senators: last held 26 November 1989 (next to be held NA November 1994); results - Blanco 40%, Colorado 30%, Broad Front 23% New Space 7%; seats - (30 total) Blanco 12, Colorado 9, Broad Front 7, New Space 2 Chamber of Representatives: last held NA November 1989 (next to be held NA November 1994); results - Blanco 39%, Colorado 30%, Broad Front 22%, New Space 8%, other 1%; seats - (99 total) number of seats by party NA

Executive branch: president, vice president, Council of Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch: bicameral General Assembly (Asamblea General) consists of an upper chamber or Chamber of Senators (Camara de Senadores) and a lower chamber or Chamber of Representatives (Camera de Representantes)

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: President Luis Alberto LACALLE (since 1 March

1990); Vice President Gonzalo AGUIRRE Ramirez (since 1 March 1990)
Member of: AG (observer), CCC, ECLAC, FAO, G-11, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO (correspondent), ITU, LAES, LAIA, LORCS, MERCOSUR, NAM (observer), OAS, OPANAL, PCA, RG, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNIKOM, UNMOGIP, UNOMOZ, UNTAC, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Eduardo MACGILLYCUDDY chancery: 1918 F Street NW, Washington, DC 20006 telephone: telephone (202) 331-1313 through 1316 consulates general: Los Angeles, Miami, and New York, consulate: New Orleans
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Richard C. BROWN embassy: Lauro Muller 1776, Montevideo mailing address: APO AA 34035 telephone: [598] (2) 23-60-61 or 48-77-77 FAX: [598] (2) 48-86-11
Flag: nine equal horizontal stripes of white (top and bottom) alternating with blue; there is a white square in the upper hoist-side corner with a yellow sun bearing a human face known as the Sun of May and 16 rays alternately triangular and wavy

URUGUAY

Economy

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Overview: Uruguay is a small economy with favorable climate, good soils, and solid hydropower potential. Economic development has been held back by excessive government regulation of economic detail and 50% to 130% inflation. After several years of sluggish growth, real GDP jumped by about 8% in 1992. The rise is attributable mainly to an increase in Argentine demand for Uruguayan exports, particularly agricultural products and electricity. In a major step toward greater regional economic cooperation, Uruguay in 1991 had joined Brazil, Argentina, and Paraguay in forming the Southern Cone Common Market (Mercosur). A referendum in December 1992 overturned key portions of landmark privatization legislation, dealing a serious blow to President LACALLE's broad economic reform plan.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $9.8 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: 8% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $3,100 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 58% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: 9% (1992 est.)

Budget: revenues $2.9 billion; expenditures $3.0 billion, including capital expenditures of $388 million (1991)

Exports: $1.7 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities:

hides and leather goods:	17%
beef:	10%
wool:	9%
fish:	7%
rice:	4%

partners:

Argentina:	NA%
Brazil:	NA%
US:	NA%
Germany:	NA%

Imports: $1.7 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities:

crude oil:	NA%
fuels and lubricants:	NA%
metals:	NA%
machinery:	NA%
transportation equipment:	NA%
industrial chemicals:	NA%

partners:

Brazil:	23%

Argentina:	17%
US:	10%
EC:	27.1% (1990)

External debt: $4.1 billion (1991)
Industrial production: growth rate -1.4% (1990), accounts for almost 25% of GDP
Electricity: 2,168,000 kW capacity; 5,960 million kWh produced, 1,900 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: meat processing, wool and hides, sugar, textiles, footwear, leather apparel, tires, cement, fishing, petroleum refining, wine
Agriculture: large areas devoted to livestock grazing; wheat, rice, corn, sorghum; self-sufficient in most basic foodstuffs
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-88), $105 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $420 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $69 million
Currency: 1 new Uruguayan peso (N$Ur) = 100 centesimos
Exchange rates: new Uruguayan pesos (N$Ur) per US$1 - 3,457.5 (December 1992), 3,026.9 (1992), 2,489 (1991), 1,594 (1990), 805 (1989), 451 (1988), 281 (1987)
Fiscal year: calendar year

URUGUAY

Communications

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Railroads: 3,000 km, all 1.435-meter (standard) gauge and government owned

Highways: 49,900 km total; 6,700 km paved, 3,000 km gravel, 40,200 km earth

Inland waterways: 1,600 km; used by coastal and shallow-draft river craft

Ports: Montevideo, Punta del Este, Colonia

Merchant marine: 4 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 84,797 GRT/132,296 DWT; includes 1 cargo, 2 container, 1 oil tanker

Airports:

total:	88
usable:	81
with permanent-surface runways:	16
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	2
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	14

Telecommunications: most modern facilities concentrated in Montevideo; new nationwide microwave network; 337,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 99 AM, no FM, 26 TV, 9 shortwave; 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth stations

URUGUAY

Defense Forces

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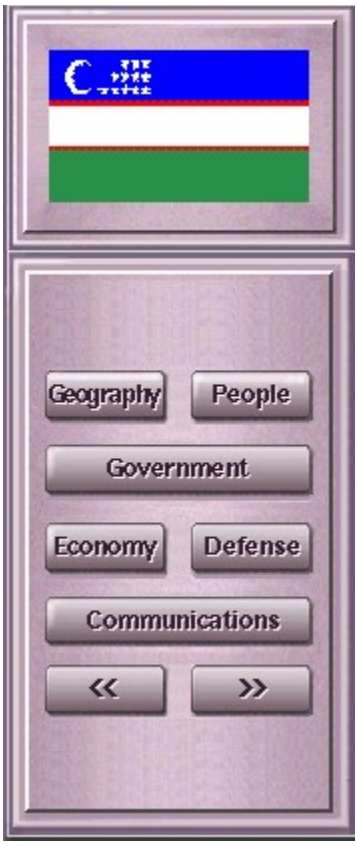
Branches: Army, Navy (including Naval Air Arm, Coast Guard, Marines), Air Force, Grenadier Guards, Police

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 755,667; fit for military service 613,585 (1993 est.); no conscription

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $216 million, 2.3% of GDP (1991 est.)

RUSSIA
KAZAKHSTAN
Caspian Sea
Aral Sea
Nukus
UZBEKISTAN
TURKMENISTAN
Tehran
Ashkhabad
Bukhara
Tashkent
Alma-Ata
Bishkek
KYRGYZSTAN
IRAN
Karshi
Fergana
Dushanbe
TAJIKISTAN
Termez
CHINA


Geography
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UZBEKISTAN

Geography

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Location: Central Asia, bordering the Aral Sea, between Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan

Area:

total area:	447,400 km2
land area:	425,400 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than California

Land Boundaries:

total:	6,221 km
Afghanistan:	137 km
Kazakhstan:	2,203 km
Kyrgyzstan:	1,099 km
Tajikistan:	1,161 km
Turkmenistan:	1,621 km

Coastline: 0 km Note: Uzbekistan does border the Aral Sea (420 km)

Maritime Claims: none; landlocked

International Disputes: none

Climate: mostly mid latitude desert; semiarid grassland in east

Terrain: mostly flat-to-rolling sandy desert with dunes; Fergana Valley in east surrounded by mountainous Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan; shrinking Aral Sea in west

Natural Resources: natural gas, petroleum, coal, gold, uranium, silver, copper, lead and zinc, tungsten, molybdenum

Land Use:

arable land:	10%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	47%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	43%

Irrigated Land: 41,550 km2 (1990)

Environment: drying up of the Aral Sea is resulting in growing concentrations of chemical pesticides and natural salts

Note: landlocked

UZBEKISTAN

People

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Population: 22,127,946 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.17% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 30.57 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 6.63 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -2.2 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 54.4 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	68.36 years
male:	65.05 years
female:	71.84 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.78 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Uzbek(s)
adjective:	Uzbek

Ethnic divisions:

Uzbek:	71.4%
Russian:	8.3%
Tajik:	4.7%
Kazakhs:	4.1%
Tartars:	2.4% (includes 70% of Crimean Tatars deported during World War II)
Karakalpaks:	2.1%
other:	7%

Religions:

Muslim:	88% (mostly Sunnis)
Eastern Orthodox:	9%
other:	3%

Languages:

Uzbek:	85%
Russian:	5%
other:	10%

Literacy:
Note: age 9-49 can read and write (1970)

total population:	100%
male:	100%

female:	100%
Labor force: 7.941 million	
by occupation:	
agriculture and forestry:	39%
industry and construction:	24%
other:	37% (1990)

UZBEKISTAN

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Uzbekistan
conventional short form:	Uzbekistan
local long form:	Uzbekiston Respublikasi
local short form:	none
former:	Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic

Digraph: UZ
Type: republic
Capital: Tashkent (Toshkent)
Administrative divisions: 12 oblasts (oblastey, singular - oblast') and 1 autonomous republic* (avtomnaya respublika); Andizhan, Bukhara, Dzhizak, Fergana, Karakalpakstan* (Nukus), Kashkadar'ya (Karshi), Khorezm (Urgench), Namangan, Navoi, Samarkand, Surkhandar'ya (Termez), Syrdar'ya (Gulistan), Tashkent Note: an administrative division has the same name as its administrative center (exceptions have the administrative center name following in parentheses)
Independence: 31 August 1991 (from Soviet Union)
Constitution: new constitution adopted 8 December 1992
Legal system: evolution of Soviet civil law
National holiday: Independence Day, 1 September (1991)
Political parties and leaders: People's Democratic Party (PDP; formerly Communist Party), Islam A. KARIMOV, chairman; Erk (Freedom) Democratic Party (EDP), Muhammad SOLIKH, chairman
Other political or pressure groups: Birlik (Unity) People's Movement (BPM), Abdul Rakhman PULATOV, chairman; Islamic Rebirth Party (IRP), Abdullah UTAYEV, chairman
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: President: last held 29 December 1991 (next to be held NA December 1996); results - Islam KARIMOV 86%, Mukhammad SOLIKH 12%, other 2% Supreme Soviet: last held 18 February 1990 (next to be held NA); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (500 total) Communist 450, ERK 10, other 40; Note - total number of seats will be reduced to 150 in next election
Executive branch: president, prime minister, cabinet
Legislative branch: unicameral Supreme Soviet
Judicial branch: Supreme Court
Leaders: Chief of State: President Islam KARIMOV (since NA March 1990) Head of Government: Prime Minister Abdulkhashim MUTALOV (since 13 January 1992), First Deputy Prime Minister Ismail Hakimovitch DJURABEKOV (since NA); Supreme Soviet Chairman Shavkat Muhitdinovitch YULDASHEV (since NA June 1991)
Member of: CIS, CSCE, EBRD, ECO, ESCAP, IBRD, IDA, IMF, NACC, UN, UNCTAD, WHO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Muhammed Babir MALIKOV chancery: 200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20006 telephone: (202) 778-0107 FAX: (202) 861-0472

US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Henry L. CLARKE embassy: 55 Chelanzanskaya, Tashkent mailing address: APO AE 09862 telephone: [7] (3712) 77-14-07
Flag: three equal horizontal bands of blue (top), white, and green separated by red fimbriations with a crescent moon and 12 stars in the upper hoist-side quadrant

UZBEKISTAN

Economy

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Overview: Although Uzbekistan accounted for only 3.4% of total Soviet output, it produced two-thirds of the USSR's cotton and ranks as the fourth largest global producer. Moscow's push for ever-increasing amounts of cotton had included massive irrigation projects which caused extensive environmental damage to the Aral Sea and rivers of the republic. Furthermore, the lavish use of chemical fertilizers has caused extensive pollution and widespread health problems. Recently the republic has sought to encourage food production at the expense of cotton. The small industrial sector specializes in such items as agricultural machinery, mineral fertilizers, vegetable oil, and bridge cranes. Uzbekistan also has some important Natural Resources including gold (about 30% of former Soviet production), uranium, and natural gas. The Uzbek Government has encouraged some land reform but has shied away from other aspects of economic reform. Output and living standards continued to fall in 1992 largely because of the cumulative impact of disruptions in supply that have followed the dismemberment of the USSR.

National product: GDP $NA

National product real growth rate: -10% (1992)

National product per capita: $NA

Inflation rate (consumer prices): at least 17% per month (first quarter 1993)

Unemployment rate: 0.1% includes only officially registered unemployed; there are also large numbers of underemployed workers

Budget: revenues $NA; expenditures $NA, including capital expenditures of $NA

Exports: $900 million to outside the successor states of the former USSR (1992)

commodities:

cotton:	NA%
gold:	NA%
textiles:	NA%
chemical and mineral fertilizers:	NA%
vegetable oil:	NA%

partners:

Russia:	NA%
Ukraine:	NA%
Eastern Europe:	NA%

Imports: $900 million from outside the successor states of the former USSR (1992)

commodities:

machinery and parts:	NA%
consumer durables:	NA%
grain:	NA%
other foods:	NA%

partners:Note: principally other former Soviet republics

External debt: $2 billion (end 1991 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate -6%
Electricity: 11,950,000 kW capacity; 50,900 million kWh produced, 2,300 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: chemical and mineral fertilizers, vegetable oil, textiles
Agriculture: cotton, with much smaller production of grain, fruits, vegetables, and livestock
Illicit drugs: illicit producers of cannabis and opium; mostly for CIS consumption; limited government eradication programs; used as transshipment points for illicit drugs to Western Europe
Economic aid: $950 million official aid commitments by foreign donors (1992)
Currency: retaining Russian ruble as currency (January 1993)
Exchange rates: rubles per US$1 - 415 (24 December 1992) but subject to wide fluctuations
Fiscal year: calendar year

UZBEKISTAN

Communications

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Railroads: 3,460 km; does not include industrial lines (1990)

Highways: 78,400 km total; 67,000 km hard-surfaced, 11,400 km earth (1990)

Pipelines: crude oil 250 km, petroleum products 40 km, natural gas 810 km (1992)

Ports: none; landlocked

Airports:

totol:	265
useable:	74
with permanent-surface runways:	30
with runways over 3,659 m:	2
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	20
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	19

Telecommunications: poorly developed; NMT-450 analog cellular network established in Tashkent; 1.4 million telephone lines with 7.2 lines per 100 persons (1992); linked by landline or microwave with CIS member states and by leased connection via the Moscow international gateway switch to other countries; satellite earth stations - Orbita and INTELSAT (TV receive only); new intelsat earth station provides TV receive only capability for Turkish broadcasts; new satellite ground station also installed in Tashkent for direct linkage to Tokyo.

UZBEKISTAN

Defense Forces

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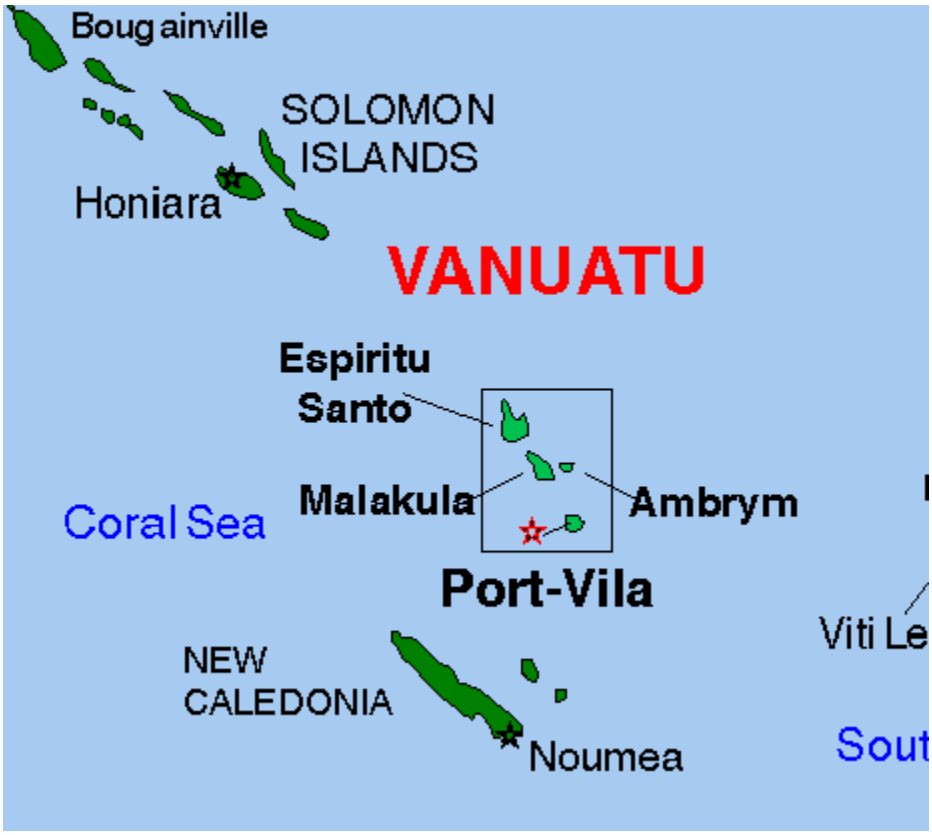
Branches: Army, National Guard, Republic Security Forces (internal and border troops)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 5,214,075; fit for military service 4,272,398; reach military age (18) annually 218,916 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $NA, NA% of GDP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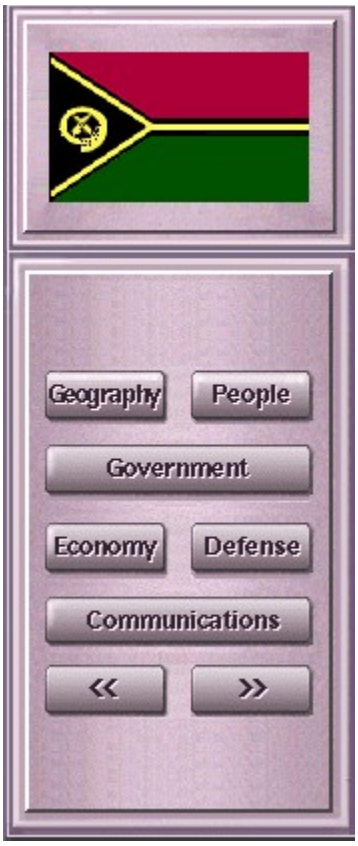
Geography
People
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VANUATU

Geography

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Location: Oceania, 5,750 km southwest of Honolulu in the South Pacific Ocean, about three-quarters of the way between Hawaii and Australia

Area:

total area:	14,760 km2
land area:	14,760 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than Connecticut

Note: includes more than 80 islands

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 2,528 km

Maritime Claims:

measured from claimed archipelagic baselines

contiguous zone:	24 nm
continental shelf:	200 nm or the edge of continental margin
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical; moderated by southeast trade winds

Terrain: mostly mountains of volcanic origin; narrow coastal plains

Natural Resources: manganese, hardwood forests, fish

Land Use:

arable land:	1%
permanent crops:	5%
meadows and pastures:	2%
forest and woodland:	1%
other:	91%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: subject to tropical cyclones or typhoons (January to April); volcanism causes minor earthquakes

VANUATU

People

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Population: 165,876 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.36% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 33.16 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 9.57 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 69.9 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	58.8 years
male:	57.11 years
female:	60.58 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 4.47 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Ni-Vanuatu (singular and plural)
adjective:	Ni-Vanuatu

Ethnic divisions:

indigenous Melanesian:	94%
French:	4%

Vietnamese
Chinese
Pacific Islanders
Religions:

Presbyterian:	36.7%
Anglican:	15%
Catholic:	15%
indigenous beliefs:	7.6%,
Seventh-Day Adventist:	6.2%
Church of Christ:	3.8%
other:	15.7%

Languages:

English (official):	NA%
French (official):	NA%
pidgin (known as Bislama or Bichelama):	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1979)

total population:	53%
male:	57%
female:	48%

Labor force: NA

by occupation: NA

VANUATU

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Vanuatu
conventional short form:	Vanuatu
former:	New Hebrides

Digraph: NH
Type: republic
Capital: Port-Vila
Administrative divisions: 11 island councils; Ambrym, Aoba/Maewo, Banks/Torres, Efate, Epi, Malakula, Paama, Pentecote, Santo/Malo, Shepherd, Tafea
Independence: 30 July 1980 (from France and UK)
Constitution: 30 July 1980
Legal system: unified system being created from former dual French and British systems
National holiday: Independence Day, 30 July (1980)
Political parties and leaders: Vanuatu Party (VP), Donald KALPOKAS; Union of Moderate Parties (UMP), Serge VOHOR; Melanesian Progressive Party (MPP), Barak SOPE; National United Party (NUP), Walter LINI; Tan Union Party (TUP), Vincent BOULEKONE; Nagriamel Party, Jimmy STEVENS; Friend Melanesian Party, leader NA
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: Parliament: last held 2 December 1991 (next to be held by November 1995); Note - after election, a coalition was formed by the Union of Moderate Parties and the National United Party to form new government on 16 December 1991; seats - (46 total) UMP 19; NUP 10; VP 10; MPP 4; TUP 1; Nagriamel 1; Friend 1
Executive branch: president, prime minister, deputy prime minister, Council of Ministers (cabinet)
Legislative branch: unicameral Parliament; Note - the National Council of Chiefs advises on matters of custom and land
Judicial branch: Supreme Court
Leaders: Chief of State: President Frederick TIMAKATA (since 30 January 1989) Head of Government: Prime Minister Maxime CARLOT KORMAN (since 16 December 1991); Deputy Prime Minister Sethy REGENVANU (since 17 December 1991)
Member of: ACCT, ACP, AsDB, C, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IMF, IMO, IOC, ITU, NAM, SPARTECA, SPC, SPF, UN, UNCTAD, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WMO
Diplomatic representation in US: Vanuatu does not have a mission in Washington
US diplomatic representation: the ambassador to Papua New Guinea is accredited to Vanuatu
Flag: two equal horizontal bands of red (top) and green with a black isosceles triangle (based on the hoist side) all separated by a black-edged yellow stripe in the shape of a horizontal Y (the two points of the Y face the hoist side and enclose the triangle); centered in the triangle is a boar's tusk encircling two crossed namele leaves, all in yellow

VANUATU

Economy

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Overview: The economy is based primarily on subsistence farming which provides a living for about 80% of the population. Fishing and tourism are the other mainstays of the economy. Mineral deposits are negligible; the country has no known petroleum deposits. A small light industry sector caters to the local market. Tax revenues come mainly from import duties.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $142 million (1988 est.)

National product real growth rate: 6% (1990)

National product per capita: $900 (1988 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 5% (1990)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $90 million; expenditures $103 million, including capital expenditures of $45 million (1989 est.)

Exports: $15.6 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:

copra:	59%
cocoa:	11%
meat:	9%
fish:	8%
timber:	4%

partners:

Netherlands:	NA%
Japan:	NA%
France:	NA%
New Caledonia:	NA%
Belgium:	NA%

Imports: $60.4 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:

machines and vehicles:	25%
food and beverages:	23%
basic manufactures:	18%
raw materials and fuels:	11%
chemicals:	6%

partners:

Australia:	36%
Japan:	13%
NZ:	10%
France:	8%
Fiji:	8%

External debt: $30 million (1990 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate NA%; accounts for about 10% of GDP
Electricity: 17,000 kW capacity; 30 million kWh produced, 180 kWh per capita (1990)
Industries: food and fish freezing, wood processing, meat canning
Agriculture: accounts for 40% of GDP; export crops - coconuts, cocoa, coffee, fish; subsistence crops - taro, yams, coconuts, fruits, vegetables
Economic aid: Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $606 million
Currency: 1 vatu (VT) = 100 centimes
Exchange rates: vatu (VT) per US$1 - 120.77 (January 1993), 113.39 (1992), 111.68 (1991), 116.57 (1990), 116.04 (1989), 104.43 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

VANUATU

Communications

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Railroads: none

Highways: 1,027 km total; at least 240 km sealed or all-weather roads

Ports: Port-Vila, Luganville, Palikoulo, Santu

Merchant marine: 125 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 2,121,819 GRT/3,193,942 DWT; includes 23 cargo, 16 refrigerated cargo, 6 container, 11 vehicle carrier, 1 livestock carrier, 6 oil tanker, 2 chemical tanker, 3 liquefied gas, 54 bulk, 1 combination bulk, 1 passenger, 1 short-sea passenger; Note - a flag of convenience registry

Airports:

total:	31
usable:	31
with permanent-surface runways:	2
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	1
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	2

Telecommunications: broadcast stations - 2 AM, no FM, no TV; 3,000 telephones; 1 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT ground station

VANUATU

Defense Forces

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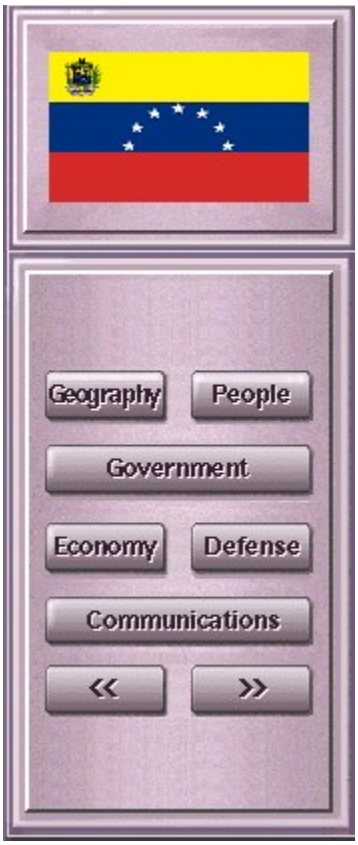
Branches: Vanuatu Police Force (VPF), paramilitary Vanuatu Mobile Force (VMF) Note: no military forces

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 NA; fit for military service NA

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $NA, NA% of GDP

0
1000 Miles
Atlantic Ocean
Caracas
VENEZUELA
FRENCH GUIANA
GUYANA
Georgetown
Paramaribo
Cayenne
Medellin
Bogota
COLOMBIA
Cali
SURINAME
ECUADOR
GALAPAGOS ISLANDS
Quito
Belem
Manaus
PERU
BRAZIL
Trujillo
South
Lima
Pacific
La Paz
BOLIVIA
Brasilia
Ocean
PARAGUAY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VENEZUELA

Geography

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Location: Northern South America, bordering the Caribbean Sea between Colombia and Guyana

Area:

total area:	912,050 km2
land area:	882,050 km2

comparative area: slightly more than twice the size of California

Land Boundaries:

total:	4,993 km
Brazil:	2,200 km
Colombia:	2,050 km
Guyana:	743 km

Coastline: 2,800 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	15 nm
continental shelf:	200 m depth or to depth of exploitation
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: claims all of Guyana west of the Essequibo river; maritime boundary dispute with Colombia in the Gulf of Venezuela

Climate: tropical; hot, humid; more moderate in highlands

Terrain: Andes mountains and Maracaibo lowlands in northwest; central plains (llanos); Guyana highlands in southeast

Natural Resources: petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, gold, bauxite, other minerals, hydropower, diamonds

Land Use:

arable land:	3%
permanent crops:	1%
meadows and pastures:	20%
forest and woodland:	39%
other:	37%

Irrigated Land: 2,640 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: subject to floods, rockslides, mudslides; periodic droughts; increasing industrial pollution in Caracas and Maracaibo

Note: on major sea and air routes linking North and South America

VENEZUELA

People

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Population: 20,117,687 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.22% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 26.37 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 4.69 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0.48 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 28.9 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	72.69 years
male:	69.76 years
female:	75.77 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.14 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Venezuelan(s)
adjective:	Venezuelan

Ethnic divisions:

mestizo:	67%
white:	21%
black:	10%
Indian:	2%

Religions:

nominally Roman Catholic:	96%
Protestant:	2%

Languages:
Note: Spanish (official), Indian dialects spoken by about 200,000 Amerindians in the remote interior
Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	88%
male:	87%
female:	90%

Labor force: 5.8 million
by occupation:

services:	56%
industry:	28%
agriculture:	16% (1985)

VENEZUELA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Venezuela
conventional short form:	Venezuela
local long form:	Republica de Venezuela
local short form:	Venezuela

Digraph: VE

Type: republic

Capital: Caracas

Administrative divisions: 21 states (estados, singular - estado), 1 territory* (territorio), 1 federal district** (distrito federal), and 1 federal dependence*** (dependencia federal); Amazonas*, Anzoategui, Apure, Aragua, Barinas, Bolivar, Carabobo, Cojedes, Delta Amacuro, Dependencias Federales***, Distrito Federal**, Falcon, Guarico, Lara, Merida, Miranda, Monagas, Nueva Esparta, Portuguesa, Sucre, Tachira, Trujillo, Yaracuy, Zulia Note: the federal dependence consists of 11 federally controlled island groups with a total of 72 individual islands

Independence: 5 July 1811 (from Spain)

Constitution: 23 January 1961

Legal system: based on Napoleonic code; judicial review of legislative acts in Cassation Court only; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 5 July (1811)

Political parties and leaders: Social Christian Party (COPEI), Hilarion CARDOZO, president, and Jose CURIEL, secretary general (acting); Democratic Action (AD), Humberto CELLI, president, and Luis ALFARO Ucero, secretary general; Movement Toward Socialism (MAS), Argelia LAYA, president, and Freddy MUNOZ, secretary general; The Radical Cause (La Causa R), Pablo Medina, secretary general

Other political or pressure groups: FEDECAMARAS, a conservative business group; Venezuelan Confederation of Workers (labor organization dominated by the Democratic Action); VECINOS groups

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: President: last held 4 December 1988 (next to be held 5 December 1993); results - Carlos Andres PEREZ (AD) 54.6%, Eduardo FERNANDEZ (COPEI) 41.7%, other 3.7%; Note - President Carlos Andres PEREZ suspended pending trial on corruption charges Senate: last held 4 December 1988 (next to be held 5 December 1993); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (49 total) AD 23, COPEI 22, other 4; Note - 3 former presidents (1 from AD, 2 from COPEI) hold lifetime senate seats Chamber of Deputies: last held 4 December 1992 (next to be held 5 December 1993); results - AD 43.7%, COPEI 31.4%, MAS 10.3%, other 14.6%; seats - (201 total) AD 97, COPEI 67, MAS 18, other 19

Executive branch: president, Council of Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch: bicameral Congress of the Republic (Congreso de la Republica) consists of an

upper chamber or Senate (Senado) and a lower chamber or Chamber of Deputies (Camara de Diputados)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court of Justice (Corte Suprema de Justicia)
Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: Interim President Ramon Jose VELASQUEZ (since 5 June 1993); Note - President Carlos Andres PEREZ suspended pending trial on corruption charges
Member of: AG, CARICOM (observer), CDB, CG, ECLAC, FAO, G-3, G-11, G-15, G-19, G-24, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LAES, LAIA, LORCS, MINURSO, NAM, OAS, ONUSAL, OPANAL, OPEC, PCA, RG, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIKOM, UNPROFOR, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Simon Alberto CONSALVI Bottaro chancery: 1099 30th Street NW, Washington, DC 20007 telephone: (202) 342-2214 consulates general: Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Houston, Miami, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and San Juan (Puerto Rico)
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Michael Martin SKOL embassy: Avenida Francisco de Miranda and Avenida Principal de la Floresta, Caracas mailing address: P. O. Box 62291, Caracas 1060-A, or APO AA 34037 telephone: [58] (2) 285-2222 FAX: [58] (2) 285-0336 consulate: Maracaibo
Flag: three equal horizontal bands of yellow (top), blue, and red with the coat of arms on the hoist side of the yellow band and an arc of seven white five-pointed stars centered in the blue band

VENEZUELA

Economy

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Overview: Petroleum is the backbone of the economy, accounting for 23% of GDP, 70% of central government revenues, and 82% of export earnings in 1992. President PEREZ introduced an economic readjustment program when he assumed office in February 1989. Lower tariffs and the removal of price controls, a free market exchange rate, and market-linked interest rates threw the economy into confusion, causing an 8% decline in GDP in 1989. However, the economy recovered part way in 1990 and grew by 10.4% in 1991 and 7.3% in 1992, led by the non-petroleum sector.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $57.8 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: 7.3% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $2,800 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 32% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: 8.4% (1992 est.)

Budget: revenues $13.2 billion; expenditures $13.1 billion, including capital expenditures of $NA (1992)

Exports: $14.0 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities:

petroleum:	82%
bauxite and aluminum:	NA%
iron ore:	NA%
agricultural products:	NA%
basic manufactures:	NA%

partners:

US:	50.7%
Europe:	13.7%
Japan:	4.0% (1989)

Imports: $12.4 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities:

foodstuffs:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%
manufactures:	NA%
machinery and transport equipment:	NA%

partners:

US:	44%
FRG:	8.0%
Japan:	4%
Italy:	7%
Canada:	2% (1989)

External debt: $27.1 billion (1992)

Industrial production: growth rate 11.9% (1992 est.); accounts for 25% of GDP, including petroleum

Electricity: 21,130,000 kW capacity; 58,541 million kWh produced, 2,830 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: petroleum, iron-ore mining, construction materials, food processing, textiles, steel, aluminum, motor vehicle assembly
Agriculture: accounts for 6% of GDP and 16% of labor force; products - corn, sorghum, sugarcane, rice, bananas, vegetables, coffee, beef, pork, milk, eggs, fish; not self-sufficient in food other than meat
Illicit drugs: illicit producer of cannabis and coca leaf for the international drug trade on a small scale; however, large quantities of cocaine transit the country from Colombia; important money-laundering hub
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-86), $488 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $10 million
Currency: 1 bolivar (Bs) = 100 centimos
Exchange rates: bolivares (Bs) per US$1 - 80.18 (January 1993), 68.38 (1992), 56.82 (1991), 46.90 (1990), 34.68 (1989), 14.50 (fixed rate 1987-88)
Fiscal year: calendar year

VENEZUELA

Communications

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Railroads: 542 km total; 363 km 1.435-meter standard gauge all single track, government owned; 179 km 1.435-meter gauge, privately owned

Highways: 77,785 km total; 22,780 km paved, 24,720 km gravel, 14,450 km earth roads, and 15,835 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 7,100 km; Rio Orinoco and Lago de Maracaibo accept oceangoing vessels

Pipelines: crude oil 6,370 km; petroleum products 480 km; natural gas 4,010 km

Ports: Amuay Bay, Bajo Grande, El Tablazo, La Guaira, Puerto Cabello, Puerto Ordaz

Merchant marine: 56 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 837,375 GRT/1,344,795 DWT; includes 1 short-sea passenger, 1 passenger cargo, 19 cargo, 2 container, 4 roll-on/roll-off, 18 oil tanker, 1 chemical tanker, 2 liquefied gas, 6 bulk, 1 vehicle carrier, 1 combination bulk

Airports:

total:	360
usable:	331
with permanent-surface runways:	133
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	15
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	87

Telecommunications: modern and expanding; 1,440,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 181 AM, no FM, 59 TV, 26 shortwave; 3 submarine coaxial cables; satellite ground stations - 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT and 3 domestic

VENEZUELA

Defense Forces

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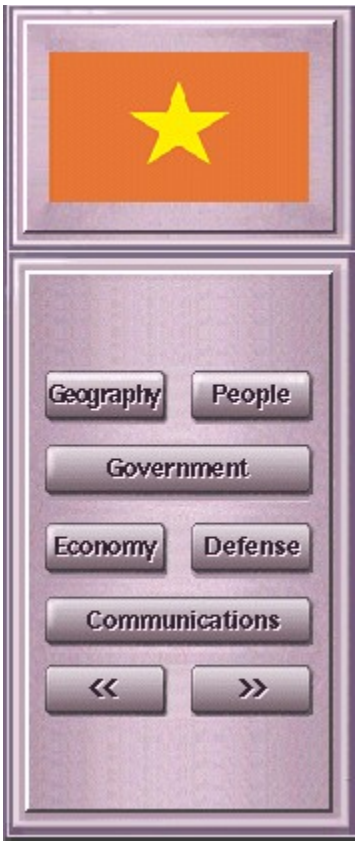
Branches: National Armed Forces (Fuerzas Armadas Nacionales, FAN) includes - Ground Forces or Army (Fuerzas Terrestres or Ejercito), Naval Forces (Fuerzas Navales or Armada), Air Forces (Fuerzas Aereas or Aviacion), Armed Forces of Cooperation or National Guard (Fuerzas Armadas de Cooperation or Guardia Nacional)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 5,192,107; fit for military service 3,769,441; reach military age (18) annually 221,043 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $1.95 billion, 4% of GDP (1991)

Changsha
Taipei
TAIWAN
Thimphu
Kunming
Hong Kong
Macau
Philippine
Sea
Hanoi
Luzon
Mandalay
BURMA
LAOS
Gulf of
Tonkin
Hainan Dao
Vientiane
Manila
Rangoon
THAILAND
Hue
PHILIPPINES
Bay of
Bangal
VIETNAM
Bangkok
CAMBODIA
South
China
Sea
Andaman
Islands
Phnom
Penh
Ho Chi Minh City
Gulf
of
Thailand
BandarSeri
Begawan
Songkhla
BRUNEI
Nicobar
Islands
MALAYSIA
MALAYSIA
Borneo
Kuala Lumpur
Medan
Samarinda
Sumatra
SINGAPORE
INDONESIA


Geography
People
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Economy
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VIETNAM

Geography

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Location: Southeast Asia, bordering the South China Sea, between Laos and the Philippines

Area:

total area:	329,560 km2
land area:	325,360 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than New Mexico

Land Boundaries:

total:	3,818 km
Cambodia:	982 km
China:	1,281 km
Laos:	1,555 km

Coastline: 3,444 km (excludes islands)

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	24 nm
continental shelf:	200 nm or the edge of continental margin
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: maritime boundary with Cambodia not defined; involved in a complex dispute over the Spratly Islands with China, Malaysia, Philippines, Taiwan, and possibly Brunei; unresolved maritime boundary with Thailand; maritime boundary dispute with China in the Gulf of Tonkin; Paracel Islands occupied by China but claimed by Vietnam and Taiwan

Climate: tropical in south; monsoonal in north with hot, rainy season (mid-May to mid-September) and warm, dry season (mid-October to mid-March)

Terrain: low, flat delta in south and north; central highlands; hilly, mountainous in far north and northwest

Natural Resources: phosphates, coal, manganese, bauxite, chromate, offshore oil deposits, forests

Land Use:

arable land:	22%
permanent crops:	2%
meadows and pastures:	1%
forest and woodland:	40%
other:	35%

Irrigated Land: 18,300 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: occasional typhoons (May to January) with extensive flooding

VIETNAM

People

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Population: 71,787,608 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 1.85% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 27.99 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 7.92 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -1.56 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 46.4 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	65.1 years
male:	63.08 years
female:	67.25 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.45 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Vietnamese (singular and plural)
adjective:	Vietnamese

Ethnic divisions:

Vietnamese:	85-90%
Chinese:	3%
Muong:	NA%
Thai:	NA%
Meo:	NA%
Khmer:	NA%
Man:	NA%
Cham:	NA%

Religions:

Buddhist:	NA%
Taoist:	NA%
Roman Catholic:	NA%
indigenous beliefs:	NA%
Islamic:	NA%
Protestant:	NA%

Languages:

Vietnamese (official):	NA%
French:	NA%
Chinese:	NA%
English:	NA%
Khmer:	NA%

Note: tribal languages (Mon-Khmer and Malayo-Polynesian)

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	88%
male:	92%
female:	84%

Labor force: 32.7 million
by occupation:

agricultural:	65%
industrial and service:	35% (1990 est.)

VIETNAM

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Socialist Republic of Vietnam
conventional short form:	Vietnam
local long form:	Cong Hoa Chu Nghia Viet Nam
local short form:	Viet Nam

Abbreviation: SRV
Digraph: VM
Type: Communist state
Capital: Hanoi
Administrative divisions: 50 provinces (tinh, singular and plural), 3 municipalities* (thanh pho, singular and plural); An Giang, Ba Ria-Vung Tau, Bac Thai, Ben Tre, Binh Dinh, Binh Thuan, Can Tho, Cao Bang, Dac Lac, Dong Nai, Dong Thap, Gia Lai, Ha Bac, Ha Giang, Ha Noi*, Ha Tay, Ha Tinh, Hai Hung, Hai Phong*, Ho Chi Minh*, Hoa Binh, Khanh Hoa, Kien Giang, Kon Tum, Lai Chau, Lam Dong, Lang Son, Lao Cai, Long An, Minh Hai, Nam Ha, Nghe An, Ninh Binh, Ninh Thuan, Phu Yen, Quang Binh, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Quang Ngai, Quang Ninh, Quang Tri, Soc Trang, Son La, Song Be, Tay Ninh, Thai Binh, Thanh Hoa, Thua Thien, Tien Giang, Tra Vinh, Tuyen Quang, Vinh Long, Vinh Phu, Yen Bai
Independence: 2 September 1945 (from France)
Constitution: NA April 1992
Legal system: based on Communist legal theory and French civil law system
National holiday: Independence Day, 2 September (1945)
Political parties and leaders: only party - Vietnam Communist Party (VCP), DO MUOI, general secretary
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: National Assembly: last held 19 July 1992 (next to be held NA July 1997); results - VCP is the only party; seats - (395 total) VCP or VCP-approved 395
Executive branch: president, prime minister, three deputy prime ministers
Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly (Quoc-Hoi)
Judicial branch: Supreme People's Court
Leaders: Chief of State: President Le Duc ANH (since 23 September 1992) Head of Government: Prime Minister Vo Van KIET (since 9 August 1991); First Deputy Prime Minister Phan Van KHAI (since 10 August 1991); Deputy Prime Minister Nguyen KHANH (since NA February 1987); Deputy Prime Minister Tran Duc LUONG (since NA February 1987)
Member of: ACCT, AsDB, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO, ITU, LORCS, NAM, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: none
US diplomatic representation: none

Flag: red with a large yellow five-pointed star in the center

VIETNAM

Economy

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Overview: Vietnam has made significant progress in recent years moving away from the planned economic model and toward a more effective market-based economic system. Most prices are now fully decontrolled and the Vietnamese currency has been effectively devalued and floated at world market rates. In addition, the scope for private sector activity has been expanded, primarily through decollectivization of the agricultural sector and introduction of laws giving legal recognition to private business. Despite such positive indicators, the country's economic turnaround remains tenuous. Nearly three-quarters of export earnings are generated by only two commodities, rice and crude oil. Meanwhile, industrial production stagnates, burdened by uncompetitive state-owned enterprises the government is unwilling or unable to privatize. Unemployment looms as the most serious problem with over 25% of the workforce without jobs and population growth swelling the ranks of the unemployed yearly.

National product: GNP - exchange rate conversion - $16 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: 7.4% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $230 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 15%-20% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: 25% (1992 est.)

Budget: revenues $1.7 billion; expenditures $1.9 billion, including capital expenditures of $NA (1990)

Exports: $2.3 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities:

agricultural and handicraft products:	NA%
coal:	NA%
minerals:	NA%
crude oil:	NA%
ores:	NA%
seafood:	NA%

partners:

Japan:	NA%
Singapore:	NA%
Thailand:	NA%
Hong Kong:	NA%
Taiwan:	NA%

Imports: $1.9 billion (c.i.f., 1992)

commodities:

petroleum products:	NA%
steel products:	NA%
railroad equipment:	NA%
chemicals:	NA%

medicines:	NA%
raw cotton:	NA%
fertilizer:	NA%
grain:	NA%
partners:	NA%
Japan:	NA%
Singapore:	NA%
Thailand:	NA%

External debt: $16.8 billion (1990 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate 15% (1992); accounts for 30% of GNP
Electricity: 3,300,000 kW capacity; 9,000 million kWh produced, 130 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: food processing, textiles, machine building, mining, cement, chemical fertilizer, glass, tires, oil
Agriculture: accounts for half of GNP; paddy rice, corn, potatoes make up 50% of farm output; commercial crops (rubber, soybeans, coffee, tea, bananas) and animal products 50%; since 1989 self-sufficient in food staple rice; fish catch of 943,100 metric tons (1989 est.)
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-74), $3.1 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $2.9 billion; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $61 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $12.0 billion
Currency: 1 new dong (D) = 100 xu
Exchange rates: new dong (D) per US$1 - 10,800 (November 1992), 8,100 (July 1991), 7,280 (December 1990), 3,996 (March 1990), 2,047 (1988), 225 (1987); Note - 1985-89 figures are end of year
Fiscal year: calendar year

VIETNAM

Communications

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Railroads: 3,059 km total; 2,454 1.000-meter gauge, 151 km 1.435-meter (standard) gauge, 230 km dual gauge (three rails), and 224 km not restored to service after war damage

Highways: 85,000 km total; 9,400 km paved, 48,700 km gravel or improved earth, 26,900 km unimproved earth (est.)

Inland waterways: 17,702 km navigable; more than 5,149 km navigable at all times by vessels up to 1.8 meter draft

Pipelines: petroleum products 150 km

Ports: Da Nang, Haiphong, Ho Chi Minh City

Merchant marine: 99 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 460,712 GRT/739,246 DWT; includes 84 cargo, 3 refrigerated cargo, 1 roll-on/roll-off, 8 oil tanker, 3 bulk

Airports:

total:	100
usable:	100
with permanent-surface runways:	50
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	10
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	20

Telecommunications: the inadequacies of the obsolete switching equipment and cable system is a serious constraint on the business sector and on economic growth, and restricts access to the international links that Vietnam has established with most major countries; the telephone system is not generally available for private use (25 telephones for each 10,000 persons); 3 satellite earth stations; broadcast stations - NA AM, 288 FM; 36 (77 repeaters) TV; about 2,500,000 TV receivers and 7,000,000 radio receivers in use (1991)

VIETNAM

Defense Forces

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Branches: Ground, Navy (including Naval Infantry), Air Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 17,835,536; fit for military service 11,338,880; reach military age (17) annually 771,792 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $NA, NA% of GNP

Atlantic Ocean
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
PUERTO RICO
San Juan
HAITI
Basseterre
ST. KITTS AND NEVIS
Santo Domingo
Charlotte Amalie
Port-au-Prince
VIRGIN ISLANDS
Caribbean Sea

Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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VIRGIN ISLANDS

Geography

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Affiliation: territory of the US

Location: in the eastern Caribbean Sea, about 110 km east and southeast of Puerto Rico

Area:

total area:	352 km2
land area:	349 km2
comparative area:	slightly less than twice the size of Washington, DC

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 188 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	24 nm
continental shelf:	200 m or depth of exploitation
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: subtropical, tempered by easterly tradewinds, relatively low humidity, little seasonal temperature variation; rainy season May to November

Terrain: mostly hilly to rugged and mountainous with little level land

Natural Resources: sun, sand, sea, surf

Land Use:

arable land:	15%
permanent crops:	6%
meadows and pastures:	26%
forest and woodland:	6%
other:	47%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: rarely affected by hurricanes; subject to frequent severe droughts, floods, earthquakes; lack of natural freshwater resources

Note: important location along the Anegada Passage - a key shipping lane for the Panama Canal; Saint Thomas has one of the best natural, deepwater harbors in the Caribbean

VIRGIN ISLANDS

People

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Population: 98,130 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: -0.76% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 20.26 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 5.2 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -22.64 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 12.54 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	75.29 years
male:	73.6 years
female:	77.2 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.64 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Virgin Islander(s)
adjective:	Virgin Islander; US citizens

Ethnic divisions:

West Indian:(45% born in the Virgin Islands and 29% born elsewhere in the West Indies)	74%,
US mainland:	13%
(Puerto Rican:	5%, and other 8%;
black:	80%)
white:	15%, other 5%;
Hispanic origin:	14%

Religions:

Baptist:	42%
Roman Catholic:	34%
Episcopalian:	17%
other:	7%

Languages:

English (official):	NA%
Spanish:	NA%
Creole:	NA%

Literacy:

total population:	NA%
male:	NA%
female:	NA%

Labor force: 45,500 (1988)
by occupation:

tourism:	70%

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: Virgin Islands of the United States

conventional short form: Virgin Islands

Digraph: VQ

Type: organized, unincorporated territory of the US administered by the Office of Territorial and International Affairs, US Department of the Interior

Capital: Charlotte Amalie

Administrative divisions: none (territory of the US)

Constitution: Revised Organic Act of 22 July 1954

Legal system: based on US

National holiday: Transfer Day, 31 March (1917) (from Denmark to US)

Political parties and leaders: Democratic Party, Marilyn STAPLETON; Independent Citizens' Movement (ICM), Virdin C. BROWN; Republican Party, Charlotte-Poole DAVIS

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: Governor: last held 6 November 1990 (next to be held November 1994); results - Governor Alexander FARRELLY (Democratic Party) 56.5% defeated Juan LUIS (independent) 38.5% Senate: last held 3 November 1992 (next to be held 2 November 1994); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (15 total) number of seats by party NA US House of Representatives: last held 3 November 1992 (next to be held 2 November 1994); results - Ron DE LUGO reelected as delegate; seats - (1 total); seat by party NA; Note - the Virgin Islands elect one representative to the US House of Representatives

Executive branch: US president, popularly elected governor and lieutenant governor

Legislative branch: unicameral Senate

Judicial branch: US District Court: handles civil matters over $50,000, felonies (persons 15 years of age and over), and federal cases Territorial Court: handles civil matters up to $50,000, small claims, juvenile, domestic, misdemeanors, and traffic cases

Leaders: Chief of State: President William Jefferson CLINTON (since 20 January 1993); Vice President Albert GORE, Jr. (since 20 January 1993) Head of Government: Governor Alexander A. FARRELLY (since 5 January 1987); Lieutenant Governor Derek M. HODGE (since 5 January 1987)

Member of: ECLAC (associate), IOC

Diplomatic representation in US: none (territory of the US)

Flag: white with a modified US coat of arms in the center between the large blue initials V and I; the coat of arms shows an eagle holding an olive branch in one talon and three arrows in the other with a superimposed shield of vertical red and white stripes below a blue panel

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Economy

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Overview: Tourism is the primary economic activity, accounting for more than 70% of GDP and 70% of employment. The manufacturing sector consists of textile, electronics, pharmaceutical, and watch assembly plants. The agricultural sector is small, most food being imported. International business and financial services are a small but growing component of the economy. One of the world's largest petroleum refineries is at Saint Croix.

