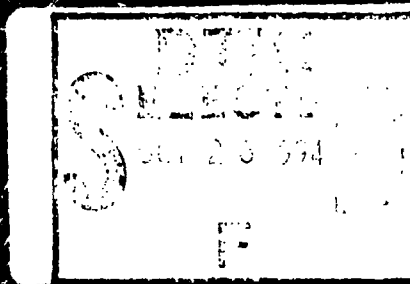


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The World Factbook 1994

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Notes, Definitions, and Abbreviations

There have been some significant changes in this edition. The format and content of the former entries on the Environment have been changed, and two new appendixes have been added—Appendix D: Abbreviations for Selected International Environmental Agreements and Appendix E: Selected International Environmental Agreements. The name of Macedonia was changed to The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM). The gross domestic product (GDP) of most of the developing countries is now presented on a purchasing power parity (PPP) basis rather than on an exchange rate basis. The electronic files used to produce the Factbook have been restructured into a database. As a result, the formats of some entries in this edition have been changed. Additional changes will occur in the 1995 Factbook.

Abbreviations: (see Appendix B for abbreviations for international organizations and groups and Appendix D for abbreviations for international environmental agreements)

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
FSU	former Soviet Union
FY	fiscal year
FYROM	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
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
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
sq km	square kilometer
sq mi	square mile
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

Notes, Definitions, and Abbreviations (*continued*)

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 sq km, 69 sq mi) or The Mall in Washington, DC (0.59 sq km, 0.23 sq mi, 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 1994 was used in the preparation of this edition. Population figures are estimates for 1 July 1994, with population growth rates estimated for calendar year 1994. Major political events have been updated through May 1994.

Death rate: The average annual number of deaths during a year per 1,000 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 Institute of Standards and Technology (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 183 nations, including 177 of the 184 UN members (excluded UN members are Bhutan, Cuba, Iran, Iraq, North Korea, Vietnam, and former Yugoslavia). In addition, the US has diplomatic relations with 6 nations that are not in the UN—Holy See, Kiribati, Nauru, Switzerland, Tonga, and Tuvalu.

Economic aid: This entry refers to bilateral commitments of official development assistance (ODA) and other official flows (OOF). ODA is defined as financial assistance which is concessional in character, has the main objective to promote economic development and welfare of LDCs, and contains a grant element of at least 25%. OOF transactions are also official government assistance, but with a main objective other than development and with a grant element less than 25%. 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 initiated by the parties involved and constitute a formal declaration of intent.

Notes, Definitions, and Abbreviations (continued)

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

- 183 UN members (excluding both the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; membership status in the UN is still to be determined)
- 7 nations that are not members of the UN—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

Notes, Definitions, and Abbreviations (continued)

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 final goods and services produced within a nation in a given year.

Gross national product (GNP): The value of all final goods and services produced within a nation 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 great majority of 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 GNP/GDP estimate in local currency by the corresponding PPP estimate in dollars gives the *PPP conversion rate*. On average, 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. Whereas PPP estimates for OECD countries are quite reliable, PPP estimates for developing countries are often rough approximations. The latter estimates are based on extrapolation of numbers published by the UN International Comparison Program and by Professors Robert Summers and Alan Heston of the University of Pennsylvania and their colleagues. 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. In developing countries with weak currencies the exchange rate estimate of GNP/GDP in dollars is typically one-fourth to one-half the PPP estimate. 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. On 12 January 1994, for example, the 14 countries of the African Financial Community (whose currencies are tied to the French franc) devalued their currencies by 50%. This move, of course, did not cut the real output of these countries by half. 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.

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).

Notes, Definitions, and Abbreviations (continued)

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.

Mandrax is a synthetic chemical depressant, the same as, or similar to, Quaalude.

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 with codeine, Empirin with codeine, Robitussin 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 1,000 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 involving borders or frontiers may also be included, such as resource disputes, geopolitical questions, or irredentist issues. However, inclusion does not necessarily constitute official acceptance or recognition by the US Government.

Notes, Definitions, and Abbreviations (*continued*)

Irrigated land: The figure refers to the land area 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*—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.

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.

Notes, Definitions, and Abbreviations (continued)

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 money figures 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 statistics registration systems, or sample surveys pertaining to the recent past, and on assumptions about future trends. Starting with the 1993 Factbook, demographic estimates for some countries (mostly African) have taken into account the effects of the growing incidence of AIDS infections; in 1993 these countries were Burkina, Burundi, Central African Republic, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Haiti, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Thailand, and Brazil.