National product: GDP - purchasing power equivalent - $1.2 billion (1987)

National product real growth rate: NA%

National product per capita: $11,000 (1987)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): NA%

Unemployment rate: 3.7% (1992)

Budget: revenues $364.4 million; expenditures $364.4 million, including capital expenditures of $NA (FY90)

Exports: $2.8 billion (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

refined petroleum products:	NA%

partners:

US:	NA%
Puerto Rico:	NA%

Imports: $3.3 billion (c.i.f., 1990)

commodities:

crude oil:	NA%
foodstuffs:	NA%
consumer goods:	NA%
building materials:	NA%

partners:

US:	NA%
Puerto Rico:	NA%

External debt: $NA

Industrial production: growth rate 12%; accounts for NA% of GDP

Electricity: 380,000 kW capacity; 565 million kWh produced, 5,710 kWh per capita (1992)

Industries: tourism, petroleum refining, watch assembly, rum distilling, construction, pharmaceuticals, textiles, electronics

Agriculture: truck gardens, food crops (small scale), fruit, sorghum, Senepol cattle

Economic aid: Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $42 million

Currency: US currency is used

Fiscal year: 1 October - 30 September

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Communications

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Highways: 856 km total

Ports: Saint Croix - Christiansted, Frederiksted; Saint Thomas - Long Bay, Crown Bay, Red Hook; Saint John - Cruz Bay

Airports:

total:	2
usable:	2
with permanent-surface runways:	2
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	0
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	2

Note: international airports on Saint Thomas and Saint Croix

Telecommunications: modern telephone system using fiber-optic cable, submarine cable, microwave radio, and satellite facilities; 58,931 telephones; 98,000 radios; 63,000 TV sets in use; broadcast stations - 4 AM, 8 FM, 4 TV (1988)

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Defense Forces

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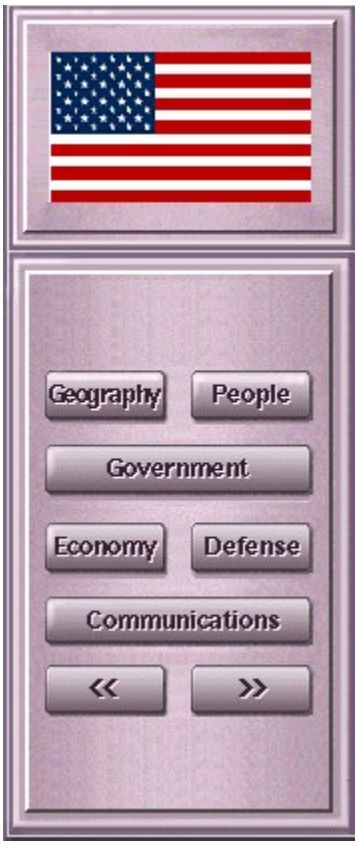
Note: defense is the responsibility of the US

North
Pacific
Ocean

WAKE ISLAND


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
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WAKE ISLAND

Geography

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Affiliation: territory of the US

Location: in the North Pacific Ocean, 3,700 km west of Honolulu, about two-thirds of the way between Hawaii and the Northern Mariana Islands

Area:

total area:	6.5 km2
land area:	6.5 km2
comparative area:	about 11 times the size of The Mall in Washington, DC

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 19.3 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone:	24 nm
continental shelf:	200 m or depth of exploitation
exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: claimed by the Republic of the Marshall Islands

Climate: tropical

Terrain: atoll of three coral islands built up on an underwater volcano; central lagoon is former crater, islands are part of the rim; average elevation less than 4 meters

Natural Resources: none

Land Use:

arable land:	0%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	100%

Irrigated Land: 0 km2

Environment: subject to occasional typhoons

Note: strategic location in the North Pacific Ocean; emergency landing location for transpacific flights

WAKE ISLAND

People

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Population: no indigenous inhabitants; Note - there are 302 US Air Force personnel, civilian weather service personnel, and US and Thai contractors; population peaked about 1970 with over 1,600 persons during the Vietnam conflict

WAKE ISLAND

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	none
conventional short form:	Wake Island

Digraph: WQ

Type: unincorporated territory of the US administered by the US Air Force (under an agreement with the US Department of Interior) since 24 June 1972

Capital: none; administered from Washington, DC

Independence: none (territory of the US)

Flag: the US flag is used

WAKE ISLAND

Economy

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Overview: Economic activity is limited to providing services to US military personnel and contractors located on the island. All food and manufactured goods must be imported.

Electricity: supplied by US military

WAKE ISLAND

Communications

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Ports: none; because of the reefs, there are only two offshore anchorages for large ships

Airports:

total:	1
usable:	1
with permanent-surface runways:	1
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	1
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	0

Telecommunications: underwater cables to Guam and through Midway to Honolulu; 1 Autovon circuit off the Overseas Telephone System (OTS); Armed Forces Radio/Television Service (AFRTS) radio and television service provided by satellite; broadcast stations - 1 AM, no FM, no TV

Note: formerly an important commercial aviation base, now used only by US military and some commercial cargo planes

WAKE ISLAND

Defense Forces

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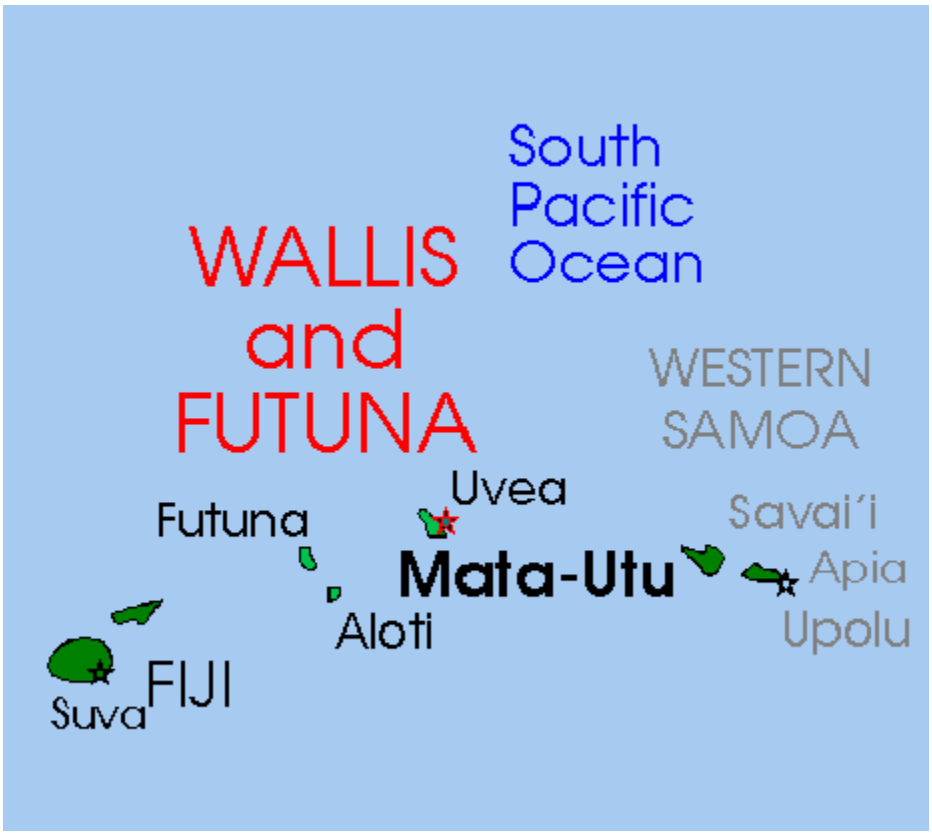
Note: defense is the responsibility of the US


South
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and
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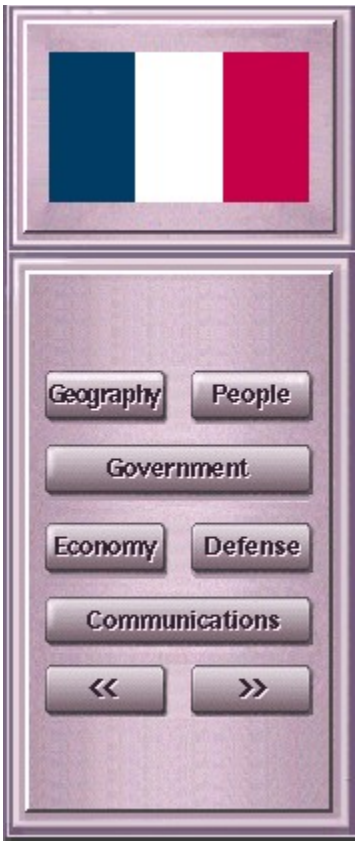
Aloti
Upolu
FIJI
Suva


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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WALLIS AND FUTUNA

Geography

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Affiliation: overseas territory of France

Location: in the South Pacific Ocean, 4,600 km southwest of Honolulu, about two-thirds of the way from Hawaii to New Zealand

Area:

total area:	274 km2
land area:	274 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than Washington, DC

Note: includes Ile Uvea (Wallis Island), Ile Futuna (Futuna Island), Ile Alofi, and 20 islets

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 129 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical; hot, rainy season (November to April); cool, dry season (May to October)

Terrain: volcanic origin; low hills

Natural Resources: negligible

Land Use:

arable land:	5%
permanent crops:	20%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	75%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: both island groups have fringing reefs

WALLIS AND FUTUNA

People

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Population: 14,175 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 1.15% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 26.42 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 5.38 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -9.5 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 27.59 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	71.2 years
male:	70.54 years
female:	71.9 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.34 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Wallisian(s), Futunan(s), or Wallis and Futuna Islanders
adjective:	Wallisian, Futunan, or Wallis and Futuna Islander

Ethnic divisions:
Polynesian
Religions:

Roman Catholic:	NA%

Languages:

French:	NA%
Wallisian (indigenous Polynesian language):	NA%

Literacy:
all ages can read and write (1969)

total population:	50%
male:	50%
female:	51%

Labor force: NA
by occupation:

agriculture, livestock, and fishing:	80%
government:	4% (est.)

WALLIS AND FUTUNA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: Territory of the Wallis and Futuna Islands
conventional short form: Wallis and Futuna
local long form: Territoire des Iles Wallis et Futuna
local short form: Wallis et Futuna

Digraph: WF
Type: overseas territory of France
Capital: Mata Utu (on Ile Uvea)
Administrative divisions: none (overseas territory of France)
Independence: none (overseas territory of France)
Constitution: 28 September 1958 (French Constitution)
Legal system: French legal system
Political parties and leaders: Rally for the Republic (RPR); Union Populaire Locale (UPL); Union Pour la Democratie Francaise (UDF); Lua kae tahi (Giscardians); Mouvement des Radicaux de Gauche (MRG)
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: Territorial Assembly: last held 15 March 1987 (next to be held NA March 1992); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (20 total) RPR 7, UPL 5, UDF 4, UNF 4 French Senate: last held 24 September 1989 (next to be held by NA September 1998); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (1 total) RPR 1 French National Assembly: last held 21 and 28 March 1992 (next to be held by NA September 1996); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (1 total) MRG 1
Executive branch: French president, chief administrator; Note - there are three traditional kings with limited powers
Legislative branch: unicameral Territorial Assembly (Assemblee Territoriale)
Judicial branch: none; justice generally administered under French law by the chief administrator, but the three traditional kings administer customary law and there is a magistrate in Mata Utu
Leaders: Chief of State: President Francois MITTERRAND (since 21 May 1981) Head of Government: Chief Administrator Robert POMMIES (since 26 September 1990)
Member of: FZ, SPC
Diplomatic representation in US: as an overseas territory of France, local interests are represented in the US by France
US diplomatic representation: none (overseas territory of France)
Flag: the flag of France is used

WALLIS AND FUTUNA

Economy

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Overview: The economy is limited to traditional subsistence agriculture, with about 80% of the labor force earning its livelihood from agriculture (coconuts and vegetables), livestock (mostly pigs), and fishing. About 4% of the population is employed in government. Revenues come from French Government subsidies, licensing of fishing rights to Japan and South Korea, import taxes, and remittances from expatriate workers in New Caledonia. Wallis and Futuna imports food, fuel, clothing, machinery, and transport equipment, but its exports are negligible, consisting of copra and handicrafts.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $25 million (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate: NA%

National product per capita: $1,500 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): NA%

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $2.7 million; expenditures $2.7 million, including capital expenditures of $NA (1983)

Exports: negligible

commodities:

copra:	NA%
handicrafts:	NA%
partners:	NA

Imports: $13.3 million (c.i.f., 1984)

commodities:

foodstuffs:	NA%
manufactured goods:	NA%
transportation equipment:	NA%
fuel:	NA%

partners:

France:	NA%
Australia:	NA%
New Zealand:	NA%

External debt: $NA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity: 1,200 kW capacity; 1 million kWh produced, 70 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries: copra, handicrafts, fishing, lumber

Agriculture: dominated by coconut production, with subsistence crops of yams, taro, bananas, and herds of pigs and goats

Economic aid: Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $118 million

Currency: 1 CFP franc (CFPF) = 100 centimes

Exchange rates: Comptoirs Francais du Pacifique francs (CFPF) per US$1 - 99.65 (January 1993),

96.24 (1992), 102.57 (1991), 99.0 (1990), 115.99 (1989), 108.30 (1988); Note - linked at the rate of 18.18 to the French franc
Fiscal year: NA

WALLIS AND FUTUNA

Communications

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Highways: 100 km on Ile Uvea, 16 km sealed; 20 km earth surface on Ile Futuna

Inland waterways: none

Ports: Mata-Utu, Leava

Airports:

total:	2
useable:	2
with permanent-surface runways:	1
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	0
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	1

Telecommunications: 225 telephones; broadcast stations - 1 AM, no FM, no TV

WALLIS AND FUTUNA

Defense Forces

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Note: defense is the responsibility of France

TURKEY
Denizli
CE
Antalya
Adana
Aleppo
CYPRUS
Nicosia
SYRIA
Mediterranean Sea
LEBANON
Beirut
Damascus
West
Bank
Haifa
Golan Heights
IRAQ
ISRAEL
Amman
Jerusalem
Dead
Sea
JORDAN
EGYPT
Al
Aqabah
SAUDI
ARABIA
Red
Sea
Tabuk

Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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WEST BANK

Geography

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Note: The war between Israel and the Arab states in June 1967 ended with Israel in control of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the Sinai, and the Golan Heights. As stated in the 1978 Camp David Accords and reaffirmed by President Bush's post-Gulf crisis peace initiative, the final status of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, their relationship with their neighbors, and a peace treaty between Israel and Jordan are to be negotiated among the concerned parties. Camp David further specifies that these negotiations will resolve the respective boundaries. Pending the completion of this process, it is US policy that the final status of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip has yet to be determined. In the view of the US, the term West Bank describes all of the area west of the Jordan River under Jordanian administration before the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. However, with respect to negotiations envisaged in the framework agreement, it is US policy that a distinction must be made between Jerusalem and the rest of the West Bank because of the city's special status and circumstances. Therefore, a negotiated solution for the final status of Jerusalem could be different in character from that of the rest of the West Bank.

Location: Middle East, between Jordan and Israel

Area:

total area:	5,860 km2
land area:	5,640 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than Delaware

Note: includes West Bank, East Jerusalem, Latrun Salient, Jerusalem No Man's Land, and the northwest quarter of the Dead Sea, but excludes Mt. Scopus

Land Boundaries:

total:	404 km
Israel:	307 km
Jordan:	97 km

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

Maritime Claims: none; landlocked

International Disputes: Israeli occupied with status to be determined

Climate: temperate, temperature and precipitation vary with altitude, warm to hot summers, cool to mild winters

Terrain: mostly rugged dissected upland, some vegetation in west, but barren in east

Natural Resources: negligible

Land Use:

arable land:	27%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	32%
forest and woodland:	1%
other:	40%

Irrigated Land: NA km2
Environment: highlands are main recharge area for Israel's coastal aquifers
Note: landlocked; there are 175 Jewish settlements in the West Bank and 14 Israeli-built Jewish neighborhoods in East Jerusalem

WEST BANK

People

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Population: 1,404,114 (July 1993 est.) Note: in addition, there are 102,000 Jewish settlers in the West Bank and 134,000 in East Jerusalem (1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.9% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 33.78 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 5.32 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0.52 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 35.4 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	69.93 years
male:	68.48 years
female:	71.46 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 4.37 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	NA
adjective:	NA

Ethnic divisions:

Palestinian Arab and other:	88%
Jewish:	12%

Religions:

Muslim:	80% (predominantly Sunni)
Jewish:	12%
Christian and other:	8%

Languages:

Arabic:	NA%
Hebrew spoken by Israeli settlers:	NA%
English widely understood:	NA%

Literacy:

total population:	NA%
male:	NA%
female:	NA%

Labor force: NA
by occupation:

small industry, commerce, and business:	29.8%
construction:	24.2%
agriculture:	22.4%
service and other:	23.6% (1984)

Note: excluding Israeli Jewish settlers

WEST BANK

Government

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Note: The West Bank is currently governed by Israeli military authorities and Israeli civil administration. It is US policy that the final status of the West Bank will be determined by negotiations among the concerned parties. These negotiations will determine how the area is to be governed.

Names:

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: West Bank

Digraph: WG

WEST BANK

Economy

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Overview: Economic progress in the West Bank has been hampered by Israeli military administration and the effects of the Palestinian uprising (intifadah). Industries using advanced technology or requiring sizable investment have been discouraged by a lack of local capital and restrictive Israeli policies. Capital investment consists largely of residential housing, not productive assets that would enable local firms to compete with Israeli industry. A major share of GNP is derived from remittances of workers employed in Israel and Persian Gulf states, but such transfers from the Gulf dropped dramatically after Iraq invaded Kuwait in August 1990. In the wake of the Persian Gulf crisis, many Palestinians have returned to the West Bank, increasing unemployment, and export revenues have plunged because of the loss of markets in Jordan and the Gulf states. Israeli measures to curtail the intifadah also have pushed unemployment up and lowered living standards. The area's economic outlook remains bleak.

National product: GNP - exchange rate conversion - $1.3 billion (1990 est.)

National product real growth rate: -10% (1990 est.)

National product per capita: $1,200 (1990 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 11% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate: 15% (1990 est.)

Budget: revenues $31.0 million; expenditures $36.1 million, including capital expenditures of $NA (FY88)

Exports: $150 million (f.o.b., 1988 est.)

commodities:	NA
partners:	
Jordan:	NA%
Israel:	NA%

Imports: $410 million (c.i.f., 1988 est.)

commodities:	NA
partners:	
Jordan:	NA%
Israel:	NA%

External debt: $NA

Industrial production: growth rate 1% (1989); accounts for about 4% of GNP

Electricity: power supplied by Israel

Industries: generally small family businesses that produce cement, textiles, soap, olive-wood carvings, and mother-of-pearl souvenirs; the Israelis have established some small-scale modern industries in the settlements and industrial centers

Agriculture: accounts for about 15% of GNP; olives, citrus and other fruits, vegetables, beef, and dairy products

Economic aid: NA

Currency: 1 new Israeli shekel (NIS) = 100 new agorot; 1 Jordanian dinar (JD) = 1,000 fils

Exchange rates: new Israeli shekels (NIS) per US$1 - 2.6480 (November 1992), 2.2791 (1991), 2.0162 (1990), 1.9164 (1989), 1.5989 (1988), 1.5946 (1987); Jordanian dinars (JD) per US$1 - 0.6890 (January 1993), 0.6797 (1992), 0.6808 (1991), 0.6636 (1990), 0.5704 (1989), 0.3709 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year (since 1 January 1992)

WEST BANK

Communications

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Highways: small road network, Israelis developing east-west axial highways to service new settlements

Airports:

total:	2
usable:	2
with permanent-surface runways:	2
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	0
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	1

Telecommunications: open-wire telephone system currently being upgraded; broadcast stations - no AM, no FM, no TV

WEST BANK

Defense Forces

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Branches: NA

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 NA; fit for military service NA

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $NA, NA% of GDP

0
500
Nautical Miles
South
Atlantic
Ocean
Western
Sahara
Algiers
Casablanca
Rabat
Oran
Constantine
MOROCCO
TUNISIA
Marrakech
Bechar
ALGERIA
El Aaiun
Taoudenni
Tamanrasset
Atar
MAURITANIA
MALI
Nouakchott
Tombouctou
NIGER
Nema
Agad
Dakar
SENEGAL
Banjul
THE
GAMBIA
Bissau
GUINEA
BISSAU
Bamako
Niamey
Zind
BURKINA
Kano
Maid
GUINEA
Ouagadougou
BENIN
Conakry
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NIGERIA

Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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WESTERN SAHARA

Geography

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Location: Northern Africa, along the Atlantic Ocean, between Morocco and Mauritania

Area:

total area:	266,000 km2
land area:	266,000 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than Colorado

Land Boundaries:

total:	2,046 km
Algeria:	42 km
Mauritania:	1,561 km
Morocco:	443 km

Coastline: 1,110 km

Maritime Claims:

contingent upon resolution of sovereignty issue

International Disputes: claimed and administered by Morocco, but sovereignty is unresolved and the UN is attempting to hold a referendum on the issue; the UN-administered cease-fire has been currently in effect since September 1991

Climate: hot, dry desert; rain is rare; cold offshore air currents produce fog and heavy dew

Terrain: mostly low, flat desert with large areas of rocky or sandy surfaces rising to small mountains in south and northeast

Natural Resources: phosphates, iron ore

Land Use:

arable land:	0%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	19%
forest and woodland:	0%
other:	81%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: hot, dry, dust/sand-laden sirocco wind can occur during winter and spring; widespread harmattan haze exists 60% of time, often severely restricting visibility; sparse water and arable land

WESTERN SAHARA

People

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Population: 206,629 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.52% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 47.54 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 19.57 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -2.79 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 155.5 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	44.88 years
male:	43.98 years
female:	46.06 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 7.01 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Sahrawi(s), Sahraoui(s)
adjective:	Sahrawian, Sahraouian

Ethnic divisions:
Arab
Berber
Religions:

Muslim:	NA%

Languages:

Hassaniya Arabic:	NA%
Moroccan Arabic:	NA%

Literacy:

total population:	NA%
male:	NA%
female:	NA%

Labor force: 12,000
by occupation:
animal husbandry and subsistence farming 50%

WESTERN SAHARA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	none
conventional short form:	Western Sahara

Digraph: WI

Type: legal status of territory and question of sovereignty unresolved; territory contested by Morocco and Polisario Front (Popular Front for the Liberation of the Saguia el Hamra and Rio de Oro), which in February 1976 formally proclaimed a government in exile of the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR); territory partitioned between Morocco and Mauritania in April 1976, with Morocco acquiring northern two-thirds; Mauritania, under pressure from Polisario guerrillas, abandoned all claims to its portion in August 1979; Morocco moved to occupy that sector shortly thereafter and has since asserted administrative control; the Polisario's government in exile was seated as an OAU member in 1984; guerrilla activities continued sporadically, until a UN-monitored cease-fire was implemented 6 September 1991

Capital: none

Administrative divisions: none (under de facto control of Morocco)

Leaders: none

Member of: none

Diplomatic representation in US: none

US diplomatic representation: none

WESTERN SAHARA

Economy

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Overview: Western Sahara, a territory poor in Natural Resources and having little rainfall, has a per capita GDP of roughly $300. Pastoral nomadism, fishing, and phosphate mining are the principal sources of income for the population. Most of the food for the urban population must be imported. All trade and other economic activities are controlled by the Moroccan Government.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $60 million (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate: NA%

National product per capita: $300 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): NA%

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $NA; expenditures $NA, including capital expenditures of $NA

Exports: $8 million (f.o.b., 1982 est.)

commodities:

phosphates:	62%

partners:

Note: Morocco claims and administers Western Sahara, so trade partners are included in overall Moroccan accounts

Imports: $30 million (c.i.f., 1982 est.)

commodities:

fuel for fishing fleet:	NA%
foodstuffs:	NA%

partners:

Note: Morocco claims and administers Western Sahara, so trade partners are included in overall Moroccan accounts

External debt: $NA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity: 60,000 kW capacity; 79 million kWh produced, 425 kWh per capita (1989)

Industries: phosphate mining, fishing, handicrafts

Agriculture: limited largely to subsistence agriculture; some barley is grown in nondrought years; fruit and vegetables are grown in the few oases; food imports are essential; camels, sheep, and goats are kept by the nomadic natives; cash economy exists largely for the garrison forces

Economic aid: NA

Currency: 1 Moroccan dirham (DH) = 100 centimes

Exchange rates: Moroccan dirhams (DH) per US$1 - 9.034 (January 1993), 8.538 (1992), 8.707 (1991), 8.242 (1990), 8.488 (1989), 8.209 (1988)

Fiscal year: NA

WESTERN SAHARA

Communications

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Highways: 6,200 km total; 1,450 km surfaced, 4,750 km improved and unimproved earth roads and tracks

Ports: El Aaiun, Ad Dakhla

Airports:

total:	14
usable:	14
with permanent-surface runways:	3
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	3
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	5

Telecommunications: sparse and limited system; tied into Morocco's system by microwave radio relay, troposcatter, and 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth stations linked to Rabat, Morocco; 2,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 2 AM, no FM, 2 TV

WESTERN SAHARA

Defense Forces

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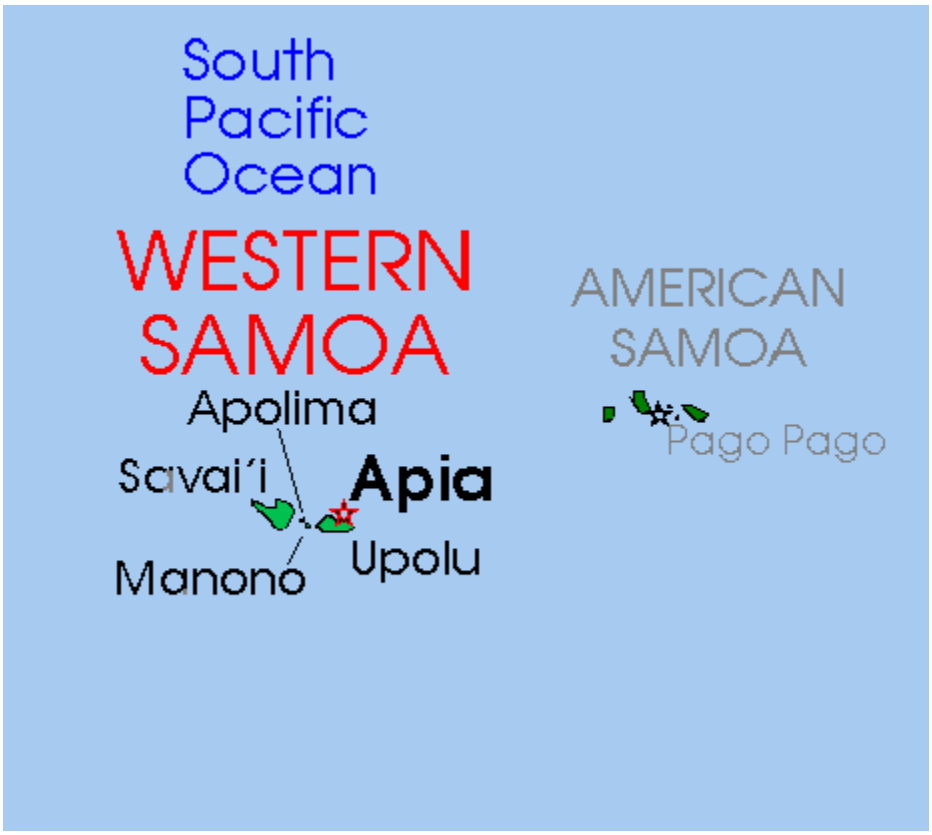
Branches: NA

Manpower availability: NA

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $NA, NA% of GDP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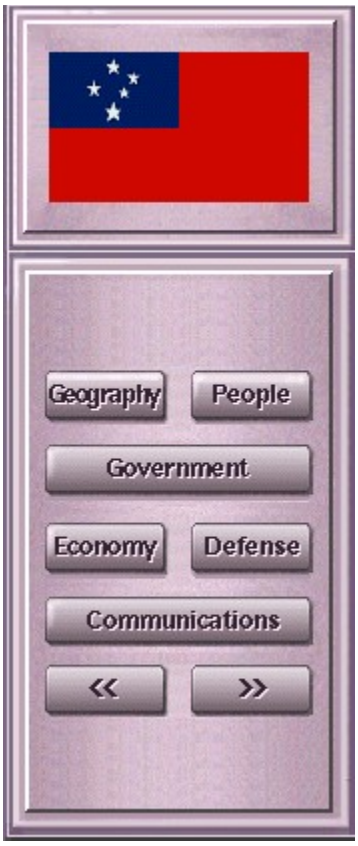
Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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WESTERN SAMOA

Geography

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Location: Oceania, 4,300 km southwest of Honolulu in the South Pacific Ocean, about halfway between Hawaii and New Zealand

Area:

total area:	2,860 km2
land area:	2,850 km2
comparative area:	slightly smaller than Rhode Island

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 403 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: none

Climate: tropical; rainy season (October to March), dry season (May to October)

Terrain: narrow coastal plain with volcanic, rocky, rugged mountains in interior

Natural Resources: hardwood forests, fish

Land Use:

arable land:	19%
permanent crops:	24%
meadows and pastures:	0%
forest and woodland:	47%
other:	10%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: subject to occasional typhoons; active volcanism

WESTERN SAMOA

People

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Population: 199,652 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.37% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 33 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 6.17 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -3.14 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 38.6 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	67.58 years
male:	65.19 years
female:	70.08 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 4.28 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Western Samoan(s)
adjective:	Western Samoan

Ethnic divisions:

Samoan:	92.6%
Euronesians:	7% (persons of European and Polynesian blood),
Europeans:	0.4%

Religions:

Christian:	99.7%

Note: about half of population associated with the London Missionary Society; includes Congregational
Roman Catholic: NA%Methodist: NA%Latter Day Saints: NA%Seventh-Day Adventist): NA%
Languages:

Samoan (Polynesian):	NA%
English:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1971)

total population:	97%
male:	97%
female:	97%

Labor force: 38,000
by occupation:

agriculture:	22,000 (1987 est.)

WESTERN SAMOA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form: Independent State of Western Samoa
conventional short form: Western Samoa

Digraph: WS

Type: constitutional monarchy under native chief

Capital: Apia

Administrative divisions: 11 districts; A'ana, Aiga-i-le-Tai, Atua, Fa'asaleleaga, Gaga'emauga, Gagaifomauga, Palauli, Satupa'itea, Tuamasaga, Va'a-o-Fonoti, Vaisigano

Independence: 1 January 1962 (from UN trusteeship administered by New Zealand)

Constitution: 1 January 1962

Legal system: based on English common law and local customs; judicial review of legislative acts with respect to fundamental rights of the citizen; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: National Day, 1 June

Political parties and leaders: Human Rights Protection Party (HRPP), TOFILAU Eti, chairman; Samoan National Development Party (SNDP), TAPUA Tamasese Efi, chairman

Suffrage: 21 years of age; universal, but only matai (head of family) are able to run for the Legislative Assembly

Elections: Legislative Assembly: last held 5 April 1991 (next to be held by NA 1996); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (47 total) HRPP 28, SNDP 18, independents 1

Executive branch: chief, Executive Council, prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch: unicameral Legislative Assembly (Fono)

Judicial branch: Supreme Court, Court of Appeal

Leaders: Chief of State: Chief Susuga Malietoa TANUMAFILI II (Co-Chief of State from 1 January 1962 until becoming sole Chief of State on 5 April 1963) Head of Government: Prime Minister TOFILAU Eti Alesana (since 7 April 1988)

Member of: ACP, AsDB, C, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IMF, IOC, ITU, LORCS, SPARTECA, SPC, SPF, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WHO

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador-designate Neroni SLADE chancery: (temporary) suite 510, 1155 15th Street NW, Washington, DC 20005 telephone: (202) 833-1743

US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: the ambassador to New Zealand is accredited to Western Samoa embassy: address NA, Apia mailing address: P.O. Box 3430, Apia telephone: (685) 21-631 FAX: (685) 22-030

Flag: red with a blue rectangle in the upper hoist-side quadrant bearing five white five-pointed stars representing the Southern Cross constellation

WESTERN SAMOA

Economy

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Overview: Agriculture employs more than half of the labor force, contributes 50% to GDP, and furnishes 90% of exports. The bulk of export earnings comes from the sale of coconut oil and copra. The economy depends on emigrant remittances and foreign aid to support a level of imports several times export earnings. Tourism has become the most important growth industry, and construction of the first international hotel is under way.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $115 million (1990)

National product real growth rate: -4.5% (1990 est.)

National product per capita: $690 (1990)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 15% (1990)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $95.3 million; expenditures $95.4 million, including capital expenditures of $41 million (FY92)

Exports: $9 million (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

coconut oil and cream:	54%
taro:	12%
copra:	9%
cocoa:	3%

partners:

NZ:	28%
American Samoa:	23%
Germany:	22%
US:	6% (1990)

Imports: $75 million (c.i.f., 1990)

commodities:

intermediate goods:	58%
food:	17%
capital goods:	12%

partners:

New Zealand:	41%
Australia:	18%
Japan:	13%
UK:	6%
US:	6%

External debt: $83 million (December 1990 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate -4% (1990 est.); accounts for 14% of GDP

Electricity: 29,000 kW capacity; 45 million kWh produced, 240 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries: timber, tourism, food processing, fishing

Agriculture: accounts for 50% of GDP; coconuts, fruit (including bananas, taro, yams)
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $18 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $306 million; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $4 million
Currency: 1 tala (WS$) = 100 sene
Exchange rates: tala (WS$) per US$1 - 2.5681 (January 1993), 2.4655 (1992), 2.3975 (1991), 2.3095 (1990), 2.2686 (1989), 2.0790 (1988)
Fiscal year: calendar year

WESTERN SAMOA

Communications

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Highways: 2,042 km total; 375 km sealed; 1,667 km mostly gravel, crushed stone, or earth

Ports: Apia

Merchant marine: 1 roll-on/roll-off ship (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 3,838 GRT/5,536 DWT

Airports:

total:	3
usable:	3
with permanent-surface runways:	1
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	1
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	0

Telecommunications: 7,500 telephones; 70,000 radios; broadcast stations - 1 AM, no FM, no TV; 1 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT ground station

WESTERN SAMOA

Defense Forces

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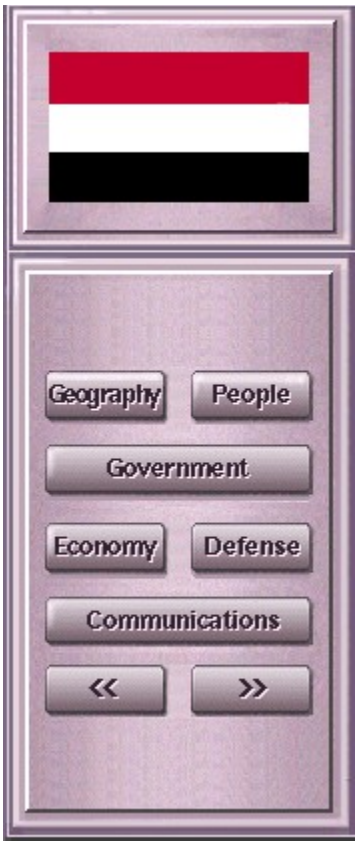
Branches: Department of Police and Prisons

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 NA; fit for military service NA

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $NA, NA% of GDP

West Bank
JORDAN
Al Aqabah
Tabuk
IRAQ
Al Basrah
Abadan
IRAN
Kerman
KUWAIT
Kuwait
Bandare Bushehr
Strait of Hormuz
Persian Gulf
Dhahran
Manama
BAHRAIN
QATAR
Doha
Dubai
OMAN
Yanbu al Bahr
Medina
Riyadh
Abu Dhabi
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
EGYPT
Jiddah (Jeddah)
Mecca
SAUDI ARABIA
Duqm
SUDAN
OMAN
Salalah
Jizan
Red Sea
Sanaa
YEMEN
Arabian Sea
Socotra
ETHIOPIA
Aden
Gulf of Aden
DJIBOUTI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YEMEN

Geography

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Location: Middle East, along the Red Sea and the Arabian Sea, south of Saudi Arabia

Area:

total area:	527,970 km2
land area:	527,970 km2

comparative area: slightly larger than twice the size of Wyoming

Note: includes Perim, Socotra, the former Yemen Arab Republic (YAR or North Yemen), and the former People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY or South Yemen)

Land Boundaries:

total:	1,746 km
Oman:	288 km
Saudi Arabia:	1,458 km

Coastline: 1,906 km

Maritime Claims:

contiguous zone: 18 nm in the North
24 nm in the South

continental shelf: 200 m depth in the North
200 nm in the South or to the edge of the continental margin

exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: undefined section of boundary with Saudi Arabia; Administrative Line with Oman; a treaty with Oman to settle the Yemeni-Omani boundary was ratified in December 1992

Climate: mostly desert; hot and humid along west coast; temperate in western mountains affected by seasonal monsoon; extraordinarily hot, dry, harsh desert in east

Terrain: narrow coastal plain backed by flat-topped hills and rugged mountains; dissected upland desert plains in center slope into the desert interior of the Arabian Peninsula

Natural Resources: petroleum, fish, rock salt, marble, small deposits of coal, gold, lead, nickel, and copper, fertile soil in west

Land Use:

arable land:	6%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	30%
forest and woodland:	7%
other:	57%

Irrigated Land: 3,100 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: subject to sand and dust storms in summer; scarcity of natural freshwater resources; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification

Note: controls Bab el Mandeb, the strait linking the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, one of world's most active shipping lanes

YEMEN

People

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Population: 10,742,395 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 3.31% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 51 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 15.37 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -2.56 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 115.6 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	50.94 years
male:	49.83 years
female:	52.11 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 7.27 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Yemeni(s)
adjective:	Yemeni

Ethnic divisions:
Note: predominantly Arab; Afro-Arab concentrations in coastal locations; South Asians in southern regions; small European communities in major metropolitan areas; 60,000 (est.) Somali refugees encamped near Aden

Religions:

Muslim:	NA%

Note: includes Sha'fi, Sunni, and Zaydi Shi'a

Jewish:	NA%
Christian:	NA%
Hindu:	NA%

Languages:

Arabic:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	38%
male:	53%
female:	26%

Labor force:

North:	NA

by occupation:

agriculture and herding:	70%
expatriate laborers:	30% (est.)
South:	477,000

by occupation:

agriculture:	45.2%
services:	21.2%
construction:	13.4%
industry:	10.6%
commerce and other:	9.6% (1983)

YEMEN

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Yemen
conventional short form:	Yemen
local long form:	Al Jumhuriyah al Yamaniyah
local short form:	Al Yaman

Digraph: YM

Type: republic

Capital: Sanaa

Administrative divisions: 17 governorates (muhafazat, singular - muhafazah); Abyan, 'Adan, Al Bayda', Al Hudaydah, Al Jawf, Al Mahrah, Al Mahwit, Dhamar, Hadramawt, Hajjah, Ibb, Lahij, Ma'rib, Sa'dah, San'a', Shabwah, Ta'izz Note: there may be a new capital district of San'a'

Independence: 22 May 1990 Republic of Yemen was established on 22 May 1990 with the merger of the Yemen Arab Republic Yemen (Sanaa) or North Yemen and the Marxist-dominated People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Yemen (Aden) or South Yemen; previously North Yemen had become independent on NA November 1918 (from the Ottoman Empire) and South Yemen had become independent on 30 November 1967 (from the UK)

Constitution: 16 April 1991

Legal system: based on Islamic law, Turkish law, English common law, and local customary law; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Proclamation of the Republic, 22 May (1990)

Political parties and leaders: General People's Congress, 'Ali 'Abdallah SALIH; Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP; formerly South Yemen's ruling party - a coalition of National Front, Ba'th, and Communist Parties), Ali Salim al-BIDH; Yemen Grouping for Reform or Islaah, Abdallah Husayn AHMAR

Other political or pressure groups: conservative tribal groups; Muslim Brotherhood; Islamist parties; pro-Iraqi Ba'thists; Nasirists

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Elections: House of Representatives: last held NA (next to be held 27 April 1993); results - percent of vote NA; seats - (301); number of seats by party NA; Note - the 301 members of the new House of Representatives come from North Yemen's Consultative Assembly (159 members), South Yemen's Supreme People's Council (111 members), and appointments by the New Presidential Council (31 members)

Executive branch: five-member Presidential Council (president, vice president, two members from northern Yemen and one member from southern Yemen), prime minister

Legislative branch: unicameral House of Representatives

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: President 'Ali 'Abdallah SALIH (since 22 May 1990, the former president of North Yemen); Vice President Ali Salim al-BIDH (since 22 May 1990);

Presidential Council Member Salim Salih MUHAMMED; Presidential Council Member Kadi Abdul-Karim al-ARASHI; Presidential Council Member Abdul-Aziz ABDUL-GHANI; Prime Minister Haydar Abu Bakr al-'ATTAS (since 22 May 1990, the former president of South Yemen)
Member of: ACC, AFESD, AL, AMF, CAEU, ESCWA, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OIC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Muhsin Ahmad al-AYNI chancery: Suite 840, 600 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20037 telephone: (202) 965-4760 or 4761 consulate general: Detroit consulate: San Francisco
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Arthur H. HUGHES embassy: Dhahr Himyar Zone, Sheraton Hotel District, Sanaa mailing address: P. O. Box 22347 Sanaa or Sanaa, Department of State, Washington, DC 20521-6330 telephone: [967] (2) 238-842 through 238-852 FAX: [967] (2) 251-563
Flag: three equal horizontal bands of red (top), white, and black; similar to the flag of Syria which has two green stars and of Iraq which has three green stars (plus an Arabic inscription) in a horizontal line centered in the white band; also similar to the flag of Egypt which has a symbolic eagle centered in the white band

YEMEN

Economy

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Overview: Whereas the northern city Sanaa is the political capital of a united Yemen, the southern city Aden, with its refinery and port facilities, is the economic and commercial capital. Future economic development depends heavily on Western-assisted development of promising oil resources. Former South Yemen's willingness to merge stemmed partly from the steady decline in Soviet economic support. The low level of domestic industry and agriculture have made northern Yemen dependent on imports for virtually all of its essential needs. Large trade deficits have been compensated for by remittances from Yemenis working abroad and by foreign aid. Once self-sufficient in food production, northern Yemen has become a major importer. Land once used for export crops - cotton, fruit, and vegetables - has been turned over to growing qat, a mildly narcotic shrub chewed by Yemenis which has no significant export market. Oil export revenues started flowing in late 1987 and boosted 1988 earnings by about $800 million. Economic growth in former South Yemen has been constrained by a lack of incentives, partly stemming from centralized control over production decisions, investment allocation, and import choices.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $8 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: NA%

National product per capita: $775 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 100% (December 1992)

Unemployment rate: 30% (December 1992)

Budget: revenues $NA, expenditures $NA, including capital expenditures of $NA

Exports: $908 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:

crude oil:	NA%
cotton:	NA%
coffee:	NA%
hides:	NA%
vegetables:	NA%
dried and salted fish:	NA%

partners:

US:	NA%
EC countries:	NA%
South Korea:	NA%
Saudi Arabia:	NA%

Imports: $2.1 billion (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:

textiles and other manufactured consumer goods:	NA%
petroleum products:	NA%
sugar:	NA%
grain:	NA%

flour: NA%
other foodstuffs: NA%
cement NA%machinery
NA%chemicals NA%partners:Japan
NA%Saudi Arabia NA%Australia
NA%EC countries NA%China
NA%Russia NA%US
NA%

External debt: $5.75 billion (December 1989 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate NA%, accounts for 18% of GDP
Electricity: 714,000 kW capacity; 1,224 million kWh produced, 120 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: crude oil production and petroleum refining; small-scale production of cotton textiles and leather goods; food processing; handicrafts; small aluminum products factory; cement
Agriculture: accounted for 26% of GDP; products - grain, fruits, vegetables, qat (mildly narcotic shrub), coffee, cotton, dairy, poultry, meat, fish; not self-sufficient in grain
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $389 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $2.0 billion; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $3.2 billion; Communist countries (1970-89), $2.4 billion
Currency: Yemeni rial (new currency); 1 North Yemeni riyal (YR) = 100 fils; 1 South Yemeni dinar (YD) = 1,000 fils Note: following the establishment of the Republic of Yemen on 22 May 1990, the North Yemeni riyal and the South Yemeni dinar are to be replaced with a new Yemeni rial
Exchange rates: Yemeni rials per US$1 - 12.0 (official); 30-40 (unofficial) (est.); North Yemeni riyals (YR) per US$1 - 12.1000 (June 1992), 12.0000 (1991), 9.7600 (1990), 9.7600 (January 1989), 9.7717 (1988), 10.3417 (1987); South Yemeni dinars (YD) per US$1 - 0.3454 (fixed rate) Note: following the establishment of the Republic of Yemen on 22 May 1990, the North Yemeni riyal and the South Yemeni dinar are to be replaced with a new Yemeni rial
Fiscal year: calendar year

YEMEN

Communications

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Highways: 15,500 km total; 4,000 km paved, 11,500 km natural surface (est.)

Pipelines: crude oil 644 km, petroleum products 32 km

Ports: Aden, Al Hudaydah, Al Khalf, Al Mukalla, Mocha, Nishtun, Ra's Kathib, Salif

Merchant marine: 3 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 4,309 GRT/6,568 DWT; includes 2 cargo, 1 oil tanker

Airports:

total:	45
usable:	39
with permanent-surface runways:	10
with runways over 3,659 m:	0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	18
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	11

Telecommunications: since unification in 1990, efforts are still being made to create a national domestic civil telecommunications network; the network consists of microwave radio relay, cable and troposcatter; 65,000 telephones (est.); broadcast stations - 4 AM, 1 FM, 10 TV; satellite earth stations - 2 Indian Ocean INTELSAT, 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT, 1 Intersputnik, 2 ARABSAT; microwave radio relay to Saudi Arabia, and Djibouti

YEMEN

Defense Forces

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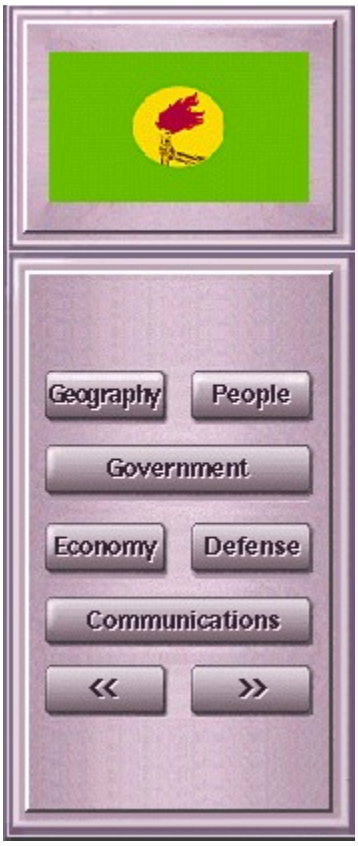
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Police

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 2,060,124; fit for military service 1,172,633; reach military age (14) annually 133,727 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $762 million, 10% of GDP (1992)

CHAD
NIGERIA
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
SUDAN
ETHIOPIA
CAMEROON
Yaounde
Bangui
Juba
SOMALIA
Mogadishu
Kisangani
UGANDA
Kampala
KENYA
Libreville
CONGO
GABON
ZAIRE
Kigali
RWANDA
BURUNDI
Nairobi
Lake Victoria
Indian
Ocean
Brazzaville
Bujumbura
Mombasa
Kinshasa
Kalemie
Lake Tanganyika
Kananga
Zanzibar
TANZANIA
Dar es Salaam
Luanda
Malanje
Mbeya
Lake Nyasa
MALAWI
ANGOLA
Lobito
Ndola
Lilongwe
Nacala
ZAMBIA
Namibe
Menongue
Lusaka
Harare
MOZAMBIQUE
MADAGASCAR
ZIMBABWE
Mozambique Channel
Beira
Antananarivo
NAMIBIA
Bulawayo
Windhoek
BOTSWANA
Toliara
Walvis Bay
Gaborone
Pretoria
Johannesburg
Maputo
Mbabane
SWAZILAND
Maseru
Indian


Geography
People
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ZAIRE

Geography

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Location: Central Africa, between Congo and Zambia

Area:

total area:	2,345,410 km2
land area:	2,267,600 km2

comparative area: slightly more than one-quarter the size of US

Land Boundaries:

total:	10,271 km
Angola:	2,511 km
Burundi:	233 km
Central African Republic:	1,577 km
Congo:	2,410 km
Rwanda:	217 km
Sudan:	628 km
Uganda:	765 km
Zambia:	1,930 km

Coastline: 37 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive fishing zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: Tanzania-Zaire-Zambia tripoint in Lake Tanganyika may no longer be indefinite since it is reported that the indefinite section of the Zaire-Zambia boundary has been settled; long section with Congo along the Congo River is indefinite (no division of the river or its islands has been made)

Climate: tropical; hot and humid in equatorial river basin; cooler and drier in southern highlands; cooler and wetter in eastern highlands; north of Equator - wet season April to October, dry season December to February; south of Equator - wet season November to March, dry season April to October

Terrain: vast central basin is a low-lying plateau; mountains in east

Natural Resources: cobalt, copper, cadmium, petroleum, industrial and gem diamonds, gold, silver, zinc, manganese, tin, germanium, uranium, radium, bauxite, iron ore, coal, hydropower potential

Land Use:

arable land:	3%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	4%
forest and woodland:	78%
other:	15%

Irrigated Land: 100 km2 (1989 est.)
Environment: dense tropical rain forest in central river basin and eastern highlands; periodic droughts in south
Note: straddles Equator; very narrow strip of land that controls the lower Congo River and is only outlet to South Atlantic Ocean

ZAIRE

People

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Population: 41,345,738 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 3.2% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 48.43 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 16.91 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: 0.52 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 113.2 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	47.26 years
male:	45.45 years
female:	49.12 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.7 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Zairian(s)
adjective:	Zairian

Ethnic divisions:
over 200 African ethnic groups;
the majority are Bantu;
four largest tribes:
Mongo
Luba
Kongo (all Bantu)
and the Mangbetu-Azande (Hamitic) make up about 45% of the population
Religions:

Roman Catholic:	50%
Protestant:	20%
Kimbanguist:	10%
Muslim:	10%
other syncretic sects and traditional beliefs:	10%

Languages:

French:	NA%
Lingala:	NA%
Swahili:	NA%
Kingwana:	NA%
Kikongo:	NA%
Tshiluba;:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	72%
male:	84%
female:	61%

Labor force: 15 million
(13% of the labor force is wage earners; 51% of the population is of working age)
by occupation:

agriculture:	75%
industry:	13%
services:	12% (1985)

ZAIRE

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Zaire
conventional short form:	Zaire
local long form:	Republique du Zaire
local short form:	Zaire
former:Belgian Congo Congo/Leopoldville	Congo/Kinshasa

Digraph: CG
Type: republic with a strong presidential system
Capital: Kinshasa
Administrative divisions: 10 regions (regions, singular - region) and 1 town* (ville); Bandundu, Bas-Zaire, Equateur, Haut-Zaire, Kasai-Occidental, Kasai-Oriental, Kinshasa*, Maniema, Nord-Kivu, Shaba, Sud-Kivu
Independence: 30 June 1960 (from Belgium)
Constitution: 24 June 1967, amended August 1974, revised 15 February 1978; amended April 1990; new constitution to be put to referendum in 1993
Legal system: based on Belgian civil law system and tribal law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
National holiday: Anniversary of the Regime (Second Republic), 24 November (1965)
Political parties and leaders: sole legal party until January 1991 - Popular Movement of the Revolution (MPR); other parties include Union for Democracy and Social Progress (UDPS), Etienne TSHISEKEDI wa Mulumba; Democratic Social Christian Party (PDSC), Joseph ILEO; Union of Federalists and Independent Republicans (UFERI), NGUZ a Karl-I-Bond; Unified Lumumbast Party (PALU), leader NA
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal and compulsory
Elections: President: last held 29 July 1984 (next to be scheduled by High Council, the opposition-controlled transition legislature); results - President MOBUTU was reelected without opposition Legislative Council: last held 6 September 1987 (next to be scheduled by High Council); results - MPR was the only party; seats - (210 total) MPR 210; Note - MPR still holds majority of seats but some deputies have joined other parties
Executive branch: president, prime minister, Executive Council (cabinet)
Legislative branch: unicameral National Parliament; anti-Mobutu opposition claims National Parliament replaced by High Council
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)
Leaders: Chief of State: President Marshal MOBUTU Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu wa Za Banga (since 24 November 1965) Head of Government: Interim Prime Minister Faustin BIRINDWA (since 18 March 1993)
Member of: ACCT, ACP, AfDB, CCC, CEEAC, CEPGL, ECA, FAO, G-19, G-24, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU,

LORCS, NAM, OAU, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador TATANENE Manata chancery: 1800 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20009 telephone: (202) 234-7690 or 7691

US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Deputy Chief of Mission John YATES embassy: 310 Avenue des Aviateurs, Kinshasa mailing address: APO AE 09828 telephone: [243] (12) 21532, 21628 FAX: [243] (12) 21232 consulate general: Lubumbashi (closed and evacuated in October 1991 because of the poor security situation)

Flag: light green with a yellow disk in the center bearing a black arm holding a red flaming torch; the flames of the torch are blowing away from the hoist side; uses the popular pan-African colors of Ethiopia

ZAIRE

Economy

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Overview: In 1992, Zaire's formal economy continued to disintegrate. While meaningful economic figures are difficult to come by, Zaire's hyperinflation, the largest government deficit ever, and plunging mineral production have made the country one of the world's poorest. Most formal transactions are conducted in hard currency as indigenous bankNotes have lost almost all value, and a barter economy now flourishes in all but the largest cities. Most individuals and families hang on grimly through subsistence farming and petty trade. The government has not been able to meet its financial obligations to the International Momentary Fund or put in place the financial measures advocated by the IMF. Although short-term prospects for improvement are dim, improved political stability would boost Zaire's long-term potential to effectively exploit its vast wealth of mineral and agricultural resources.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $9.2 billion (1992, at 1990 exchange rate)

National product real growth rate: -6% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $235 (1992, at 1990 exchange rate)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 35-40% per month (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $NA, expenditures $NA, including capital expenditures of $NA

Exports: $1.5 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities:

copper:	NA%
coffee:	NA%
diamonds:	NA%
cobalt:	NA%
crude oil:	NA%

partners:

US:	NA%
Belgium:	NA%
France:	NA%
Germany:	NA%
Italy:	NA%
UK:	NA%
Japan:	NA%
South Africa:	NA%

Imports: $1.2 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities:

consumer goods:	NA%
foodstuffs:	NA%
mining and other machinery:	NA%
transport equipment:	NA%

fuels:	NA%
partners:	
South Africa:	NA%
US:	NA%
Belgium:	NA%
France:	NA%
Germany:	NA%
Italy:	NA%
Japan:	NA%
UK:	NA%

External debt: $9.2 billion (May 1992 est.)
Industrial production: growth grate NA%
Electricity: 2,580,000 kW capacity; 6,000 million kWh produced, 160 kWh per capita (1991)
Industries: mining, mineral processing, consumer products (including textiles, footwear, and cigarettes), processed foods and beverages, cement, diamonds
Agriculture: cash crops - coffee, palm oil, rubber, quinine; food crops - cassava, bananas, root crops, corn
Illicit drugs: illicit producer of cannabis, mostly for domestic consumption
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), $1.1 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $6.9 billion; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $35 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $263 million; except for humanitarian aid to private organizations, no US assistance was given to Zaire in 1992
Currency: 1 zaire (Z) = 100 makuta
Exchange rates: zaire (Z) per US$1 - 2,000,000 (January1993), 15,587 (1991), 719 (1990), 381 (1989), 187 (1988), 112 (1987)
Fiscal year: calendar year

ZAIRE

Communications

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Railroads: 5,254 km total; 3,968 km 1.067-meter gauge (851 km electrified); 125 km 1.000-meter gauge; 136 km 0.615-meter gauge; 1,025 km 0.600-meter gauge; limited trackage in use because of civil strife

Highways: 146,500 km total; 2,800 km paved, 46,200 km gravel and improved earth; 97,500 unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 15,000 km including the Congo, its tributaries, and unconnected lakes

Pipelines: petroleum products 390 km

Ports: Matadi, Boma, Banana

Merchant marine: 1 passenger cargo ship (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 15,489 GRT/13,481 DWT

Airports:

total:	281
usable:	235
with permanent-surface runways:	25
with runways over 3,659 m:	1
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	6
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	73

Telecommunications: barely adequate wire and microwave service; broadcast stations - 10 AM, 4 FM, 18 TV; satellite earth stations - 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT, 14 domestic

ZAIRE

Defense Forces

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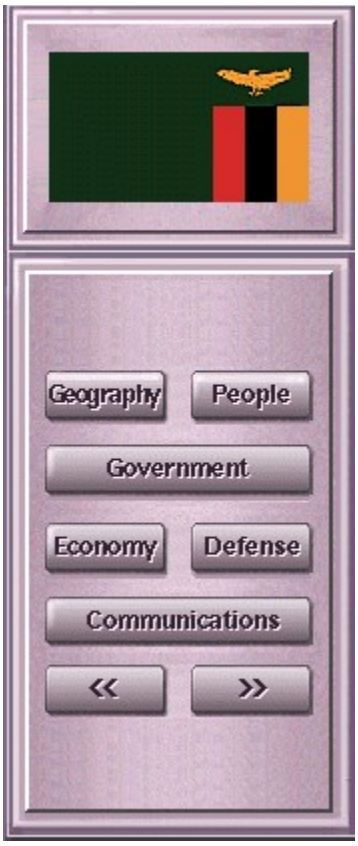
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, paramilitary National Gendarmerie, Civil Guard, Special Presidential Division

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 8,879,731; fit for military service 4,521,768 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $49 million, 0.8% of GDP (1988)

ZAIRE
KENYA
Kisangani
Kampala
Nairobi
Libreville
CONGO
GABON
Brazzaville
Kinshasa
Pointe-Noire
ANGOLA
Kigali
RWANDA
BURUNDI
Bujumbura
Lake Victoria
Mombasa
Kalemie
Lake Tanganyika
Kananga
Zanzibar
Dares Salaam
TANZANIA
Luanda
Malanje
Mbeya
Lake Nyasa
MALAWI
South
Atlantic
Ocean
ANGOLA
Lobito
Ndola
ZAMBIA
Lusaka
Lilongwe
Nacala
Namibe
Menongue
Harare
MOZAMBIQUE
Mozambique Channel
NAMIBIA
ZIMBABWE
Beira
Bulawayo
Windhoek
BOTSWANA
SOUTH AFRICA
Walvis Bay
Toliara
Gaborone
Pretoria
MADAGASCAR
Maputo
Johannesburg
Luderitz
Mbabane
SWAZILAND
Maseru
LESOTHO
Durban
Indian
SOUTH
AFRICA
Ocean
Cape Town


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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ZAMBIA

Geography

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Location: Southern Africa, between Zaire and Zimbabwe

Area:

total area:	752,610 km2
land area:	740,720 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than Texas

Land Boundaries:

total:	5,664 km
Angola:	1,110 km
Malawi:	837 km
Mozambique:	419 km
Namibia:	233 km
Tanzania:	338 km
Zaire:	1,930 km
Zimbabwe:	797 km

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

Maritime Claims: none; landlocked

International Disputes: quadripoint with Botswana, Namibia, and Zimbabwe is in disagreement; Tanzania-Zaire-Zambia tripoint in Lake Tanganyika may no longer be indefinite since it is reported that the indefinite section of the Zaire-Zambia boundary has been settled

Climate: tropical; modified by altitude; rainy season (October to April)

Terrain: mostly high plateau with some hills and mountains

Natural Resources: copper, cobalt, zinc, lead, coal, emeralds, gold, silver, uranium, hydropower potential

Land Use:

arable land:	7%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	47%
forest and woodland:	27%
other:	19%

Irrigated Land: 320 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: deforestation; soil erosion; desertification

Note: landlocked

ZAMBIA

People

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Population: 8,926,099 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.96% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 46.53 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 16.88 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -0.05 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 83.9 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	45.56 years
male:	44.97 years
female:	46.16 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.75 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Zambian(s)
adjective:	Zambian

Ethnic divisions:

African:	98.7%
European:	1.1%
other:	0.2%

Religions:

Christian:	50-75%
Muslim and Hindu:	24-49%
indigenous beliefs:	1%

Languages:

English (official):	NA%

Note: about 70 indigenous languages
Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	73%
male:	81%
female:	65%

Labor force: 2.455 million
by occupation:

agriculture:	85%
mining, manufacturing, and construction:	6%
transport and services:	9%

ZAMBIA

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Zambia
conventional short form:	Zambia
former:	Northern Rhodesia

Digraph: ZA
Type: republic
Capital: Lusaka
Administrative divisions: 9 provinces; Central, Copperbelt, Eastern, Luapula, Lusaka, Northern, North-Western, Southern, Western
Independence: 24 October 1964 (from UK)
Constitution: NA August 1991
Legal system: based on English common law and customary law; judicial review of legislative acts in an ad hoc constitutional council; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
National holiday: Independence Day, 24 October (1964)
Political parties and leaders: Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD), Frederick CHILUBA; United National Independence Party (UNIP), Kebby MUSOKATWANE; United Democratic Party, Enoch KAVINDELE
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: President: last held 31 October 1991 (next to be held mid-1995); results - Frederick CHILUBA 84%, Kenneth KAUNDA 16% National Assembly: last held 31 October 1991 (next to be held mid-1995); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (150 total) MMD 125, UNIP 25
Executive branch: president, Cabinet
Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly
Judicial branch: Supreme Court
Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: President Frederick CHILUBA (since 31 October 1991)
Member of: ACP, AfDB, C, CCC, ECA, FAO, FLS, G-19, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, SADC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNOMOZ, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Ambassador Dunstan KAMONA chancery: 2419 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: (202) 265-9717 through 9721
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Gordon L. STREEB embassy: corner of Independence Avenue and United Nations Avenue, Lusaka mailing address: P. O. Box 31617, Lusaka telephone: [260-1] 228-595, 228-601, 228-602, 228-603 FAX: [260-1] 251-578
Flag: green with a panel of three vertical bands of red (hoist side), black, and orange below a soaring orange eagle, on the outer edge of the flag

ZAMBIA

Economy

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Overview: The economy has been in decline for more than a decade with falling imports and growing foreign debt. Economic difficulties stem from a chronically depressed level of copper production and ineffective economic policies. In 1991 real GDP fell by 2% and in 1992 by 3% more. An annual population growth of more than 3% has brought a decline in per capita GDP of 50% over the past decade. A high inflation rate has also added to Zambia's economic woes in recent years, as well as severe drought in the crop year 1991/92.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $4.7 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: -3% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $550 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 170% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $665 million; expenditures $767 million, including capital expenditures of $300 million (1991 est.)

Exports: $1.0 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities:

copper:	NA%
zinc:	NA%
cobalt:	NA%
lead:	NA%
tobacco:	NA%

partners:

EC countries:	NA%
Japan:	NA%
South Africa:	NA%
US:	NA%
India:	NA%

Imports: $1.2 billion (c.i.f., 1992 est.)

commodities:

machinery:	NA%
transportation equipment:	NA%
foodstuffs:	NA%
fuels:	NA%
manufactures:	NA%

partners:

EC countries:	NA%
Japan:	NA%
Saudi Arabia:	NA%
South Africa:	NA%

US: NA%

External debt: $7.6 billion (1991)
Industrial production: growth rate -2% (1991); accounts for 50% of GDP
Electricity: 2,775,000 kW capacity; 12,000 million kWh produced, 1,400 kWh per capita (1991)
Industries: copper mining and processing, construction, foodstuffs, beverages, chemicals, textiles, and fertilizer
Agriculture: accounts for 17% of GDP and 85% of labor force; crops - corn (food staple), sorghum, rice, peanuts, sunflower, tobacco, cotton, sugarcane, cassava; cattle, goats, beef, eggs
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (1970-89), $4.8 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $4.8 billion; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $60 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $533 million
Currency: 1 Zambian kwacha (ZK) = 100 ngwee
Exchange rates: Zambian kwacha (ZK) per US$1 - 178.5714 (August 1992), 61.7284 (1991), 28.9855 (1990), 12.9032 (1989), 8.2237 (1988), 8.8889 (1987)
Fiscal year: calendar year

ZAMBIA

Communications

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Railroads: 1,266 km, all 1.067-meter gauge; 13 km double track

Highways: 36,370 km total; 6,500 km paved, 7,000 km crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; 22,870 km improved and unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 2,250 km, including Zambezi and Luapula Rivers, Lake Tanganyika

Pipelines: crude oil 1,724 km

Ports: Mpulungu (lake port)

Airports:

total:	116
usable:	104
with permanent-surface runways:	13
with runways over 3,659 m:	1
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	4
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	22

Telecommunications: facilities are among the best in Sub-Saharan Africa; high-capacity microwave connects most larger towns and cities; broadcast stations - 11 AM, 5 FM, 9 TV; satellite earth stations - 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT and 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT

ZAMBIA

Defense Forces

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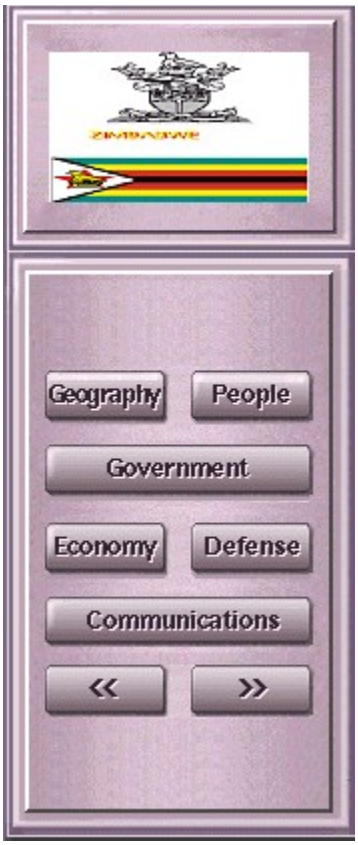
Branches: Army, Air Force, Police, paramilitary

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,810,442; fit for military service 949,878 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $45 million, 1% of GDP (1992 est.)

Kinshasa
Kalemie
Lake Tanganyika
Kananga
Zanzibar
TANZANIA
Dar es Sala
Luanda
Malanje
Mbeya
Lake Nyasa
MALAWI
ANGOLA
Lobito
Ndola
Lilongwe
Nacala
ZAMBIA
Namibe
Menongue
Lusaka
Harare
ZIMBABWE
NAMIBIA
Beira
Bulawayo
MADAGASCAR
Windhoek
BOTSWANA
AFRICA
Gaborone
Pretoria
MOZAMBIQUE
Maputo
Luderitz
Johannesburg
Mbabane
SWAZILAND
Maseru
LESOTHO
Durban
Indian Ocean
SOUTH AFRICA
Cape Town


ZIMBABWE
Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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ZIMBABWE

Geography

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Location: Southern Africa, between South Africa and Zambia

Area:

total area:	390,580 km2
land area:	386,670 km2
comparative area:	slightly larger than Montana

Land Boundaries:

total:	3,066 km
Botswana:	813 km
Mozambique:	1,231 km
South Africa:	225 km
Zambia:	797 km

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

Maritime Claims: none; landlocked

International Disputes: quadripoint with Botswana, Namibia, and Zambia is in disagreement

Climate: tropical; moderated by altitude; rainy season (November to March)

Terrain: mostly high plateau with higher central plateau (high veld); mountains in east

Natural Resources: coal, chromium ore, asbestos, gold, nickel, copper, iron ore, vanadium, lithium, tin, platinum group metals

Land Use:

arable land:	7%
permanent crops:	0%
meadows and pastures:	12%
forest and woodland:	62%
other:	19%

Irrigated Land: 2,200 km2 (1989 est.)

Environment: recurring droughts; floods and severe storms are rare; deforestation; soil erosion; air and water pollution

Note: landlocked

ZIMBABWE

People

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Population: 10,837,772 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 1.32% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 38.16 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 17.68 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -7.27 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 75.3 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	42.82 years
male:	41.2 years
female:	44.49 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 5.26 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Zimbabwean(s)
adjective:	Zimbabwean

Ethnic divisions:

African:	98%
(Shona:	71%
Ndebele:	16%
other:	11%)

white 1%mixed and Asian 1%
Religions:

syncretic (part Christian, part indigenous beliefs):	50%
Christian:	25%,
indigenous beliefs:	24%
Muslim and other:	1%

Languages:

English (official):	NA%
Shona:	NA%
Sindebele:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:	67%
male:	74%
female:	60%

Labor force: 3.1 million
by occupation:

agriculture:	74%
transport and services:	16%

mining, manufacturing, construction:	10% (1987)

ZIMBABWE

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	Republic of Zimbabwe
conventional short form:	Zimbabwe
former:	Southern Rhodesia

Digraph: ZI
Type: parliamentary democracy
Capital: Harare
Administrative divisions: 8 provinces; Manicaland, Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland East, Mashonaland West, Masvingo (Victoria), Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South, Midlands
Independence: 18 April 1980 (from UK)
Constitution: 21 December 1979
Legal system: mixture of Roman-Dutch and English common law
National holiday: Independence Day, 18 April (1980)
Political parties and leaders: Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF), Robert MUGABE; Zimbabwe African National Union-Sithole (ZANU-S), Ndabaningi SITHOLE; Zimbabwe Unity Movement (ZUM), Edgar TEKERE; Democratic Party (DP), Emmanuel MAGOCHE; Forum Party, Enock DUMBUTSHENA
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Elections: Executive President: last held 28-30 March 1990 (next to be held NA March 1996); results - Robert MUGABE 78.3%, Edgar TEKERE 21.7% Parliament: last held 28-30 March 1990 (next to be held NA March 1995); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (150 total, 120 elected) ZANU-PF 117, ZUM 2, ZANU-S 1
Executive branch: executive president, 2 vice presidents, Cabinet
Legislative branch: unicameral Parliament
Judicial branch: Supreme Court
Leaders: Chief of State and Head of Government: Executive President Robert Gabriel MUGABE (since 31 December 1987); Co-Vice President Simon Vengai MUZENDA (since 31 December 1987); Co-Vice President Joshua M. NKOMO (since 6 August 1990)
Member of: ACP, AfDB, C, CCC, ECA, FAO, FLS, G-15, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, PCA, SADC, UN, UNAVEM II, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNOSOM, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: chief of mission: Counselor (Political Affairs), Head of Chancery, Ambassador-designate Amos Bernard Muvengwa MIDZI chancery: 1608 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20009 telephone: (202) 332-7100
US diplomatic representation: chief of mission: Ambassador Edward Gibson LANPHER embassy: 172 Herbert Chitapo Avenue, Harare mailing address: P. O. Box 3340, Harare telephone: [263] (4) 794-521 FAX: [263] (4) 796-488

Flag: seven equal horizontal bands of green, yellow, red, black, red, yellow, and green with a white equilateral triangle edged in black based on the hoist side; a yellow Zimbabwe bird is superimposed on a red five-pointed star in the center of the triangle

ZIMBABWE

Economy

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Overview: Agriculture employs three-fourths of the labor force and supplies almost 40% of exports. The manufacturing sector, based on agriculture and mining, produces a variety of goods and contributes 35% to GDP. Mining accounts for only 5% of both GDP and employment, but supplies of minerals and metals account for about 40% of exports. Wide fluctuations in agricultural production over the past six years have resulted in an uneven growth rate, one that on average has matched the 3% annual increase in population. Helped by an IMF/World Bank structural adjustment program, output rose 3.5% in 1991. A severe drought in 1991/92 caused the economy to contract by about 10% in 1992.

National product: GDP - exchange rate conversion - $6.2 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: -10% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $545 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 45% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: at least 35% (1993 est.)

Budget: revenues $2.7 billion; expenditures $3.3 billion, including capital expenditures of $330 million (FY91)

Exports: $1.5 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities:

agricultural:	35% (tobacco 20%, other 15%)
manufactures:	20%
gold:	10%
ferrochrome:	10%
cotton:	5%

partners:

UK:	14%
Germany:	11%
South Africa:	10%
Japan:	7%
US:	5% (1991)

Imports: $1.8 billion (c.i.f., 1992 est.)

commodities:

machinery and transportation equipment:	37%
other manufactures:	22%,

chemicals 16%fuels 15%partners:UK 15%Germany 9%South Africa 5%Botswana 5%US 5%Japan 5% (1991)

External debt: $3.9 billion (March 1993 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 5% (1991 est.); accounts for 38% of GDP

Electricity: 3,650,000 kW capacity; 8,920 million kWh produced, 830 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries: mining, steel, clothing and footwear, chemicals, foodstuffs, fertilizer, beverage,

transportation equipment, wood products
Agriculture: accounts for 13% of GDP and employs 74% of population; 40% of land area divided into 4,500 large commercial farms and 42% in communal lands; crops - corn (food staple), cotton, tobacco, wheat, coffee, sugarcane, peanuts; livestock - cattle, sheep, goats, pigs; self-sufficient in food
Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY80-89), $389 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $2.6 billion; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), $36 million; Communist countries (1970-89), $134 million
Currency: 1 Zimbabwean dollar (Z$) = 100 cents
Exchange rates: Zimbabwean dollars (Z$) per US$1 - 6.3532 (February 1993), 5.1046 (1992), 3.4282 (1991), 2.4480 (1990), 2.1133 (1989), 1.8018 (1988)
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

ZIMBABWE

Communications

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Railroads: 2,745 km 1.067-meter gauge (including 42 km double track, 355 km electrified)

Highways: 85,237 km total; 15,800 km paved, 39,090 km crushed stone, gravel, stabilized soil: 23,097 km improved earth; 7,250 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: Lake Kariba is a potential line of communication

Pipelines: petroleum products 212 km

Airports:

total:	485
usable:	403
with permanent-surface runways:	22
with runways over 3,659 m:	2
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	3
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	29

Telecommunications: system was once one of the best in Africa, but now suffers from poor maintenance; consists of microwave links, open-wire lines, and radio communications stations; 247,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 8 AM, 18 FM, 8 TV; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

ZIMBABWE

Defense Forces

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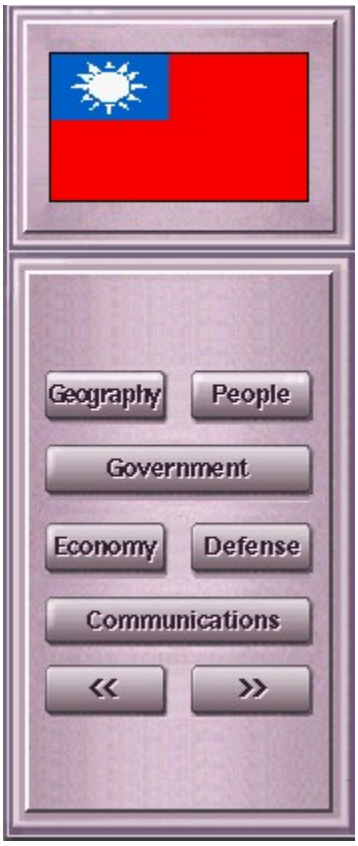
Branches: Zimbabwe National Army, Air Force of Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe Republic Police (including Police Support Unit, Paramilitary Police), People's Militia

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 2,315,461; fit for military service 1,436,671 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $412.4 million, about 6% of GDP (FY91 est.)

MONGOLIA
Shenyang
NORTH KOREA
P'yongyang
Osaka
Seoul
Beijing
SOUTH KOREA
JAPAN
Yinchuan
East China Sea
Shanghai
CHINA
Nanchang
Taipei
Changsha
TAIWAN
Tai-nan
Kunming
Hong Kong
Macau
Philippine Sea
Hanoi
Luzon
PHILIPPINES
Hainan Dao
LAOS


Geography
People
Government
Economy
Defense
Communications
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TAIWAN

Geography

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Location: East Asia, off the southeastern coast of China, between Japan and the Philippines

Area:

total area:	35,980 km2
land area:	32,260 km2

comparative area: slightly larger than Maryland and Delaware combined

Note: includes the Pescadores, Matsu, and Quemoy

Land Boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 1,448 km

Maritime Claims:

exclusive economic zone:	200 nm
territorial sea:	12 nm

International Disputes: involved in complex dispute over the Spratly Islands with China, Malaysia, Philippines, Vietnam, and possibly Brunei; Paracel Islands occupied by China, but claimed by Vietnam and Taiwan; Japanese-administered Senkaku-shoto (Senkaku Islands/Diaoyu Tai) claimed by China and Taiwan

Climate: tropical; marine; rainy season during southwest monsoon (June to August); cloudiness is persistent and extensive all year

Terrain: eastern two-thirds mostly rugged mountains; flat to gently rolling plains in west

Natural Resources: small deposits of coal, natural gas, limestone, marble, and asbestos

Land Use:

arable land:	24%
permanent crops:	1%
meadows and pastures:	5%
forest and woodland:	55%
other:	15%

Irrigated Land: NA km2

Environment: subject to earthquakes and typhoons

TAIWAN

People

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Population: 21,091,663 (July 1993 est.)
Population growth rate: 1% (1993 est.)
Birth rate: 15.88 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Death rate: 5.54 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Net migration rate: -0.38 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 5.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:

total population:	75.04 years
male:	71.84 years
female:	78.39 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.81 children born/woman (1993 est.)
Nationality:

noun:	Chinese (singular and plural)
adjective:	Chinese

Ethnic divisions:

Taiwanese:	84%
mainland Chinese:	14%
aborigine:	2%

Religions:

mixture of Buddhist, Confucian, and Taoist:	93%
Christian:	4.5%
other:	2.5%

Languages:

Mandarin Chinese (official):	NA%
Taiwanese (Min):	NA%
Hakka dialects:	NA%

Literacy:
Note: age 15 and over can read and write (1980)

total population:	86%
male:	93%
female:	79%

Labor force: 7.9 million
by occupation:

industry and commerce:	53%
services:	22%
agriculture:	15.6%
civil administration:	7% (1989)

TAIWAN

Government

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Names:

conventional long form:	none
conventional short form:	Taiwan
local long form:	none
local short form:	T'ai-wan

Digraph: TW

Type: multiparty democratic regime; opposition political parties legalized in March, 1989

Capital: Taipei

Administrative divisions: some of the ruling party in Taipei claim to be the government of all China; in keeping with that claim, the central administrative divisions include 2 provinces (sheng, singular and plural) and 2 municipalities* (shih, singular and plural) - Fu-chien (some 20 offshore islands of Fujian Province including Quemoy and Matsu), Kao-hsiung*, T'ai-pei*, and Taiwan (the island of Taiwan and the Pescadores islands); the more commonly referenced administrative divisions are those of Taiwan Province - 16 counties (hsien, singular and plural), 5 municipalities* (shih, singular and plural), and 2 special municipalities** (chuan-shih, singular and plural); Chang-hua, Chia-i, Chia-i*, Chi-lung*, Hsin-chu, Hsin-chu*, Hua-lien, I-lan, Kao-hsiung, Kao-hsiung**, Miao-li, Nan-t'ou, P'eng-hu, P'ing-tung, T'ai-chung, T'ai-chung*, T'ai-nan, T'ai-nan*, T'ai-pei, T'ai-pei**, T'ai-tung, T'ao-yuan, and Yun-lin; the provincial capital is at Chung-hsing-hsin-ts'un Note: Taiwan uses the Wade-Giles system for romanization

Constitution: 25 December 1947, presently undergoing revision

Legal system: based on civil law system; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: National Day, 10 October (1911) (Anniversary of the Revolution)

Political parties and leaders: Kuomintang (KMT, Nationalist Party), LI Teng-hui, chairman; Democratic Progressive Party (DPP); China Social Democratic Party (CSDP); Labor Party (LP)

Other political or pressure groups: Taiwan independence movement, various environmental groups Note: debate on Taiwan independence has become acceptable within the mainstream of domestic politics on Taiwan; political liberalization and the increased representation of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party in Taiwan's legislature have opened public debate on the island's national identity; advocates of Taiwan independence, both within the DPP and the ruling Kuomintang, oppose the ruling party's traditional stand that the island will eventually unify with mainland China; the aims of the Taiwan i ndependence movement include establishing a sovereign nation on Taiwan and entering the UN; other organizations supporting Taiwan independence include the World United Formosans for Independence and the Organization for Taiwan Nation Building

Suffrage: 20 years of age; universal

Elections: President: last held 21 March 1990 (next to be held NA March 1996); results - President LI Teng-hui was reelected by the National Assembly Vice President: last held 21 March 1990 (next to be held NA March 1996); results - LI Yuan-zu was elected by the National Assembly Legislative Yuan: last held 19 December 1992 (next to be held near the end of 1995); results - KMT 60%, DPP 31%,

independents 9%; seats - (304 total, 161 elected) KMT 96, DPP 50, independents 15 National Assembly: first National Assembly elected in November 1946 with a supplementary election in December 1986; second and present National Assembly elected in December 1991; seats - 403 total, KMT 318, DPP 75, other 10; (next election to be held in 1997)
Executive branch: president, vice president, premier of the Executive Yuan, vice premier of the Executive Yuan, Executive Yuan
Legislative branch: unicameral Legislative Yuan and unicameral National Assembly
Judicial branch: Judicial Yuan
Leaders: Chief of State: President LI Teng-hui (since 13 January 1988); Vice President LI Yuan-zu (since 20 May 1990) Head of Government: Premier (President of the Executive Yuan) LIEN Chan (since 23 February 1993) Vice Premier (Vice President of the Executive Yuan) HSU Li-teh (since 23 February 1993)
Member of: expelled from UN General Assembly and Security Council on 25 October 1971 and withdrew on same date from other charter-designated subsidiary organs; expelled from IMF/World Bank group April/May 1980; seeking to join GATT; attempting to retain membership in INTELSAT; suspended from IAEA in 1972, but still allows IAEA controls over extensive atomic development, APEC, AsDB, ICC, ICFTU, IOC
Diplomatic representation in US: none; unofficial commercial and cultural relations with the people of the US are maintained through a private instrumentality, the Coordination Council for North American Affairs (CCNAA) with headquarters in Taipei and field offices in Washington and 10 other US cities
US diplomatic representation: unofficial commercial and cultural relations with the people of Taiwan are maintained through a private institution, the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT), which has offices in Taipei at #7, Lane 134, Hsiu Yi Road, Section 3, telephone [886] (2) 709-2000, and in Kao-hsiung at #2 Chung Cheng 3d Road, telephone [886] (7) 224-0154 through 0157, and the American Trade Center at Room 3207 International Trade Building, Taipei World Trade Center, 333 Keelung Road Section 1, Taipei 10548, telephone [886] (2) 720-1550
Flag: red with a dark blue rectangle in the upper hoist-side corner bearing a white sun with 12 triangular rays

TAIWAN

Economy

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Overview: Taiwan has a dynamic capitalist economy with considerable government guidance of investment and foreign trade and partial government ownership of some large banks and industrial firms. Real growth in GNP has averaged about 9% a year during the past three decades. Export growth has been even faster and has provided the impetus for industrialization. Agriculture contributes about 4% to GNP, down from 35% in 1952. Taiwan currently ranks as number 13 among major trading countries. Traditional labor-intensive industries are steadily being replaced with more capital- and technology-intensive industries. Taiwan has become a major investor in China, Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Malaysia. The tightening of labor markets has led to an influx of foreign workers, both legal and illegal.

National product: GNP - purchasing power equivalent - $209 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: 6.7% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: $10,000 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 4.4% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: 1.6% (1992 est.)

Budget: revenues $30.3 billion; expenditures $30.1 billion, including capital expenditures of $NA (FY91 est.)

Exports:

$82.4 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities:

electrical machinery:	18.5%
textiles:	14.7%
general machinery and equipment:	17.7%
footwear:	4.5%
foodstuffs:	1.1%
plywood and wood products:	1.1% (1992 est.)

partners:

US:	29.1%
Hong Kong:	18.7%
EC countries:	17.1% (1992 est.)

Imports:

$72.1 billion (c.i.f., 1992 est.)

commodities:

machinery and equipment:	15.8%
chemicals:	10.0%
crude oil:	4.2%
foodstuffs:	2.1% (1992 est.)

partners:

Japan:	30.3%

US:	21.9%
EC countries:	17.1% (1992 est.)

External debt: $620 million (1992 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate 6.5% (1992 est.); accounts for more than 40% of GDP
Electricity: 18,382,000 kW capacity; 98,500 million kWh produced, 4,718 kWh per capita (1992)
Industries: electronics, textiles, chemicals, clothing, food processing, plywood, sugar milling, cement, shipbuilding, petroleum refining
Agriculture: accounts for 4% of GNP and 16% of labor force (includes part-time farmers); heavily subsidized sector; major crops - vegetables, rice, fruit, tea; livestock - hogs, poultry, beef, milk; not self-sufficient in wheat, soybeans, corn; fish catch increasing, reached 1.4 million metric tons in 1988
Illicit drugs: an important heroin transit point; also a major drug money laundering center
Economic aid: US, including Ex-Im (FY46-82), $4.6 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), $500 million
Currency: 1 New Taiwan dollar (NT$) = 100 cents
Exchange rates: New Taiwan dollars per US$1 - 25.125 (1992 est.), 25.748 (1991), 27.108 (1990), 26.407 (1989) 28.589 (1988), 31.845 (1987)
Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

TAIWAN

Communications

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Railroads: about 4,600 km total track with 1,075 km common carrier lines and 3,525 km industrial lines; common carrier lines consist of the 1.067-meter gauge 708 km West Line and the 367 km East Line; a 98.25 km South Link Line connection was completed in late 1991; common carrier lines owned by the government and operated by the Railway Administration under Ministry of Communications; industrial lines owned and operated by government enterprises

Highways: 20,041 km total; 17,095 km bituminous or concrete pavement, 2,371 km crushed stone or gravel, 575 km graded earth

Pipelines: petroleum products 615 km, natural gas 97 km

Ports: Kao-hsiung, Chi-lung (Keelung), Hua-lien, Su-ao, T'ai-tung

Merchant marine: 223 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 6,761,609 GRT/9,375,677 DWT; includes 1 passenger-cargo, 43 cargo, 11 refrigerated cargo, 85 container, 19 oil tanker, 2 combination ore/oil, 1 specialized tanker, 57 bulk, 1 roll-on/roll-off, 2 combination bulk, 1 chemical tanker

Airports:

total:	40
usable:	38
with permanent-surface runways:	36
with runways over 3,659 m:	3
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:	16
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:	7

Telecommunications: best developed system in Asia outside of Japan; 7,800,000 telephones; extensive microwave radio relay links on east and west coasts; broadcast stations - 91 AM, 23 FM, 15 TV (13 repeaters); 8,620,000 radios; 6,386,000 TVs (5,680,000 color, 706,000 monochrome); satellite earth stations - 1 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT and 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT; submarine cable links to Japan (Okinawa), the Philippines, Guam, Singapore, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Australia, Middle East, and Western Europe

TAIWAN

Defense Forces

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Branches: General Staff, Ministry of National Defense, Army, Navy (including Marines), Air Force, Coastal Patrol and Defense Command, Armed Forces Reserve Command, Military Police Command

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 6,095,857; fit for military service 4,731,172 (1993 est.); about 184,740 currently reach military age (19) annually

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion - $10.9 billion, 5.4% of GNP (FY93/94 est.) (1988), 31.845 (1987)

Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

ALGERIA

Did you know...?

The Algerian Dinar replaced the Algerian Franc as the official currency on April 10, 1984.

ARGENTINA

Did you know...?

A man was arrested in Santa Fe, Argentina, for boarding a bus, drawing his gun, and ordering the driver to take him to Cuba.

AUSTRALIA

Did you know...?

The entire cast of "O Calcutta!" was arrested on obscenity charges immediately following their opening performance in Sydney in 1921.

AFGHANISTAN

Did you know...?

One of the country's political parties, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, was founded on July 1, 1965 in order to win seats in parliament for leftist candidates.

AUSTRIA

Did you know...?

The croissant is an Austrian invention. The shape is from the crescent on the Turkish flag. When the Ottoman army invaded Austria, Viennese bakers concocted the pastry so that when the citizens ate it, they could symbolically "swallow up" the invading forces.

BANGLADESH

Did you know...?

At the age of 12, boys of the Singh-Hur tribes are circumcised with the sharpened beak of a live duck. If the youth keeps silent throughout the ceremony, he will enjoy popularity with the tribal women, if he makes a sound, he will be undesirable.

BELGIUM

Did you know...?

The first pair of roller skates was invented by the Belgian musical instrument maker Joseph Merlin. Mr. Merlin planned a spectacular entrance to a costume party, where he would roll in while playing his violin. Unfortunately, he did not invent a way to stop, and crashed into a full-length mirror, breaking both it and his violin.

BRAZIL

Did you know...?

Singer Waldick Soriano was performing "I am not a dog" at an open air concert when a dog walked on stage wearing a sign that read "I am not Waldick Soriano." The enraged singer began insulting his audience and was chased back to his hotel.

BURMA

Did you know...?

The world's largest book, the Tripitaka, stands in the Burmese desert. Each of the 729 "pages" is a marble slab 3 1/2 feet wide, 5 feet long, and 5 inches thick. The inscription in the book took over 7 years to create.

CHINA

Did you know...?

The Chinese science of acupuncture is 4,000 years old. The earliest needles were made of stone.

AMERICAN SAMOA

Did you know...?

Over $80 million in damages was wrought on the Samoan islands by hurricane Val in December 1991.

ANDORRA

Did you know...?

Andorra passed its first constitution on March 14, 1993. It is said to be the least expensive country in which to live.

ANTARCTICA

Did you know...?

Antarctica doubles in size every winter due to the formation of sea ice around its coastline.

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Did you know...?

Christopher Columbus was the first European to land on Antigua.

THE BAHAMAS

Did you know...?

The Bahamas are made up of about 700 islands and islets, but only a fraction of these are inhabited. Over half of the population lives on New Providence Island.

BELARUS

Did you know...?

Belarus hosted the first meeting of the Commonwealth of Independent States in 1991.

LIBERIA

Did you know...?

Liberia was founded in 1882 by freed American slaves. The country's motto is "The Love of Liberty Brought Us Here."

ICELAND

Did you know...?

Swimming is the favored year-round leisure activity in Iceland. With many hot springs and heated pools, the sport is a compulsory subject in every school.

KUWAIT

Did you know...?

In 1990, the people of Kuwait enjoyed the world's highest per capita gross national product.

VENEZUELA

Did you know...?

The world's highest waterfall is the Salto Angel (Angel Falls) which has a total drop of 3,212 feet. The falls were named for American Bush Pilot, Jimmy Angel, who discovered them.

CZECH REPUBLIC

Did you know...?

The largest ancient castle in the world is Hradcany Castle in Prague.

GREENLAND

Did you know...?

The smallest trees in the world are Greenland's Dwarf Willows, which are only 2 inches tall. The country, discovered in 982, by Erik the Red, was given its name to make it seem more attractive to settlers. Erik's sales pitch worked, and in 986 about twenty-five small shiploads of immigrants followed Erik from Iceland to Greenland and founded a colony that lasted 500 years.

COLOMBIA

Did you know...?

The population of Colombia doubles every 22 years.

JORDAN

Did you know...?

Every Friday in East Jerusalem, the Franciscan Fathers of the area follow the path that Jesus walked to his crucifixion. Volunteers of all denominations take turns carrying a replica of the cross down the "Via Dolarosa" or "Street of Sorrow."

SRI LANKA

Did you know...?

Batticaloa, or "Tamarind Island," lies on a lake from which musical tones rise on calm nights. The sounds can be heard more clearly if a pole is inserted into the lake and held to the ear.

GERMANY

Did you know...?

There is a "Texas Cowboy Club" in West Berlin. The clubhouse is modeled after a nineteenth-century saloon, and members dress like movie cowboys.

SWEDEN

Did you know...?

In 1756, coffee was banned in Sweden, resulting in bootlegging and coffee raids. The ban lasted 10 years, until the government decided to make money on the trade, repealed the ban, and created a heavy import tax.

BELIZE

Did you know...?

In Belize, Central America's only English-speaking country, an entree called "bamboo chicken" is really roast iguana.

ETHIOPIA

Did you know...?

Coffee originated in Ethiopia, where it still grows wild in the mountains. Its use spread with the Islamic religion during the seventh to tenth centuries.

NEPAL

Did you know...?

Nepal has the only national flag that is not a rectangular shape.

BERMUDA

Did you know...?

Bermuda was discovered by a shipwrecked Spaniard in 1503, but was not settled until a party of English colonists, also shipwrecked, landed there in 1609.

SAN MARINO

Did you know...?

San Marino is the oldest country in Europe, and the oldest republic in the world. It has been an Independent Republic since 1631.

ECUADOR

Did you know...?

The Galapagos Islands, famous for the giant tortoises that live there, are owned by Ecuador.

FRENCH GUIANA

Did you know...?

The language of Taki, spoken in some parts of French Guiana, contains only 340 words.

GUYANA

Did you know...?

Guyana is known as the "Land of Six Peoples" for its Amerind, African, British, Portuguese, Chinese, and East Indian inhabitants.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Did you know...?

The U.S. Virgin Islands were owned by Denmark until they were bought by the U.S. in 1917.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Did you know...?

Trinidad and Tobago are the only Caribbean islands with significant oil deposits.

LESOTHO

Did you know...?

The country of Lesotho is entirely surrounded by South Africa.

VANUATU

Did you know...?

Vanuatu was once known as the New Hebrides.

CANADA

Did you know...?

The world's largest nickel mine, in Sudbury, Canada, displays a thirty-foot stainless steel Canadian five cent piece near its entrance.

NAMIBIA

Did you know...?

Etosha National Park, with 8,598 square miles, is the world's largest fenced-in area in the world.

SINGAPORE

Did you know...?

Michael Faye was caned in Singapore in May 1994 for acts of vandalism. This drew the attention of media around the world.

MALTA

Did you know...?

Ancient tombs and temples built in Malta as long ago as 3100 BC. are believed to be the oldest of such structures that are still standing in the world.

PERU

Did you know...?

Drawings of various animals adorn the Peruvian desert. Many of these are so large that they can only be seen from the air, leading some scholars to speculate that the Nazca Indians of the area may have built hot-air balloons in 500 BC.

BULGARIA

Did you know...?

In the village of Madara stands an 80-foot high rock carving called the "Horseman of Madara." The statue is believed to commemorate the aid that the Bulgarian King Tervel gave to Byzantine Emperor Justinian II in recovering his throne.

ROMANIA

Did you know...?

The Tailors's Tower, in the town of Sebes, is known locally as the "Student's Tower." It bears this name in memory of a 16-year old youth who was the lone survivor of a Turkish raid in 1438. The young man was captured and sold as a slave. He later escaped and wrote a book entitled "Of the Religion, the Manners, and the Infamies of the Turks," published in 1458.

EGYPT

Did you know...?

The superstition about walking under a ladder began in Egypt. Ladders represented the ascent of certain members of the Egyptian mythos and brought good fortune. The connotation of bad luck arose from Christianity. A ladder leaned against the crucifix of Jesus Christ, which led to ladders becoming symbols of evil or bad luck.

PAKISTAN

Did you know...?

Pakistan is the first Moslem nation to have a female Prime Minister.

AZERBAIJAN

Did you know...?

An Azerbaijanian linguist has developed an alphabet that combines characters from each of the world's major languages except Chinese.

IRELAND

Did you know...?

The word "quiz" came into being as the result of a bet made in Dublin. Mr. Daly, a theater manager, wagered that he could introduce a new word into the English language in twenty-four hours. He did this by chalking "quiz" in public places around the city.

SOUTH AFRICA

Did you know...?

In 1922, a production of "Othello" was staged in Cape Town with no Othello. A black actor had been cast for the part, but this violated the apartheid laws. Consequently, the director, Donald Howarth, wrote in three new parts for white actors who replaced the protagonist.

SOUTH KOREA

Did you know...?

The manager of a movie theater in Seoul once removed all of the songs from "The Sound of Music" in order to cut down its running time.

PORTUGAL

Did you know...?

In the mid 1300s, a Portuguese King had the body of his deceased wife disinterred, placed on a throne, and crowned. She was then given a second funeral and returned to her grave.

ITALY

Did you know...?

A copper plate found during an archeological dig is inscribed "Sentence rendered by Pontius Pilate, acting Governor of Lower Galilee, stating that Jesus of Nazareth shall suffer death on the cross." The artifact is preserved in the sacristy of the Chartem in Naples.

INDIA

Did you know...?

The Kailasantha shrine of Ellora has been carved out from a mountain. The temple was created, from the top down, during the eighth and ninth centuries.

INDONESIA

Did you know...?

In 1973, five men who had been married, one after another, to one woman all died of anemia within a month of their weddings. A witch doctor attributed the deaths to a vampire possessing the woman's body.

HAITI

Did you know...?

During a 1973 murder trial, the defendant was granted a recess so that he could perform a voodoo rite to resurrect the victim, who would testify. When the deceased failed to appear, the accused was convicted.

CAMBODIA

Did you know...?

A Cambodian government paymaster once visited a group of soldiers, who had gone without pay for 4 months during the Indo-Chinese war. He was killed and eaten by the soldiers.

UGANDA

Did you know...?

Soldiers who perform above and beyond the call of duty may be appointed to the Order of the Mosquito. Created by Idi Amin, the order was named for the insect because it caused problems for, and thus discouraged, European settlers in Uganda.

CHILE

Did you know...?

A rainfall in 1970 finally ended the longest drought in history. No rain fell for 400 years in Chile's Atacama desert.

FRANCE

Did you know...?

In 1976, a seventy-six year old man went to the medical department of a local university, declared that he had donated his body to science two years earlier, and was tired of waiting. He then drew a small revolver from his pocket and killed himself.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Did you know...?

Patrice Tamao, a mystic, once had himself crucified as a martyr for peace. He was pried loose the following day, on the insistence of physicians, when his foot became infected.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Did you know...?

The Sepik people of New Guinea believe that modern appliances are gifts from the Gods, and that an appropriate sacrifice will redeem their sins so that they will receive these gifts.

MALAYSIA

Did you know...?

In 1970, when the first November rain fell on a drought-stricken swamp, thousands of frogs were so overjoyed that they tore themselves and their mates apart.

PHILIPPINES

Did you know...?

The Philippines is the world's largest producer and principal exporter of coconuts and coconut products.

HUNGARY

Did you know...?

Hungarian writers, artists, film makers, and other creative citizens are subject to a "culture tax." This tax is levied upon those who make their living producing pop-culture materials, and the funds collected are deposited in a "culture fund," used to provide funding for other artistic projects.

DENMARK

Did you know...?

The famous Danish astronomer Tycho Brahe, for whom the crater Tycho on the moon is named, wore a nose made of gold after his was cut off in a duel.

MONGOLIA

Did you know...?

The Warrior Chief Tamerlane ordered his soldiers to construct a pyramid from the skulls of the people they killed in each of their conquests. The largest of these was at Delhi, with 100,000 skulls.

ALBANIA

Did you know...?

Albania once issued a stamp commemorating Ahmed Zogu, the world's most zealous smoker. Zogu reportedly smoked an average of 12 packs a day.

NORWAY

Did you know...?

Marketers report that in the city of Tromso, sales of both tranquilizers and stimulants triple every year at the start of the two-month long polar night, and commitments to mental institutions also rise sharply.

IRAN

Did you know...?

Iranians, technically, are not Arabs. An Arab is someone who speaks Arabic, while the Iranian language is Persian.

LEBANON

Did you know...?

Lebanon is the only Arab nation that does not have a desert.

FIJI

Did you know...?

The international date line runs straight through Fiji. One shop is situated right on the line, so that it can be Sunday in one part of the store and Monday in another.

MEXICO

Did you know...?

The largest pyramid in the world is in Cholulu de Rivahada. It is 177 feet high and covers 25 acres of land.

JAPAN

Did you know...?

The two most tender kinds of beef both come from Japan. Wadakin and Matsuzaka beef are both taken from cows that are hand-massaged three times a day.

ISRAEL

Did you know...?

The presidency of Israel was once offered to Albert Einstein.

PANAMA

Did you know...?

Panama is the only place in the world where the sun can be seen rising over the Pacific Ocean and setting over the Atlantic Ocean.

FINLAND

Did you know...?

In one wall of a church in a Kangasala village there is a "bleeding stone." It is said that this stone was witness to the innocence of a young girl who was executed in the village.

SAUDI ARABIA

Did you know...?

Saudi Arabia imports both sand and camels. Desert sand is not usable in construction, so coastal sand is imported from Scotland. Because its own herds are dwindling, Saudi Arabia brings camels in from North Africa.

TURKEY

Did you know...?

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, drinking coffee was a crime punishable by death.

IRAQ

Did you know...?

In Iraq, date palm trees are passed down through generations. Trees have names and written personal histories, and are a part of a family's wealth.

MADAGASCAR

Did you know...?

In the eighteenth century, among the Betsileo natives, upper-class citizens had servants called "Ramanga" whose job was to eat the nail clippings and lick the wounds of aristocrats.

GREECE

Did you know...?

In 1925, Dictator Theodore Pangalos made it illegal for any woman to wear a skirt with a hem more than 14 inches off the ground. While this was consistent with Pangalos's puritanical ways, some said that it was because his wife was bowlegged.

TOGO

Did you know...?

The population of Togo is less than that of the borough of Queens in New York City.

SPAIN

Did you know...?

During the inquisition in the fifteenth century, prisoners who were sentenced to death were made to wear a frock called a "sanbenito," which depicted the torments of hell. After the execution, the sanbenito was printed with the criminal's name and hung in their parish church.

NETHERLANDS

Did you know...?

The story of the Dutch boy who saved a village by putting his finger in a dike is an American fable. It was not known in Holland before the twentieth century.

MOROCCO

Did you know...?

During an annual ceremony called The Great Feast, it was customary for men to wrap the skins of sacrificed sheep around themselves and run through the crowd, whipping anyone they could reach with a foot or flap of skin. Those hit were predicted to have good fortune in the coming year.

BOLIVIA

Did you know...?

Bolivia has had over 190 governments since it became an independent country in 1825. This averages to more than one government per year.

CYPRUS

Did you know...?

The mines of Cyprus were shut down by the Romans, and remained unopened until this century when D.A. Gunther, an American mining engineer, read of the mines in the New York Public Library and opened them.

POLAND

Did you know...?

In an ancient salt mine in Poland, there is a hospital that lies 600 feet below the ground where patients are treated for respiratory ailments. The hospital claims a sixty percent rate of recovery.

TONGA

Did you know...?

Tonga once printed a postage stamp in the shape of a banana.

SURINAME

Did you know...?

The Akurio tribe, discovered in the jungles of Suriname in the late 1960's, kept constant watch over several piles of burning coals. They had no means of making fire and had to keep at least one burning in order to light others.

HONDURAS

Did you know...?

The famous American author O. Henry lived in the Honduran capital, Tegucigalpa, for a few months in 1897 while he was running from the American authorities on embezzlement charges. There is now an O. Henry bar in the city.

CUBA

Did you know...?

The Cuban people donated $6 million to the American Revolutionary War effort. Cubans were also being taxed by Britain and were sympathetic to the American cause.

NICARAGUA

Did you know...?

The Panama Canal was almost the Nicaragua Canal. The original plan was for a canal through Nicaragua, but a French engineer, who had worked on the Panama project, convinced Congress that Nicaragua was too unsafe. He did so by sending postage stamps depicting an erupting volcano to Congress, shortly after two Nicaraguan volcanoes erupted within a six-week period.

VIETNAM

Did you know...?

The famous Vietnamese Communist leader Ho Chi Mihn worked as an assistant pastry cook under chef Escoffier in 1914. He was promoted from dishwasher because he would not throw away any leftover food, insisting that it should be given to the poor.

URUGUAY

Did you know...?

The Uruguayan military forces, in a battle with Brazil in the 1840s, ran out of ammunition. The desperate soldiers used old, hard edam cheese in their cannons, and reportedly won the battle.

GHANA

Did you know...?

A member of the Agona tribe once filed a suit in a British court for the loss of three fingers in a machine. He also filed for the loss of his kingship, as he would have become king upon his uncle's retirement in two months, except for a tribal custom prohibiting any deformed person from ruling.

THAILAND

Did you know...?

Thailand's economy is largely agricultural, with rice and rubber providing about half of its export revenues.

EL SALVADOR

Did you know...?

In one of the shortest "wars" in history, El Salvadorans and Hondurans exchanged gunfire for about 30 minutes following El Salvador's 3-0 victory over Honduras in the World Cup Soccer playoffs in 1969. Tensions were high between the two countries, which were engaged in a border dispute.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Did you know...?

W. C. Fields once claimed tax deductions for contributions he made to churches in the Solomon Islands.

TANZANIA

Did you know...?

A favorite Tanzanian dessert is white-ant pie. The sweet white ants are mixed with banana flour to produce a pie that tastes a little like honey nougat.

ANGOLA

Did you know...?

Angola shares the world's highest death rate with Malawi.

MACAU

Did you know...?

Macau is the world's most crowded country, with over 17,000 people per square kilometer.

GUINEA

Did you know...?

The average life expectancy in Guinea is 27 years.

QATAR

Did you know...?

The country of Qatar does not conduct censuses.

MAURITIUS

Did you know...?

Mauritius was the home of the now-extinct dodo bird.

ZAIRE

Did you know...?

Zaire is the world's leading source of industrial diamonds.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Did you know...?

The Central African Republic has only two movie theaters, or one seat for every 4,000 residents.

KENYA

Did you know...?

Plans to issue photo I.D. cards in Kenya have proven difficult to implement because it is against the Moslem religion for women to unveil during the day.

ARMENIA

Did you know...?

An Armenian micro-artist hired by the U.S.S.R. to create a gift for India polished a hair with diamond dust, hollowed it out, and filled it with three hundred carved elephants.

CAYMAN ISLANDS

Did you know...?

Grand Cayman Island has ninety-five banks and more Telex cables than anywhere else in the world.

HONG KONG

Did you know...?

Great Britain's lease on Hong Kong expires in 1996.

NIGERIA

Did you know...?

As the result of a government plan to promote national unity, Nigeria has twenty warships that are all named "Hippopotamus," each in a different tribal language.

TAJIKISTAN

Did you know...?

Tajikistan experiences 2,000 earth tremors per year, or about six per day.

PUERTO RICO

Did you know...?

The world's most powerful radar beam is at the Arecibo Observatory in the Puerto Rican Mountains.

BARBADOS

Did you know...?

The most powerful cannon in the world is used to launch gas-releasing shells used in meteorological research. The cannon, which belongs to the High Altitude Research Project, can propel a shell up to 110 miles into the air.

ANGUILLA

Did you know...?

In 1969, Anguilla voted to sever all ties with Great Britain.

BRUNEI

Did you know...?

In 1984, Brunei became an independent sultanate and the 159th member of the U.N.

BURKINA

Did you know...?

Burkina was formerly Upper Volta. The new name, which means "The Republic of Honest Men," was adopted in 1984.

ARUBA

Did you know...?

In 1985, Aruba experienced a major depression when Exxon closed its island refinery, but has recovered, primarily due to its tourist industry.

BAHRAIN

Did you know...?

Bahrain was a favorite spot for rest and relaxation during the Gulf War.

BENIN

Did you know...?

Legends say that a bird predicted doom for a Benin king who was preparing to fight an invading army. The king had the bird killed, then fought off the invaders. Small bird-shaped gongs made of wood and copper are struck during an annual ceremony in memory of this event.

BHUTAN

Did you know...?

The native's name for Bhutan is "Drok Yul," or "Land of the Thunder Dragon."

ZAMBIA

Did you know...?

Ten Africans gave their lives to get the body of the Scottish missionary and explorer David Livingstone back to the British consul in Zanzibar after his death in 1873. The explorer died in the village of Chitambo, in what is now Zambia. Sixty Africans of his party then journeyed 1,000 miles to take his body to the coast of Zanzibar so that it could be returned home for burial. The Africans traveled from May 1873, to February 1874, ten men died, and the remaining survivors were rewarded with minimum wages, and a commemorative medal from the Royal Geographical Society which few of them received. Only two Africans- Chuma and Susi-gained any real benefits. They were sent to Britain to complete Livingstone's journals. Their newfound fame made them sought after guides when they returned to Africa.

PITCAIRN ISLANDS

Did you know...?

The Pitcairn Islands, discovered in 1267 by a British exploration crew, were named after the midshipman who first sighted them.

SWAZILAND

Did you know...?

Swaziland was named after the first Bantu settlers. Swazi was a chief whose name meant "The Rod."

SAINT PIERRE AND MIQUELON

Did you know...?

These islands, discovered by Portuguese explorer Jose Alvarez Faguendez in 1520, were first named "eleven thousand virgins" in honor of the October feast of St. Ursula and the Eleven Thousand Virgin Martyrs. The islands were renamed in 1536.

CONGO

Did you know...?

Archeologists found remains of the oldest primitive abacus or multiplication table belonging to the Ishango people of the Belgium Congo. The discovery suggests that a higher culture existed in Africa than previously postulated. The Ishango lived 8,000 years ago, long before the first cities in Mesopotamia (now Iraq). The multiplication table consisted of a piece of bone, almost four inches long, inscribed with an orderly series of scratches, adding up to sixty.

TUNISIA

Did you know...?

The entire town of Matmata (population 5,000) exists underground in caves. Originally these caverns were used for protection from invading armies, but the Matmatans soon discovered that their underground refuge was a cool haven from the blazing African sun.

LIBYA

Did you know...?

On September 13, 1922, in Azizia, the temperature soared to 136 degrees Fahrenheit.

COSTA RICA

Did you know...?

The only exclusive view of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans is from the 11,200 foot peak of Mount Izaru.

ARCTIC OCEAN

Did you know...?

The Arctic Ocean is almost completely landlocked and is the smallest of the four oceans.

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Did you know...?

The Atlantic Ocean has two separate current systems. The north current system circulates clockwise, the southern current system moves in a counterclockwise direction.

BAKER ISLAND

Did you know...?

Baker Island was discovered in 1832 by United States Captain Michael Baker.

BOTSWANA

Did you know...?

Formerly Bechuanaland Protectorate, Botswana was the first British high commission territory to attain independence.

BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY

Did you know...?

This island colony was established in 1965 by Britain in an effort to remain in a strategic position between Africa and Asia.

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

Did you know...?

The capital of the British Virgin Islands is Road Town.

BURUNDI

Did you know...?

Elementary schools in Burundi enroll about forty percent of the country's children. Few students go on to higher education.

CAMEROON

Did you know...?

There are over 150 different ethnic groups in Cameroon.

CAPE VERDE

Did you know...?

This archipelago is comprised of about fifteen islands and islets which are divided into two groups. The northern group is called the Windward Islands and the southern group is called the Leeward Islands.

CHAD

Did you know...?

Almost the entire northern half of Chad is desert. The occupants of Northern Chad are nomads and herding is their main occupation.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND

Did you know...?

This is the largest atoll in the Pacific Ocean and the site of nuclear tests by Britain and the United States.

COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS

Did you know...?

A group of twenty-seven coral islands in the Indian Ocean, they were bought for $7,000,000 by Australia in 1978 from John Clunies-Ross.

COMOROS

Did you know...?

Plantations cover thirty-five percent of the land in Comoros.

COTE D'IVOIRE

Did you know...?

This country is one of the world's leading producers of tropical wood, coffee, and cocoa.

DJIBOUTI

Did you know...?

About 90% of the land in Djibouti is stony desert, receiving only two to ten inches of rainfall annually.

DOMINICA

Did you know...?

Dominica is the only country whose flag features a parrot.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Did you know...?

The motto of Equatorial Guinea is 'Unity, Peace, Justice.'

ESTONIA

Did you know...?

Pig-raising, fishing, and dairy-farming are major occupations in this country.

FALKLAND ISLANDS (ISLAS MALVINAS)

Did you know...?

This group of islands contains two large islands and two hundred small islands. The main industry is sheep farming.

FAROE ISLANDS

Did you know...?

Seventeen of these twenty-two islands are inhabited. They were first settled by Norsemen in the 11th century.

GABON

Did you know...?

The flag of Gabon has a unique color combination. The green represents Gabon's immense forests, the yellow represents mineral wealth, and the blue represents the water on which the ships of progress sail.

THE GAMBIA

Did you know...?

The Gambia is the smallest nation in Africa with an economy dependent upon one product -- the peanut.

GIBRALTAR

Did you know...?

Gibraltar was known as Calpe in Greek mythology. It is presumed to have been one of the two Pillars of Hercules that he tore apart in order to reach Cadiz.

GRENADA

Did you know...?

Spices are the largest export from Grenada.

GUADELOUPE

Did you know...?

Guadeloupe exports rum, pineapples, sugar, bananas, and coffee.

GUAM

Did you know...?

Guam was the first United States territory to be occupied by Japan during World War II.

GUATEMALA

Did you know...?

The Quetzal bird is the national bird of Guatemala, and also the name of local currency.

GUERNSEY

Did you know...?

The Guernsey breed of dairy cattle were developed on this island. They give rich, yellow milk, second only to the Jersey breed in butterfat content, but greater in overall volume. Guernseys are brown and white and weigh 1,700 pounds.

GUINEA-BISSAU

Did you know...?

The motto of Guinea-Bissau is "Unity, Struggle, Progress."

HOLY SEE (VATICAN CITY)

Did you know...?

The Holy See is the smallest sovereign state in the world. It has its own newspaper, railroad system, passports, and stamps.

HOWLAND ISLAND

Did you know...?

Site of an airport and of guano deposits.

INDIAN OCEAN

Did you know...?

Seasonal monsoons control most of the currents in this ocean.

JAMAICA

Did you know...?

Mountains cover eighty percent of the land in Jamaica.

JERSEY

Did you know...?

Jersey is the home of a breed of cattle of French descent. Their milk contains more fat than any other type of cow's milk.

KIRIBATI

Did you know...?

Kiribati's flag is a version of its coat of arms. The bird is a frigate bird and symbolizes command of the sea. The current motto is "Health, Peace, Prosperity." Before Kiribati became an independent nation in 1979, the motto was "Fear God and honour the King."

NORTH KOREA

Did you know...?

There are two writing styles in Korea, one is phonetic and the other is based on Chinese characters.

LAOS

Did you know...?

Many tribes in Laos speak dialects that have never been recorded.

LATVIA

Did you know...?

Latvia has 2,980 lakes and, not surprisingly, a damp climate.

LIECHTENSTEIN

Did you know...?

In the 1970s, Liechtenstein was the only western European country that denied women voting rights.

LITHUANIA

Did you know...?

Settled by pagan Liths along the Neman River about 1500 BC, Lithuania was conquered by the Teutonic Knights in the 13th century.

LUXEMBOURG

Did you know...?

The city of Luxembourg in southern Luxembourg, was once one of Europe's strongest fortifications. It was a walled town developed around a 10th century castle until it was dismantled by the Treaty of London in 1867.

MALAWI

Did you know...?

More than twenty percent of the land in Malawi is covered by Lake Malawi.

MALDIVES

Did you know...?

The country consists of 2,000 coral islands, grouped in twelve distinct clusters. The economy is based on the fishing industry and tourism.

MALI

Did you know...?

Locust invasions in 1986 and 1988 incapacitated Mali, causing among other things, a mass exodus by many tribes.

ISLE OF MAN

Did you know...?

The emblem of the Isle of Man, the 'Legs of Man' or trinacria, is a very old one and has been used on the flag for at least 300 years.

MARSHALL ISLANDS

Did you know...?

In 1978, residents of Bikini Atoll in the Marshall Islands group were evacuated due to high levels of radioactivity in their bodies.

MARTINIQUE

Did you know...?

Discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1502, Martinique became officially French after the Napoleonic Wars.

MAURITANIA

Did you know...?

Two-thirds of the country is covered by the Sahara Desert.

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

Did you know...?

The present flag of Micronesia, dating from 1979, shows four stars. The stars represent the states of Kosrae, Pohnpei, Truk, and Yap.

MIDWAY ISLANDS

Did you know...?

These islands were the site of the Battle of Midway, an important World War II Allied victory over Japanese naval and air forces, June 3-6, 1942.

MONACO

Did you know...?

Gambling in Monte Carlo contributes directly only about 4% of the country's income, but it attracts tourists whose spending totals 55% of Monaco's income.

MONTSERRAT

Did you know...?

Soufriere, the highest peak in Montserrat, was the site of a severe earthquake on October 8, 1975.

MOZAMBIQUE

Did you know...?

Mozambique is the world's leading exporter of cashew nuts.

NAURU

Did you know...?

Discovered in 1798 by John Fearn, it was originally named Pleasant Island.

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Did you know...?

In 1979, when the Netherlands announced plans of independence for the Netherlands Antilles by the late 1980s, most of the islands voted in favor of remaining dependent because of the economic advantages.

NEW CALEDONIA

Did you know...?

After a period of violence in 1988, France decreed that a 1998 referendum will determine independence for New Caledonia.

NEW ZEALAND

Did you know...?

Bungee-cord jumping was invented in New Zealand, and is loosely based on a native Maori ritual.

NIGER

Did you know...?

Niger has a dry season that lasts from September to May. The country faced extensive droughts from 1968-1974, and in 1983, and has been forced to accept outside aid .

NORFOLK ISLAND

Did you know...?

This island is renowned for its beautiful pine forests. Norfolk Island Pines are popular potted plants which grow two to ten feet high. On the island they reach two hundred feet high.

OMAN

Did you know...?

In 1985, the United States built four air bases in northwestern Oman, at the strategic Persian Gulf entrance.

PACIFIC ISLANDS, TRUST TERRITORY OF THE (PALAU)

Did you know...?

These islands were seized by Japan in 1914, occupied by United States forces in World War II, and were approved as a United States trust territory in 1947.

PACIFIC OCEAN

Did you know...?

The world's largest ocean, the Pacific occupies about 33% of the surface area of the globe and contains over 50% of the world's sea water. The greatest known depth of the Pacific is 36,198 feet, approximately 7,000 feet deeper than Mount Everest is high.

PARAGUAY

Did you know...?

With 90% of the people of mixed Indian (Guarani) and Spanish descent, the country is culturally and socially homogeneous.

RUSSIA

Did you know...?

The Russian language is written in the Cyrillic alphabet, a combination of Latin, Greek, and other characters that was developed in the ninth century.

RWANDA

Did you know...?

Rwanda is one of the most densely populated countries in Africa. Overgrazing by cattle has sped up natural erosion processes, limiting present and future cultivation of the land.

SAINT HELENA

Did you know...?

The place of exile of Napoleon I in 1815, his home on Saint Helena is maintained as a memorial.

SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

Did you know...?

Nevis is the birthplace of Alexander Hamilton, the first United States Secretary of the Treasury.

SENEGAL

Did you know...?

Fossils discovered in Senegal indicate that it was probably inhabited in prehistoric times.

SEYCHELLES

Did you know...?

The inhabitants of the Seychelle Islands are of African, Indian, European, and Chinese descent.

SIERRA LEONE

Did you know...?

The climate is hot throughout the year in Sierra Leone with a substantial increase in rainfall during the summer months.

SOMALIA

Did you know...?

Only 10% of the Somali people are literate and there is no national written language. Somali poetry and classical literature are in danger of being lost.

SUDAN

Did you know...?

Sudan is the largest country in Africa and is sharply divided into north and south by cultural and religious differences.

SWITZERLAND

Did you know...?

There are four national languages spoken in Switzerland: German, French, Italian, and Romansch. Literacy is almost 100%.

SYRIA

Did you know...?

Located where three continents merge, Syria has been coveted as a strategic possession since about 2500 BC.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Did you know...?

The seven emirates that make up this nation are Dubai, Ajman, Abu Dhabi, Ras al Khaimah, Fujairah, Sharjah, and Umm al-Qaiwain. The government is conducted by the Supreme Council which consists of the royal families of the emirates; this in turn elects a president.

UNITED KINGDOM

Did you know...?

Egbert (Ecgberht) was the first ruler from 829-839. He was followed by Ethelwulf, Ethelbald, Ethelbert, and Ethelred I.

WAKE ISLAND

Did you know...?

Wake Island is actually three islets that form a lagoon.

WESTERN SAHARA

Did you know...?

A rocky, sandy desert, Western Sahara contains the world's largest phosphate deposits and rich iron ore lodes.

WESTERN SAMOA

Did you know...?

The chief islands of Western Samoa are the summits of an underwater volcanic range.

ZIMBABWE

Did you know...?

Formerly Rhodesia, Zimbabwe became an independent nation in 1980. Ninety-eight percent of the population is composed of black Africans, and the country now has a black-led government. The remaining portion of the population is white with a small Asian minority.

TAIWAN

Did you know...?

Taiwan was named Formosa, which means beautiful, by the Portuguese in 1509.

ASHMORE AND CARTIER ISLANDS

Did you know...?

The Ashmore Reef National Nature Reserve was established in August 1983.

BASSAS DA INDIA

Did you know...?

This volcanic rock is a navigational hazard as it is usually under water during high tide.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Did you know...?

Bosnia, in the north, constitutes four-fifths of the nation's territory. Herzegovina, the remaining one-fifth, lies in the Neretva river basin in the south.

BOUVET ISLAND

Did you know...?

Bouvet Island is covered by glacial ice and most of its coast is inaccessible.

CLIPPERTON ISLAND

Did you know...?

Although Spanish navigators discovered the island, it was named for John Clipperton, an English pirate who led a mutiny against William Dampier in 1704. Clipperton and twenty-one other mutineers used the island as their hideout.

COOK ISLANDS

Did you know...?

The largest of these islands are volcanic and are part of the northern group of islands. Those in the southern group are submerged volcanic peaks covered with coral which form small atolls.

CORAL SEA ISLANDS

Did you know...?

These islands are uninhabited but are used as weather stations and lighthouse sites.

CROATIA

Did you know...?

Ivan Mestrovic, who died in the United States, is the most famous Croatian sculptor of the twentieth century.

ERITREA

Did you know...?

Eritrea was named by Italians in 1890 after the Roman Mare Erythraeum (now the Red Sea).

EUROPA ISLAND

Did you know...?

Europa Island is heavily forested and a sanctuary for wildlife.

FRENCH POLYNESIA

Did you know...?

Although land fauna is rather poor on these islands, sea life is extremely rich. Over 300 species of fish live in the lagoons and open sea. The tides are the most regular of any in the world.

FRENCH SOUTHERN AND ANTARCTIC LANDS

Did you know...?

Most of these islands are unpopulated, but a few have research and meteorological stations. They are all of volcanic origin, rugged, and windswept.

GAZA STRIP

Did you know...?

This area is only twenty-five miles long and five miles wide.

GEORGIA

Did you know...?

Georgia's most famous son is Joseph Stalin.

GLORIOSO ISLANDS

Did you know...?

One of these islands is called Wreck Rock.

HEARD ISLAND AND MCDONALD ISLANDS

Did you know...?

These islands are primarily used for research stations.

JAN MAYEN

Did you know...?

Volcanic activity resumed in 1970 on this island.

JARVIS ISLAND

Did you know...?

There are feral cats on this island although it lacks fresh water.

JOHNSTON ATOLL

Did you know...?

During World War II, Johnston Atoll was a United States air-transport station. Subsequently the atoll was used for high-altitude nuclear tests and for the storage of chemical munitions.

JUAN DE NOVA ISLAND

Did you know...?

This island is uninhabited but has a weather station, an airstrip, and a short railroad.

KAZAKHSTAN

Did you know...?

Kazakhstan is the only central Asian republic to possess nuclear weapons. The republic's Semipalatinsk test range was one of two primary nuclear testing grounds of the former Soviet Union. It will now become a science center with no further nuclear testing done.

KINGMAN REEF

Did you know...?

This reef is often partially submerged, making boating hazardous.

KYRGYZSTAN

Did you know...?

Kyrgyzstan declared sovereignty on Dec. 12, 1990, the last republic of the former USSR to do so.

MAYOTTE

Did you know...?

Fertile soil enables this island to be an exporter of tropical products such as ylang-ylang oil (for perfumes), vanilla, and coffee.

MOLDOVA

Did you know...?

Tensions arising from Moldova's relationship with Romania have kept this republic in turmoil.

NAVASSA ISLAND

Did you know...?

A deposit of guano estimated to weigh one million tons was discovered on this island in 1857.

NIUE

Did you know...?

The first European to visit this island was Captain James Cook who nicknamed it "Savage Island" because of the ferocious nature of the islanders.

NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

Did you know...?

These islands are in the wet tropics. Temperatures range from the mid-70s to the mid-80s F all year round with an average humidity of 80%. The only presumably native land animals are two species each of insect-eating bats and fruit bats.

PALMYRA ATOLL

Did you know...?

Vegetation is dense on these islets because of the high annual rainfall of 173 inches.

PARACEL ISLANDS

Did you know...?

The Paracel Islands are a source of fish, guano, tortoise shells, and edible bird nests.

REUNION

Did you know...?

Originally called Ile de Bourbon, it was named Reunion in 1793 during the French Revolution.

SAINT LUCIA

Did you know...?

Saint Lucia is mountainous and scenic. Gros Piton and Petit Piton are the most spectacular peaks and are ancient, forest-covered, volcanic cones that rise abruptly from the sea.

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Did you know...?

The volcano Soufriere has had damaging eruptions in 1821, 1902, and 1979.

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Did you know...?

Both islands were originally covered by tropical rain forest, but today virgin forest remains only in the mountainous centers.

SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO

Did you know...?

The exact etymology of the word Serb is obscure, but one theory is that it comes from the Caucasian ser, meaning "man," with the plural suffix of bi from that language added. The name Serb was first mentioned in the sixth century by the geographer Vibius Sequestrus.

SLOVAKIA

Did you know...?

Slovakia gets most of its power from dams and a nuclear power plant.

SLOVENIA

Did you know...?

Slovakia is the third-most-forested country in Europe, after Sweden and Finland.

SOUTH GEORGIA AND THE SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS

Did you know...?

These islands offer several good anchorages and have long been used by whalers.

SPRATLY ISLANDS

Did you know...?

Commercial exploitation of these islands has yet to be developed. There are potential oil and natural gas deposits.

SVALBARD

Did you know...?

The arctic climate is stormy and relatively mild on the west coast but much colder and quieter on the eastern side.

TOKELAU

Did you know...?

This territory has a total land area of only four square miles.

TROMELIN ISLAND

Did you know...?

Tromelin Island is a climatologically important location for forecasting cyclones.

TURKMENISTAN

Did you know...?

Turkmenistan declared its independence on October 27, 1991 but the Communist party has maintained its grip on the power structures in this, the most conservative republic of the commonwealth.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

Did you know...?

The island's oldest economic activity was "salt raking," the production of crude salt by evaporating sea water in ponds.

TUVALU

Did you know...?

The name Tuvalu means "eight standing together." However, there are now nine islands in this group.

UKRAINE

Did you know...?

The Ukrainian Greek Catholic (Uniate) Church found in western Ukraine recognizes the authority of the Roman Catholic Pope but permits its clergy to marry.

UNITED STATES

Did you know...?

The United States can claim two centuries of democratic governance. This democracy is the oldest in existence today.

UZBEKISTAN

Did you know...?

The environmental disaster of the shrinking Aral Sea has affected Uzbekistan. The lake is shrinking at the rate of twelve inches a year, and to restore it to its 1960 level would require a halt of water usage for three decades.

WALLIS AND FUTUNA

Did you know...?

These two island groups are ruled by France in cooperation with the indigenous kings of the islands.

WEST BANK

Did you know...?

Judea and Samaria are the biblical Hebrew names for the territory that has come to be called the West Bank in present times.

YEMEN

Did you know...?

North and South Yemen peacefully merged into one state on May 22, 1990. With 13 million people, the new republic became the largest in population in the Arabian Peninsula.

MACEDONIA

Did you know...?

In Ancient Macedonia, Philip V waged two wars against Rome, and his son, Perseus, waged one. Perseus lost the entire kingdom to Rome in 168 BC, and it was subsequently divided.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
aborigin.wav}**aborigine**
one of the original or earliest known inhabitants of a country or region.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
abrogate.wav}**abrogated**
abolished by formal or official means; annulled by an authoritative act;
repealed, put aside.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!acidrain.wav}**acid rain**

rain containing large amounts of acid-bearing chemicals, such as the pollutants from coal smoke, vehicle exhaust, or chemical manufacturing, that have been released into the atmosphere and combined with water vapor; acid rain is regarded as being harmful to the environment.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!adhoc.wav}**ad hoc**
for a specific purpose, case or situation; with respect to a particular thing.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!adinteri.wav}**ad interim**

in the meantime; for the time being.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
aggregat.wav}**aggregate**
formed by the conjunction or collection of particulars into a whole mass or sum; mixtures of different mineral substances separable by mechanical means, as granite.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
agrarian.wav}**agrarian**
relating to land and the advancement of agriculture; rural.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!alluvial.wav}**alluvial**
of alluvium; refers to that which contains precious metals or gems.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!aloe.wav}**aloe**
plant of the lily family with toothed fleshy leaves; aloe is used in lotions and as a laxative.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!alumina.wav}**alumina**
the natural or synthetic oxide of aluminum, occurring in nature in a pure crystal form as corundum; also called aluminum oxide.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
amalgam.wav}**amalgam**
mixture or blend.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
ameliora.wav}**ameliorate**
improve; make or become better.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
anglican.wav}**Anglican**
member of the Church of England or any of various churches that are in communion with it, including the Church of Ireland, the Episcopal Church of Scotland, the Church of Wales, and the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
annulled.wav}**annulled**
made void or null; abolished; invalidated.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
antiapar.wav}**antiapartheid**
against apartheid, which is the systematized racial segregation and discrimination of Negroes and others of colored descent occurring in South Africa.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
antimona.wav}**antimonarchist**
against the established monarch or monarchy.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
antimony.wav}**antimony**
brittle silvery metallic element used especially in alloys.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!aquifers.wav}**aquifers**
geological formations containing water, particularly those which supply the water for wells, springs, etc.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!arable.wav}**arable**
capable of producing crops and suitable for farming; land that can be or is cultivated.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
aragonit.wav}**aragonite**
a mineral, chemically identical with calcite but differing in crystallization and having a higher specific gravity. Calcite is a major constituent of limestone, marble and chalk.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
archipel.wav}**archipelago**
a group of islands, or a sea with many islands.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
armament.wav}**armaments**
the weapons with which military units, such as combat airplanes, armored vehicles and warships, are equipped.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
arrearag.wav}**arrearages**
arrears; amount or amounts overdue.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
arrowroo.wav}**arrowroot**
a tropical plant or related species, whose roots yield a nutritious starch, used in light puddings, cookies, etc.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
asbestos.wav}**asbestos**
a fibrous mineral, used for making incombustible or fireproof articles.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!asphalt.wav}**asphalt**
any of various dark-colored, solid bituminous substances, native in various areas of the earth and composed mainly of hydrocarbon mixtures.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!atheist.wav}**atheist**
one who denies or disbelieves the existence of God or gods.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!austerit.wav}**austerity**
taking a severely simple or morally strict tact; a program which is stern and grim, causing hardship.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
autobahn.wav}**autobahn**
a superhighway (Germany).

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
autonomo.wav}**autonomous**
self-governing; independent; subject to its own laws only.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!aviatrix.wav}**aviatrix**
a female pilot.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!bahai.wav}**Baha'i**
Bahaism, originated in 1863 by Hussain Ali, having an oriental, mystical quality and reflecting the attitudes of the Islamic Shiah sect, but with an emphasis on tolerance and a belief in the essential worth of all religions.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!bailiff.wav}**bailiff**
an officer similar to a sheriff or his deputy, employed to execute writs and processes, make arrests, keep order in the court, etc.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!baptist.wav}**Baptist**
a member of a Christian denomination that baptizes believers by immersion, and which is usually Calvinistic in doctrine.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!barite.wav}**barite** (also spelled baryte) colorless crystalline mineral of barium sulfate, which is used as a pigment, a filler for textiles, rubbers and plastics, and an indicator in X-rays of the digestive tract. Barite is the chief source of barium chemicals.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
barterin.wav}**bartering**
trading by exchange of commodities rather than by the use of money.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!basaltro.wav}**basalt rock**

the dark, dense igneous rock of a lava flow or minor intrusion, composed essentially of labradorite and pyroxene and often displaying a columnar structure.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!basin.wav}**basin**
a hollow or depression in the earth's surface, wholly or partly surrounded by higher land; the tract of country drained by a river and its tributaries.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!bauxite.wav}**bauxite**
principal ore of aluminum, containing the impurities of ferric oxide and silica.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
bicamera.wav}**bicameral**
composed of two houses, branches, or chambers.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!bilatera.wav}**bilateral**
affecting or undertaken by two sides equally, and binding on both parties.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
bilingua.wav}**bilingual**
able to speak two languages with equal skill. The noun form is bilingualism.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
bitumino.wav}**bituminous**
containing various mixtures of hydrocarbons and other substances; found in asphalt and tar, used for surfacing roads and waterproofing.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!boron.wav}**boron**
a nonmetallic element occurring naturally only in combination, as in borax, boric acid, etc., obtained in either an amorphous or a crystalline form when reduced from its compounds.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
breadfru.wav}**breadfruit**
a large, round, starchy fruit produced by a tree native to the Pacific islands and used for food.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!bromide.wav}**bromide**
a salt of hydrobromic acid consisting of two elements, one of which is bromine, as sodium bromide; some bromides have been used as sedatives, and bromide paper is used in photography.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
buddhist.wav}**Buddhist**
follower of the Asian religion or philosophy Buddhism, founded by Gautama (5th century B.C.) who was also called Buddha.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!bufferst.wav}**buffer state**

a small state lying between two or more potentially hostile larger areas.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!cabinet.wav}**cabinet**
a council advising a sovereign or president, usually the group of ministers or executives responsible for the government of a nation.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!cadre.wav}**cadre**
a key group of officers and enlisted men necessary to establish and train a new military unit; a group trained or qualified to form, train, and lead an expanded organization, as a religious or political faction, or a skilled work force.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!calciumc.wav}**calcium carbide**

greyish solid used in the production of acetylene, a hydrocarbon gas which burns with a bright flame and is used especially in welding.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!calvinis.wav}**Calvinist** followers of the doctrines and teachings of John Calvin, who emphasized predestination, the sovereignty of God, the supreme authority of the Scriptures, and the irresistibility of grace.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
cannabis.wav}**cannabis**
marijuana; taken from the dried flowering tops of the hemp plant, as is hashish.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
cardamom.wav}**cardamom**
the aromatic seed capsule of various plants native to tropical Asia, used as a spice or condiment and in medicine.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
cassatio.wav}**Cassation**
annulment; cancellation; reversal.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!cassava.wav}**cassava**
a tropical plant, also called manioc, having a large starchy root, used to make tapioca and other foods.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
cassiter.wav}**cassiterite**
a common mineral, tin dioxide, also called tinstone; the principal ore of tin.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
catchmen.wav}**catchments**
those things which catch water, as reservoirs or basins; also refers to the water that is caught in catchments.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!ceasefir.wav}**cease-fire**

cessation of hostilities; truce; a military order issued for a cease-fire.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!chalk.wav}**chalk**
a soft, white, powdery limestone consisting chiefly of fossil shells of foraminifers; a prepared piece of chalk used for marking a blackboard.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!chargeda.wav}**charge d'affaires**

an official placed in charge of diplomatic business during the temporary absence of the ambassador or minister.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
chauvini.wav}**chauvinistic**
excessively devoted to any cause, especially zealously and belligerently patriotic or blindly enthusiastic for military glory.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!chicle.wav}**chicle**
a gumlike substance obtained from the latex of certain tropical American trees, as the sapodilla, used chiefly in the manufacture of chewing gum.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!chinook.wav}**chinook**
a warm, dry wind that blows at intervals down the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
christia.wav}**Christian**
follower of the teachings and religion of Jesus Christ.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
chromate.wav}**chromate**
a salt of chromic acid, as potassium chromate.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!chrome.wav}**chrome**
chromium, especially as a source of various pigments, as chrome yellow and chrome green; to plate metal with a compound of chromium; (informal) the chromium-plated or other bright metallic fittings on a car.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
chromite.wav}**chromite**
also called chrome iron: a cubic mineral, ferrous chromate, usually having a considerable amount of the ferrous iron and aluminum replaced by magnesium, and some of the chromium by ferric iron. Chromite is the principle ore of chromium, a hard metallic element used in alloy steels for hardness and corrosion resistance and for plating other metals.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
chromium.wav}**chromium**
a hard metallic element used in alloy steels for hardness and corrosion resistance and for plating other metals.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!chronic.wav}**chronic**
continuing a long time or recurring frequently.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
cinnabar.wav}**cinnabar**
a mineral, mercuric sulfide, occurring in red crystals or masses; the principal ore of mercury. Red mercuric sulfide is used as a pigment.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
circumpo.wav}**circumpolar**
located or found in one of the polar regions.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
clandest.wav}**clandestine**
surreptitious, secret.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]! climatol.wav}**climatologically**
referring to climatology, which is the science that deals with climates or climatic conditions.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!coalitio.wav}**coalition**
union or fusion into one body or mass; a combination or alliance, for example, a temporary one between persons, factions or states.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!coaxial.wav}**coaxial**
electrical term referring to transmission by means of two concentric conductors separated by an insulator.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!cobalt.wav}**cobalt**
silvery-white metallic element which is used to create a pigment of deep blue color.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!coca.wav}**coca**
a shrub, the dried leaves of which can be used to make local anesthetics.
The primary use of coca is the manufacture of cocaine.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!cocaine.wav}**cocaine**
a bitter, crystalline alkaloid obtained from coca leaves and used in pharmacy as a local anesthetic; a powerful, addictive narcotic, illegal in many countries.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!cocoa.wav}**cocoa**
the roasted, husked and ground seeds of the cacao, from which much of the fat has been removed. The cacao tree is a small evergreen of tropical America cultivated for its seeds, the source of cocoa, chocolate, etc.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!coconut.wav}**coconut**
large brown seed of the coco tree (coconut palm), with a hard shell and edible white lining enclosing milky juice.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
collecti.wav}**collectivization**
the process of organizing on the basis of collective ownership, as opposed to private ownership.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
columbit.wav}**columbite**
a black, crystalline mineral, often containing manganese and tantalium, and the principal ore of niobium, which is used chiefly in alloy steels.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
commonla.wav}**common law**
the unwritten law, especially of England, based on custom or court decision, as distinguished from statute law.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
commonwe.wav}**commonwealth**
a group of sovereign states and their dependencies associated by their own choice and linked with common objectives and interests, as in the British Commonwealth; a federation of former colonies, especially as a dominion of the British Commonwealth, as in the Commonwealth of Australia; a self-governing territory associated with the United States, such as the commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
communis.wav}**Communist**
an advocate of communism, a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state; a member of the Communist party.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
compulso.wav}**compulsory**
required without exception; mandatory; obligatory.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!conch.wav}**conch**
the spiral shell of a gastropod, often used as a horn. Gastropods are mollusks such as snails, whelks, slugs, etc.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
confeder.wav}**confederation**
union or alliance, especially of States.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
confluen.wav}**confluence**
place where two rivers meet.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
confucia.wav}**Confucian**
a member of the school of philosophers, founded by Confucius (c. 551-478 B.C.), who codified in their doctrines the traditional Chinese principles of ethics, morals, and politics.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]! congrega.wav}**Congregational**
related to a church government in which each local religious society is independent and self-governing.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
conifero.wav}**coniferous**
pertaining to conifers, which are chiefly evergreen trees including the pine, fir, spruce and other cone-bearing trees and shrubs, and also the yews and their allies which bear drupelike seeds.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
conscrip.wav}**conscription**
compulsory enrollment of men for military or naval service; draft.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
constitu.wav}**constitutional**
relating to a constitution, or system of fundamental principles according to which a nation, state, corporation or the like, is governed; provided for, in accordance with, or not prohibited by a constitution.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
containe.wav}**containers**
ships built to hold containerized cargoes, that is, cargoes packaged in uniform, sealed containers.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
contiguo.wav}**contiguous**
sharing a boundary; adjacent.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
continen.wav}**continental**
of or of the nature of a continent; often used to pertain to the mainland of Europe.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
continen.wav}**continental shelf**
the part of a continent that is submerged in relatively shallow sea.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
continge.wav}**contingent**
dependent on something not yet certain; conditional.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!copper.wav}**copper**
a malleable, ductile, metallic element having a reddish-brown color and used in large quantities as an electrical conductor and in the manufacture of alloys such as brass and bronze.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!copra.wav}**copra**
dried coconut meat from which coconut oil is extracted.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
coprinci.wav}**coprincipality**
a territory ruled by two sovereigns at the same time.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!coral.wav}**coral**
hard red, pink, or white calcareous substance secreted by marine polyps for support and habitation; coral reefs (or islands) are formed by the growth of coral; a coral atoll is a ring-shaped reef enclosing a lagoon.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!coup.wav}**coup**
a shortened form of coup d'etat: a sudden and decisive action in politics, usually effecting a change of government illegally or by force.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
cowpeas.wav}**cowpeas**
an annual plant, extensively cultivated in the southern United States for forage, soil improvement, etc., the seed of which is used for food; also called black-eyed peas.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!crater.wav}**crater**
the cup-shaped depression or cavity in the surface of the earth marking the orifice of a volcano.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
crawfish.wav}**crawfishing**
also crayfishing: the crawfish is a fresh-water crustacean closely related to but smaller than the lobster, such as the spiny lobster.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!creole.wav}**Creole**
in the West Indies and Spanish America, a person born in the region but of European, usually Spanish, ancestry; a person born in the region of Louisiana but of French ancestry.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
crescent.wav}**crescent**
the figure of the moon in its first or last quarter, resembling a segment of a ring tapering to points at the ends.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!cryolite.wav}**cryolite**
a mineral, sodium aluminum fluoride, occurring in white masses, used as a flux in the electrolytic production of aluminum.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!curios.wav}**curios**
articles or objects of art valued as curiosities.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
customar.wav}**customary law**
defined by long continued practices; according to or depending on custom rather than written law.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!cyclone.wav}**cyclone**
a large-scale atmospheric wind and pressure system characterized by low pressure at its center and by circular wind motion, counterclockwise in the Northern Hemisphere, clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!cyclonic.wav}**cyclonic**
characterized by the atmospheric disturbance known as a cyclone; related to a violent, rotating windstorm.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
dasheen.wav}**dasheen**
the taro plant, cultivated for its edible tubers.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!defacto.wav}**de facto**
existing in fact, whether by right or not.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!dejure.wav}**de jure**
by right; according to law.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!debtserv.wav}**debt service**

the amount set aside annually in a fund to pay the interest and the part of the principal due on a debt.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
decentra.wav}**decentralizing**
distributing the administrative powers or functions over a less concentrated area.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
deciduou.wav}**deciduous**
of a tree shedding leaves annually or periodically.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
deforest.wav}**deforestation**
clearing of forests or trees.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
demarcat.wav}**demarcation**
the marking of a boundary or limits.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
demilita.wav}**demilitarized**
deprived of military character or freed from militarism; placed under civil instead of military control; to forbid military use of, as in a border zone.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
demobili.wav}**demobilized**
disbanded, as an army.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]! democrac.wav}**democracy**

government by the people, in which the supreme power is vested in the people and exercised directly by them or their elected agents under a free electoral system; a state of society characterized by formal equality of rights and privileges.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
demograp.wav}**demographic**
related to the science of vital and social statistics, as births, deaths, diseases, marriages, etc., of populations.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
desalina.wav}**desalination**
the process of removing the salt from (especially) sea water.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
desertif.wav}**desertification**
making or becoming a desert or desert-like.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
desiccat.wav}**desiccated**
dehydrated or powdered.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
devaluat.wav}**devaluation**
an official lowering of the legal exchange value of a country's currency by reducing the currency's gold equivalency.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
dictator.wav}**dictatorship**
a country, government, or the form of government in which absolute power is exercised by a dictator, a person who assumes total, imperious control in a government without hereditary right or the free consent of the people.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
dissecte.wav}**dissected**
deeply cut or separated into numerous segments; separated, by erosion, into many closely spaced valleys, as a plateau.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
dissiden.wav}**dissident**
disagreeing, especially with the established government or system.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
dolomite.wav}**dolomite**
a very common mineral, calcium magnesium carbonate, occurring in crystals and masses.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
dormant.wav}**dormant**
inactive; in a state of rest or inactivity; in abeyance.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
droughts.wav}**droughts**
periods of dry weather, especially those which are extensive in time and injurious to crops.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!druze.wav}**Druze**
also Druse; member of a religious sect living chiefly in the mountains of Syria and Lebanon. Founded in the 11th century, Druse contains elements of Christianity, Judaism and Islam, and teaches the transmigration of souls and the ultimate perfection of man.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!dugong.wav}**dugong**
an herbivorous, aquatic mammal of the Red Sea and Indian Ocean, having a fishlike body, flipperlike forelimbs, no hind limbs, and a rounded, paddlelike tail.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!easterno.wav}**Eastern Orthodox**

also called: Greek Orthodox; the Christian church comprising the local and national Eastern churches that are in communion with the ecumenical patriarch of Constantinople; also called the Byzantine Church; originally the Christian church of those countries formerly comprising the Eastern Roman Empire and of countries evangelized from it.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
ecosyste.wav}**ecosystem**
an ecological community together with its physical environment, considered as a unit.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!eddoes.wav}**eddoes**
the edible roots of the taro.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!edible.wav}**edible**
to be eaten as food; eatable.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
embryoni.wav}**embryonic**
rudimentary; undeveloped.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!enclave.wav}**enclave**
a country or outlying portion of a country, entirely or mostly surrounded by the territory of another country.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
enervati.wav}**enervating**
depriving of vigour or vitality.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!entities.wav}**entities**
things which have real existence, especially things considered as distinct, independent or self-contained.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
entrepot.wav}**entrepot**
a commercial center where goods are received for distribution,
transshipment, or repackaging.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
entrepre.wav}**entrepreneurial**
related to a person (entrepreneur) who organizes and manages any enterprise, especially a business, usually with considerable initiative and risk.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
envisage.wav}**envisaged**
contemplated; visualized.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
episcopa.wav}**Episcopalian**
pertaining or adhering to the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Anglican (Church of England) communion.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
equatori.wav}**equatorial**
of, pertaining to, or near the equator of the earth; typical of the regions at the earth's equator, which is the great circle of the earth equidistant from the North Pole and the South Pole.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
equidist.wav}**equidistant**
at equal distances.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
eradicat.wav}**eradication**
rooting out; destroying completely.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!erratic.wav}**erratic**
deviating from the proper or usual course in conduct or opinion; having no certain course, wandering, not fixed.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
evangeli.wav}**Evangelical**
belonging to or designating the Christian churches that emphasize the teachings and authority of the Scriptures, particularly the New Testament, as opposed to the institutional authority of the church itself, and that stress as paramount the tenet that salvation is achieved by personal conversion to faith in the atonement of Christ; Evangelical can also refer to denominations which are ardent or zealously enthusiastic.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
exacerba.wav}**exacerbated**
having increased the bitterness or violence of; aggravated.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!exclave.wav}**exclave**
a portion of a country geographically separated from the main part by surrounding alien territory.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
expatria.wav}**expatriate**
to withdraw oneself from residence in or allegiance to one's native country;
to be banished from one's native country.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
expellee.wav}**expellee**
a person who has been deported from a native or adopted country and resettled in another, usually one to which he bears an ethnic relation.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
exploita.wav}**exploitable**
able to be utilized, especially for profit.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
exploite.wav}**exploited**
utilized, especially for profit.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
extracti.wav}**extractive**
tending or serving to extract, or based upon extraction, e.g., coal, oil, copper and other extractive industries.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
extrater.wav}**extraterritorial**
beyond local territorial jurisdiction, as the status of persons resident in a country but not subject to its laws.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!fauna.wav}**fauna**
the animals of a particular region.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!feldspar.wav}**feldspar**
rock-forming mineral found principally in igneous, plutonic, and sometimes metamorphic rocks. Feldspar consists of silicates of aluminum with potassium, sodium, calcium and possibly barium.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!feral.wav}**feral**
existing in a natural state, as animals or plants; not domesticated or cultivated; wild.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!ferrosil.wav}**ferro-silicon**
a ferroalloy (ferro means containing iron) containing up to 95 percent silicon.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
ferrochr.wav}**ferrochrome**
a ferroalloy (ferro means containing iron), containing up to 70% chromium.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!ferrous.wav}**ferrous**
containing iron.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!fiord.wav}**fiord**
also fjord: a long, narrow arm of the sea bordered by steep cliffs, usually formed by glacial erosion.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!flagofco.wav}**flag of convenience**

the national flag of a nation with which merchant ships owned by persons of other nations are registered in order to effect a saving on taxes, wages, etc.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
floodpla.wav}**floodplain**
a nearly flat plain along the course of a stream that is naturally subject to flooding.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!flora.wav}**flora**
the plants of a particular region.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
fluorspa.wav}**fluorspar**
also called fluorite: a common mineral, calcium fluoride, occurring in green, blue, purple, yellow or colorless crystals, usually in cubes. Fluorite is the principal source of fluorine and is also used as a refining agent in metallurgy and for ornament.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!flyside.wav}**fly side**
on a flag, the vertical edge farthest away from the staff.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!fodder.wav}**fodder**
coarse food for livestock, composed of entire plants, including leaves, stalks, and grain, of such forages as corn and sorghum.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!foehn.wav}**foehn**
a warm, dry wind descending a mountain, as on the north side of the Alps.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!forage.wav}**forage**
food for horses or cattle; fodder.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!forestry.wav}**forestry**
science or management of forests.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!frigate.wav}**frigate**
a fast naval vessel of the late 18th and early 19th centuries having a lofty ship rig and heavily armed on one or two decks.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!fringing.wav}**fringing reefs**

coral reefs that are close to and along the land.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
gendarme.wav}**Gendarmerie**
a body of gendarmes, who are policemen or soldiers serving in a group as armed policemen with authority over civilians; the term is particularly used in France and French-speaking countries.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
geologic.wav}**geologic**
of or pertaining to geology, the science that deals with the physical history of the earth, the rocks of which it is composed, and the physical changes which the earth has undergone or is undergoing.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
geophysi.wav}**geophysical**
of or pertaining to geophysics, the science dealing with the physics of the earth, including oceanography, seismology, volcanology, magnetism, etc.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
geotherm.wav}**geothermal**
of or pertaining to the internal heat of the earth.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
germaniu.wav}**germanium**
a scarce, metallic element used chiefly in transistors.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
glaciate.wav}**glaciated**
covered with ice or glaciers.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!granitic.wav}**granitic**
of or like granite, a granular igneous rock composed chiefly of orthoclase and albite feldspars and of quartz, usually with one or more other minerals; anything compared to granite in terms of great hardness, firmness or durability.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!greekort.wav}**Greek Orthodox**

that branch of the Orthodox Church constituting the national church of Greece. Also called Eastern Orthodox, the Christian church comprising the local and national Eastern churches that are in communion with the ecumenical patriarch of Constantinople; also called the Byzantine church; originally the Christian church of those countries formerly comprising the Eastern Roman Empire and of countries evangelized from it.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!guano.wav}**guano**
excrement of sea birds, used as manure; also, artificial manure made from fish, etc.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!guerilla.wav}**guerilla**
pertaining to guerilla fighters or their warfare. A guerilla is a member of a small independent band of soldiers that harasses the enemy by surprise raids, attacks on communication and supply lines, etc.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!gypsum.wav}**gypsum**
a common, very soft mineral, hydrated calcium sulfate, occurring in crystals and in masses, used to make plaster of Paris, as an ornamental material, and as a fertilizer.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!gyre.wav}**gyre**
a ring or circle; circular course or motion.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
hardcore.wav}**hardcore**
referring to the permanent, dedicated, and completely faithful nucleus of a group or movement, as of a political party; any unyielding or intransigent element in a social structure or organization, such as the part of the group which is difficult to deal with and resistant to change.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
hardwood.wav}**hardwood**
the hard, compact wood of timber of various trees such as the oak, cherry, maple, mahogany, etc.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
harmatta.wav}**harmattan**
a dry, parching land breeze, charged with dust.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!hashish.wav}**hashish**
the flowering tops, leaves, etc., of Indian hemp, smoked, chewed, or drunk as a narcotic and intoxicant.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
headwate.wav}**headwaters**
the upper tributaries of a river.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
hectares.wav}**hectares**
Metric system unit of land or surface, a hectare is equal to 100 ares or 10,000 square meters; equivalent to 2.471 acres.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!heirappa.wav}**heir apparent**

an heir whose right is indefensible, provided he survives the ancestor; person whose succession to a position appears certain.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!heroin.wav}**heroin**
a white, crystalline, narcotic powder derived from morphine, formerly used as a sedative; heroin is a powerful, addictive drug, illegal in many countries.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!hindu.wav}**Hindu**
the main religion and social system of India as expounded and evolved in the Vedas, the Upanishads, the Bhagavad-Gita, etc., including the belief in reincarnation, several gods, and a caste system. Hinduism has an extremely diversified character with many schools of philosophy and theology and many popular cults.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!hoistsid.wav}**hoist side**
on a flag, the edge running next to the staff.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
homogene.wav}**homogeneous**
of the same kind; consisting of uniform parts; not to be confused with homogenous, which is a biology term meaning "similar owing to common descent".

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!hops.wav}**hops**
the dried ripe flowers of the female flowers of the hop plant, used in brewing and medicine.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
husbandr.wav}**husbandry**
cultivation of plants or raising of livestock; application of scientific principles to a branch of farming, especially animal breeding.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!hybrid.wav}**hybrid**
thing composed of diverse elements. A hybrid is the offspring of two plants or animals of different species or varieties.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
hydrocar.wav}**hydrocarbon**
an organic compound such as benzene or methane, that contains only carbon and hydrogen.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
hydroele.wav}**hydroelectric**
pertaining to the generation and distribution of electric energy derived from the energy of falling water or any other hydraulic source.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
hydropow.wav}**hydropower**
power derived from the use and control of water, e.g., hydroelectric energy derived from the energy of waterfalls, etc.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!icefield.wav}**icefield**
a large sheet of floating ice, larger than an ice floe.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
ideologi.wav}**ideological**
pertaining to an ideology, that is, the body of doctrine, myth, symbol, etc., of a social movement, institution, class or large group.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!illicit.wav}**illicit**
illegal; not sanctioned by custom or law.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
indented.wav}**indented**
having an edge consisting of a series of small zigzags.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
indigeno.wav}**indigenous**
occurring or living naturally in an area; native to.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
infrastr.wav}**infrastructure**
basic structural foundations of a society or enterprise; roads, bridges, sewers, etc., regarded as a country's economic foundation.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
inhospit.wav}**inhospitable**
not offering shelter or favorable conditions.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
insolven.wav}**insolvent**
unable to satisfy creditors of discharge liabilities, either because liabilities exceed assets or because of inability to pay debts as they mature.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!insular.wav}**insular**
of or pertaining to an island; detached, standing alone, isolated.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
interisl.wav}**interisland**
between two or more islands.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!iron.wav}**iron**
a ductile, malleable, silver-white metallic element, rarely seen in a pure condition, but much used in its crude or impure carbon-containing forms for making tools, implements, machinery, etc.; the chemical symbol for iron is Fe, and compounds which contain iron are called "ferrous".

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!islam.wav}**Islam**
religion based on the words and religious system founded by the prophet Muhammad and taught by the Koran, the basic principle of which is absolute submission to a unique nd personal god, Allah; also called Muslim.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
isoscele.wav}**isosceles**
having two equal sides.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!jains.wav}**Jains**
also Jainism: a dualistic, ascetic religion founded in the sixth century B.C. by a Hindu reformer as a revolt against the caste system and the vague world spirit of Hinduism.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
jehovahs.wav}**Jehovah's Witnesses**
members of a Christian sect founded in the United States in the late nineteenth century, which believes in the imminent end of the world, the establishment of a theocracy under God's rule, and rejecting the supremacy of the State and religious institutions over personal conscience and faith.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!judaism.wav}**Judaism**
the monotheistic (one God) religion of the Jewish people, tracing its origins to Abraham, having its spiritual and ethical principles embodied chiefly in the Bible and the Talmud.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!junk.wav}**junk**
a seagoing ship used in Chinese and other waters, having square sails spread by battens, a high stern, and usually a flat bottom.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!jute.wav}**jute**
fiber from the bark of an East Indian plant, used especially for sacking, mats, etc. The plant itself is also called jute.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!kaolin.wav}**kaolin**
fine white clay used in the manufacture of porcelain.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!karakul.wav}**karakul**
one of an Asian breed of sheep, the adults of which have a brown or gray fleece and the lambs have black fleece.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!karst.wav}**karst**
an area of limestone formations, characterized by sinks, ravines, and underground streams.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
kilomete.wav}**kilometer**
(also abbreviated km) Metric System: a unit of length, equal to 1000 meters, equivalent to 3280 feet or .621 mile.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!krill.wav}**krill**
small, shrimplike crustaceans used as food by certain whales.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
landlock.wav}**landlocked**
almost or entirely enclosed by land.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
lassitud.wav}**lassitude**
languor; disinclination to exert oneself.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!laterite.wav}**laterite**
a reddish soil formed in tropical regions by the decomposition of the underlying rocks; a similar soil formed of materials deposited by water.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!latterda.wav}**Latter Day Saints**

members of the Mormon Church, also called the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, founded in the United States in 1830 by Joseph Smith.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!lichen.wav}**lichen**
any plant of the lichenes group composed of a fungus in symbiotic union with an alga and has a greenish, gray, yellow, brown, or blackish thallus growing in leaflike, crustlike or branching forms on rocks, trees, etc.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!lignite.wav}**lignite**
imperfectly formed coal, usually dark brown and often having a distinct woody texture; brown coal.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
limeston.wav}**limestone**
rock composed mainly of calcium carbonate, valuable for its use as chalk and marble.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!lithium.wav}**lithium**
a soft, silver-white metallic element, the lightest of all metals, occurring combined in certain minerals.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
lubrican.wav}**lubricant**
a substance such as oil or grease used for lessening friction, particularly in the working parts of a mechanism.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
lutheran.wav}**Lutheran**
a follower of Martin Luther and his teachings; related to the Lutheran church or the Protestant Reformation and the doctrines associated with them.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
macadam.wav}**macadam**
a macadamized road or pavement, or the broken stone used in making such a road.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!mace.wav}**mace**
a spice ground from the layer between a nutmeg shell and its outer husk, resembling nutmeg in flavor; not to be confused with Mace (capitalized), the spray containing tear gas.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
magnesit.wav}**magnesite**
a mineral, magnesium carbonate, having a characteristic conchoidal fracture and usually occurring in white masses.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]! magnetit.wav}**magnetite**
very common black oxide that is strongly attracted by magnets; an important iron ore.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!maize.wav}**maize**
corn.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
malthusi.wav}**Malthusian**
of or pertaining to the theories of T.R. Malthus, which state that population tends to increase faster, at a geometrical ratio, than the means of subsistence, which increases at an arithmetical ratio, and that this will result in an inadequate supply of the goods supporting life, unless war, famine, or disease reduce the population.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
manganes.wav}**manganese**
grey brittle metallic element, or the black mineral oxide of this element used particularly in glass-making.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
mangoes.wav}**mangoes**
the oblong, slightly acid fruit of the tropical mango tree; eaten ripe, preserved or pickled.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
mangrove.wav}**mangrove**
any tropical tree or shrub the species of which are mostly low trees noted for a copious development of interlacing roots above the ground.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!manioc.wav}**manioc**
a tropical plant, also called cassava, having a large starchy root used to make tapioca and other foods.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
marginal.wav}**marginal**
situated on the border or edge; at the outer or lower limits, almost insufficient.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
maritime.wav}**maritime**
connected with the sea or the surrounding waters.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!marxist.wav}**Marxist** an adherent of Karl Marx (1818-83) or his theories. Marxism is the system of thought developed by Marx and Fredrich Engels which holds that the state is a device for the exploitation of the masses by a dominant class, that class struggle has been the main agency of historical change, and that the capitalist system will inevitably give way to a socialist order and a classless society.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!mestizo.wav}**mestizo**
a person of mixed blood.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
metallur.wav}**metallurgy**
the science or procedures of extracting metals from their ores, or purifying metals, and of creating useful objects from metals; the knowledge and study of metals and their properties in bulk and at the atomic level.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
meteorol.wav}**meteorological**
pertaining to meteorology, that is, the science and study of phenomena of the atmosphere or weather.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
methodis.wav}**Methodist**
member of a Protestant denomination originating in the eighteenth century Wesleyan evangelistic movement.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!mica.wav}**mica**
any member of a group of minerals, hydrous disilicates of aluminum with other bases, chiefly potassium, magnesium, iron, and lithium, that separate readily into thin, tough, often transparent, and usually elastic laminae (thin plates); isinglass, which is a pure, transparent or translucent form of gelatin obtained from the air bladders of certain fish, especially sturgeon.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
microcli.wav}**microclimatic**
pertaining to the climate of a small area, for example the climate of confined spaces such as caves, plant communities, wooded areas, etc.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
microele.wav}**microelectronics**
the technology dealing with the design, development, and construction of electronic systems utilizing extremely small elements, especially solid-state devices employing microminiaturization.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
microwav.wav}**microwave**
an electromagnetic wave of extremely high frequency, usually one having wavelength of from 1mm. to 50 cm.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!millet.wav}**millet**
cereal plant bearing small nutritious seeds.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
minuscul.wav}**minuscule**
very small; insignificant.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!mohair.wav}**mohair**
the hair of the Angora goat; yarn or fabric made from this.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
molybden.wav}**molybdenum**
silver-white metallic element added to steel to give strength and provide resistance to corrosion.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
monarch.wav}**monarch**
hereditary sovereign with the title of king, queen, emperor, empress or the equivalent; a monarch may have limited powers, or may possess sole and absolute power, depending on the country of rule.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
monarchy.wav}**monarchy**
a government or state in which the supreme power is actually or nominally lodged in a monarch.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
monolith.wav}**monolithic**
from monolith, a single block of stone shaped into a pillar. Monolithic also refers to a person or thing like a monolith: massive, immovable or solidly uniform.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
monsoon.wav}**monsoon**
wind in Southern Asia, especially in or around the Indian Ocean; the rainy season accompanying the summer monsoon.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
motherof.wav}**mother-of-pearl**
a hard, iridescent substance which forms the inner layer of certain shells, as that of the pearl oyster; also called nacre.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!mulatto.wav}**mulatto**
the offspring of one white parent and one Negro parent; a person whose racial ancestry is mixed Negro and Caucasian, especially one with light brown pigmentation of the skin.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
multilat.wav}**multilateral**
having many sides or involved parties and binding on all members.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
multipar.wav}**multiparty**
having several political parties which coexist and vie for political advantage.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
multitie.wav}**multitiered**
having many layers or levels.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!muslim.wav}**Muslim**
follower of the Islamic religion, which is based on the words and religious system founded by the prophet Muhammad and taught by the Koran, the basic principle of which is absolute submission to a unique and personal god, Allah.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!mutton.wav}**mutton**
flesh of sheep as food.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!nascent.wav}**nascent**
in the process of emerging; coming into existence.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
negligib.wav}**negligible**
being so small or trifling that it may safely be neglected or disregarded.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
nestorea.wav}**Nestorean**
(Note: correct spelling is Nestorian) one of a sect of Christians, followers of Nestorius, who denied the hypostatic union and maintained the existence of two distinct persons in Christ.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!nickel.wav}**nickel**
a hard, silvery-white ductile and malleable metallic element, allied to iron and cobalt, and used chiefly in alloys, in electroplating, and as a catalyst in organic synthesis.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!nodules.wav}**nodules**
small nodes, or knots; small, rounded masses or lumps.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!nomad.wav}**nomad**
a member of a race or tribe which has no fixed abode, but moves about from place to place according to the state of the pasturage or food supply.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!nominal.wav}**nominal**
being such in name only; so called as a mere matter of form.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
nonferro.wav}**nonferrous**
pertaining to a metal containing no iron or very little.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
nonindig.wav}**nonindigenous**
not occurring or living naturally in an area; introduced or brought into a place or country.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!oases.wav}**oases**
small fertile or green areas in a desert region, usually having a spring or well.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!opiate.wav}**opiate**
a medicine containing opium, used for inducing sleep and relieving pain; used informally, opiate may refer to any sedative, soporific, or narcotic.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!opium.wav}**opium**
the juice of a poppy that has a narcotic, soporific, analgesic, and astringent effect and contains morphine, codeine, and other alkaloids now used in medicine; a narcotic substance, poisonous in large doses.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
orthodox.wav}**orthodox**
conforming to the approved form of any doctrine, philosophy, idealogy, etc.;
often used in connection with the Eastern Church called Greek Orthodox,
also used in Judaism as in Orthodox Jews.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!paddies.wav}**paddies**
fields where rice is grown.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!pagan.wav}**pagan**
professing a polytheistic religion, as the ancient Romans and Greeks; a person who is not a Christian, Jew or Muslim.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
paramili.wav}**paramilitary**
pertaining to an organization operating in substitution for, or as a supplement to a regular military force.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!passionf.wav}**passion fruit**

fruit of the passion flower, a climbing vine or shrub having showy flowers and a pulpy berry that is edible in some species; so named because the flower has the appearance of Christ's wounds, crown of thorns and other marks of suffering.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!patois.wav}**patois**
a rural or provincial form of speech, especially of French; an ungrammatical mixture of two or more languages.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
pawpaws.wav}**pawpaws**
also papaws; the small fleshy fruit of a temperate bush or small tree;
unexplained variation of papaya.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!pearling.wav}**pearling**
to dive, fish or search for pearls, which are smooth, rounded concretions of aragonite or calcite formed within the shells of certain mollusks and valued as gems when lustrous and finely colored.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!peat.wav}**peat**
partly carbonized vegetable matter used for fuel and in horticulture.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!penal.wav}**penal**
pertaining to or involving punishment; a penal code is the aggregate of statutory enactments dealing with crimes and their punishment.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!percapit.wav}**per capita**
for each person.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
perestro.wav}**perestroyka**
in the former Soviet Union, reform of the economic and political system.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
permafro.wav}**permafrost**
permanently frozen subsoil continuous in underlying polar regions and occurring locally in perennially frigid areas.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
petroche.wav}**petrochemicals**
chemicals derived from petroleum or natural gas, as gasoline, kerosene, petrolatum, etc.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
phosphat.wav}**phosphates**
salt or ester of phosphoric acid containing primarily phosphorus and oxygen; fertilizer containing phosphorus compounds.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
physiogr.wav}**physiography**
the science of physical geography; the systematic description of nature in general.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!placer.wav}**placer**
deposit of sand, gravel, etc. containing valuable minerals in particles.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
plankton.wav}**plankton**
the aggregate of passively floating or drifting organisms in a body of water.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
plantati.wav}**plantation**
a farm or estate, especially in a tropical or semitropical country, on which cotton, tobacco, coffee, etc. is cultivated, usually by resident laborers.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!plateau.wav}**plateau**
land area having a level surface considerably raised above adjoining land on at least one side, and often cut by deep canyons; a period of little or no apparent progress.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
plebisci.wav}**plebiscite**
a direct vote of the qualified electors of a state in regard to some important public question; the vote by which the people of a political unit determine autonomy or affiliation with another country.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
pluralis.wav}**pluralism**
a condition of society in which numerous distinct ethnic, religious, or cultural groups coexist within one nation.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!polders.wav}**polders**
tracts of low land, especially in the Netherlands, reclaimed from the sea or other body of water, and protected by dikes.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
polymeta.wav}**polymetallic**
composed of numerous metals.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!potable.wav}**potable**
drinkable; usually referring to water.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!potash.wav}**potash**
an alkaline potassium compound.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
pozzolan.wav}**pozzolana**
a porous variety of volcanic tuff (fragmental rock) or ash, used in making hydraulic cement.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
precious.wav}**precious**
precious metals are gold, silver, platinum.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
precipit.wav}**precipitous**
characterized by a precipice, which is a cliff with a vertical or nearly vertical or overhanging face; extremely or impassibly steep.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
presbyte.wav}**Presbyterian**
pertaining to or based on the principle of ecclesiastical government by presbyters or elders; designating or pertaining to various churches having this form of government and holding more or less modified forms of Calvinism.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!presidio.wav}**presidio**
a garrisoned fort or military post.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
principa.wav}**Principality**
a state ruled by a prince, usually a relatively small state or a state that falls within a larger state such as an empire.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
privatiz.wav}**privatization**
the process of transferring from State to private ownership.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
promonto.wav}**promontories**
high points of land or rock projecting into the sea or other water beyond the coastline; a headland.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
promulga.wav}**promulgated**
made known by open declaration; published; proclaimed formally or put into operation.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
prostrat.wav}**prostrate**
lying flat on the ground.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
protesta.wav}**Protestant**
any adherent of those Christian bodies that separated from the Roman Catholic Church during the Reformation, or of any group descended from them; originally, any of the German princes who protested against the decision of the Diet of Speyer in 1529 which had denounced the Reformation.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
provisio.wav}**provisional**
providing or serving for the time being only; existing only until permanently or properly replaced; temporary; accepted or adopted tentatively.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!pulp.wav}**pulp**
soft, moist, slightly cohering mass into which wood is converted in the making of paper.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!pulses.wav}**pulses**
edible seeds of various leguminous plants, including chickpeas, lentils, and beans.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!pumice.wav}**pumice**
lightweight, porous volcanic rock used as an abrasive; in powdered form pumice is also used as a polish.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
pyrethru.wav}**pyrethrum**
any of several chrysanthemums, having finely divided leaves and showy red, pink, lilac or white flowers; chrysanthemums may be cultivated as ornamental, or for the production of insecticides and use in medicine.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!pyrites.wav}**pyrites**
very common brass-yellow mineral, iron disulfide, with a metallic luster, burned to sulfur dioxide in the manufacture of sulfuric acid.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!qat.wav}**qat**
also kat or khat; an evergreen shrub of Arabia and Africa, the leaves of which are used as a narcotic when chewed or made into a beverage.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
quadrant.wav}**quadrant**
a quarter of a circle; something shaped like a quarter of a circle; also used in reference to a quarter of a square or rectangle.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
quaranti.wav}**quarantined**
pertaining to the period during which a vessel suspected of carrying a contagious disease is detained in port; any isolation imposed to keep contagious disease, etc., from spreading.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
quarryin.wav}**quarrying**
obtaining stone from a quarry, which is an excavation or pit usually open to the air, from which building stone, slate, or other rock is obtained by cutting, blasting, etc.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!quartz.wav}**quartz**
one of the commonest minerals, silicon dioxide, having many varieties which differ in color and luster, occurring either in masses (agate, bloodstone, jasper, etc.) or in crystals (rock crystal, amethyst, citrine, etc.). The chief constituent of sand and sandstone, and an important constituent of many other rocks, quartz is piezoelectric, and used to control the frequencies of radio transmitters.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!quasileg.wav}**quasi-legal**

seemingly but not actually legal; quasi means resembling.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!quinine.wav}**quinine**
a bitter white alkaloid, having needlelike crystals, obtained from cinchona bark and used in medicine in the treatment of malaria and as a tonic to stimulate the appetite.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!rape.wav}**rape**
in agriculture: a plant whose leaves are used for food for hogs, sheep, etc., and whose seeds yield rape oil.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!ratified.wav}**ratified**
confirmed by expressed consent, approval or formal sanction.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
recurren.wav}**recurrent**
occurring or appearing again, especially repeatedly or periodically.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
reexport.wav}**reexports**
goods or commodities exported again, after being imported.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
referend.wav}**referendum**
the principle or practice of referring measures proposed or passed by a legislative body to the vote of the electorate for approval or rejection.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
repeater.wav}**repeaters**
devices for the retransmission of electrical messages.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!republic.wav}**republic**
a State in which supreme power is held by the people or their elected representatives, or by an elected or nominated president, not by a monarch.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
resurgen.wav}**resurgence**
also resurgent; rising again, as from death or from virtual extinction;
reviving.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
retrench.wav}**retrenchment**
the act of retrenching; a cutting down or off as by the reduction of expenses.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!riparian.wav}**riparian**
of, or on a riverbank.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!riverine.wav}**riverine**
of, or pertaining to a river; situated or dwelling beside a river.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!romancat.wav}**Roman Catholic**

the part of the Christian church acknowledging the pope as its head. The Catholic church claims to possess exclusively the characteristics of the one, true church having unity, universality and apostolic succession.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
rosewood.wav}**rosewood**
any of various reddish cabinet woods, sometimes with a roselike odor,
yielded by certain tropical, fabaceous trees.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
russiano.wav}**Russian Orthodox**
the branch of the Eastern Church in Russia; the Orthodox Church that constituted the established church in Russia until the revolution in 1917.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!rutile.wav}**rutile**
a common mineral titanium dioxide usually reddish-brown in color with a brilliant metallic or diamond-like luster, occurring in crystals and used to coat welding rods.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!salient.wav}**salient**
a part or angle projecting or pointing outward.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
savanna.wav}**savanna**
also savannah; a grassy plain in tropical and subtropical regions.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!seamount.wav}**sea mounts**

also seamounts: underwater mountains rising several hundred fathoms above the floor of the sea but having summits well below the surface of the water.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!seismic.wav}**seismic**
related to vibration of the earth or an earthquake.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
semiarid.wav}**semiarid**
partially dry or parched.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]! semicond.wav}**semiconductor**

a substance whose electric conductivity at normal temperature is intermediate between that of a metal and an insulator, especially germanium and silicon.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
semiprec.wav}**semiprecious**
metals or stones having commercial value, but not classified as precious; semiprecious gems include amethyst, garnets, etc.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
separati.wav}**separatist**
one who withdraws or secedes, as from an established church or political organization; one in favor of such a withdrawal.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
serrated.wav}**serrated**
having a notched edge or sawlike teeth.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]! seventhd.wav}**Seventh-Day Adventist**
sect of Adventists observing the sabbath on Saturday. Adventists are members of a Christian sect believing in the imminent second coming of Christ.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!shaleoil.wav}**shale oil**
petroleum distilled from bituminous shale. Shale is a rock of fissile or laminated structure formed by the consolidation of clay or argillaceous material.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
shallowd.wav}**shallow-draft**
referring to a vessel that, when bearing a given load, is not deeply immersed in the water.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
shamanis.wav}**Shamanism**
the primitive religion of northern Asia, embracing a belief in powerful spirits who can be influenced only by shamans.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
shaykhdo.wav}**shaykhdoms**
also sheikdoms; land or territory under the control of sheiks, who are in Arab and other Muslim lands local chiefs or heads of villages or tribes.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!shea.wav}**shea**
an African tree bearing a round, smooth-skinned fruit that contains one or more seeds yielding shea butter.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!shellfis.wav}**shellfish**
aquatic animal having a shell, as the oyster and other mollusks and the lobster and other crustaceans.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!shiamusl.wav}**Shi'a Muslim**

also Shiah; Shiite Muslim, one of the two great religious divisions of Islam which regards Ali, the son-in-law of Muhammad as the legitimate successor of Muhammad, and disregarding the three caliphs who actually did succeed him. The other major division of Islam is Sunni Muslim.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!shiitemu.wav}**Shiite Muslim**

member of one of the two great religious divisions of Islam, regarding Ali, the son-in-law of Muhammad as the legitimate successor of Muhammad, and disregarding the three caliphs who actually did succeed him. The other major division of Islam is Sunni Muslim.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!shinto.wav}**Shinto**
the native religious of Japan, primarily a system of nature and ancestor worship.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!shoals.wav}**shoals**
places where a sea, river or other body of water is shallow; sand banks or sand bars in the bed of a body of water.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!sikh.wav}**Sikh**
a member of a Hindu religious sect, founded by guru Nanak, who refused to recognize the caste system or the supremacy of the Brahmanical priests; Sikh also forbids magic, idolatry and pilgrimages.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!silica.wav}**silica**
the dioxide form of silicon, occurring especially as quartz, sand flint, and agate; used primarily in the form of its prepared white powder for the manufacture of glass, water glass, ceramics, and abrasives.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!sirocco.wav}**sirocco**
a hot, dry, dust-laden wind blowing from northern Africa and affecting parts of southern Europe; a warm, sultry south or southeast wind accompanied by rain; any hot, oppressive wind, especially one in the warm sector of a cyclone.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!sisal.wav}**sisal**
fleshy plant cultivated for its large leaves that yield a stiff fiber used for cordage, rope and rugs.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!skipjack.wav}**skipjack**
any of various fishes that leap above the surface of the water, as a tuna or the bonito.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
smelting.wav}**smelting**
the process of fusing or melting ore in order to separate the metal contained; obtaining or refining metal.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!socialis.wav}**socialist**
related to socialism, a theory or system of social organization which advocates the vesting of ownership and control of the means of production, capital, land, etc., in the community as a whole.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!societyo.wav}**Society of Friends**

also called Religious Society of Friends, or Quakers; a sect founded by George Fox in England about 1650, opposed to oath-taking and war.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!sootyter.wav}**sooty terns**
aquatic birds of southern seas, that are blackish above and white below.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
sorghum.wav}**sorghum**
a type of grass, widely cultivated as grain and forage; also a source of syrup.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
soybeans.wav}**soybeans**
the seeds of the soybean, a bushy leguminous plant, used for food, as livestock feed, and for a variety of other commercial products including soybean oil.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
sporadic.wav}**sporadic**
appearing or happening at irregular intervals in time; occasional.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!squall.wav}**squall**
a sudden, violent gust of wind, often accompanied by rain, snow, or sleet.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
stagnant.wav}**stagnant**
characterized by lack of development, advancement or progressive movement; inactive, sluggish.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!stalinis.wav}**Stalinist**
pertaining to the principles of communism associated with Joseph Stalin, characterized by the extreme suppression of dissident political or ideological views, the concentration of power in one person, and an aggressive international policy.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
statutor.wav}**statutory**
pertaining to the written law established by enactments expressing the will of the legislature, as distinguished from the unwritten law or common law.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!straits.wav}**straits**
a narrow passage of water connecting two large bodies of water.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!strategi.wav}**strategic**
important in or essential to strategy, especially the science of combining and employing the means of war in planning and directing large military movements and operations; related to a series of maneuvers for obtaining a specific goal or result.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
subantar.wav}**subantarctic**
of or like regions just north of the Antarctic Circle, the south polar area.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
subarcti.wav}**subarctic**
of or like regions just south of the Arctic Circle, the north polar area.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
subconti.wav}**subcontinent**
a large, relatively self-contained land mass forming a subdivision of a continent.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
submarin.wav}**submarine**
situated under the surface of the sea, as in submarine cable; a ship that can be submerged and navigated under water.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
subsiste.wav}**subsistence**
in agriculture: farming whose products are intended to provide for the basic needs of the farmer or immediate region, with little surplus for marketing.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
subtropi.wav}**subtropical**
of or pertaining to the geographical areas adjacent to or near the tropic; like the tropics.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!suffrage.wav}**suffrage**
the right to vote, especially in a political election.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!sunnimus.wav}**Sunni Muslim**

a member of one of the two great religious divisions of Islam, regarding the first four caliphs as legitimate successors of Muhammad and stressing the importance of Sunna as a basis for law; also called Sunnite. The other major division of Islam is Shiite Muslim.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
superstr.wav}**superstructure**
structure built on top of another.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
sympathi.wav}**sympathizers**
those who are in agreement or accord with a group, theory, or movement,
but not necessarily formal members.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
syncreti.wav}**syncretic**
pertaining to the attempted reconciliation or union of different or opposing principles, practices, or parties, as in philosophy or religion.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!taboo.wav}**taboo**
separated or set apart as sacred or profane; forbidden for general use; placed under a prohibition or ban.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!tanker.wav}**tanker**
a ship designed to carry oil or other liquid in bulk. Airplanes and trucks designed for the same purpose are also called tankers.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
tantalum.wav}**tantalum**
a gray, hard, rare metallic element occurring in columbite and usually associated with niobium, used, because of its resistance to corrosion, for chemical, dental, and surgical instruments and apparatus.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!taoists.wav}**Taoists** members of the philosophical system evolved by Lao-tzu and Chuang-tzu advocating a life of complete simplicity and naturalness and of non-interference with the course of natural events in order to attain a happy existence in harmony with the Tao; Taoists could also be members of another popular Chinese religion purporting to be based on the doctrines of Lao-tzu, but actually highly eclectic in nature and characterized by a pantheon of many gods, by superstition, and by the practices of alchemy, divination, and magic.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!taro.wav}**taro**
the large, edible rootstock of the taro plant, a tropical plant with broad leaves.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
telecomm.wav}**telecommunications**
the science or technology of communication by telephone, telegraph, etc.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!textiles.wav}**textiles**
fabric, cloth, or fibrous materials, especially woven.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
thorough.wav}**thorough-going**
also thoroughgoing; doing things thoroughly; carried out to the full extent; complete and unqualified.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!titanium.wav}**titanium**
a dark-gray or silvery, very hard corrosion-resistant metallic element, occurring combined in various minerals, used in metallurgy to remove oxygen and nitrogen from steel and to toughen it.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
topograp.wav}**topographic**
related to the relief features or surface configuration of an area.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
transien.wav}**transient**
not lasting, enduring or permanent; transitory.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
transshi.wav}**transshipment**
transfer from one vessel or vehicle to another for reshipment; transfer cargo from one vessel or conveyance to another.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
traversa.wav}**traversable**
able to be crossed.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!trawlers.wav}**trawlers**
any of various types of vessels used in fishing with a trawl net, which is a strong fishing net for dragging along the sea bottom.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!tropical.wav}**tropical**
of or pertaining to either of two corresponding parallels of latitude on the terrestrial globe, the tropic of Cancer, 23 degrees North, and the tropic of Capricorn, 23 degrees south of the equator, being the boundaries of the Torrid Zone; characteristic of or pertaining to the regions lying between and near these parallels i.e., equatorial, torrid, hot.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
troposph.wav}**tropospheric scatter**
relating to the distribution (scatter) of communication waves through the troposphere, which is the lowest layer of atmosphere extending upwards from the earth's surface.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
trustees.wav}**trusteeship**
the administrative control of a territory granted to a country by a body of the United Nations.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!tsetsefl.wav}**tsetse fly**

any of several bloodsucking, African flies that act as a vector of sleeping sickness and other infections of man and domestic animals. Sleeping sickness, a generally fatal disease, is caused by a parasitic protozoan, and is characterized by fever, wasting, and progressive lethargy.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!tsunami.wav}**tsunami**
tidal wave; huge ocean wave caused by an underwater earthquake or volcanic eruption.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!tundra.wav}**tundra**
a vast, nearly level, treeless plain of the arctic regions of Europe, Asia or North America.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!tungoil.wav}**tung oil**
a yellow drying oil derived from the seeds of a tung tree, used in varnishes, linoleum, etc.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
tungsten.wav}**tungsten**
dense metallic element with a very high melting point; also called wolfram.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!typhoon.wav}**typhoon**
violent hurricane, primarily in the East Asian seas.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
umbrella.wav}**umbrella**
having the quality or function of applying simultaneously to a group of similar items or elements, as in umbrella legislation.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
undulati.wav}**undulating**
having a wavy motion or look.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
unexploi.wav}**unexploited**
not utilized or turned to practical account, as in unexploited resources.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
unicamer.wav}**unicameral**
consisting of a single legislative chamber.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
unincorp.wav}**unincorporated**
not combined into a single body or the larger body; not made part of, not included.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!uranium.wav}**uranium**
radioactive grey dense metallic element, capable of nuclear fission and used as a source of nuclear energy.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!urban.wav}**urban**
of, pertaining to, or comprising a city or town.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
vagaries.wav}**vagaries**
caprices; whims.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
vanadium.wav}**vanadium**
hard grey metallic element used to strengthen steel.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
volcanic.wav}**volcanic**
of, like, or from a volcano.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!voodoo.wav}**Voodoo**
a polytheistic religion practiced chiefly by West-Indian Negroes, deriving principally from African cult worship and containing elements borrowed from the Catholic religion. Voodoo is associated with sorcery, conjuration, rites and superstition.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!waterlog.wav}**water logging**

also waterlogging; becoming uncontrollable as a result of flooding; soaked, filled, or saturated with water to the point of being soggy or useless.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!wolfram.wav}**wolfram**
also called tungsten: a rare metallic element having a bright gray color, luster, and a high melting point. It is found in wolframite, tungstite and other minerals, and used in alloys of high-speed cutting tools, electric lamp filaments, etc.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!yinyang.wav}**yin-yang**

in Chinese philosophy and religious, two principles, one negative, dark and feminine (Yin), one positive, bright, and masculine (Yang) whose interaction influences the destinies of creatures and things.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!ylangyla.wav}**ylang-ylang**

an aromatic tree having fragrant, drooping flowers which yield a volatile oil used in perfumery.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!zinc.wav}**zinc**
a bluish-white metallic element resembling magnesium in its chemical relations and used in making galvanized iron, alloys such as brass and die-casting metal, and when rolled out into sheets, as a protective covering for roofs, etc.

{ewc MVMCI2, ViewerMCI, [device WaveAudio][autostart]!
zoroastr.wav}**Zoroastrian**
of or pertaining to Zoroaster, a Persian religious teacher of the sixth century B.C., whose teachings emphasized the universal struggle between good and evil, light and darkness.

A

aborigine
abrogated
acid rain
ad hoc
ad interim
aggregate
agrarian
alluvial
aloe
alumina
amalgam
ameliorate
Anglican
annulled
antiapartheid
antimonarchist
antimony
aquifers
arable
aragonite
archipelago
armaments
arrearages
arrowroot
asbestos
asphalt
atheist
austerity
autobahn
autonomous
aviatrix

B

Baha'i
bailiff
Baptist
barite
bartering
basalt rock
basin
bauxite

bicameral
bilateral
bilingual
bituminous
boron
breadfruit
bromide
Buddhist
buffer state

C

cabinet
cadre
calcium carbide
Calvinist
cannabis
cardamom
Cassation
cassava
cassiterite
catchments
cease-fire
chalk
charge d'affaires
chauvinistic
chicle
chinook
Christian
chromate
chrome
chromite
chromium
chronic
cinnabar
circumpolar
clandestine
climatologically
coalition
coaxial
cobalt
coca
cocaine

cocoa
coconut
collectivization
columbite
common law
commonwealth
Communist
compulsory
conch
confederation
confluence
Confucian
Congregational
coniferous
conscription
constitutional
containers
contiguous
continental
continental shelf
contingent
copper
copra
coprincipality
coral
coup
cowpeas
crater
crawfishing
Creole
crescent
cryolite
curios
customary law
cyclone
cyclonic

D

dasheen
de facto
de jure
debt service

decentralizing
deciduous
deforestation
demarcation
demilitarized
demobilized
democracy
demographic
desalination
desertification
desiccated
devaluation
dictatorship
dissected
dissident
dolomite
dormant
droughts
Druze
dugong

E

Eastern Orthodox
ecosystem
eddoes
edible
embryonic
enclave
enervating
entities
entrepot
entrepreneurial
envisaged
Episcopalian
equatorial
equidistant
eradication
erratic
Evangelical
exacerbated
exclave
expatriate

expellee
exploitable
exploited
extractive
extraterritorial

F

fauna
feldspar
feral
ferro-silicon
ferrochrome
ferrous
fiord
flag of convenience
floodplain
flora
fluorspar
fly side
fodder
foehn
forage
forestry
frigate
fringing reefs

G

Gendarmerie
geologic
geophysical
geothermal
germanium
glaciated
granitic
Greek Orthodox
guano
guerilla
gypsum
gyre

H

hardcore

hardwood
harmattan
hashish
headwaters
hectares
heir apparent
heroin
Hindu
hoist side
homogeneous
hops
husbandry
hybrid
hydrocarbon
hydroelectric
hydropower

I

icefield
ideological
illicit
indented
indigenous
infrastructure
inhospitable
insolvent
insular
interisland
iron
Islam
isosceles

J

Jains
Jehovah's Witnesses
Judaism
junk
jute

K

kaolin
karakul

karst
kilometer
krill

L

landlocked
lassitude
laterite
Latter Day Saints
lichen
lignite
limestone
lithium
lubricant
Lutheran

M

macadam
mace
magnesite
magnetite
maize
Malthusian
manganese
mangoes
mangrove
manioc
marginal
maritime
Marxist
mestizo
metallurgy
meteorological
Methodist
mica
microclimatic
microelectronics
microwave
millet
minuscule
mohair
molybdenum

monarch
monarchy
monolithic
monsoon
mother-of-pearl
mulatto
multilateral
multiparty
multitiered
Muslim
mutton

N

nascent
negligible
Nestorean
nickel
nodules
nomad
nominal
nonferrous
nonindigenous

O

oases
opiate
opium
orthodox

P

paddies
pagan
paramilitary
passion fruit
patois
pawpaws
pearling
peat
penal
per capita
perestroyka
permafrost

petrochemicals
phosphates
physiography
placer
plankton
plantation
plateau
plebiscite
pluralism
polders
polymetallic
potable
potash
pozzolana
precious
precipitous
Presbyterian
presidio
Principality
privatization
promontories
promulgated
prostrate
Protestant
provisional
pulp
pulses
pumice
pyrethrum
pyrites

Q

qat
quadrant
quarantined
quarrying
quartz
quasi-legal
quinine

R

rape

ratified
recurrent
reexports
referendum
repeaters
republic
resurgence
retrenchment
riparian
riverine
Roman Catholic
rosewood
Russian Orthodox
rutile

S

salient
savanna
sea mounts
seismic
semiarid
semiconductor
semiprecious
separatist
serrated
Seventh-Day Adventist
shale oil
shallow-draft
Shamanism
shaykhdoms
shea
shellfish
Shi'a Muslim
Shiite Muslim
Shinto
shoals
Sikh
silica
sirocco
sisal
skipjack
smelting

socialist
Society of Friends
sooty terns
sorghum
soybeans
sporadic
squall
stagnant
Stalinist
statutory
straits
strategic
subantarctic
subarctic
subcontinent
submarine
subsistence
subtropical
suffrage
Sunni Muslim
superstructure
sympathizers
syncretic

T

taboo
tanker
tantalum
Taoists
taro
telecommunications
textiles
thorough-going
titanium
topographic
transient
transshipment
traversable
trawlers
tropical
tropospheric scatter
trusteeship

tsetse fly
tsunami
tundra
tung oil
tungsten
typhoon

U

umbrella
undulating
unexploited
unicameral
unincorporated
uranium
urban

V

vagaries
vanadium
volcanic
Voodoo

W

water logging
wolfram

Y

yin-yang
ylang-ylang

Z

zinc
Zoroastrian

{ewc tstools2,TsButton2,""[name=homebut][graphic=`!home1.bmp',`!home2.bmp',`!home3.bmp'] [Macro=JI(`wfb.mvb>main', `globe')] [Font="Times New Roman"/S12/B5/3+]/W58/H45/B1/D3}{ewc tstools2,TsButton2,""[name=countrybut][graphic=`!country1.bmp',`!country2.bmp',`!country3.bmp'] [Macro=PI(`wfb.mvb', `work_list>pl')] [Font="Times New Roman"/S11/B5/3+]/W58/H45/B1/D3}{ewc tstools2,TsButton2,""[name=regnsbut][graphic=`!regns1.bmp',`!regns2.bmp',`!regns3.bmp'] [Macro=JI(`wfb.mvb>main', `regions')] [Font="Times New Roman"/S12/B5/3+]/W58/H45/B1/D3}{ewc tstools2,TsButton2,""[name=glosbut][graphic=`!glos1.bmp',`!glos2.bmp',`!glos3.bmp'] [Macro=JI(`wfb.mvb>glosry', `glossary')] [Font="Times New Roman"/S12/B5/3+]/W58/H45/B1/D3}{ewc tstools2,TsButton2,""[name=searchbut][graphic=`!search1.bmp',`!search2.bmp',`!search3.bmp'] [Macro=FTSearch()] [Font="Times New Roman"/S12/B5/3+]/W58/H45/B1/D3}{ewc tstools2,TsButton2,""[name=backbut][graphic=`!back1.bmp',`!back2.bmp',`!back3.bmp'] [Macro=Back()] [Font="Times New Roman"/S12/B5/3+]/W58/H45/B1/D3}{ewc tstools2,TsButton2,""[name=aboutbut][graphic=`!about1.bmp',`!about2.bmp',`!about3.bmp'] [Macro=JI(`wfb.mvb>main', `aboutdisk')] [Font="Times New Roman"/S12/B5/3+]/W58/H45/B1/D3}{ewc tstools2,TsButton2,""[name=histrybut][graphic=`!histry1.bmp',`!histry2.bmp',`!histry3.bmp'] [Macro=History()] [Font="Times New Roman"/S12/B5/3+]/W58/H45/B1/D3}{ewc tstools2,TsButton2,""[name=helpbut][graphic=`!help1.bmp',`!help2.bmp',`!help3.bmp'] [Macro=JI(`wfb.mvb>help', `help1')] [Font="Times New Roman"/S12/B5/3+]/W58/H45/B1/D3}{ewc tstools2,TsButton2,""[name=dbasebut][graphic=`!dbase1.bmp',`!dbase2.bmp',`!dbase3.bmp'] [Macro=ExecProgram(`wfbqt.exe wfb.mdb wfb', 2)] [Font="Times New Roman"/S11/B5/3+]/W58/H45/B1/D3}{ewc tstools2,TsButton2,""[name=exitbut][graphic=`!exit1.bmp',`!exit2.bmp',`!exit3.bmp'] [Macro=Exit()] [Font="Times New Roman"/S12/B5/3+]/W58/H45/B1/D3}

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Appendix A:

The United Nations System

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The UN is composed of six principal organs and numerous subordinate agencies and bodies as follows:

1) Secretariat

2) General Assembly:

UNCHS	United Nations Center for Human Settlements (Habitat)
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNEP	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations Office of High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UN	Institute for Training and Research
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UN	Special Fund
UN	University
WFC	World Food Council
WFP	World Food Program

3) Security Council:

UNAVEM II	United Nations Angola Verification Mission
UNDOF	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
UNFICYP	United Nations Force in Cyprus
UNIFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
UNMOGIP	United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan
UNTSO	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization
UNIKOM	United Nations Iran-Kuwait Observation Mission
MINURSO	United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
ONUSAL	United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador
UNTAC	United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia
UNPROFOR	United Nations Protection Force
UNOSOM	United Nations Operation in Somolia
UNOMOZ	United Nations Operation in Mozambique

4) Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC):

Specialized agencies

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IDA	International Development Association
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labor Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund

IMO	International Maritime Organization
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UPU	Universal Postal Union
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

Related organizations

GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency

Regional commissions

ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

Functional commissions

Commission on Human Rights
Commission on Narcotics Drugs
Commission for Social Development
Commission on the Status of Women
Population Commission
Statistical Commission
Commission on Science and Technology for Development
Commission on Sustainable Development
Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
Commission on Transnational Corporations

5) Trusteeship Council

6) International Court of Justice (ICJ)

Appendix B

Abbreviations for International Organizations and Groups

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Note: Not all international organizations and groups have abbreviations.

A

ABEDA	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa
ACC	Arab Cooperation Council
ACCT	Agence de Cooperation Culturelle et Technique; see Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation
ACP	African, Caribbean, and Pacific Countries
AfDB	African Development Bank
AFESD	Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development
AG	Andean Group
AL	Arab League
ALADI	Asociacion Latinoamericana de Integracion; see Latin American Integration Association (LAIA)
AMF	Arab Monetary Fund
AMU	Arab Maghreb Union
ANZUS	Australia-New Zealand-United States Security Treaty
APEC	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation
AsDB	Asian Development Bank
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations

B

BAD	Banque Africaine de Developpement; see African Development Bank (AfDB)
BADEA	Banque Arabe de Developpement Economique en Afrique; see Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (ABEDA)
BCIE	Banco Centroamericano de Integracion Economico; see Central American Bank for Economic Integration (BCIE)
BDEAC	Banque de Developpment des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale; see Central African States Development Bank (BDEAC) Benelux Benelux Economic Union
BID	Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo; see Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)
BIS	Bank for International Settlements
BOAD	Banque Ouest-Africaine de Developpement; see West African Development Bank (WADB)
BSEC	Black Sea Economic Cooperation Zone

C

C	Commonwealth
CACM	Central American Common Market
CAEU	Council of Arab Economic Unity
CARICOM	Caribbean Community and Common Market

CBSS	Council of the Baltic Sea States
CCC	Customs Cooperation Council
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CE	Council of Europe
CEAO	Communaute Economique de l'Afrique de l'Ouest; see West African Economic Community (CEAO)
CEEAC	Communaute Economique des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale; see Economic Community of Central African States (CEEAC)
CEI	Central European Initiative
CEMA	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance; also known as CMEA or Comecon; abolished 1 January 1991
CEPGL	Communaute Economique des Pays des Grands Lacs; see Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL)
CERN	Conseil Europeen pour la Recherche Nucleaire; see European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN)
CG	Contadora Group
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CMEA	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA); also known as Comecon; abolished 1 January 1991
COCOM	Coordinating Committee on Export Controls Comecon Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA); also known as CMEA; abolished 1 January 1991
CP	Colombo Plan
CSCE	Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe

D

DC	developed country

E

EADB	East African Development Bank
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EC	European Community
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECAFE	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East; see Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America; see Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ECO	Economic Cooperation Organization
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ECWA	Economic Commission for Western Asia; see Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EIB	European Investment Bank
Entente	Council of the Entente
ESA	European Space Agency
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

F

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FLS	Front Line States
FZ	Franc Zone

G

G-2	Group of 2
G-3	Group of 3
G-5	Group of 5
G-6	Group of 6 (not to be confused with the Big Six)
G-7	Group of 7
G-8	Group of 8
G-9	Group of 9
G-10	Group of 10
G-11	Group of 11
G-15	Group of 15
G-19	Group of 19
G-24	Group of 24
G-30	Group of 30
G-33	Group of 33
G-77	Group of 77
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council

H

Habitat	Commission on Human Settlements

I

IADB	Inter-American Development Bank
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IBEC	International Bank for Economic Cooperation
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICC	International Chamber of Commerce
ICEM	Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration; see International Organization for Migration (IOM)
ICFTU	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
ICJ	International Court of Justice
ICM	Intergovernmental Committee for Migration; see International Organization for Migration (IOM)
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDA	International Development Association
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
IEA	International Energy Agency
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IGADD	Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Development IIB International

	Investment Bank
ILO	International Labor Organization
IMCO	Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization; see International Maritime Organization (IMO)
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organization
INMARSAT	International Maritime Satellite Organization
INTELSAT	International Telecommunications Satellite Organization
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization
IOC	International Olympic Committee
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ITU	International Telecommunication Union

L

LAES	Latin American Economic System
LAIA	Latin American Integration Association
LAS	League of Arab States; see Arab League (AL)
LDC	less developed country
LLDC	least developed country
LORCS	League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

M

MERCOSUR	Mercado Comun del Cono Sur; see Southern Cone Common Market
MINURSO	United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
MTCR	Missile Technology Control Regime

N

NACC	North Atlantic Cooperation Council
NAM	Nonaligned Movement
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NC	Nordic Council
NEA	Nuclear Energy Agency
NIB	Nordic Investment Bank
NIC	newly industrializing country; see newly industrializing economy (NIE)
NIE	newly industrializing economy
NSG	Nuclear Suppliers Group

O

OAPEC	Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries
OAS	Organization of American States
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OECS	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
OIC	Organization of the Islamic Conference
ONUSAL	United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador
OPANAL	Organismo para la Proscripcion de las Armas Nucleares en la America Latina y el Caribe; see Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean

OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries

P

PCA	Permanent Court of Arbitration

R

RG	Rio Group

S

SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SACU	Southern African Customs Union
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SELA	Sistema Economico Latinoamericana; see Latin American Economic System (LAES)
SPARTECA	South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Cooperation Agreement
SPC	South Pacific Commission
SPF	South Pacific Forum

U

UDEAC	Union Douaniere et Economique de l'Afrique Centrale; see Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC)
UN	United Nations
UNAVEM II	United Nations Angola Verification Mission
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDOF	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNFICYP	United Nations Force in Cyprus
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities; see UN Population Fund (UNFPA)
UNHCR	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
UNIKOM	United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission
UNMOGIP	United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan
UNOMOZ	United Nations Operation in Mozambique
UNOSOM	United Nations Operation in Somalia
UNPROFOR	United Nations ProtectionForce
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UNTAC	United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia
UNTSO	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization
UPU	Universal Postal Union
USSR/EE	USSR/Eastern Europe

W

WADB	West African Development Bank

WCL	World Confederation of Labor
WEU	Western European Union
WFC	World Food Council
WFP	World Food Program
WFTU	World Federation of Trade Unions
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WP	Warsaw Pact (members met 1 July 1991 to dissolve the alliance)
WTO	World Tourism Organization

Z

ZC	Zangger Committee

Appendix C:

International Organizations and Groups

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advanced developing countries

another term for those less developed countries (LDCs) with particularly rapid industrial development; see newly industrializing economies (NIEs)

African, Caribbean, and Pacific Countries (ACP)

established-1 April 1976

aim-members have a preferential economic and aid relationship with the EC

members-(69) Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Botswana, Burkina, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea- Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Kenya, Kiribati, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Uganda, Vanuatu, Western Samoa, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

African Development Bank
(AfDB), also known as
Banque Africaine de Developpement
(BAD)

established-4 August 1963

aim-to promote economic and social development

regional members-(50)
Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

nonregional members-(25)
Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Kuwait, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, US, Yugoslavia

Agence de Cooperation Culturelle et Technique (ACCT)
see Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation (ACCT)

Agency for Cultural
and Technical Cooperation (ACCT)

note-acronym from Agence de Cooperation Culturelle et Technique
established-21 March 1970

aim-to promote cultural and technical cooperation among French-speaking countries *members*-(31) Belgium, Benin, Burkina, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, France, Gabon, Guinea, Haiti, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Monaco, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Togo, Tunisia, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Zaire

associate members-(7) Cameroon, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Laos, Mauritania, Morocco, Saint Lucia participating governments-(2) New Brunswick (Canada), Quebec (Canada)

Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL)

note-acronym from Organismo para la Proscripcion de las Armas Nucleares en la America Latina y el Caribe (OPANAL)

established-14 February 1967

aim-to encourage the peaceful uses of atomic energy and prohibit nuclear weapons *members*-(26) Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela

Andean Group (AG)

established-26 May 1969

effective-16 October 1969

aim-to promote harmonious development through economic integration

members-(5) Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela

associate member-(1) Panama
observers-(26) Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Paraguay, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, US, Uruguay, Yugoslavia The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY) has dissolved, and ceases to exist. None of the successor states of the former Yugoslavia, including Serbia and Montenegro, have been permitted to participate solely on the basis of the membership of the former Yugoslavia in the United Nations General Assembly and Economic and Social Council and their subsidiary bodies and in various United Nations Specialized Agencies. The United Nations, however, permits the seat and nameplate of the SFRY to remain, permits the SFRY mission to continue to function, and continues to fly the flag of the former Yugoslavia. For a variety of reasons, a number of other organizations have not yet taken action with regard to the membership of the former Yugoslavia. The World Factbook therefore continues to list Yugoslavia under international organizations where the SFRY seat remains or where no action has yet been taken.

Arab Bank for Economic
Development in Africa (ABEDA)

note-also known as Banque Arabe de Developpement Economique en Afrique (BADEA)

established-18 February 1974

effective-16 September 1974

aim-to promote economic development

members-(17 plus the Palestine Liberation Organization) Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, UAE, Palestine Liberation Organization;

note-these are all the members of the Arab League except Djibouti, Somalia, and Yemen

Arab Cooperation Council
(ACC)

established-16 February 1989

aim-to promote economic cooperation and integration, possibly leading to an Arab Common Market

members-(4) Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Yemen

Arab Fund for Economic
and Social Development (AFESD)

established-16 May 1968

aim-to promote economic and social development

members-(20 plus the Palestine Liberation Organization) Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt (suspended from 1979 to 1988), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, UAE, Yemen, Palestine Liberation Organization

Arab League (AL)

note-also known as League of Arab States (LAS)

established-22 March 1945

aim-to promote economic, social, political, and military cooperation *members*-(20 plus the Palestine Liberation Organization) Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, UAE, Yemen, Palestine Liberation Organization

Arab Maghreb Union
(AMU)

established-17 February 1989

aim-to promote cooperation and integration among the Arab states of northern Africa *members*-(5) Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia

Arab Monetary Fund (AMF)

established-27 April 1976

effective-2 February 1977

aim-to promote Arab cooperation, development, and integration in monetary and economic affairs *members*-(19 plus the Palestine Liberation Organization) Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya,

Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, UAE, Yemen, Palestine Liberation Organization

Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)

established-NA November 1989

aim-to promote trade and investment in the Pacific basin

members-(15) all ASEAN members (Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand) plus Australia, Canada, China, Hong Kong, Japan, South Korea, NZ, Taiwan, US

Asian Development Bank
(AsDB)

established-19 December 1966

aim-to promote regional economic cooperation

regional members-(36)
Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, Fiji, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, South Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Mongolia, Nauru, Nepal, NZ, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, Tonga, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Western Samoa
nonregional members-(16)
Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, US

Asociacion Latinoamericana de Integracion (ALADI) see Latin American Integration Association LAIA)

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

established-9 August 1967

aim-to encourage regional economic, social, and cultural cooperation among the non-Communist countries of Southeast Asia

members-(6) Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand observer-(1) Papua New Guinea

Australia Group

established-1984

aim-to consult on and coordinate export controls related to chemical and biological weapons

members-(25) Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, NZ, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, US observer-(1) Singapore

Australia--New Zealand--United States Security Treaty (ANZUS)

established-1 September 1951

effective-29 April 1952

aim-to implement a trilateral mutual security agreement, although the US suspended security obligations to NZ on 11 August 1986 *members*-(3) Australia, NZ, US

Banco Centroamericano de Integracion Economico (BCIE)
see Central American Bank for Economic Integration (BCIE)

Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID)
see Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)

Bank for International Settlements (BIS)

established-20 January 1930

effective-17 March 1930

aim-to promote cooperation among central banks in international financial settlements

members-(30)
Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, US, Yugoslavia

Banque Africaine de Developpement (BAD)
see African Development Bank (AfDB)

Banque Arabe de Developpement Economique en Afrique (BADEA)
see Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (ABEDA)

Banque de Developpement des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale (BDEAC)
see Central African States Development Bank (BDEAC)

Banque Ouest-Africaine de Developpement (BOAD)
see West African Development Bank (WADB)

Benelux Economic Union (Benelux)

note-acronym from Belgium, Netherlands, and Luxembourg

established-3 February 1958

effective-1 November 1960

aim-to develop closer economic cooperation and integration

members-(3) Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands

Big Seven

note-membership is the same as the Group of 7

established-NA

aim-to discuss and coordinate major economic policies

members-(7) Big Six (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, UK) plus the US

Big Six

note-not to be confused with the Group of 6

established-NA

aim-to foster economic cooperation

members-(6) Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, UK

Black Sea Economic Cooperation Zone (BSEC)

established-25 June 1992

aim-to enhance regional stability through economic cooperation

members-(11) Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Greece, Moldova, Romania, Russia, Turkey, Ukraine

Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM)

established-4 July 1973

effective-1 August 1973

aim-to promote economic integration and development, especially among the less developed countries

members-(13) Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago
associate members-(2)
British Virgin Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands observers-(10) Anguilla, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Mexico, Netherlands Antilles, Puerto Rico, Suriname, Venezuela

Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)

established-18 October 1969

effective-26 January 1970

aim-to promote economic development and cooperation

regional members-(20)
Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Colombia, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Mexico, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, Venezuela
nonregional members-(5) Canada, France, Germany, Italy, UK

Cartagena Group
see Group of 11

Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC)

note-acronym from Union Douaniere et Economique de l'Afrique Centrale

established-8 December 1964

effective-1 January 1966

aim-to promote the establishment of a Central African Common Market

members-(6) Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon

Central African States Development Bank (BDEAC)

note-acronym from Banque de Developpement des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale

established-3 December 1975

aim-to provide loans for economic development

members-(9)
Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, France, Gabon, Germany, Kuwait

Central American Bank for Economic Integration (BCIE)

aim-acronym from Banco Centroamericano de Integracion Economico

established-13 December 1960

aim-to promote economic integration and development

members-(5) Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua

Central American Common Market (CACM)

established-13 December 1960

effective-3 June 1961

aim-to promote establishment of a Central American Common Market

members-(5) Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua

Central European Initiative (CEI)

note-evolved from the Hexagonal Group
established-July 1991

aim-to form an economic and political cooperation group for the region between the Adriatic and the Baltic Seas

members-(10)
Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Yugoslavia

centrally planned economies

a term applied mainly to the traditionally Communist states that looked to the former USSR for leadership; most are now evolving toward more democratic and market-oriented systems; also known formerly as the Second World or as the Communist countries; through the 1980s, this group included Albania, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, GDR, Hungary, North Korea, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, USSR, Vietnam, Yugoslavia

Colombo Plan (CP)

established-1 July 1951

aim-to promote economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific

members-(26)
Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, South Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, NZ, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, UK, US

Commission for Social Development

established-21 June 1946 as the Social Commission, renamed 29 July 1966

aim-Economic and Social Council organization dealing with social development programs of UN

members-(32) selected on a rotating basis from all regions

Commission on Human Rights

established-18 February 1946

aim-Economic and Social Council organization dealing with human rights programs of UN

members-(53) selected on a rotating basis from all regions

Commission on Human Settlements (Habitat)

established-12 October 1978

aim-Economic and Social Council organization assisting in solving human settlement problems of UN

members-(58) selected on a rotating basis from all regions

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

established-16 February 1946

aim-Economic and Social Council organization dealing with illicit drugs programs of UN

members-(53) selected on a rotating basis from all regions with emphasis on producing and processing countries

Commission on the Status of Women

established-21 June 1946

aim-Economic and Social Council organization dealing with women's rights goals of UN

members-(32) selected on a rotating basis from all regions

Commonwealth (C)

established-31 December 1931

aim-voluntary association that evolved from the British Empire and that seeks to foster multinational cooperation and assistance

members-(48) Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, The Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Botswana, Brunei, Canada, Cyprus, Dominica, The Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Kiribati, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Namibia, NZ, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Tanzania, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, UK, Vanuatu, Western Samoa, Zambia, Zimbabwe
special members-(2) Nauru, Tuvalu

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

established-8 December 1991

effective-21 December 1991

aim-to coordinate intercommonwealth relations and to provide a mechanism for the orderly dissolution of the USSR

members-(10) Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan

Communaute Economique de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEAO)
see West African Economic Community (CEAO)

Communaute Economique des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale (CEEAC)
see Economic Community of Central African States (CEEAC)

Communaute Economique des Pays des Grands Lacs (CEPGL)
see Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL)

Communist countries

traditionally the Marxist-Leninist states with authoritarian governments and command economies based on the Soviet model; most of the successor states are no longer Communist; see centrally planned economies

Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE)

established-NA November 1972

aim-discusses issues of mutual concern and reviews implementation of the Helsinki Agreement

members-(53) Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, UK, US, Uzbekistan, Yugoslavia observer-(1) Japan

Conseil Europeen pour la Recherche Nucleaire (CERN)
see European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN)

Contadora Group (CG)

was established 5 January 1983 (on the Panamanian island of Contadora) to reduce tensions and conflicts in Central America but evolved into the Rio Group (RG); members included Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Venezuela

Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf
see Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)

Coordinating Committee on Export Controls (COCOM)

established-NA 1949

aim-to control the export of strategic products and technical data from member countries to proscribed destinations

members-(17) Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, UK, US cooperating countries-(8) Austria, Finland, Ireland, South Korea, NZ, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland

Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA)
also known as CMEA or Comecon,

was established 25 January 1949 to promote the development of socialist economies and was abolished 1 January 1991; members included Afghanistan (observer), Albania (had not participated since 1961 break with USSR), Angola (observer), Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia (observer), GDR, Hungary, Laos (observer), Mongolia, Mozambique (observer), Nicaragua (observer), Poland, Romania, USSR, Vietnam, Yemen (observer), Yugoslavia (associate)

Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU)

established-3 June 1957

effective-30 May 1964

aim-to promote economic integration among Arab nations

members-(11 plus the Palestine Liberation Organization) Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Mauritania, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, UAE, Yemen, Palestine

Liberation Organization Council of the Baltic Sea States (CBSS)

established-5 March 1992

aim-to promote cooperation among the Baltic Sea states in the areas of aid to new democratic institutions, economic development, humanitarian aid, energy and the environment, cultural and education, and transportation and communication *members*-(10) Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Russia, Sweden observers-(2) Belarus, Ukraine

Council of Europe (CE)

established-5 May 1949

effective-3 August 1949

aim-to promote increased unity and quality of life in Europe

members-(29) Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK

Council of the Entente (Entente)

established-29 May 1959

aim-to promote economic, social, and political coordination

members-(5) Benin, Burkina, Cote d'Ivoire, Niger, Togo

Customs Cooperation Council (CCC)

established-15 December 1950

aim-to promote international cooperation in customs matters

members-(114) Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, The Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bermuda, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, South Korea, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

developed countries (DCs)

the top group in the comprehensive but mutually exclusive hierarchy of developed countries (DCs), former USSR/Eastern Europe (former USSR/EE), and less developed countries (LDCs); includes the market-oriented

economies of the mainly democratic nations in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Bermuda, Israel, South Africa, and the European ministates; also known as the First World, high-income countries, the North, industrial countries; generally have a per capita GNP/GDP in excess of $10,000 although some OECD countries and South Africa have figures well under $10,000 and two of the excluded OPEC countries have figures of more than $10,000; the 34 DCs are: Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bermuda, Canada, Denmark, Faroe Islands, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Holy See, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, NZ, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, US

developing countries

an imprecise term for the less developed countries with growing economies; see less developed countries (LDCs)

East African Development Bank (EADB)

established-6 June 1967

effective-1 December 1967

aim-to promote economic development

members-(3) Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

established-28 March 1947 as Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE)

aim-to promote economic development as a regional commission for the UN's Economic and Social Council

members-(46) Afghanistan, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, China, Fiji, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Kiribati, North Korea, South Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Mongolia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tonga, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, UK, US, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Western Samoa *associate members*-(10) American Samoa, Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Guam, Hong Kong, Macau, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Palau)

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)

established-9 August 1973 as Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA)

aim-to promote economic development as a regional commission for the UN's Economic and Social Council

members-(12 and the Palestine Liberation Organization) Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, UAE, Yemen, Palestine Liberation Organization

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

established-26 June 1945

effective-24 October 1945

aim-to coordinate the economic and social work of the UN; includes five regional commissions (see Economic Commission for Africa, Economic Commission for Europe, Economic Commission for Latin America and the

Caribbean, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia) and six functional commissions (see Commission for Social Development, Commission on Human Rights, Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Commission on the Status of Women, Population Commission, Statistical Commission, Commission on Science and Technology for Development, Commission on Sustainable Development, Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and Commission on Transnational Corporations)

members-(54) selected on a rotating basis from all regions

Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

established-29 April 1958

aim-to promote economic development as a regional commission of the UN's Economic and Social Council

members-(52) Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea- Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa (suspended), Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe
associate members-(2)
France, UK

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE)
see Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

established-28 March 1947

aim-to promote economic development as a regional commission of the UN's Economic and Social Council

members-(44) Albania, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, UK, US, Yugoslavia

Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA)
see Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

established-25 February 1948 as Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA)

aim-to promote economic development as a regional commission of the UN's Economic and Social Council

members-(41) Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Jamaica, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Spain, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, UK, US, Uruguay, Venezuela
associate members-(6)

Aruba, British Virgin Islands, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands

Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA)
see Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)

Economic Community of Central African States (CEEAC)
-acronym from Communaute Economique des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale

established-18 October 1983

aim-to promote regional economic cooperation and establish a Central African Common Market

members-(10) Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Zaire
observer-(1) Angola

Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL)

note-acronym from Communaute Economique des Pays des Grands Lacs

established-26 September 1976

aim-to promote regional economic cooperation and integration

members-(3) Burundi, Rwanda, Zaire Economic Community of

West African States (ECOWAS)

established-28 May 1975

aim-to promote regional economic cooperation

members-(17) Benin, Burkina, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo

Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO)

established-1985

aim-to promote regional cooperation in trade, transportation, communications, tourism, cultural affairs, and economic development

members-(10) Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
(EBRD)

established-15 April 1991

aim-to facilitate the transition of seven centrally planned economies in Europe (Bulgaria, former Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, former USSR, and former Yugoslavia) to market economies by committing 60% of its

loans to privatization

members-(58) Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, European Community (EC), Egypt, European Investment Bank (EIB), Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, South Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Mexico, Moldova, Morocco, Netherlands, NZ, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, UK, US, Uzbekistan, Yugoslavia; *aim*-includes all 24 members of the OECD and the EC as an institution

European Community (EC)

established-8 April 1965

effective-1 July 1967

aim-to integrate the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom), the European Coal and Steel Community (ESC), and the European Economic Community (EEC or Common Market); the EC plans to establish a completely integrated common market and an eventual federation of Europe

members-(12) Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, UK

European Free Trade Association (EFTA)

established-4 January 1960

effective-3 May 1960

aim-to promote expansion of free trade

members-(7) Austria, Finland, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland

European Investment Bank EIB)

established-25 March 1957

effective-1 January 1958

aim-to promote economic development of the EC

members-(12) Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, UK

European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN)

note-acronym retained from the predecessor organization Conseil Europeen pour la Recherche Nucleaire
established-1 July 1953

effective-29 September 1954

aim-to foster nuclear research for peaceful purposes only

members-(19) Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK observers-(6) EC, Israel,

Russia, Turkey, United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Yugoslavia

European Space Agency (ESA)

established-31 July 1973

effective-1 May 1975

aim-to promote peaceful cooperation in space research and technology

members-(13) Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK associate member-(1) Finland cooperating state-(1) Canada

First World

another term for countries with advanced, industrialized economies; this term is fading from use; see developed countries (DCs)

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

established-16 October 1945

aim-UN specialized agency to raise living standards and increase availability of agricultural products

members-(162) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, EC, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Western Samoa, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe associate member-(1) Puerto Rico

Former USSR/Eastern Europe former USSR/EE)

the middle group in the comprehensive but mutually exclusive hierarchy of developed countries (DCs), former USSR/Eastern Europe (former USSR/EE), and less developed countries (LDCs); these countries are in political and economic transition and may well be grouped differently in the near future; this group of 27 countries includes Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia. Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan

Four Dragons

the four small Asian less developed countries (LDCs) that have experienced unusually rapid economic growth; also known as the Four Tigers; this group includes Hong Kong, South Korea, Singapore, Taiwan

Four Tigers

another term for the Four Dragons; see Four Dragons

Franc Zone (FZ)

established-NA

aim-to form a monetary union among countries whose currencies are linked to the French franc

members-(15) Benin, Burkina, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, France, Gabon, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo; note-France includes metropolitan France, the four overseas departments of France (French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Reunion), the two territorial collectivities of France (Mayotte, Saint Pierre and Miquelon), and the three overseas territories of France (French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna)

Front Line States (FLS)

established-NA

aim-to achieve black majority rule in South Africa

members-(7) Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

established-30 October 1947

effective-1 January 1948

aim-to promote the expansion of international trade on a nondiscriminatory basis

members-(104) Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, South Korea, Kuwait, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Macau, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, UK, US, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Group of 2 (G-2)

established-informal term that came into use about 1986

aim-bilateral economic cooperation between the two most powerful economic giants

members-(2) Japan, US

Group of 3 (G-3)

established-NA October 1990

aim-mechanism for policy coordination

members-(3) Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela

Group of 5 (G-5)

established-22 September 1985

aim-the five major non-Communist economic powers

members-(5) France, Germany, Japan, UK, US

Group of 6 (G-6)

note-not to be confused with the Big Six

established-22 May 1984

aim-to achieve nuclear disarmament

members-(6) Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden, Tanzania

Group of 7 (G-7)

note-membership is the same as the Big Seven

established-22 September 1985

aim-the seven major non-Communist economic powers

members-(7) Group of 5 (France, Germany, Japan, UK, US) plus Canada and Italy

Group of 8 (G-8)

established-NA October 1975

aim-the developed countries (DCs) that participated in the Conference on International Economic Cooperation (CIEC), held in several sessions between NA December 1975 and 3 June 1977

members-(8) Australia, Canada, EC (as one member), Japan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, US

Group of 9 (G-9)

established-NA

aim-informal group that meets occasionally on matters of mutual interest

members-(9) Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Romania, Sweden, Yugoslavia

Group of 10 (G-10)

note-also known as the Paris Club

established-NA October 1962

aim-wealthiest members of the IMF who provide most of the money to be loaned and act as the informal steering committee; name persists in spite of the addition of Switzerland on NA April 1984

members-(11) Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, US

Group of 11 (G-11)

note-also known as the Cartagena Group

established-22 June 1984, in Cartagena, Colombia

aim-forum for largest debtor nations in Latin America

members-(11) Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela

Group of 15 (G-15)

note-byproduct of the Non-Aligned Movement

established-1989

aim-to promote economic cooperation among developing nations; to act as the main political organ for the Non-Aligned Movement

members-(15) Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe

Group of 19 (G-19)

established-NA October 1975

aim-the less developed countries (LDCs) that participated in the Conference on International Economic Cooperation (CIEC) held in several sessions between NA December 1975 and 3 June 1977

members-(19) Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Cameroon, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Group of 24 (G-24)

established-NA January 1972

aim-to promote the interests of developing countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America within the IMF

members-(24) Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Iran, Lebanon, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire

Group of 30 (G-30)

established-NA 1979

aim-to discuss and propose solutions to the world's economic problems

members-(30) informal group of 30 leading international bankers, economists, financial experts, and businessmen organized by Johannes Witteveen (former managing director of the IMF)

Group of 33 (G-33)

established-NA 1987

aim-to promote solutions to international economic problems

members-(33) leading economists from 13 countries

Group of 77 (G-77)

established-NA October 1967

aim-to promote economic cooperation among developing countries; name persists in spite of increased membership

members-(127 plus the Palestine Liberation Organization) Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, UAE, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Western Samoa, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Palestine Liberation Organization

Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)

note-also known as the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf

established-25-26 May 1981

aim-to promote regional cooperation in economic, social, political, and military affairs

members-(6) Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE

Habitat

Commission on Human Settlements

Hexagonal Group

see Central European Initiative (CEI)

high-income countries

another term for the industrialized countries with high per capita GNPs/GDPs; see developed countries (DCs)

industrial countries

another term for the developed countries; see developed countries (DCs)

Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)

note-also known as Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID)

established-8 April 1959

effective-30 December 1959

aim-to promote economic and social development in Latin America

members-(44) Argentina, Austria, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, UK, US, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia

Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD)

established-NA January 1986

aim-to promote cooperation on drought-related matters

members-(6) Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

established-26 October 1956

effective-29 July 1957

aim-to promote peaceful uses of atomic energy

members-(115) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

International Bank for Economic Cooperation (IBEC)

established in 22 October 1963; aim was to promote economic cooperation and development; members were Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, USSR, Vietnam; now it is a Russian bank with a new charter

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

note-also known as the World Bank

established-22 July 1944

effective-27 December 1945

aim-UN specialized agency that initially promoted economic rebuilding after World War II and now provides economic development loans

members-(174) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, South Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Western Samoa, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)

established-NA 1919

aim-to promote free trade and private enterprise and to represent business interests at national and international levels

members-(58 national councils) Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burkina, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, South Korea, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, UK, US, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

established-7 December 1944

effective-4 April 1947

aim-UN specialized agency to promote international cooperation in civil aviation

members-(173) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Federated States of Micronesia, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa (suspended), Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

established-NA 1863

aim-to provide humanitarian aid in wartime

members-(25 individuals) all Swiss nationals

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU)

established-NA December 1949

aim-to promote the trade union movement

members-(144 national organizations in the following 104 areas) Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, The Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Basque Country, Belgium, Bermuda, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Curacao, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Finland, France, French Polynesia, The Gambia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Holy See, Honduras, Hong Kong, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kiribati, South Korea, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Montserrat, Morocco, Netherlands, New Caledonia, NZ, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Russia, Saint Helena, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, UK, US, Venezuela, Western Samoa

International Court of Justice (ICJ)

note-also known as the World Court

established-26 June 1945

effective-24 October 1945

aim-primary judicial organ of the UN

members-(15 judges) elected by the General Assembly and Security Council to represent all principal legal systems

International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)

established-13 June 1956

aim-to promote international cooperation between criminal police authorities

members-(159) Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Aruba, Australia, Austria, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, South Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe
subbureaus-(5) American Samoa, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Gibraltar, Hong Kong

International Development Association (IDA)

established-26 January 1960

effective-24 September 1960

aim-UN specialized agency and IBRD affiliate that provides economic loans for low income countries

members-(147) Part I-(23 more economically advanced countries) Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Netherlands, NZ, Norway, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, UAE, UK, US

members-Part II-(124 less developed nations) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, South Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Western Samoa, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

International Energy Agency (IEA)

established-15 November 1974

aim-established by the OECD to promote cooperation on energy matters, especially emergency oil sharing and relations between oil consumers and oil producers

members-(21) Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, NZ, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, US

International Finance Corporation (IFC)

established-25 May 1955

effective-20 July 1956

aim-UN specialized agency and IBRD affiliate that helps private enterprise sector in economic development

members-(149) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, The Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, South Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Western Samoa, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

established-NA November 1974

aim-UN specialized agency that promotes agricultural development

members-(147) Category I-(21 industrialized aid contributors) Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, NZ, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, US

members-Category II-(12 petroleum-exporting aid contributors) Algeria, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Venezuela

members-Category III-(114 aid recipients) Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, The Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, North Korea, South Korea, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines,

Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Uruguay, Vietnam, Western Samoa, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

International Investment Bank (IIB)

established on 7 July 1970; to promote economic development; members were Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, USSR, Vietnam; now it is a Russian bank with a new charter

International Labor Organization (ILO)

established-11 April 1919 (affiliated with the UN 14 December 1946)

aim-UN specialized agency concerned with world labor issues

members-(158) Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, South Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

International Maritime Organization (IMO)

note-name changed from Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) on 22 May 1982

established-17 March 1958

aim-UN specialized agency concerned with world maritime affairs

members-(138) Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire
associate members-(2) Hong Kong, Macau

International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT)

established-3 September 1976

effective-26 July 1979

aim-to provide worldwide communications for maritime and other applications

members-(66) Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Kuwait, Liberia, Malaysia, Malta, Monaco, Mozambique, Netherlands, NZ, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Slovakia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Yugoslavia

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

established-22 July 1944

effective-27 December 1945

aim-UN specialized agency concerned with world monetary stability and economic development

members-(175) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, South Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Western Samoa, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe
observers-(3) Holy See, North Korea, Monaco

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

established-23 June 1894

aim-to promote the Olympic ideals and administer the Olympic games: 1992 Winter Olympics in Albertville, France (8-23 February); 1992 Summer Olympics in Barcelona, Spain (25 July-9 August); 1994 Winter Olympics in Lillehammer; Norway (12-27 February); 1996 Summer Olympics in Atlanta, United States (20 July-4 August); 1998 Winter Olympics in Nagano, Japan (date NA)

members-(168) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, American Samoa, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Aruba, Australia, Austria, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bermuda, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, Cayman Islands, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic,

Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guam, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Virgin Islands, Western Samoa, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
-established as Provisional Intergovernmental Committee for the Movement of Migrants from Europe; renamed Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM) on 15 November 1952; renamed Intergovernmental Committee for Migration (ICM) in November 1980; current name adopted 14 November 1989

established-5 December 1951

aim-to facilitate orderly international emigration and immigration

members-(46) Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Kenya, South Korea, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Uganda, US, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia observers-(41) Albania, Belize, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cape Verde, Croatia, Czech Republic, Federation of Ethnic Communities' Council of Australia Inc., Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Holy See, India, Indonesia, Japan, Japan International Friendship and Welfare Foundation, Jordan, Latvia, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, NZ, Niwano Peace Foundation, Pakistan, Partnership with the Children of the Third World, Poland, Presiding Bishop's Fund for World Relief/Episcopal Church Refuge Council of Australia, Romania, Russia, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Turkey, UK, Vietnam, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe

International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

established-NA February 1947

aim-to promote the development of international standards

members-(73 national standards organizations) Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, North Korea, South Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, NZ, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, UK, US, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yugoslavia
correspondent members-(14) Bahrain, Barbados, Brunei, Guinea, Hong Kong, Iceland, Jordan, Kuwait, Malawi, Mauritius, Oman, Senegal, UAE, Uruguay

International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

established-NA 1928

aim-to promote worldwide humanitarian aid through the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in

wartime, and League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (LORCS) in peacetime

members-(9) 2 representatives from ICRC, 2 from LORCS, and 5 from national societies elected by the international conference of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

established-9 December 1932

effective-1 January 1934 affiliated with the UN-15 November 1947

aim-UN specialized agency concerned with world telecommunications

members-(168) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa (suspended), Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Western Samoa, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (INTELSAT)

established-20 August 1971

effective-12 February 1973

aim-to develop and operate a global commercial telecommunications satellite system

members-(125) Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, South Korea, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Islamic Development Bank (IDB)

established-15 December 1973

aim-to promote Islamic economic aid and social development

members-(44 plus the Palestine Liberation Organization) Afghanistan (suspended), Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brunei, Burkina, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, UAE, Yemen, Palestine Liberation Organization

Latin American Economic System (LAES)

note-also known as Sistema Economico Latino americana (SELA)

established-17 October 1975

aim-to promote economic and social development through regional cooperation

members-(26) Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela

Latin American Integration Association (LAIA)

note-also known as Asociacion Latinoamericana de Integracion (ALADI)

established-12 August 1980

effective-18 March 1981

aim-to promote freer regional trade

members-(11) Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela observers-(16) Commission of the European Communities, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Inter-American Development Bank, Italy, Nicaragua, Organization of American States, Panama, Portugal, Spain, United Nations Development Program, United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

League of Arab States (LAS)
see Arab League (AL)

League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (LORCS)

established-5 May 1919

aim-to provide humanitarian aid in peacetime

members-(148) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, The Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania,

Russia, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, Western Samoa, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe
associate members-(2) Equatorial Guinea, Gabon

least developed countries (LLDCs)

that subgroup of the less developed countries (LDCs) initially identified by the UN General Assembly in 1971 as having no significant economic growth, per capita GNPs/GDPs normally less than $500, and low literacy rates; also known as the undeveloped countries. The 42 LLDCs are: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Laos, Lesotho, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, Vanuatu, Western Samoa, Yemen

less developed countries (LDCs)

the bottom group in the comprehensive but mutually exclusive hierarchy of developed countries (DCs), former USSR/Eastern Europe (former USSR/EE), and less developed countries (LDCs); mainly countries with low levels of output, living standards, and technology; per capita GNPs/GDPs are generally below $5,000 and often less than $1,000; however, the group also includes a number of countries with high per capita incomes, areas of advanced technology, and rapid rates of growth; includes the advanced developing countries, developing countries, Four Dragons (Four Tigers), least developed countries (LLDCs), low-income countries, middle-income countries, newly industrializing economies (NIEs), the South, Third World, underdeveloped countries, undeveloped countries; the 175 LDCs are: Afghanistan, Algeria, American Samoa, Angola, Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Aruba, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Brunei, Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Cayman Islands, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Christmas Island, Cocos Islands, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Falkland Islands, Fiji, French Guiana, French Polynesia, Gabon, The Gambia, Gaza Strip, Ghana, Gibraltar, Greenland, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guam, Guatemala, Guernsey, Guinea, Guinea- Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jersey, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Macau, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Isle of Man, Marshall Islands, Martinique, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mayotte, Mexico, Federated States of Micronesia, Mongolia, Montserrat, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands Antilles, New Caledonia, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Niue, Norfolk Island, Northern Mariana Islands, Oman, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Palau), Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Pitcairn Islands, Puerto Rico, Qatar, Reunion, Rwanda, Saint Helena, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tokelau, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turks and Caicos Islands, Tuvalu, UAE, Uganda, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Virgin Islands, Wallis and Futuna, West Bank, Western Sahara, Western Samoa, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

low-income countries

another term for those less developed countries with below-average per capita GNPs/GDPs; see less developed countries (LDCs)

London Suppliers Group
see Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)

Mercado Comun del Cono Sur (MERCOSUR)
see Southern Cone Common Market

middle-income countries

another term for those less developed countries with above-average per capita GNPs/GDPs; see less developed countries (LDCs)

Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)

established-April 1987

aim-to arrest missile proliferation by controlling the export of key missile technologies and equipment

members-(24) Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, NZ, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, US

newly industrializing countries (NICs)

former term for the newly industrializing economies; see newly industrializing economies (NIEs)

newly industrializing economies (NIEs)

that subgroup of the less developed countries (LDCs) that has experienced particularly rapid industrialization of their economies; formerly known as the newly industrializing countries (NICs); also known as advanced developing countries; usually includes the Four Dragons (Hong Kong, South Korea, Singapore, Taiwan) plus Brazil and Mexico

Nonaligned Movement (NAM)

established-1-6 September 1961

aim-to establish political and military cooperation apart from the traditional East or West blocs

members-(102 plus the Palestine Liberation Organization) Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Burkina, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea- Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, North Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Tanzania, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, UAE, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Palestine Liberation Organization observers-(19) African National Congress, Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization, Antigua and Barbuda, Arab League, Brazil, China, Costa Rica, Dominica, El Salvador, Islamic Conference, Kanaka Socialist National Liberation Front (New Caledonia), Mexico, Mongolia, Organization of African Unity, Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, Philippines, Socialist Party of Puerto Rico, UN, Uruguay guests-(21) Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Netherlands, NZ, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland

Nordic Council (NC)

established-16 March 1952

effective-12 February 1953

aim-to promote regional economic, cultural, and environmental cooperation

members-(5) Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden; *aim*-Denmark includes Faroe Islands and Greenland

Nordic Investment Bank (NIB)

established-4 December 1975

effective-1 June 1976

aim-to promote economic cooperation and development

members-(5) Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden

North

a popular term for the rich industrialized countries generally located in the northern portion of the Northern Hemisphere; the counterpart of the South; see developed countries (DCs)

North Atlantic Cooperation Council (NACC)-an extension of NATO

established-8 November 1991

effective-20 December 1991

aim-to form a forum to discuss cooperation concerning mutual political and security issues

members-(38) Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Spain, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, UK, US, Uzbekistan, Yugoslavia

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

established-17 September 1949

aim-to promote mutual defense and cooperation

members-(16) Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, UK, US

Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA)

established-NA 1958

aim-associated with OECD, seeks to promote the peaceful uses of nuclear energy

members-(23) Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, US

Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)

note-also known as the London Suppliers Group

established-1974

aim-to establish guidelines on exports of enrichment and processing plant assistance and nuclear exports to countries of proliferation concern and regions of conflict and instability

members-(28) Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, US

Organismo para la Proscripcion de las Armas Nucleares en la America Latina y el Caribe (OPANAL)
see Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL)

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

established-14 December 1960, *effective* 30 September 1961

aim-to promote economic cooperation and development

members-(24) Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, NZ, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, US *special members*-(2) EC, Yugoslavia

Organization of African Unity (OAU)

established-25 May 1963

aim-to promote unity and cooperation among African states

members-(52) Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Organization of American States (OAS)

established-30 April 1948

effective-13 December 1951

aim-to promote peace and security as well as economic and social development

members-(35) Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba (excluded from formal participation since 1962), Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, US, Uruguay, Venezuela observers-(24) Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, EC, Egypt, Equatorial

Guinea, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Holy See, Israel, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Morocco, Netherlands, Pakistan, Portugal, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Switzerland,

Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC)

established-9 January 1968

aim-to promote cooperation in the petroleum industry

members-(11) Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia (withdrew from active membership in 1986),

UAE Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)

established-18 June 1981

effective-4 July 1981

aim-to promote political, economic, and defense cooperation

members-(7) Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
associate member-(1) British Virgin Islands

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)

established-14 September 1960

aim-to coordinate petroleum policies

members-(12) Algeria, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Venezuela

Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC)

established-22-25 September 1969

aim-to promote Islamic solidarity and cooperation in economic, social, cultural, and political affairs

members-(47 plus the Palestine Liberation Organization) Afghanistan (suspended), Albania, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brunei, Burkina, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, UAE, Yemen, Palestine Liberation Organization
observer-(1) Turkish-Cypriot administered area of Cyprus

Paris Club
see Group of 10

Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA)

established-NA 1899

aim-to facilitate the settlement of international disputes

members-(78) Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Slovakia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, UK, US, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe

Population Commission

established-3 October 1946

aim-Economic and Social Council organization dealing with population matters of importance to the UN

members-(27) selected on a rotating basis from all regions

Rio Group (RG)

established-NA 1988

aim-a consultation mechanism on regional Latin American issues

members-(11) Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru (suspended), Uruguay, Venezuela; aim-Panama was expelled in 1988; Peru was suspended after April 1992 coup Second World another term for the traditionally Marxist-Leninist states with authoritarian governments and command economies based on the Soviet model; the term is fading from use; see centrally planned economies socialist countries in general, countries in which the government owns and plans the use of the major factors of production; aim-the term is sometimes used incorrectly as a synonym for Communist countries South a popular term for the poorer, less industrialized countries generally located south of the developed countries; the counterpart of the North; see less developed countries (LDCs)

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)

established-8 December 1985

aim-to promote economic, social, and cultural cooperation

members-(7) Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka

South Pacific Commission (SPC)

established-6 February 1947

effective-29 July 1948

aim-to promote regional cooperation on economic and social matters

members-(27) American Samoa, Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, France, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, NZ, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Palau), Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn Islands, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, UK, US, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna, Western Samoa

South Pacific Forum (SPF)

established-5 August 1971

aim-to promote regional cooperation in political matters

members-(15) Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, NZ, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Western Samoa observer-(1) Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Palau)

South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Cooperation Agreement (SPARTECA)

established-NA 1981

aim-to redress unequal trade relationship of Australia and New Zealand with small island economies in Pacific region

members-(15) Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, NZ, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Western Samoa

Southern African Customs Union (SACU)

established-11 December 1969

aim-to promote free trade and cooperation in customs matters

members-(9) Bophuthatswana, Botswana, Ciskei, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Transkei, Venda

Southern African Development Community (SADC)

note-evolved from the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) *established*-17 August 1992

aim-to promote regional economic development and integration

members-(10) Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Southern Cone Common Market (MERCOSUR)

established-26 March 1991

aim-regional economic cooperation

members-(4) Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay

Statistical Commission

established-21 June 1946

aim-Economic and Social Council organization dealing with development and standardization of national statistics of interest to the UN

members-(25) selected on a rotating basis from all regions Third World another term for the less developed countries; the term is fading from use; see less developed countries (LDCs)

underdeveloped countries

refers to those less developed countries with the potential for above-average economic growth; see less developed countries (LDCs)

undeveloped countries

refers to those extremely poor less developed countries (LDCs) with little prospect for economic growth; see least developed countries (LLDCs)

Union Douaniere et Economique de l'Afrique Centrale
(UDEAC)
see Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC), United Nations (UN)

established-26 June 1945

effective-24 October 1945

aim-to maintain international peace and security and to promote cooperation involving economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems

members-(182 excluding Yugoslavia) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Federated States of Micronesia, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Western Samoa, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe; aim-all UN members are represented in the General Assembly observers-(2 and the Palestine Liberation Organization) Holy See, Switzerland, Palestine Liberation Organization

United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II)

note-successor to original UNAVEM

established-20 December 1988

aim-established by the UN Security Council to verify the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola

members-(25) Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Congo, Czech Republic, Egypt, Guinea- Bissau, Hungary, India, Ireland, Jordan, Malaysia, Morocco, Netherlands, NZ, Nigeria, Norway, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

note-acronym retained from the predecessor organization UN International Children's Emergency Fund established-11 December 1946

aim-to help establish child health and welfare services

members-(41) selected on a rotating basis from all regions

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

established-30 December 1964

aim-to promote international trade

members-(186) all UN members plus Holy See, Switzerland, Tonga

United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

established-22 November 1965

aim-to provide technical assistance to stimulate economic and social development

members-(48) selected on a rotating basis from all regions

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)

established-31 May 1974

aim-established by the UN Security Council to observe the 1973 Arab-Israeli ceasefire

members-(4) Austria, Canada, Finland, Poland

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

established-16 November 1945

effective-4 November 1946

aim-to promote cooperation in education, science, and culture

members-(172) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova,

Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, Western Samoa, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe
associate members-(3) Aruba, British Virgin Islands, Netherlands Antilles

United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)

established-15 December 1972

aim-to promote international cooperation on all environmental matters

members-(58) selected on a rotating basis from all regions

United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)

established-4 March 1964

aim-established by the UN Security Council to serve as a peacekeeping force between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots in Cyprus

members-(7) Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Sweden, UK

United Nations General Assembly

established-26 June 1945

effective-24 October 1945

note-primary deliberative organ in the UN

members-(183) all UN members are represented in the General Assembly

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

established-17 November 1966

effective-1 January 1967

aim-UN specialized agency that promotes industrial development especially among the members

members-(160) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania,

Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)

established-19 March 1978

aim-established by the UN Security Council to confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces, restore peace, and reestablish Lebanese authority in southern Lebanon

members-(10) Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Ireland, Italy, Nepal, Norway, Poland, Sweden

United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM)

established-NA 1991

aim-established by the UN Security Council to observe and monitor the demilitarized zone established between Iraq and Kuwait

members-(34) Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Malaysia, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Singapore, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, UK, US, Uruguay, Venezuela

United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)

established-13 August 1948

aim-established by the UN Security Council to observe the 1949 India-Pakistan ceasefire

members-(8) Belgium, Chile, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Uruguay

United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)

established-NA 1990

aim-established by the UN Security Council to supervise the referendum in Western Sahara

members-(25) Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, China, Egypt, France, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Russia, Switzerland, Tunisia, UK, US, Venezuela

United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL)

established-NA 1991

aim-established by the UN Security Council to verify ceasefire arrangements and to monitor the maintenance of public order pending the organization of a new National Civil Police

members-(9) Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Ireland, Spain, Sweden, Venezuela

United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

established-3 December 1949

effective-1 January 1951

aim-to try to ensure the humanitarian treatment of refugees and find permanent solutions to refugee problems

members-(46) Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Holy See, Hungary, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Madagascar, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, UK, US, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire

United Nations Operation in Mozambique (UNOMOZ)

established-NA 1992

aim-established by the UN Security Council to supervise the ceasefire

members-(18) Argentina, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Cape Verde, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay, Zambia

United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM)

established-NA 1992

aim-established by the UN Security Council to facilitate an immediate cessation of hostilities, to maintain a ceasefire to promote a political settlement, and to provide urgent humanitarian assistance

members-(17) Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, Indonesia, Jordan, Morocco, NZ, Norway, Pakistan, Slovakia, Zimbabwe

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

note-acronym retained from predecessor organization UN Fund for Population Activities

established-NA July 1967

aim-to promote assistance in dealing with population problems

members-(51) selected on a rotating basis from all regions

United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR)

established-NA 1992

aim-established by the UN Security Council to create conditions for peace and security required for the negotiation of an overall settlement of the "Yugoslav" crisis

members-(31) Argentina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Ghana, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nigeria, Norway,

Poland, Portugal, Russia, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Ukraine, UK, Venezuela

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)

established-8 December 1949

aim-to provide assistance to Palestinian refugees

members-(10) Belgium, Egypt, France, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, UK, US

United Nations Secretariat

established-26 June 1945

effective-24 October 1945

aim-primary administrative organ of the UN

member-Secretary General appointed for a five-year term by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council

United Nations Security Council

established-26 June 1945

effective-24 October 1945

aim-to maintain international peace and security

permanent members-(5)
China, France, Russia, UK, US *nonpermanent members*-(10) elected for two-year terms by the UN General Assembly; Austria (1991-92), Belgium (1991-92), Cape Verde (1992- 93), Ecuador (1991-92), Hungary (1992-93), India (1991- 92), Japan (1992-93), Morocco (1992-93), Venezuela (1992- 93), Zimbabwe (1991-92)

United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC)

established-NA 1992

aim-established by the UN Security Council to contribute to the restoration and maintenance of peace and to the holding of free elections

members-(31) Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Congo, France, Germany, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Malaysia, Netherlands, NZ, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Russia, Senegal, Thailand, Tunisia, UK, US, Uruguay

United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)

established-NA May 1948

aim-initially established by the UN Security Council to supervise the 1948 Arab-Israeli ceasefire and subsequently extended to work in the Sinai, Lebanon, Jordan, Afghanistan, and Pakistan

members-(19) Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Finland, France,

Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, NZ, Norway, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, US

United Nations Trusteeship Council

established-26 June 1945

effective-24 October 1945

aim-to supervise the administration of the UN trust territories; only one of the original 11 trusteeships remains-the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Palau)

members-(5) China, France, Russia, UK, US

Universal Postal Union (UPU)

established-9 October 1874, affiliated with the UN 15 November 1947

effective-1 July 1948

aim-UN specialized agency that promotes international postal cooperation

members-(178) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Overseas Territories of the UK, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Western Samoa, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Warsaw Pact (WP)

was established 14 May 1955 to promote mutual defense; members met 1 July 1991 to dissolve the alliance; member states at the time of dissolution were Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the USSR; earlier members included East Germany and Albania

West African Development Bank (WADB)

note-also known as Banque Ouest-Africaine de Developpement (BOAD)

established-14 November 1973

aim-to promote economic development and integration

members-(7) Benin, Burkina, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo

West African Economic Community (CEAO)

note-acronym from Communaute Economique de l'Afrique de l'Ouest

established-3 June 1972

aim-to promote regional economic development

members-(7) Benin, Burkina, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal
observers-(2) Guinea, Togo

Western European Union (WEU)

established-23 October 1954

effective-6 May 1955

aim-mutual defense and progressive political unification

members-(9) Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, UK associate member-(1) Iceland observer-(1) Greece

World Bank

see International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

World Bank Group

includes International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Development Association (IDA), and International Finance Corporation (IFC)

World Confederation of Labor (WCL)

established-19 June 1920 as the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions (IFCTU), renamed 4 October 1968

aim-to promote the trade union movement

members-(94 national organizations) Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Aruba, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bonaire Island, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Curacao, Cyprus, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, French Guiana, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Martinique, Mauritius, Mexico, Montserrat, Namibia, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Martin, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, UK, US, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

World Court

see International Court of Justice (ICJ)

World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU)

established-NA 1945

aim-to promote the trade union movement

members-(67) Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina, Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, The Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, North Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mongolia, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Russia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zaire

World Food Council (WFC)

established-17 December 1974

aim-ECOSOC organization that studies world food problems and recommends solutions

members-(36) selected on a rotating basis from all regions

World Food Program (WFP)

established-24 November 1961

aim-ECOSOC organization that provides food aid to assist in development or disaster relief

members-(42) selected on a rotating basis from all regions

World Health Organization (WHO)

established-22 July 1946

effective-7 April 1948

aim-UN specialized agency concerned with health matters

members-(180) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Federated States of Micronesia, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea,

Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Western Samoa, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe
associate members-(2) Puerto Rico, Tokelau

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

established-14 July 1967

effective-26 April 1970

aim-UN specialized agency concerned with the protection of literary, artistic, and scientific works

members-(133) Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, The Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, North Korea, South Korea, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

established-11 October 1947

effective-4 April 1951

aim-specialized UN agency concerned with meteorological cooperation

members-(162) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, British Caribbean Territories, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, French Polynesia, Gabon, The Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, New Caledonia, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa (suspended), Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

World Tourism Organization (WTO)

established-2 January 1975

aim-promote tourism as a means of contributing to economic development, international understanding, and peace members-(110) Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, UAE, US, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe *associate members*-(4) Aruba, Macau, Netherlands Antilles, Puerto Rico
observer-(1) Holy See

Zangger Committee (ZC)

established-early 1970s

aim-to establish guidelines for the export control provisions of the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty

members-(28) Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, US

Appendix D:

Weights and Measures, Mathematical Notation, Mathematical Power

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Name	
10^18 or 1,000,000,000,000,000,000	one quintillion
10^15 or 1,000,000,000,000,000	one quadrillion
10^12 or 1,000,000,000,000	one trillion
10^9 or 1,000,000,000	one billion
10^6 or 1,000,000	one million
10^3 or 1,000	one thousand
10^2 or 100	one hundred
10^1 or 10	ten
10^0 or 1	one
10-^1 or 0.1	one tenth
10-^2 or 0.01	one hundredth
10-^3 or 0.001	one thousandth
10-^6 or 0.000 001	one millionth
10-^9 or 0.000 000 001	one billionth
10-^12 or0.000 000 000 001	one trillionth
10-^15 or 0.000 000 000 000 001	one quadrillionth
10-^18 or 0.000 000 000 000 000 00	one quintillionth

Metric Interrelationships

Conversions from a multiple or submultiple to the basic units of meters, liters, or grams can be done using the table. For example, to convert from kilometers to meters, multiply by 1,000 (9.26 kilometers equals 9,260 meters) or to convert from meters to kilometers, multiply by 0.001 (9,260 meters equals 9.26 kilometers).

Prefix Symbol	Length, weight, or capacity	Area	Volume
exa E	^18	10^36	10^54
peta P	10^15	10^30	10^45
tera T	10^12	10^24	10^36
giga G	10^9	10^18	10^27
mega M	10^6	10^12	10^18
hectokilo hk	10^5	10^10	10^15
myria ma	10^4	10^8	10^12
kilo k	10^3	10^6	10^9
hecto h	10^2	10^4	10^6
basic unit	1 meter 1 gram, 1 liter	1 meter^2	1 meter^3
deci d	10-^1	10-^2	10-^3
centi c	10-^2	10-^4	10-^6
milli m	10-^3	10-^6	10-^9
decimilli dm	10-^4	10-^8	10-^12
centimilli cm	10-^5	10-^10	10^15
micro u	10-^6	10-^12	10-^18
nano n	10-^9	10-^18	10-^27
pico p	10-^12	10-^24	10-^36
femto f	10-^15	10-^30	10-^45

atto a	10-^18	10-^36	10-^54

Equivalents

Units	Metric Equivalent	US Equivalent
acre	0.404 685 64 hectares	43,560 feet^2
acre	4,046,856 4 meters^2	4,840 yards^ 2
acre	0.004 046 856 4 kilometers^2	0.001 562 miles^2,statute
are	100 meters^2	119.599 yards^2
barrel		
(petroleum, US)	158.987 29 liters	42 gallons
(proof spirits, US)	151.416 47 liters	40 gallons
(beer, US)	117.347 77 liters	31 gallons
bushel	35.239 07 liters	4 pecks
cable	219.456 meters	120 fathoms
chain (surveyor's)	20.116 8 meters	66 feet
cord (wood)	3.624 556 meters^3	128 feet^3
cup	0.236 588 2 liters	8 ounces, liquid (US)

degrees, celsius
water boils at 100 degrees C, freezes at 0 degrees C)
multiply by 1.8 and add 32 to obtain degrees F
degrees, fahrenheit
subtract 32 and divide by 1.8 to obtain degrees C
(water boils at 212 degrees F, freezes at 32 degrees F)

dram, avdp.	1.771 845 2 grams 0.0625	5 ounces, avdp
dram, troy	3.887 934 6 grams	0.125 ounces, troy
dram, liquid (US)	3.696 69 milliliters	0.125 ounces, liquid
fathom	1.828 8 meters	6 feet
foot	30.48 centimeters	12 inches
foot	0.304 8 meters	0.333 333 3 yards
foot	0.000 304 8 kilometers	0.000 189 39 miles, statute
foot^2	929.030 4 centimeters^2	144 inches^2
foot	2 0.092 903 04 meters^2	0.111 111 1 yards^2
foot^3	28.316 846 592 liters	7.480 519 gallons
foot^3	0.028 316 847 meters^3	1,728 inches^3
furlong	201.168 meters	220 yards
gallon, liquid (US)	3.785 411 784 liters	4 quarts, liquid
gill (US)	118.294 118 milliliters	4 ounces, liquid
grain	64.798 91 milligrams	0.002 285 71 ounces, advp.
gram	1,000 milligrams	0.035 273 96 ounces, advp.
hand (height of horse)	10.16 centimeters	4 inches
hectare	10,000 meters^2	2.471 053 8 acres
hundredweight, long	50.802 345 kilograms	112 pounds, avdp
hundredweight, short	45.359 237 kilograms	100 pounds, avdp
inch	2.54 centimeters	0.083 333 33 feet
inch^2	6.451 6 centimeters^2	0.006 944 44 feet^2
inch^3	16.387 064 centimeters^3	0.000 578 7 feet^3
inch^3	16.387 064 milliliters	0.029 761 6 pints, dry
inch^3	16.387 064 milliliters	0.034 632 0 pints, liquid
kilogram	0.001 tons, metric	2.204 623 pounds, avdp
kilometer	1,000 meters	0.621 371 19 miles, statute
kilometer^2	100 hectares	247.105 38 acres
kilometer^2	1,000,000 meters^2	0.386 102 16 miles^2,statute

knot (1 nautical mi/hr)	1.852 kilometers/hour	1.151 statute miles/hour
league, nautical	5.559 552 kilometers	3 miles, nautical
league, statute	4.828.032 kilometers	3 miles, statute
link (surveyor's)	20.116 8 centimeters	7.92 inches
liter	0.001 meters^3	61.023 74 inches^3
liter	0.1 dekaliter	0.908 083 quarts, dry
liter	1,000 milliliters	1.056 688 quarts, liquid
meter	100 centimeters	1.093 613 yards
meter^2	10,000 centimeters^2	1.195 990 yards^2
meter^3	1,000 liters	1.307 951 yards^3
micron	0.000 001 meter	0.000 039 4 inches
mil	0.025 4 millimeters	0.001 inch
mile, nautical	1.852 kilometers	1.150 779 4 miles, statute
mile^2, nautical	3.429 904 kilometers^2	1.325 miles^2, statute
mile, statute	1.609 344 kilometers	5,280 feet or 8 furlongs
mile^2 statute	258.998 811 hectares	640 acres or 1 section
mile^2, statute	2.589 988 11 kilometers^2	0.755 miles2, nautical
minim (US)	0.061 611 52 milliliters	0.002 083 33 ounces, liquid
ounce,avoirdupois 2	8.349 523 125 grams	437.5 grains
ounce, liquid (US)	29.573 53 milliliters	0.062 5 pints, liquid
ounce, troy	31.103 476 8 grams	480 grains
pace	76.2 centimeters	30 inches
peck	8.809 767 5 liters	8 quarts, dry
pennyweight	1.555 173 84 grams	24 grains
pint, dry (US)	0.550 610 47 liters	0.5 quarts, dry
pint, liquid (US)	0.473 176 473 liters	0.5 quarts, liquid
point (typographical)	0.351 459 8 millimeters	0.013 837 inches
pound, avdp	453.592 37 grams	16 ounces, avdp
pound, troy	373.241 721 6 grams	12 ounces, troy
quart, dry (US)	1.101 221 liters	2 pints, dry
quart, liquid (US)	0.946 352 946 liters	2 pints, liquid
quintal	100 kilograms	220.462 26 pounds, avdp.
rod	5.029 2 meters	5.5 yards
scruple	1.295 978 2 grams	20 grains
section (US)	2.589 988 1 kilometers^2	1 mile^2, statute or 640 acres
span	22.86 centimeters	9 inches
stere	1 meter^3	1.307 95 yards^3
tablespoon	14.786 76 milliliters	3 teaspoons
teaspoon	4.928 922 milliliters	0.333 333 tablespoons
ton, long or deadweight	1,016.046 909 kilograms	2,240 pounds, avdp.
ton, metric	1,000 kilograms	2,204.623 pounds, avdp.
ton, metric	1,000 kilograms	32,150.75 ounces, troy
ton, register	2.831 684 7 meters^3	100 feet^3
ton, short	907.184 74 kilograms	2,000 pounds, avdp.
township (US)	93.239 572 kilometers^2	36 miles^2, statute
yard	0.914 4 meters	3 feet
yard^2	0.836 127 36 meters^2	9 feet^2
yard^3	0.764 554 86 meters^3	27 feet^3
yard^3	764.554 857 984 liters	201.974 gallons

Appendix E

Cross-Reference List of Geographic Names

{ewl tstools2,TsButton2,"<<"[name=prevappbut][graphic=`!prevapp1.bmp',`!prevapp2.bmp',`!prevapp3.bmp'] [macro=JI(`wfb.mvb>main', `AppendixD')][Font="Arial" /S11/B0/3+]/H19/W319/B1/D3}{ewc tstools2,TsButton2,">>"[name=nextappbut][graphic=`!nextapp1.bmp',`!nextapp2.bmp',`!nextapp3.bmp'] [macro=JI(`wfb.mvb>main', `AppendixA')] [Font="Arial" /S11/B0/3+]/H19/W319/B1/D3}

This list indicates where various names including all United States Foreign Service Posts, alternate names, former names, and political or geographical portions of larger entities can be found in The World Factbook. Spellings are not necessarily those approved by the United States Board on Geographic Names (BGN). Alternate names are included in parentheses; additional information is included in brackets.

Name	Entry in The World Factbook
A	
Abidjan [US Embassy	Cote d'Ivoire
Abu Dhabi [US Embassy]	United Arab Emirates
Abuja [US Embassy Branch Office]	Nigeria
Acapulco [US Consular Agency]	Mexico
Accra [US Embassy]	Ghana
Adamstown	Pitcairn Islands
Adana [US Consulate]	Turkey
Addis Ababa [US Embassy]	Ethiopia
Adelaide [US Consular Agency]	Australia
Adelie Land (Terre Adelie) [claimed by France]	Antarctica
Aden	Yemen
Aden, Gulf of	Indian Ocean
Admiralty Islands	Papua New Guinea
Adriatic Sea	Atlantic Ocean
Aegean Islands	Greece
Aegean Sea	Atlantic Ocean
Afars and Issas, French Territory of the (F.T.A.I.)	Djibouti
Agalega Islands	Mauritius
Agana	Guam

Aland Islands	Finland
Alaska	United States
Alaska, Gulf of	Pacific Ocean
Aldabra Islands	Seychelles
Alderney	Guernsey
Aleutian Islands	United States
Alexander Island	Antarctica
Alexandria [US Consulate General]	Egypt
Algiers [US Embassy]	Algeria
Alhucemas, Penon de	Spain
Alma-Ata (Almaty)	Kazakhstan
Almaty (Alma-Ata) [US Embassy]	Kazakhstan
Alofi	Niue
Alphonse Island	Seychelles
Amami Strait	Pacific Ocean
Amindivi Islands	India
Amirante Isles	Seychelles
Amman [US Embassy]	Jordan
Amsterdam [US Consulate General]	Netherlands
Amsterdam Island (Ile Amsterdam)	French Southern and Antarctic Lands
Amundsen Sea	Pacific Ocean
Amur	China; Russia
Andaman Islands	India
Andaman Sea	Indian Ocean
Andorra la Vella	Andorra
Anegada Passage	Atlantic Ocean
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	Sudan
Anjouan	Comoros

Ankara [US Embassy]	Turkey
Annobon	Equatorial Guinea
Antananarivo [US Embassy]	Madagascar
Antipodes Islands	New Zealand
Antwerp [US Consulate General]	Belgium
Aozou Strip [claimed by Libya]	Chad
Apia [US Embassy]	Western Samoa
Aqaba, Gulf of	Indian Ocean
Arabian Sea	Indian Ocean
Arafura Sea	Pacific Ocean
Argun	China; Russia
Ascension Island	Saint Helena
Ashgabat (Ashkhabad)	Turkmenistan
Ashkhabad [US Embassy]	Turkmenistan
Asmara [US Embassy]	Eritrea
Asmera (see Asmara)	Eritrea
Assumption Island	Seychelles
Asuncion [US Embassy]	Paraguay
Asuncion Island	Northern Mariana Islands
Atacama	Chile
Athens [US Embassy]	Greece
Attu	United States
Auckland [US Consulate General]	New Zealand
Auckland Islands	New Zealand
Australes Iles (Iles Tubuai)	French Polynesia
Avarua	Cook Islands
Axel Heiberg Island	Canada
Azores	Portugal

Azov, Sea of	Atlantic Ocean

B

Bab el Mandeb	Indian Ocean
Babuyan Channel	Pacific Ocean
Babuyan Islands	Philippines
Baffin Bay	Arctic Ocean
Baffin Island	Canada
Baghdad [US Embassy temporarily suspended; US Interests Section located in Poland's embassy in Baghdad	Iraq
Baku [US Embassy]	Azerbaijan
Baky (Baku)	Azerbaijan
Balabac Strait	Pacific Ocean
Balearic Islands	Spain
Balearic Sea (Iberian Sea)	Atlantic Ocean
Bali [US Consular Agency]	Indonesia
Bali Sea	Indian Ocean
Balintang Channel	Pacific Ocean
Balintang Islands	Philippines
Balleny Islands	Antarctica
Balochistan	Pakistan
Baltic Sea	Atlantic Ocean
Bamako [US Embassy]	Mali
Banaba (Ocean Island)	Kiribati
Bandar Seri Begawan [US Embassy]	Brunei
Banda Sea	Pacific Ocean
Bangkok [US Embassy]	Thailand
Bangui [US Embassy]	Central African Republic

Banjul [US Embassy]	Gambia, The
Banks Island	Canada
Banks Islands (Iles Banks)	Vanuatu
Barcelona [US Consulate General]	Spain
Barents Sea	Arctic Ocean
Barranquilla [US Consulate]	Colombia
Bashi Channel	Pacific Ocean
Basilan Strait	Pacific Ocean
Bass Strait	Indian Ocean
Basse-Terre	Gaudeloupe
Basseterre	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Batan Islands	Philippines
Basutoland	Lesotho
Bavaria (Bayern)	Germany
Beagle Channel	Atlantic Ocean
Bear Island (Bjornoya)	Svalbard
Beaufort Sea	Arctic Ocean
Bechuanaland	Botswana
Beijing [US Embassy]	China
Beirut [US Embassy]	Lebanon
Belau	Pacific Islands, Trust Territory of the
Belem [US Consular Agency]	Brazil
Belep Islands (Iles Belep)	New Caledonia
Belfast [US Consulate General]	United Kingdom
Belgian Congo	Zaire
Belgrade [US Embassy; US does not maintain full diplomatic relations with Serbia and Montenegro]	Serbia and Montenegro
Belize City [US Embassy]	Belize

Belle Isle, Strait of	Atlantic Ocean
Bellingshausen Sea	Pacific Ocean
Belmopan	Belize
Belorussia	Belarus
Bengal, Bay of	Indian Ocean
Bering Sea	Pacific Ocean
Bering Strait	Pacific Ocean
Berkner Island	Antarctica
Berlin [US Branch Office]	Germany
Berlin, East	Germany
Berlin, West	Germany
Bern [US Embassy]	Switzerland
Bessarabia	Romania; Moldova
Bijagos, Arquipelago dos	Guinea-Bissau
Bikini Atoll	Marshall Islands
Bilbao [US Consulate]	Spain
Bioko	Equatorial Guinea
Biscay, Bay of	Atlantic Ocean
Bishkek [Interim Chancery]	Kyrgyzstan
Bishop Rock	United Kingdom
Bismarck Archipelago	Papua New Guinea
Bismarck Sea	Pacific Ocean
Bissau [US Embassy]	Guinea-Bissau
Bjornoya (Bear Island)	Svalbard
Black Rock	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)
Black Sea	Atlantic Ocean
Bloemfontein	South Africa
Boa Vista	Cape Verde

Bogota [US Embassy]	Colombia
Bombay [US Consulate General]	India
Bonaire	Netherlands Antilles
Bonifacio, Strait of	Atlantic Ocean
Bonin Islands	Japan
Bonn [US Embassy]	Germany
Bophuthatswana	South Africa
Bora-Bora	French Polynesia
Bordeaux [US Consulate General]	France
Borneo	Brunei; Indonesia; Malaysia
Bornholm	Denmark
Bosporus	Atlantic Ocean
Bothnia, Gulf of	Atlantic Ocean
Bougainville Island	Papua New Guinea
Bougainville Strait	Pacific Ocean
Bounty Islands	New Zealand
Brasilia [US Embassy]	Brazil
Bratislava [US Embassy]	Slovakia
Brazzaville [US Embassy]	Congo
Bridgetown [US Embassy]	Barbados
Brisbane [US Consulate]	Australia
British East Africa	Kenya
British Guiana	Guyana
British Honduras	Belize
British Solomon Islands	Solomon Islands
British Somaliland	Somalia
Brussels [US Embassy, US Mission to European Communities, US Mission to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (USNATO)]	Belgium

Bucharest [US Embassy]	Romania
Budapest [US Embassy]	Hungary
Buenos Aires [US Embassy]	Argentina
Bujumbura [US Embassy]	Burundi
Burnt Pine	Norfolk Island
Byelorussia	Belarus

C

Cabinda	Angola
Cabot Strait	Atlantic Ocean
Caicos Islands	Turks and Caicos Islands
Cairo [US Embassy]	Egypt
Calcutta [US Consulate General]	India
Calgary [US Consulate General]	Canada
California, Gulf of	Pacific Ocean
Campbell Island	New Zealand
Canal Zone	Panama
Canary Islands	Spain
Canberra [US Embassy]	Australia
Cancun [US Consular Agency]	Mexico
Canton (Guangzhou)	China
Canton Island	Kiribati
Cape Town [US Consulate General]	South Africa
Caracas [US Embassy]	Venezuela
Cargados Carajos Shoals	Mauritius
Caroline Islands	Micronesia, Federated States of; Pacific Islands, Trust Territory of the
Caribbean Sea	Atlantic Ocean
Carpentaria, Gulf of	Pacific Ocean

Casablanca [US Consulate General]	Morocco
Castries	Saint Lucia
Cato Island	Australia
Cayenne	French Guiana
Cebu [US Consulate General]	Philippines
Celebes	Indonesia
Celebes Sea	Pacific Ocean
Celtic Sea	Atlantic Ocean
Central African Empire	Central African Republic
Ceuta	Spain
Ceylon	Sri Lanka
Chafarinas, Islas	Spain
Chagos Archipelago (Oil Islands)	British Indian Ocean Territory
Channel Islands	Guernsey; Jersey
Charlotte Amalie	Virgin Islands
Chatham Islands	New Zealand
Cheju-do	Korea, South
Cheju Strait	Pacific Ocean
Chengdu [US Consulate General]	China
Chesterfield Islands (Iles Chesterfield)	New Caledonia
Chiang Mai [US Consulate General]	Thailand
Chihli, Gulf of (Bo Hai)	Pacific Ocean
China, People's Republic of	China
China, Republic of	Taiwan
Chisinau [US Embassy]	Moldova
Choiseul	Solomon Islands
Christchurch [US Consular Agency]	New Zealand
Christmas Island [Indian Ocean]	Australia

Christmas Island [Pacific Ocean] (Kiritimati)	Kiribati
Chukchi Sea	Arctic Ocean
Ciskei	South Africa
Ciudad Juarez [US Consulate General]	Mexico
Cochabamba [US Consular Agency]	Bolivia
Coco, Isla del	Costa Rica
Cocos Islands	Cocos (Keeling) Islands
Colombo [US Embassy]	Sri Lanka
Colon [US Consular Agency]	Panama
Colon, Archipielago de (Galapagos Islands)	Ecuador
Commander Islands (Komandorskiye Ostrova)	Russia
Conakry [US Embassy]	Guinea
Congo (Brazzaville)	Congo
Congo (Kinshasa)	Zaire
Congo (Leopoldville)	Zaire
Con Son Islands	Vietnam
Cook Strait	Pacific Ocean
Copenhagen [US Embassy]	Denmark
Coral Sea	Pacific Ocean
Corn Islands (Islas del Maiz)	Nicaragua
Corsica	France
Cosmoledo Group	Seychelles
Cotonou [US Embassy]	Benin
Crete	Greece
Crooked Island Passage	Atlantic Ocean
Crozet Islands (Iles Crozet)	French Southern and Antarctic Lands
Curacao [US Consulate General]	Netherlands Antilles
Cusco [US Consular Agency]	Peru

Czechoslovakia	Czech Republic; Slovakia

D

Dahomey	Benin
Daito Islands	Japan
Dakar [US Embassy]	Senegal
Daman (Damao)	India
Damascus [US Embassy]	Syria
Danger Atoll	Cook Islands
Danish Straits	Atlantic Ocean
Danzig (Gdansk)	Poland
Dao Bach Long Vi	Vietnam
Dardanelles	Atlantic Ocean
Dar es Salaam [US Embassy]	Tanzania
Davis Strait	Atlantic Ocean
Deception Island	Antarctica
Denmark Strait	Atlantic Ocean
D'Entrecasteaux Islands	Papua New Guinea
Devon Island	Canada
Dhahran [US Consulate General]	Saudi Arabia
Dhaka [US Embassy]	Bangladesh
Diego Garcia	British Indian Ocean Territory
Diego Ramirez	Chile
Diomede Islands	Russia [Big Diomede]; United States [Little Diomede]
Diu	India
Djibouti [US Embassy]	Djibouti
Dodecanese	Greece
Dodoma	Tanzania

Doha [US Embassy]	Qatar
Douala [US Consulate]	Cameroon
Douglas	Man, Isle of
Dover, Strait of	Atlantic Ocean
Drake Passage	Atlantic Ocean
Dubai (Dubayy) [US Consulate General]	United Arab Emirates
Dublin [US Embassy]	Ireland
Durango [US Consular Agency]	Mexico
Durban [US Consulate General]	South Africa
Dushanbe [Interim Chancery]	Tajikistan
Dusseldorf [US Consulate General]	Germany
Dutch East Indies	Indonesia
Dutch Guiana	Suriname

E

East China Sea	Pacific Ocean
Easter Island (Isla de Pascua)	Chile
Eastern Channel (East Korea Strait or Tsushima Strait)	Pacific Ocean
East Germany (German Democratic Republic)	Germany
East Korea Strait (Eastern Channel or Tsushima Strait)	Pacific Ocean
East Pakistan	Bangladesh
East Siberian Sea	Arctic Ocean
East Timor (Portuguese Timor)	Indonesia
Edinburgh [US Consulate General]	United Kingdom
Elba	Italy
Ellef Ringnes Island	Canada
Ellesmere Island	Canada

Ellice Islands	Tuvalu
Elobey, Islas de	Equatorial Guinea
Enderbury Island	Kiribati
Enewetak Atoll (Eniwetok Atoll)	Marshall Islands
England	United Kingdom
English Channel	Atlantic Ocean
Eniwetok Atoll	Marshall Islands
Epirus, Northern	Albania; Greece
Essequibo [claimed by Venezuela]	Guyana
Etorofu	Russia [de facto]

F

Farquhar Group	Seychelles
Fernando de Noronha	Brazil
Fernando Po (Bioko)	Equatorial Guinea
Finland, Gulf of	Atlantic Ocean
Florence [US Consulate General]	Italy
Florida, Straits of	Atlantic Ocean
Formosa	Taiwan
Formosa Strait (Taiwan Strait)	Pacific Ocean
Fort-de-France [US Consulate General]	Martinique
Frankfurt am Main [US Consulate General]	Germany
Franz Josef Land	Russia
Freetown [US Embassy]	Sierra Leone
French Cameroon	Cameroon
French Indochina	Cambodia; Laos; Vietnam
French Guinea	Guinea
French Sudan	Mali
French Territory of the Afars and Issas (F.T.A.I.)	Djibouti

French Togo	Togo
Friendly Islands	Tonga
Frunze (Bishkek)	Kyrgyzstan
Fukuoka [US Consulate]	Japan
Funafuti	Tuvalu
Funchal [US Consular Agency]	Portugal
Fundy, Bay of	Atlantic Ocean
Futuna Islands (Hoorn Islands)	Wallis and Futuna

G

Gaborone [US Embassy]	Botswana
Galapagos Islands (Archipielago de Colon)	Ecuador
Galleons Passage	Atlantic Ocean
Gambier Islands (Iles Gambier)	French Polynesia
Gaspar Strait	Indian Ocean
Geneva [Branch Office of the US Embassy, US Mission to European Office of the UN and Other International Organizations]	Switzerland
Genoa [US Consulate General]	Italy
George Town [US Consular Agency]	Cayman Islands
Georgetown [US Embassy]	Guyana
German Democratic Republic (East Germany)	Germany
German Federal Republic of (West Germany)	Germany
Gibraltar	Gibraltar
Gibraltar, Strait of	Atlantic Ocean
Gilbert Islands	Kiribati
Goa	India
Gold Coast	Ghana
Golan Heights	Syria

Good Hope, Cape of	South Africa
Goteborg	Sweden
Gotland	Sweden
Gough Island	Saint Helena
Grand Banks	Atlantic Ocean
Grand Cayman	Cayman Islands
Grand Turk [US Consular Agency]	Turks and Caicos Islands
Great Australian Bight	Indian Ocean
Great Belt (Store Baelt)	Atlantic Ocean
Great Britain	United Kingdom
Great Channel	Indian Ocean
Greater Sunda Islands	Brunei; Indonesia; Malaysia
Green Islands	Papua New Guinea
Greenland Sea	Arctic Ocean
Grenadines, Northern	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Grenadines, Southern	Grenada
Guadalajara [US Consulate General]	Mexico
Guadalcanal	Solomon Islands
Guadalupe, Isla de	Mexico
Guangzhou [US Consulate General]	China
Guantanamo [US Naval Base]	Cuba
Guatemala [US Embassy]	Guatemala
Gubal, Strait of	Indian Ocean
Guinea, Gulf of	Atlantic Ocean
Guayaquil [US Consulate General]	Ecuador

H

Ha'apai Group	Tonga
Habomai Islands	Russia [de facto]

Hague, The [US Embassy]	Netherlands
Haifa [US Consular Agency]	Israel
Hainan Dao	China
Halifax [US Consulate General]	Canada
Halmahera	Indonesia
Hamburg [US Consulate General]	Germany
Hamilton [US Consulate General]	Bermuda
Hanoi	Vietnam
Harare [US Embassy]	Zimbabwe
Hatay	Turkey
Havana [US post not maintained, representation by US Interests Section (USINT) of the Swiss Embassy]	Cuba
Hawaii	United States
Heard Island	Heard Island and McDonald Islands
Helsinki [US Embassy]	Finland
Hermosillo [US Consulate]	Mexico
Hispaniola	Dominican Republic; Haiti
Hokkaido	Japan
Hong Kong [US Consulate General]	Hong Kong
Honiara [US Consulate]	Solomon Islands
Honshu	Japan
Hormuz, Strait of	Indian Ocean
Horn, Cape (Cabo de Hornos)	Chile
Horne, Iles de	Wallis and Futuna
Horn of Africa	Ethiopia; Somalia
Hudson Bay	Arctic Ocean
Hudson Strait	Arctic Ocean

I

Inaccessible Island	Saint Helena
Indochina	Cambodia; Laos; Vietnam
Inner Mongolia (Nei Mongol)	China
Ionian Islands	Greece
Ionian Sea	Atlantic Ocean
Irian Jaya	Indonesia
Irish Sea	Atlantic Ocean
Islamabad [US Embassy]	Pakistan
Islas Malvinas	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)
Istanbul [US Consulate General]	Turkey
Italian Somaliland	Somalia
Ivory Coast	Cote d'Ivoire
Iwo Jima	Japan
Izmir [US Consulate General]	Turkey

J

Jakarta [US Embassy]	Indonesia
Jamestown	Saint Helena
Japan, Sea of	Pacific Ocean
Java	Indonesia
Java Sea	Indian Ocean
Jeddah [US Consulate General]	Saudi Arabia
Jerusalem [US Consulate General]	Israel; West Bank
Johannesburg [US Consulate General]	South Africa
Juan de Fuca, Strait of	Pacific Ocean
Juan Fernandez, Isla de	Chile
Juventud, Isla de la (Isle of Youth)	Cuba

K

Kabul [US Embassy now closed]	Afghanistan
Kaduna [US Consulate General]	Nigeria
Kalimantan	Indonesia
Kamchatka Peninsula (Poluostrov Kamchatka)	Russia
Kampala [US Embassy]	Uganda
Kampuchea	Cambodia
Karachi [US Consulate General]	Pakistan
Kara Sea	Arctic Ocean
Karimata Strait	Indian Ocean
Kathmandu [US Embassy]	Nepal
Kattegat	Atlantic Ocean
Kauai Channel	Pacific Ocean
Keeling Islands	Cocos (Keeling) Islands
Kerguelen, Iles	French Southern and Antarctic Lands
Kermadec Islands	New Zealand
Khabarovsk	Russia
Khartoum [US Embassy]	Sudan
Khmer Republic	Cambodia
Khuriya Muriya Islands (Kuria Muria Islands)	Oman
Khyber Pass	Pakistan
Kiel Canal (Nord-Ostsee Kanal)	Atlantic Ocean
Kiev [US Embassy]	Ukraine
Kigali [US Embassy]	Rwanda
Kingston [US Embassy]	Jamaica
Kingston	Norfolk Island
Kingston	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Kinshasa [US Embassy]	Zaire

Kirghiziya	Kyrgyzstan
Kiritimati (Christmas Island)	Kiribati
Kishinev (Chisinau)	Moldova
Kithira Strait	Atlantic Ocean
Kodiak Island	United States
Kola Peninsula (Kol'skiy Poluostrov)	Russia
Kolonia [US Embassy]	Micronesia, Federated States of
Korea Bay	Pacific Ocean
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	Korea, North
Korea, Republic of	Korea, South
Korea Strait	Pacific Ocean
Koror [US Liaison Office]	Pacific Islands, Trust Territory of
Kosovo	Serbia and Montenegro
Kowloon	Hong Kong
Krakow [US Consulate General]	Poland
Kuala Lumpur [US Embassy]	Malaysia
Kunashiri (Kunashir)	Russia [de facto]
Kuril Islands	Russia [de facto]
Kuwait [US Embassy]	Kuwait
Kwajalein Atoll	Marshall Islands
Kyushu	Japan
Kyyiv (Kiev)	Ukraine

L

Labrador	Canada
Laccadive Islands	India
Laccadive Sea	Indian Ocean
La Coruna [US Consular Agency]	Spain

Lagos [US Embassy]	Nigeria
Lahore [US Consulate General]	Pakistan
Lakshadweep	India
La Paz [US Embassy]	Bolivia
La Perouse Strait	Pacific Ocean
Laptev Sea	Arctic Ocean
Las Palmas [US Consular Agency]	Spain
Lau Group	Fiji
Leipzig [US Consulate General]	Germany
Leningrad (see Saint Petersburg)	Russia
Lesser Sunda Islands	Indonesia
Leyte	Philippines
Liancourt Rocks [claimed by Japan]	Korea, South
Libreville [US Embassy]	Gabon
Ligurian Sea	Atlantic Ocean
Lilongwe [US Embassy]	Malawi
Lima [US Embassy]	Peru
Lincoln Sea	Arctic Ocean
Line Islands	Kiribati; Palmyra Atoll
Lisbon [US Embassy]	Portugal
Ljubljana [US Embassy]	Slovenia
Lobamba	Swaziland
Lombok Strait	Indian Ocean
Lome [US Embassy]	Togo
London [US Embassy]	United Kingdom
Longyearbyen	Svalbard
Lord Howe Island	Australia
Louisiade Archipelago	Papua New Guinea

Loyalty Islands (Iles Loyaute)	New Caledonia
Luanda [US Liaison Office]	Angola
Lubumbashi [US Consulate General closed since October 1991]	Zaire
Lusaka [US Embassy]	Zambia
Luxembourg [US Embassy]	Luxembourg
Luzon	Philippines
Luzon Strait	Pacific Ocean
Lyon [US Consulate General]	France

M

Macao	Macau
Macedonia	Bulgaria
Macquarie Island	Australia
Madeira Islands	Portugal
Madras [US Consulate General]	India
Madrid [US Embassy]	Spain
Magellan, Strait of	Atlantic Ocean
Maghreb	Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia
Mahe Island	Seychelles
Maiz, Islas del (Corn Islands)	Nicaragua
Majorca (Mallorca)	Spain
Majuro [US Embassy]	Marshall Islands
Makassar Strait	Pacific Ocean
Malabo [US Embassy]	Equatorial Guinea
Malacca, Strait of	Indian Ocean
Malaga [US Consular Agency]	Spain
Malagasy Republic	Madagascar
Male [US post not maintained, representation from Colombo, Sri Lanka]	Maldives

Mallorca (Majorca)	Spain
Malpelo, Isla de	Colombia
Malta Channel	Atlantic Ocean
Malvinas, Islas	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)
Mamoutzou	Mayotte
Managua [US Embassy]	Nicaragua
Manama [US Embassy]	Bahrain
Manaus [US Consular Agency]	Brazil
Manchukuo	China
Manchuria	China
Manila [US Embassy]	Philippines
Manipa Strait	Pacific Ocean
Mannar, Gulf of	Indian Ocean
Manua Islands	American Samoa
Maputo [US Embassy]	Mozambique
Maracaibo [US Consulate]	Venezuela
Marcus Island (Minami-tori-shima)	Japan
Mariana Islands	Guam; Northern Mariana Islands
Marion Island	South Africa
Marmara, Sea of	Atlantic Ocean
Marquesas Islands (Iles Marquises)	French Polynesia
Marseille [US Consulate General]	France
Martin Vaz, Ilhas	Brazil
Mas a Tierra (Robinson Crusoe Island)	Chile
Mascarene Islands	Mauritius; Reunion
Maseru [US Embassy]	Lesotho
Matamoros [US Consulate]	Mexico
Mata Utu	Wallis and Futuna

Mazatlan [US Consulate]	Mexico
Mbabane [US Embassy]	Swaziland
McDonald Islands	Heard Island and McDonald Islands
Medan [US Consulate]	Indonesia
Mediterranean Sea	Atlantic Ocean
Melbourne [US Consulate General]	Australia
Melilla	Spain
Mensk (Minsk)	Belarus
Merida [US Consulate]	Mexico
Messina, Strait of	Atlantic Ocean
Mexico [US Embassy]	Mexico
Mexico, Gulf of	Atlantic Ocean
Milan [US Consulate General]	Italy
Minami-tori-shima	Japan
Mindanao	Philippines
Mindoro Strait	Pacific Ocean
Minicoy Island	India
Minsk [US Embassy]	Belarus
Mogadishu [US Liaison Office]	Somalia
Moldovia	Moldova
Mombasa [US Consulate]	Kenya
Monaco	Monaco
Mona Passage	Atlantic Ocean
Monrovia [US Embassy]	Liberia
Montego Bay [US Consular Agency]	Jamaica
Montenegro	Serbia and Montenegro
Monterrey [US Consulate General]	Mexico
Montevideo [US Embassy]	Uruguay

Montreal [US Consulate General, US Mission to the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)]	Canada
Moravian Gate	Czech Republic
Moroni [US Embassy]	Comoros
Mortlock Islands	Micronesia, Federated States of
Moscow [US Embassy]	Russia
Mozambique Channel	Indian Ocean
Mulege [US Consular Agency]	Mexico
Munich [US Consulate General]	Germany
Musandam Peninsula	Oman; United Arab Emirates
Muscat [US Embassy]	Oman
Muscat and Oman	Oman
Myanma, Myanmar	Burma

N

Naha [US Consulate General]	Japan
Nairobi [US Embassy]	Kenya
Nampo-shoto	Japan
Naples [US Consulate General]	Italy
Nassau [US Embassy]	Bahamas, The
Natuna Besar Islands	Indonesia
N'Djamena [US Embassy]	Chad
Netherlands East Indies	Indonesia
Netherlands Guiana	Suriname
Nevis	Saint Kitts and Nevis
New Delhi [US Embassy]	India
Newfoundland	Canada
New Guinea	Indonesia; Papua New Guinea

New Hebrides	Vanuatu
New Siberian Islands	Russia
New Territories	Hong Kong
New York, New York [US Mission to the United Nations (USUN)]	United States
Niamey [US Embassy]	Niger
Nice [US Consular Agency]	France
Nicobar Islands	India
Nicosia [US Embassy]	Cyprus
Nightingale Island	Saint Helena
North Atlantic Ocean	Atlantic Ocean
North Channel	Atlantic Ocean
Northeast Providence Channel	Atlantic Ocean
Northern Epirus	Albania; Greece
Northern Grenadines	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Northern Rhodesia	Zambia
North Island	New Zealand
North Korea	Korea, North
North Pacific Ocean	Pacific Ocean
North Sea	Atlantic Ocean
North Vietnam	Vietnam
Northwest Passages	Arctic Ocean
North Yemen (Yemen Arab Republic)	Yemen
Norwegian Sea	Atlantic Ocean
Nouakchott [US Embassy]	Mauritania
Noumea	New Caledonia
Nuku' alofa	Tonga
Novaya Zemlya	Russia

Nuevo Laredo [US Consulate]	Mexico
Nuuk (Godthab)	Greenland
Nyasaland	Malawi

O

Oahu	United States
Oaxaca [US Consular Agency]	Mexico
Ocean Island (Banaba)	Kiribati
Ocean Island (Kure Island)	United States
Ogaden	Ethiopia; Somalia
Oil Islands (Chagos Archipelago)	British Indian Ocean Territory
Okhotsk, Sea of	Pacific Ocean
Okinawa	Japan
Oman, Gulf of	Indian Ocean
Ombai Strait	Pacific Ocean
Oporto [US Consulate]	Portugal
Oran [US Consulate]	Algeria
Oranjestad	Aruba
Oresund (The Sound)	Atlantic Ocean
Orkney Islands	United Kingdom
Osaka-Kobe [US Consulate General]	Japan
Oslo [US Embassy]	Norway
Otranto, Strait of	Atlantic Ocean
Ottawa [US Embassy]	Canada
Ouagadougou [US Embassy]	Burkina
Outer Mongolia	Mongolia

P

Pagan	Northern Mariana Islands

Pago Pago	American Samoa
Palau	Pacific Islands, Trust Territory of the
Palawan	Philippines
Palermo [US Consulate General]	Italy
Palk Strait	Indian Ocean
Palma de Mallorca [US Consular Agency]	Spain
Pamirs	China; Tajikistan
Panama [US Embassy]	Panama
Panama Canal	Panama
Panama, Gulf of	Pacific Ocean
Papeete	French Polynesia
Paramaribo [US Embassy]	Suriname
Parece Vela	Japan
Paris [US Embassy, US Mission to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), US Observer Mission at the UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)]	France
Pascua, Isla de (Easter Island)	Chile
Passion, Ile de la	Clipperton Island
Pashtunistan	Afghanistan; Pakistan
Peking (Beijing)	China
Pemba Island	Tanzania
Pentland Firth	Atlantic Ocean
Perim	Yemen
Perouse Strait, La	Pacific Ocean
Persian Gulf	Indian Ocean
Perth [US Consulate General]	Australia
Pescadores	Taiwan
Peshawar [US Consulate]	Pakistan

Peter I Island	Antarctica
Philip Island	Norfolk Island
Philippine Sea	Pacific Ocean
Phnom Penh [US Embassy]	Cambodia
Phoenix Islands	Kiribati
Pines, Isle of (Isla de la Juventud)	Cuba
Piura [US Consular Agency]	Peru
Pleasant Island	Nauru
Plymouth	Montserrat
Ponape (Pohnpei)	Micronesia
Ponta Delgada [US Consulate]	Portugal
Port-au-Prince [US Embassy]	Haiti
Port Louis [US Embassy]	Mauritius
Port Moresby [US Embassy]	Papua New Guinea
Porto Alegre [US Consulate]	Brazil
Port-of-Spain [US Embassy]	Trinidad and Tobago
Porto-Novo	Benin
Port Said [US Consular Agency]	Egypt
Portuguese Guinea	Guinea-Bissau
Portuguese Timor (East Timor)	Indonesia
Port-Vila	Vanuatu
Poznan [US Consulate General]	Poland
Prague [US Embassy]	Czech Republic
Praia [US Embassy]	Cape Verde
Pretoria [US Embassy]	South Africa
Pribilof Islands	United States
Prince Edward Island	Canada
Prince Edward Islands	South Africa

Prince Patrick Island	Canada
Principe	Sao Tome and Principe
Puerto Plata [US Consular Agency]	Dominican Republic
Puerto Vallarta [US Consular Agency]	Mexico
Pusan [US Consulate]	Korea, South
P'yongyang	Korea, North

Q

Quebec [US Consulate General]	Canada
Queen Charlotte Islands	Canada
Queen Elizabeth Islands	Canada
Queen Maud Land [claimed by Norway]	Antarctica
Quito [US Embassy]	Ecuador

R

Rabat [US Embassy]	Morocco
Ralik Chain	Marshall Islands
Rangoon [US Embassy]	Burma
Ratak Chain	Marshall Islands
Recife [US Consulate]	Brazil
Redonda	Antigua and Barbuda
Red Sea	Indian Ocean
Revillagigedo Island	United States
Revillagigedo Islands	Mexico
Reykjavik [US Embassy]	Iceland
Rhodes	Greece
Rhodesia	Zimbabwe
Rhodesia, Northern	Zambia
Rhodesia, Southern	Zimbabwe

Riga [US Embassy]	Latvia
Rio de Janeiro [US Consulate General]	Brazil
Rio de Oro	Western Sahara
Rio Muni	Equatorial Guinea
Riyadh [US Embassy]	Saudi Arabia
Road Town	British Virgin Islands
Robinson Crusoe Island (Mas a Tierra)	Chile
Rocas, Atol das	Brazil
Rockall [disputed]	United Kingdom
Rodrigues	Mauritius
Rome [US Embassy, US Mission to the UN Agencies for Food and Agriculture (FODAG)]	Italy
Roncador Cay	Colombia
Roosevelt Island	Antarctica
Roseau	Dominica
Ross Dependency [claimed by New Zealand]	Antarctica
Ross Island	Antarctica
Ross Sea	Antarctica
Rota	Northern Mariana Islands
Rotuma	Fiji
Ryukyu Islands	Japan

S

Saba	Netherlands Antilles
Sabah	Malaysia
Sable Island	Canada
Sahel Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal	Burkina, Cape Verde, Chad, The Gambia, Guinea- Bissau,
Saigon (Ho Chi Minh City)	Vietnam

Saint Brandon	Mauritius
Saint Christopher and Nevis	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint-Denis	Reunion
Saint George's [US Embassy]	Grenada
Saint George's Channel	Atlantic Ocean
Saint Heliar	Jersey
Saint John's [US Embassy]	Antigua and Barbuda
Saint Lawrence, Gulf of	Atlantic Ocean
Saint Lawrence Island	United States
Saint Lawrence Seaway	Atlantic Ocean
Saint Martin	Guadeloupe
Saint Martin (Sint Maarten)	Netherlands Antilles
Saint Paul Island	Canada
Saint Paul Island	United States
Saint Paul Island (Ile Saint-Paul)	French Southern and Antarctic Lands
Saint Peter and Saint Paul Rocks (Penedos de Sao Pedro e Sao Paulo)	Brazil
Saint Peter Port	Guernsey
Saint Petersburg [US Consulate]	Russia
Saint-Pierre	Saint Pierre and Miguelon
Saint Vincent Passage	Atlantic Ocean
Saipan	Northern Mariana Islands
Sakhalin Island (Ostrov Sakhalin)	Russia
Sala y Gomez, Isla	Chile
Salisbury (Harare)	Zimbabwe
Salvador de Bahia [US Consular Agency]	Brazil
Salzburg [US Consulate General]	Austria
Sanaa [US Embassy]	Yemen

San Ambrosio	Chile
San Andres y Providencia, Archipielago	Colombia
San Bernardino Strait	Pacific Ocean
San Felix, Isla	Chile
San Jose [US Embassy]	Costa Rica
San Juan	Puerto Rico
San Luis Potosi [US Consular Agency]	Mexico
San Marino	San Marino
San Miguel Allende [US Consular Agency]	Mexico
San Salvador [US Embassy]	El Salvador
Santa Cruz [US Consular Agency]	Bolivia
Santa Cruz Islands	Solomon Islands
Santiago [US Embassy]	Chile
Santo Domingo [US Embassy]	Dominican Republic
Sao Luis [US Consular Agency]	Brazil
Sao Paulo [US Consulate General]	Brazil
Sao Pedro e Sao Paulo, Penedos de	Brazil
Sao Tome	Sao Tome and Principe
Sapporo [US Consulate General]	Japan
Sapudi Strait	Indian Ocean
Sarajevo	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Sarawak	Malaysia
Sardinia	Italy
Sargasso Sea	Atlantic Ocean
Sark	Guernsey
Scotia Sea	Atlantic Ocean
Scotland	United Kingdom
Scott Island	Antarctica

Senyavin Islands	Micronesia, Federated States of
Seoul [US Embassy]	Korea, South
Serbia	Serbia and Montenegro
Serrana Bank	Colombia
Serranilla Bank	Colombia
Settlement, The	Christmas Island
Severnaya Zemlya (Northland)	Russia
Seville [US Consular Agency]	Spain
Shag Island	Heard Island and McDonald Islands
Shag Rocks	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)
Shanghai [US Consulate General]	China
Shenyang [US Consulate General]	China
Shetland Islands	United Kingdom
Shikoku	Japan
Shikotan (Shikotan-to)	Japan
Siam	Thailand
Sibutu Passage	Pacific Ocean
Sicily	Italy
Sicily, Strait of	Atlantic Ocean
Sikkim	India
Sinai	Egypt
Singapore [US Embassy]	Singapore
Singapore Strait	Pacific Ocean
Sinkiang (Xinjiang)	China
Sint Eustatius	Netherlands Antilles
Sint Maarten (Saint Martin)	Netherlands Antilles
Skagerrak	Atlantic Ocean
Skopje	Macedonia

Society Islands (Iles de la Societe)	French Polynesia
Socotra	Yemen
Sofia [US Embassy]	Bulgaria
Solomon Islands, northern	Papua New Guinea
Solomon Islands, southern	Solomon Islands
Soloman Sea	Pacific Ocean
Songkhla [US Consulate]	Thailand
Sound, The (Oresund)	Atlantic Ocean
South Atlantic Ocean	Atlantic Ocean
South China Sea	Pacific Ocean
Southern Grenadines	Grenada
Southern Rhodesia	Zimbabwe
South Georgia	South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
South Island	New Zealand
South Korea	Korea, South
South Orkney Islands	Antarctica
South Pacific Ocean	Pacific Ocean
South Sandwich Islands	South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
South Shetland Islands	Antarctica
South Tyrol	Italy
South Vietnam	Vietnam
South-West Africa	Namibia
South Yemen (People's Democratic Republic of Yemen)	Yemen
Soviet Union	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan
Spanish Guinea	Equatorial Guinea
Spanish Sahara	Western Sahara
Spitsbergen	Svalbard

Stanley	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)
Stockholm [US Embassy]	Sweden
Strasbourg [US Consulate General]	France
Stuttgart [US Consulate General]	Germany
Suez, Gulf of	Indian Ocean
Sulu Archipelago	Philippines
Sulu Sea	Pacific Ocean
Sumatra	Indonesia
Sumba	Indonesia
Sunda Islands (Soenda Isles)	Indonesia; Malaysia
Sunda Strait	Indian Ocean
Surabaya [US Consulate]	Indonesia
Surigao Strait	Pacific Ocean
Surinam	Suriname
Suva [US Embassy]	Fiji
Swains Island	American Samoa
Swan Islands Honduras	
Sydney [US Consulate General]	Australia

T

Tahiti	French Polynesia
Taipei	Taiwan
Taiwan Strait	Pacific Ocean
Tallin [US Embassy]	Estonia
Tampico [US Consular Agency]	Mexico
Tanganyika	Tanzania
Tangier	Morocco
Tarawa	Kiribati

Tartar Strait	Pacific Ocean
Tashkent [US Embassy]	Uzbekistan
Tasmania	Australia
Tasman Sea	Pacific Ocean
Taymyr Peninsula (Poluostrov Taymyra)	Russia
Tegucigalpa [US Embassy]	Honduras
Tehran [US post not maintained, representation by Swiss Embassy]	Iran
Tel Aviv [US Embassy]	Israel
Terre Adelie (Adelie Land) [claimed by France]	Antarctica
Thailand, Gulf of	Pacific Ocean
Thessaloniki [US Consulate General]	Greece
Thimphu	Bhutan
Thurston Island	Antarctica
Tibet (Xizang)	China
Tibilisi (Tbilisi) [US Embassy]	Georgia
Tierra del Fuego	Argentina; Chile
Tijuana [US Consulate General]	Mexico
Timor	Indonesia
Timor Sea	Indian Ocean
Tinian	Northern Mariana Islands
Tiran, Strait of	Indian Ocean
Tirane [US Embassy]	Albania
Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago
Tokyo [US Embassy]	Japan
Tonkin, Gulf of	Pacific Ocean
Toronto [US Consulate General]	Canada
Torres Strait	Pacific Ocean

Torshavn	Faroe Islands
Toshkent (Tashkent)	Uzbekistan
Transjordan	Jordan
Transkei	South Africa
Transylvania	Romania
Trieste [US Consular Agency]	Italy
Trindade, Ilha de	Brazil
Tripoli [US post not maintained, representation by Belgian Embassy]	Libya
Tristan da Cunha Group	Saint Helena
Trobriand Islands	Papua New Guinea
Trucial States	United Arab Emirates
Truk Islands	Micronesia
Tsugaru Strait	Pacific Ocean
Tuamotu Islands (Iles Tuamotu)	French Polynesia
Tubuai Islands (Iles Tubuai)	French Polynesia
Tunis [US Embassy]	Tunisia
Turin	Italy
Turkish Straits	Atlantic Ocean
Turkmeniya	Turkmenistan
Turks Island Passage	Atlantic Ocean
Tyrol, South	Italy
Tyrrhenian Sea	Atlantic Ocean

U

Udorn [US Consulate]	Thailand
Ulaanbaatar [US Embassy]	Mongolia
Ullung-do	Korea, South
Unimak Pass [strait]	Pacific Ocean

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan
Tajikistan, Turkmenistan,	
United Arab Republic	Egypt; Syria
Upper Volta	Burkina
USSR	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan
Tajikistan, Turkmenistan,	

V

Vaduz [US post not maintained, representation from Zurich, Switzerland]	Liechtenstein
Vakhan Corridor (Wakhan)	Afghanistan
Valencia [US Consular Agency]	Spain
Valletta [US Embassy]	Malta
Valley, The	Anguilla
Vancouver [US Consulate General]	Canada
Vancouver Island	Canada
Van Diemen Strait	Pacific Ocean
Vatican City [US Embassy]	Holy See
Velez de la Gomera, Penon de	Spain
Venda	South Africa
Veracruz [US Consular Agency]	Mexico
Verde Island Passage	Pacific Ocean
Victoria [US Embassy]	Seychelles
Vienna [US Embassy, US Mission to International Organizations in Vienna (UNVIE)]	Austria
Vientiane [US Embassy]	Laos
Vilnius [US Embassy]	Lithuania
Vladivostok [US Consulate]	Russia

Volcano Islands	Japan
Vostok Island	Kiribati
Vrangelya, Ostrov (Wrangel Island)	Russia

W

Wakhan Corridor (now Vakhan Corridor)	Afghanistan
Wales	United Kingdom
Walvis Bay	South Africa
Warsaw [US Embassy]	Poland
Washington, DC [The Permanent Mission of the USA to the Organization of American States (OAS)]	United States
Weddell Sea	Atlantic Ocean
Wellington [US Embassy]	New Zealand
Western Channel (West Korea Strait)	Pacific Ocean
West Germany (Federal Republic of Germany)	Germany
West Island	Cocos (Keeling) Islands
West Korea Strait (Western Channel)	Pacific Ocean
West Pakistan	Pakistan
Wetar Strait	Pacific Ocean
White Sea	Arctic Ocean
Willemstad	Netherlands Antilles
Windhoek [US Embassy]	Namibia
Windward Passage	Atlantic Ocean
Winnipeg [US Consular Agency]	Canada
Wrangel Island (Ostrov Vrangelya)	Russia [de facto]

Y

Yamoussoukro	Cote d'Ivoire
Yaounde [US Embassy]	Cameroon

Yap Islands	Micronesia
Yellow Sea	Pacific Ocean
Yemen (Aden) [People's Democratic Republic of Yemen]	Yemen
Yemen Arab Republic	Yemen
Yemen, North [Yemen Arab Republic]	Yemen
Yemen (Sanaa) [Yemen Arab Republic]	Yemen
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of	Yemen
Yemen, South [People's Democratic Republic of Yemen]	Yemen
Yerevan [US Embassy]	Armenia
Youth, Isle of (Isla de la Juventud)	Cuba
Yucatan Channel	Atlantic Ocean
Yugoslavia	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovenia

Z

Zagreb [US Embassy]	Croatia
Zanzibar	Tanzania
Zurich [US Consulate General]	Switzerland

About *Multimedia World Factbook*

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Abbreviations: (see Appendix B for international organizations and groups)

avdp.
avoirdupois

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

CY
calendar year

DWT
deadweight ton

est.
estimate

Ex-Im
Export-Import Bank of the United States

f.o.b.
free on board

FRG
Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany); used for information dated before 3 October 1990 or CY91

FY
fiscal year

GDP
gross domestic product

GDR
German Democratic Republic (East Germany); used for information dated before 3 October 1990 or CY91

GNP
gross national product

GRT
gross register ton

GWP
gross world product

km
kilometer

km2
square kilometer

kW
kilowatt

kWh
kilowatt hour

m
meter

NA
not available

NEGL
negligible

nm
nautical mile

NZ
New Zealand

ODA

official development assistance

OOF
other official flows

PDRY
People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [Yemen (Aden) or South Yemen]; used for information dated before 22 May 1990 or CY91

UAE
United Arab Emirates

UK
United Kingdom

US
United States

USSR
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Soviet Union); used for information dated before 25 December 1991

YAR
Yemen Arab Republic [Yemen (Sanaa) or North Yemen]; used for information dated before 22 May 1990 or CY91

Administrative divisions:

The numbers, designatory terms, and first-order administrative divisions are generally those approved by the US Board on Geographic Names (BGN). Changes that have been reported but not yet acted on by BGN are noted.

Area:

Total area is the sum of all land and water areas delimited by international boundaries and/or coastlines. Land area is the aggregate of all surfaces delimited by international boundaries and/or coastlines, excluding inland water bodies (lakes, reservoirs, rivers). Comparative areas are based on total area equivalents. Most entities are compared with the entire US or one of the 50 states. The smaller entities are compared with Washington, DC (178 km2, 69 miles 2) or The Mall in Washington, DC (0.59 km2, 0.23 miles 2,146 acres).

Birth rate:

The average annual number of births during a year per 1,000 population at midyear; also known as crude birth rate.

Dates of information:

In general, information available as of 1 January 1993 was used in the preparation of this edition. Population figures are estimates for 1 July 1993, with population growth rates estimated for calendar year 1993. Major political events have been updated through June 1993.

Death rate:

The average annual number of deaths during a year per l,000 population at midyear; also known as crude death rate.

Digraphs:

The digraph is a two-letter "country code" that precisely identifies every entity without overlap, duplication, or

omission. AF, for example, is the digraph for Afghanistan. It is a standardized geopolitical data element promulgated in the Federal Information Processing Standards Publication (FIPS) 10-3 by the National Bureau of Standards (US Department of Commerce) and maintained by the Office of the Geographer (US Department of State). The digraph is used to eliminate confusion and incompatibility in the collection, processing, and dissemination of area-specific data and is particularly useful for interchanging data between databases.

Diplomatic representation:

The US Government has diplomatic relations with 180 nations. The US has diplomatic relations with 174 of the 182 UN members (excluding the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia whose status in the UN is unclear)--the exceptions are Angola, Bhutan, Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Macedonia, North Korea, and Vietnam. In addition, the US has diplomatic relations with 7 nations that are not in the UN-Andorra, Holy See, Kiribati, Nauru, Switzerland, Tonga, and Tuvalu.

Economic aid:

This entry refers to bilateral commitments of official development assistance (ODA), which is defined as government grants that are administered with the promotion of economic development and welfare of LDCs as their main objective and are concessional in character and contain a grant element of at least 25%, and other official flows (OOF) or transactions by the official sector whose main objective is other than development motivated or whose grant element is below the 25% threshold for ODA. OOF transactions include official export credits (such as Ex-Im Bank credits), official equity and portfolio investment, and debt reorganization by the official sector that does not meet concessional terms. Aid is considered to have been committed when agreements are initialed by the parties involved and constitute a formal declaration of intent.

Entities:

Some of the nations, dependent areas, areas of special sovereignty, and governments included in this publication are not independent, and others are not officially recognized by the US Government. "Nation" refers to a people politically organized into a sovereign state with a definite territory. "Dependent area" refers to a broad category of political entities that are associated in some way with a nation. Names used for page headings are usually the short-form names as approved by the US Board on Geographic Names. There are 266 entities in *The World Factbook* that may be categorized as follows:

NATIONS

182
UN members (excluding the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia whose status in the UN is unclear)

8
nations that are not members of the UN--Andorra, Holy See, Kiribati, Nauru, Serbia and Montenegro, Switzerland, Tonga, Tuvalu

OTHER

1
Taiwan

DEPENDENT AREAS

6
Australia--Ashmore and Cartier Islands, Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Coral Sea Islands, Heard Island and McDonald Islands, Norfolk Island

2
Denmark--Faroe Islands, Greenland

16
France--Bassas da India, Clipperton Island, Europa Island, French Guiana, French Polynesia, French Southern and Antarctic Lands, Glorioso Islands, Guadeloupe, Juan de Nova Island, Martinique, Mayotte, New Caledonia, Reunion, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Tromelin Island, Wallis and Futuna

2
Netherlands--Aruba, Netherlands Antilles

3
New Zealand--Cook Islands, Niue, Tokelau

3
Norway--Bouvet Island, Jan Mayen, Svalbard

1
Portugal--Macau

16
United Kingdom--Anguilla, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Guernsey, Hong Kong, Jersey, Isle of Man, Montserrat, Pitcairn Islands, Saint Helena, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands

15
United States--American Samoa, Baker Island, Guam, Howland Island, Jarvis Island, Johnston Atoll, Kingman Reef, Midway Islands, Navassa Island, Northern Mariana Islands, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Palau), Palmyra Atoll, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Wake Island

MISCELLANEOUS

6
Antarctica, Gaza Strip, Paracel Islands, Spratly Islands, West Bank, Western Sahara

OTHER ENTITIES

4
oceans--Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean

1
World

266
total

note: The US Government does not recognize the four so-called independent homelands of Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, Transkei, and Venda in South Africa. Exchange rate: The value of a nation's monetary unit at a given date or over a given period of time, as expressed in units of local currency per US dollar and as determined by international market forces or official fiat.

Gross domestic product (GDP): The value of all goods and services produced domestically in a given year.

Gross national product (GNP): The value of all goods and services produced domestically in a given year, plus income earned abroad, minus income earned by foreigners from domestic production.

Gross world product (GWP): The aggregate value of all goods and services produced worldwide in a given

year.

GNP/GDP methodology: In the "Economy" section, GNP/GDP dollar estimates for the OECD countries, the former Soviet republics, and the East European countries are derived from purchasing power parity (PPP) calculations rather than from conversions at official currency exchange rates. The PPP method normally involves the use of international dollar price weights, which are applied to the quantities of goods and services produced in a given economy. In addition to the lack of reliable data from the majority of countries, the statistician faces a major difficulty in specifying, identifying, and allowing for the quality of goods and services. The division of a PPP GNP/GDP estimate in dollars by the corresponding estimate in the local currency gives the PPP conversion rate. One thousand dollars will buy the same market basket of goods in the US as one thousand dollars--converted to the local currency at the PPP conversion rate-- will buy in the other country. GNP/GDP estimates for the LDCs, on the other hand, are based on the conversion of GNP/GDP estimates in local currencies to dollars at the official currency exchange rates. Because currency exchange rates depend on a variety of international and domestic financial forces that often have little relation to domestic output, use of these rates is less satisfactory for calculating GNP/GDP than the PPP method. Furthermore, exchange rates may suddenly go up or down by 10% or more because of market forces or official fiat whereas real output has remained unchanged. One additional caution: the proportion of, say, defense expenditures as a percent of GNP/GDP in local currency accounts may differ substantially from the proportion when GNP/GDP accounts are expressed in PPP terms, as, for example, when an observer estimates the dollar level of Russian or Japanese military expenditures; similar problems exist when components are expressed in dollars under currency exchange rate procedures. Finally, as academic research moves forward on the PPP method, we hope to convert all GNP/GDP estimates to this method in future editions of The World Factbook.

Growth rate (population): The annual percent change in the population, resulting from a surplus (or deficit) of births over deaths and the balance of migrants entering and leaving a country. The rate may be positive or negative.

Illicit drugs: There are five categories of illicit drugs--narcotics, stimulants, depressants (sedatives), hallucinogens, and cannabis. These categories include many drugs legally produced and prescribed by doctors as well as those illegally produced and sold outside medical channels.

Cannabis (Cannabis sativa) is the common hemp plant, which provides hallucinogens with some sedative properties, and includes marijuana (pot, Acapulco gold, grass, reefer), tetrahydrocannabinol (THC, Marinol), hashish (hash), and hashish oil (hash oil).

Coca (Erythroxylon coca) is a bush, and the leaves contain the stimulant cocaine. Coca is not to be confused with cocoa, which comes from cacao seeds and is used in making chocolate, cocoa, and cocoa butter.

Cocaine is a stimulant derived from the leaves of the coca bush.

Depressants (sedatives) are drugs that reduce tension and anxiety and include chloral hydrate, barbiturates (Amytal, Nembutal, Seconal, Phenobarbital), benzodiazepines (Librium, Valium), methaqualone (Quaalude), glutethimide (Doriden), and others (Equanil, Placidyl, Valmid).

Drugs are any chemical substances that effect a physical, mental, emotional, or behavioral change in an individual.

Drug abuse is the use of any licit or illicit chemical substance that results in physical, mental, emotional, or behavioral impairment in an individual.

Hallucinogens are drugs that affect sensation, thinking, self-awareness, and emotion. Hallucinogens include LSD (acid, microdot), mescaline and peyote (mexc, buttons, cactus), amphetamine variants (PMA, STP, DOB), phencyclidine (PCP, angel dust, hog), phencyclidine analogues (PCE, PCPy, TCP), and others (psilocybin, psilocyn).

Hashish is the resinous exudate of the cannabis or hemp plant (Cannabis sativa).

Heroin is a semisynthetic derivative of morphine.

Marijuana is the dried leaves of the cannabis or hemp plant (Cannabis sativa).

Narcotics are drugs that relieve pain, often induce sleep, and refer to opium, opium derivatives, and synthetic substitutes. Natural narcotics include opium (paregoric, parepectolin), morphine (MS-Contin, Roxanol), codeine (Tylenol w/codeine, Empirin w/codeine, Robitussan AC), and thebaine. Semisynthetic narcotics include heroin (horse, smack), and hydromorphone (Dilaudid). Synthetic narcotics include meperidine or Pethidine (Demerol, Mepergan), methadone (Dolophine, Methadose), and others (Darvon, Lomotil).

Opium is the milky exudate of the incised, unripe seedpod of the opium poppy.

Opium poppy (Papaver somniferum) is the source for many natural and semisynthetic narcotics.

Poppy straw concentrate is the alkaloid derived from the mature dried opium poppy.

Qat (kat, khat) is a stimulant from the buds or leaves of Catha edulis that is chewed or drunk as tea.

Stimulants are drugs that relieve mild depression, increase energy and activity, and include cocaine (coke, snow, crack), amphetamines (Desoxyn, Dexedrine), phenmetrazine (Preludin), methylphenidate (Ritalin), and others (Cylert, Sanorex, Tenuate).

Infant mortality rate: The number of deaths to infants under one year old in a given year per l,000 live births occurring in the same year.

International disputes: This category includes a wide variety of situations that range from traditional bilateral boundary disputes to unilateral claims of one sort or another. Information regarding disputes over international boundaries and maritime boundaries has been reviewed by the Department of State. References to other situations may also be included that are border or frontier relevant, such as resource disputes, geopolitical questions, or irredentist issues. However, inclusion does not necessarily constitute official acceptance or recognition by the US Government.

Irrigated land: The figure refers to the number of km 2 that is artificially supplied with water.

Land use: Human use of the land surface is categorized as arable land--land cultivated for crops that are replanted after each harvest (wheat, maize, rice); permanent crops--land cultivated for crops that are not replanted after each harvest (citrus, coffee, rubber); meadows and pastures--land permanently used for herbaceous forage crops; forest and woodland land--under dense or open stands of trees; and other--any land type not specifically mentioned above (urban areas, roads, desert).

Leaders: The chief of state is the titular leader of the country who represents the state at official and ceremonial functions but is not involved with the day- to-day activities of the government. The head of government is the administrative leader who manages the day-to-day activities of the government. In the UK, the monarch is the chief of state, and the Prime Minister is the head of government. In the US, the President is both the chief of state and the head of government.

Life expectancy at birth: The average number of years to be lived by a group of people all born in the same year, if mortality at each age remains constant in the future.

Literacy: There are no universal definitions and standards of literacy. Unless otherwise noted, all rates are based on the most common definition--the ability to read and write at a specified age. Detailing the standards that individual countries use to assess the ability to read and write is beyond the scope of this publication.

Maps: All maps will be available only in the printed version of The World Factbook for the foreseeable future.

Maritime claims: The proximity of neighboring states may prevent some national claims from being extended the full distance.

Merchant marine: All ships engaged in the carriage of goods. All commercial vessels (as opposed to all nonmilitary ships), which excludes tugs, fishing vessels, offshore oil rigs, etc.; also, a grouping of merchant ships by nationality or register.

Captive register: A register of ships maintained by a territory, possession, or colony primarily or exclusively for the use of ships owned in the parent country; also referred to as an offshore register, the offshore equivalent of an internal register. Ships on a captive register will fly the same flag as the parent country, or a local variant of it, but will be subject to the maritime laws and taxation rules of the offshore territory. Although the nature of a captive register makes it especially desirable for ships owned in the parent country, just as in the internal register, the ships may also be owned abroad. The captive register then acts as a flag of convenience register, except that it is not the register of an independent state.

Flag of convenience register: A national register offering registration to a merchant ship not owned in the flag state. The major flags of convenience (FOC) attract ships to their register by virtue of low fees, low or nonexistent taxation of profits, and liberal manning requirements. True FOC registers are characterized by having relatively few of the ships registered actually owned in the flag state. Thus, while virtually any flag can be used for ships under a given set of circumstances, an FOC register is one where the majority of the merchant fleet is owned abroad. It is also referred to as an open register.

Flag state: The nation in which a ship is registered and which holds legal jurisdiction over operation of the ship, whether at home or abroad. Differences in flag state maritime legislation determine how a ship is manned and taxed and whether a foreign-owned ship may be placed on the register.

Internal register: A register of ships maintained as a subset of a national register. Ships on the internal register fly the national flag and have that nationality but are subject to a separate set of maritime rules from those on the main national register. These differences usually include lower taxation of profits, manning by foreign nationals, and, usually, ownership outside the flag state (when it functions as an FOC register). The Norwegian International Ship Register and Danish International Ship Register are the most notable examples of an internal register. Both have been instrumental in stemming flight from the national flag to flags of convenience and in attracting foreign owned ships to the Norwegian and Danish flags.

Merchant ship: A vessel that carries goods against payment of freight; commonly used to denote any nonmilitary ship but accurately restricted to commercial vessels only.

Register: The record of a ship's ownership and nationality as listed with the maritime authorities of a country; also, the compendium of such individual ships' registrations. Registration of a ship provides it with a nationality and makes it subject to the laws of the country in which registered (the flag state) regardless of the nationality of the ship's ultimate owner.

Money figures: All are expressed in contemporaneous US dollars unless otherwise indicated.

National product: The total output of goods and services in a country in a given year. See Gross domestic product (GDP), Gross national product (GNP), and GNP/GDP methodology.

Net migration rate: The balance between the number of persons entering and leaving a country during the year per 1,000 persons (based on midyear population). An excess of persons entering the country is referred to as net immigration (3.56 migrants/1,000 population); an excess of persons leaving the country as net emigration (-9.26 migrants/1,000 population).

Population: Figures are estimates from the Bureau of the Census based on statistics from population censuses, vital registration systems, or sample surveys pertaining to the recent past, and on assumptions about future trends.

Total fertility rate: The average number of children that would be born per woman if all women lived to the end of their childbearing years and bore children according to a given fertility rate at each age.

Years: All year references are for the calendar year (CY) unless indicated as fiscal year (FY).

Note: Information for the US and US dependencies was compiled from material in the public domain and does not represent Intelligence Community estimates. The Handbook of International Economic Statistics, published annually in September by the Central Intelligence Agency, contains detailed economic information for the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries, Eastern Europe, the newly independent republics of the former nations of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, and selected other countries. The Handbook can be obtained wherever *The World Factbook* is available.

Credits

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Product Manager
Amy A. Glavasich

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Nora Boyle

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David Fields
DeWolfe Music Library

Programming
Geoff Schenkel
Larry Shiller

Package Design and Production
Jupiter Design Group

Maps
Bruce Jones Design, Inc.

Flags
One Mile Up, Inc.

Animated Globe
CD Meyer, Inc.

Multimedia World Factbook Help

Contents

{ewl tstools2,TsButton2,"<<"[name=prevappbut][graphic=`!prevapp1.bmp',`!prevapp2.bmp',`!prevapp3.bmp'] [macro=JI(`wfb.mvb>help', `special')][Font="Arial" /S11/B0/3+]/H19/W319/B1/D3}
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Welcome to *Multimedia World Factbook*. Navigating through this fun-filled and fact-filled CD-ROM product is simple, but here are some tips in case you get stuck.

I. The Button Bar
II. The Controller
III. Text Icons
IV. Special Features
- **"Did you knows"**
- **Hotspots**
- **Scroll Bars**
- **Exiting This Title**

{ewl tstools2,TsButton2,"To Help Contents"[name=hlpcntsbut][graphic=`!hlpcnts1.bmp',`!hlpcnts2.bmp',`!hlpcnts3.bmp'] [macro=JI(`wfb.mvb>help', `help1')][Font="Arial" /S11/B0/3+]/H19/W638/B1/D3}

Multimedia World Factbook Help

The Controller

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This is the main controller for each country. Click on various elements in the screen to find out what they do.

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Multimedia World Factbook Help

Text Icons

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These are the main text icons. Click on them to find out what they do.

Displays the same topic heading for the previous country.

Displays the same topic heading for the next country.

Prints the selected topic.

Copies the selected text to the Windows clipboard.

Displays the map for the selected country.

Countries found in *Multimedia World Factbook* are divided into the following ten regions: North America, South America, Europe, Central America and the Caribbean, The Middle East, Asia, Africa, The Antarctic, The Arctic, and Oceania.

Note: Countries have been divided into regions based primarily on their location on the globe and on which region map they appear. For this reason some countries will appear listed in more than one region.

Clicking on the flag for any country will play the national anthem for that country. *Note:* Some territories do not have flags and/or national anthems. In the event that the country does not have a flag, or if we were unable to obtain a flag for the country, this flag will appear instead: **If a country has no national anthem, there will be no sound played when the flag is clicked.**

Displays *World Factbook* information about the geography of the country.

Displays *World Factbook* information about the people of the country.

Displays *World Factbook* information about the government of the country.

Displays *World Factbook* information about the economy of the country.

Displays *World Factbook* information about the defense forces of the country.

Displays *World Factbook* information about the communications of the country.

Displays an interesting "Did you know?" fact about the country.

Displays the previous topic in the browse sequence.

Displays the next topic in the browse sequence.

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Multimedia World Factbook Help

The Button Bar

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This is the main button bar for Multimedia World Factbook. Click on the buttons to find out what they do.

The Home button returns you to the opening animated globe screen.

The Contents button lists countries, regions and appendices. Click on an element to jump there.

The Regions button jumps to a world map which lets you choose a particular region.

The Glossary button opens up a list of vocabulary words found in *World Factbook*. Click on a word to hear it pronouced and to get a definition.

The Search button produces a Search dialog box for full-text search and retrieval.

The Back button returns you to the topic you were in last.

The About button lets you read information about the *World Factbook* and Credits for the CD-ROM.

The History button is a backtracking device which displays the last 40 topics you navigated through.

The Help button displays on-line help.

The Database button brings up a database tool which has its own "Help" feature.

The Exit button exits *Multimedia World Factbook*.

{ewl tstools2,TsButton2,"To Help Contents"[name=hlpcntsbut][graphic=`!hlpcnts1.bmp',`!hlpcnts2.bmp',`!hlpcnts3.bmp'] [macro=JI(`wfb.mvb>help', `help1')][Font="Arial" /S11/B0/3+]/H19/W638/B1/D3}

Multimedia World Factbook Help

Special Features

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* DID YOU KNOW'S

Click anywhere on the country map to display a fascinating "Did you know" fact.

*HOTSPOTS

Hotspots are icons and highlighted text which, when clicked, produce an action. The arrow becomes a hand when moved over a hot spot. Press the Tab key to advance from one Hotspot to another within the displayed screen. Press Enter to initiate the hotspot action.

Dark blue text throughout the program indicates the presence of a hotspot.

geophysical

Click blue words or phrases within the glossary and text to view pop-up definitions. To close pop-up windows, press the Esc. key or click on any part of the screen outside of the pop-up.

*SCROLL BARS

The scroll bars on the right hand side and along the bottom of the screen indicated your position in the selected window.

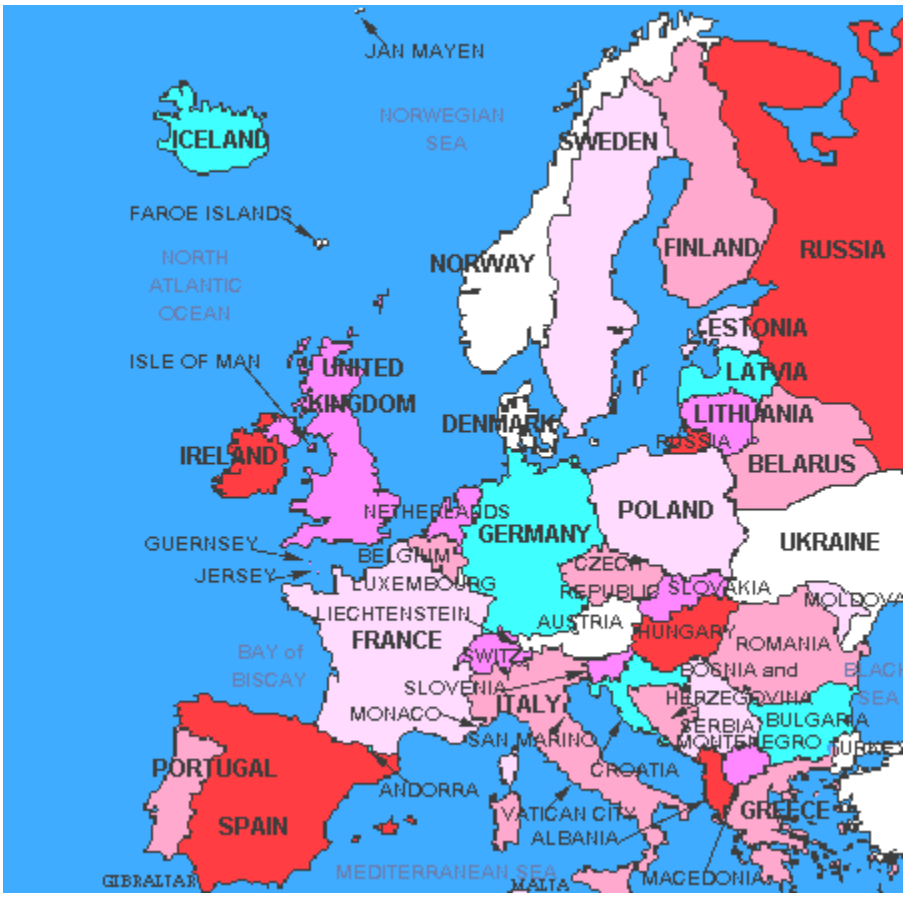
*EXITING THIS TITLE

To exit this title:

- double-click at the upper left hand corner of the screen

- press Alt + F4, or

- click the Exit button at the upper right hand corner of your screen.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NORWEGIAN SEA
ICELAND
SWEDEN
FAROE ISLANDS
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
NORWAY
FINLAND
RUSSIA
ESTONIA
LATVIA
ISLE OF MAN
UNITED KINGDOM
LITHUANIA
DENMARK
RUSSIA
IRELAND
BELARUS
NETHERLANDS
POLAND
GERMANY
UKRAINE
GUERNSEY
BELGIUM
JERSEY
LUXEMBOURG
CZECH REPUBLIC
SLOVAKIA
MOLDOVA
LIECHTENSTEIN
AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
ROMANIA
FRANCE
BAY of BISCAY
SWITZ
BOSNIA and
SLOVENIA
ITALY
HERZEGOVINA
MONACO
SERBIA
BULGARIA
SAN MARINO
MONTENEGRO
PORTUGAL
CROATIA
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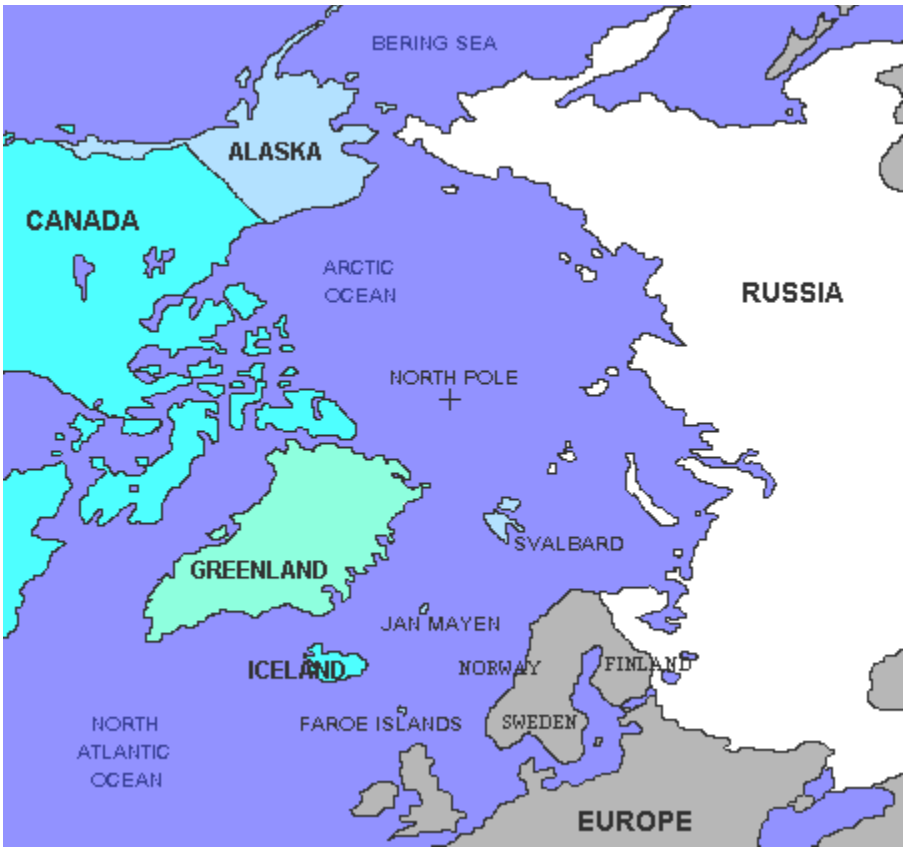
VATICAN CITY
ALBANIA
GIBRALTAR
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
MALTA
MACEDONIA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ALASKA
CANADA
ARCTIC
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RUSSIA
NORTH POLE
SVALBARD
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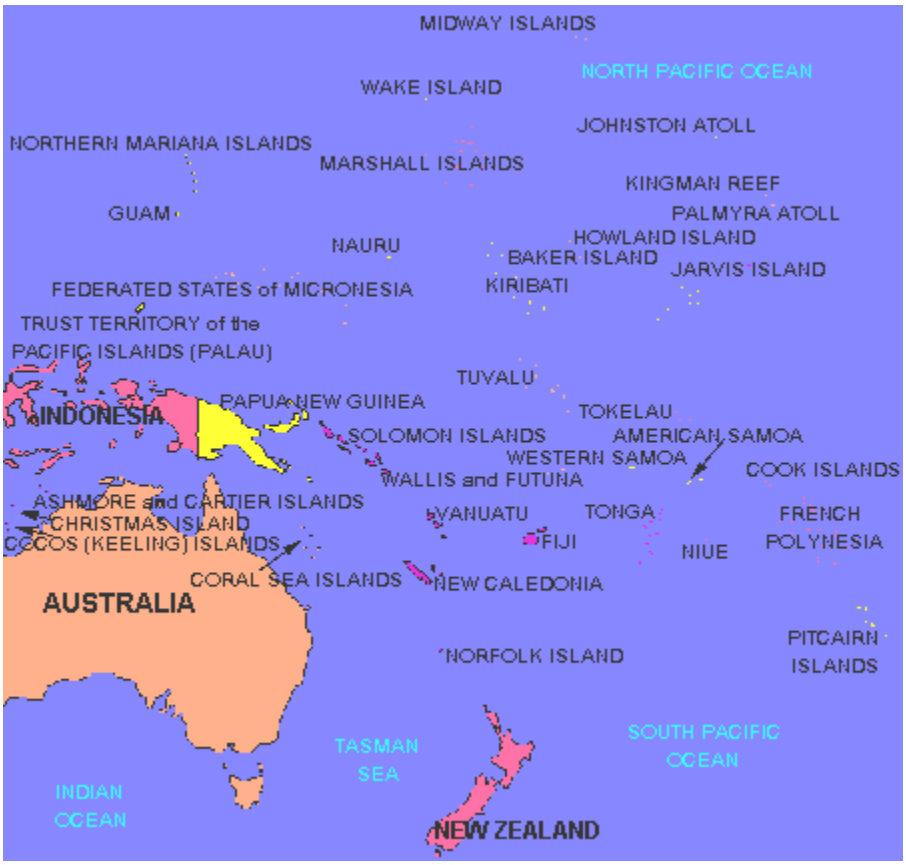
NORWAY
FINLAND
NORTH
ATLANTIC
OCEAN
FAROE ISLANDS
SWEDEN
EUROPE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NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
WAKE ISLAND
JOHNSTON ATOLL
NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS
MARSHALL ISLANDS
KINGMAN REEF
PALMYRA ATOLL
GUAM
HOWLAND ISLAND
NAURU
BAKER ISLAND
JARVIS ISLAND
FEDERATED STATES of MICRONESIA
KIRIBATI
TRUST TERRITORY of the
PACIFIC ISLANDS (PALAU)
TUVALU
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
INDONESIA
TOKELAU
SOLOMON ISLANDS
AMERICAN SAMOA
WESTERN SAMOA
COOK ISLANDS
WALLIS and FUTUNA
ASHMORE and CARTIER ISLANDS
VANUATU
TONGA
FRENCH
POLYNESIA
CHRISTMAS ISLAND
COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS
FIJI
NIUE
CORAL SEA ISLANDS
NEW CALEDONIA
AUSTRALIA
PITCAIRN
ISLANDS
NORFOLK ISLAND
SOUTH PACIFIC
OCEAN
TASMAN
SEA
INDIAN
OCEAN
NEW ZEALAND

Arctic Ocean
ICELAND
GREENLAND
ALASKA
CANADA
North
Pacific
Ocean
ST. PIERRE
and MIQUELON
UNITED STATES
BERMUDA
Atlantic
Ocean
CUBA
MEXICO
JAMAICA
BELIZE
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
EL SALVADOR
CLIPPERTON ISLAND

TRINIDAD and TOBAGO
GUYANA
SURINAME
FRENCH GUIANA
VENEZUELA
COLOMBIA
ECUADOR
BRAZIL
PERU
BOLIVIA
PARAGUAY
CHILE
URUGUAY
ARGENTINA
FALKLAND ISLANDS
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN
SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN

GEORGIA
ARMENIA
AZERBAIJAN
ASIA
TURKEY
Caspian Sea
CYPRUS
SYRIA
Mediterranean Sea
GAZA STRIP
IRAQ
IRAN
ISRAEL
JORDAN
LEBANON
KUWAIT
EGYPT
WEST BANK
BAHRAIN
Persian Gulf
Gulf of Oman
SAUDI ARABIA
QATAR
OMAN
Red Sea
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
SUDAN
YEMEN
Arabian Sea
Gulf of Aden
SOCOTRA
AFRICA

ARCTIC OCEAN
NORWEGIAN SEA
BERING SEA
EUROPE
TURKEY
RUSSIA
NORTH
PACIFIC
OCEAN
GEORGIA
ARMENIA
KAZAKHSTAN
AZERBAIJAN
JAPAN
MONGOLIA
NORTH KOREA
UZBEKISTAN
SOUTH KOREA
TURKMENISTAN
KYRGYZSTAN
TAJIKISTAN
IRAN
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
BHUTAN
BANGLADESH
NEPAL
TAIWAN
HONG KONG
MACAU
INDIA
BURMA
LAOS
PHILIPPINES
ARABIAN
SEA
PARACEL ISLANDS
THAILAND
VIETNAM
CAMBODIA
SPRATLY ISLANDS
BRUNEI
SRI LANKA
MALDIVES
MALAYSIA
SINGAPORE
INDIAN OCEAN
BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY
INDONESIA

North
Atlantic
Ocean
CAPE VERDE
Mediterranean Sea
MOROCCO
TUNISIA
WESTERN
SAHARA
ALGERIA
LIBYA
EGYPT
MAURITANIA
MALI
NIGER
CHAD
SUDAN
ERITREA
SENEGAL
THE GAMBIA
GUINEA
BISSAU
GUINEA
BURKINA
NIGERIA
DJIBOUTI
SOMALIA
SIERRA LEONE
COTE
D'IVOIRE
BENIN
TOGO
CENTRAL
AFRICAN
REPUBLIC
ETHIOPIA
LIBERIA
CAMEROON
Indian
Ocean
GHANA
EQUATORIAL GUINEA
ZAIRE
UGANDA
KENYA
GABON
RWANDA
BURUNDI
SEYCHELLES
SAO TOME and
PRINCIPE
CONGO
TANZANIA
COMOROS
GLORIOSO
ISLANDS
ASCENSION
MAYOTTE
ANGOLA
ZAMBIA
MOZAMBIQUE
TROMELIN ISLAND
MALAWI
SAINT HELENA
MADAGASCAR
NAMIBIA
ZIMBABWE
BOTSWANA
JUAN de NOVA
ISLAND
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Ocean
SWAZILAND
EUROPA ISLAND
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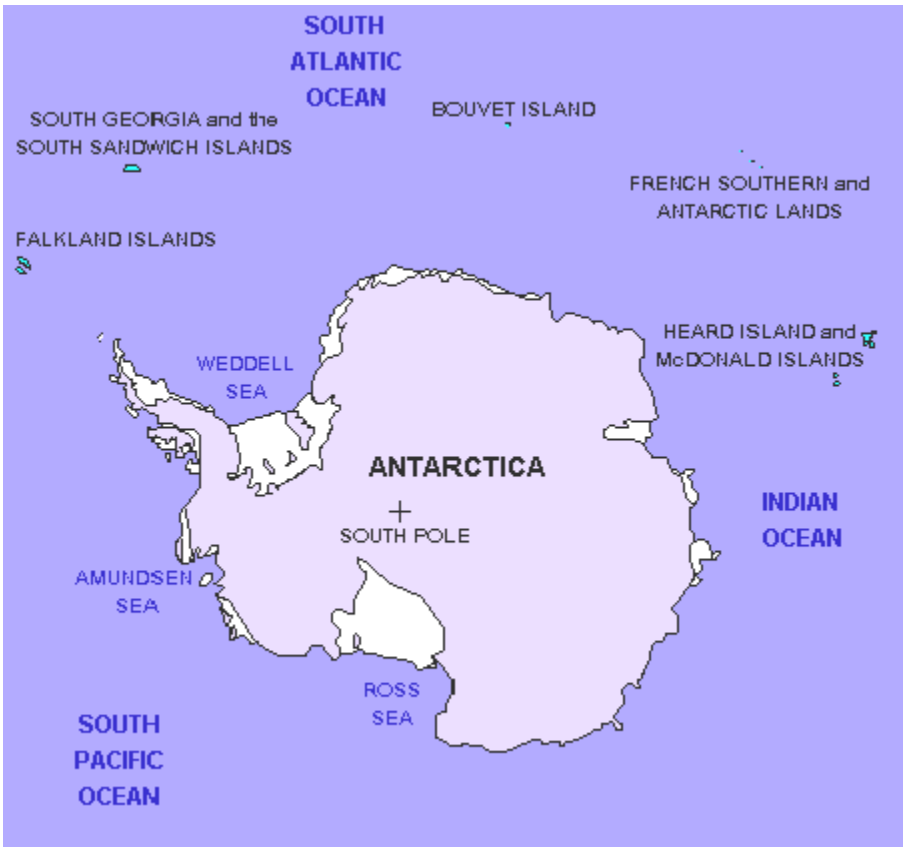
AFRICA
LESOTHO
BASSAS da INDIA
MAURITIUS
REUNION


SOUTH
ATLANTIC
OCEAN
BOUVET ISLAND
SOUTH GEORGIA and the
SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS
FRENCH SOUTHERN and
ANTARCTIC LANDS
FALKLAND ISLANDS
HEARD ISLAND and
McDONALD ISLANDS
WEDDELL
SEA
ANTARCTICA
SOUTH POLE
INDIAN
OCEAN
AMUNDSEN
SEA
ROSS
SEA
SOUTH
PACIFIC
OCEAN

UNITED STATES
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
TURKS and CAICOS ISLANDS
THE BAHAMAS
PUERTO RICO
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS
ANGUILLA
ANTIGUA and BARBUDA
GULF OF MEXICO
CUBA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
HAITI
ST. KITTS and NEVIS
MONTSERRAT
CAYMAN ISLANDS
NAVASSA ISLAND
JAMAICA
VIRGIN ISLANDS
GUADELOUPE
DOMINICA
MARTINIQUE
ST. LUCIA
BARBADOS
MEXICO
BELIZE
CARIBBEAN SEA
ST. VINCENT and the GRENADINES
GRENADA
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
NICARAGUA
ARUBA
TRINIDAD and TOBAGO
EL SALVADOR
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES
COSTA RICA
PANAMA
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
SOUTH AMERICA

Africa

Algeria
Angola
Atlantic Ocean
Bassas da India
Benin
Botswana
British Indian Ocean Territory
Burkina
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoros
Congo
Cote d'Ivoire
Djibouti
Egypt
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Europa Island
Gabon
The Gambia
Ghana
Gibraltar
Glorioso Islands
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Indian Ocean
Juan de Nova Island
Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia
Libya
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mayotte
Morocco
Mozambique
Namibia
Niger

Nigeria
Reunion
Rwanda
Saint Helena
Sao Tome and Principe
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Africa
Sudan
Swaziland
Tanzania
Togo
Tromelin Island
Tunisia
Uganda
Western Sahara
Zaire
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Antarctic

Antarctica
Bouvet Island
Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)
French Southern and Antarctic Lands
Heard Island and McDonald Islands
Indian Ocean
South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

Arctic

Arctic Ocean
Canada
Faroe Islands
Finland
Greenland
Iceland
Norway
Russia
Jan Mayen
Svalbard
United States
Sweden

Asia

- Afghanistan
- Azerbaijan
- Bangladesh
- Bhutan
- British Indian Ocean Territory
- Brunei
- Burma
- Cambodia
- China
- Georgia
- Hong Kong
- India
- Indian Ocean
- Indonesia
- Japan
- Kazakhstan
- Kyrgyzstan
- Laos
- Macau
- Malaysia
- Maldives
- Mongolia
- Nepal
- North Korea
- Pacific Ocean
- Pakistan
- Paracel Islands
- Philippines
- Russia
- Singapore
- South Korea
- Spratly Islands
- Sri Lanka
- Taiwan
- Tajikistan
- Thailand
- Turkey
- Turkmenistan
- Uzbekistan
- Vietnam

Central America and the Caribbean

Anguilla
Antigua and Barbuda
Aruba
The Bahamas
Barbados
Belize
British Virgin Islands
Cayman Islands
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominica
Dominican Republic
El Salvador
Grenada
Guadeloupe
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Jamaica
Martinique
Mexico
Montserrat
Navassa Island
Netherlands Antilles
Nicaragua
Panama
Puerto Rico
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Trinidad and Tobago
Turks and Caicos Islands
Virgin Islands

Europe

- Albania
- Andorra
- Atlantic Ocean
- Austria
- Belarus
- Belgium
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Bulgaria
- Croatia
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Estonia
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Gibraltar
- Greece
- Guernsey
- Holy See (Vatican City)
- Hungary
- Ireland
- Isle of Man
- Italy
- Jersey
- Latvia
- Liechtenstein
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Macedonia
- Malta
- Moldova
- Monaco
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania
- San Marino
- Serbia and Montenegro
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Turkey

Ukraine
United Kingdom

Middle East

- Afghanistan
- Armenia
- Azerbaijan
- Bahrain
- Cyprus
- Egypt
- Gaza Strip
- Georgia
- Iran
- Iraq
- Israel
- Jordan
- Kuwait
- Lebanon
- Oman
- Qatar
- Saudi Arabia
- Sudan
- Syria
- Turkey
- United Arab Emirates
- West Bank
- Yemen

North America

Arctic Ocean
Atlantic Ocean
Belize
Bermuda
Canada
Clipperton Island
Cuba
El Salvador
Greenland
Guatemala
Honduras
Jamaica
Iceland
Mexico
Pacific Ocean
Saint Pierre and Miquelon
United States

Oceania

American Samoa
Ashmore and Cartier Islands
Australia
Baker Island
Cook Islands
Coral Sea Islands
Federated States of Micronesia
Fiji
French Polynesia
Guam
Howland Island
Indonesia
Jarvis Island
Johnston Atoll
Kingman Reef
Kiribati
Malaysia
Marshall Islands
Midway Islands
Nauru
New Caledonia
New Zealand
Niue
Norfolk Island
Northern Mariana Islands
Pacific Islands, Trust Territory of the (Palau)
Pacific Ocean
Palmyra Atoll
Papua New Guinea
Pitcairn Islands
Solomon Islands
Tokelau
Tonga
Tuvalu
Vanuatu
Wake Island
Wallis and Futuna
Western Samoa

South America

Argentina
Atlantic Ocean
Bolivia
Brazil
Chile
Colombia
Ecuador
Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)
French Guiana
Guyana
Pacific Ocean
Paraguay
Peru
Suriname
Trinidad and Tobago
Uruguay
Venezuela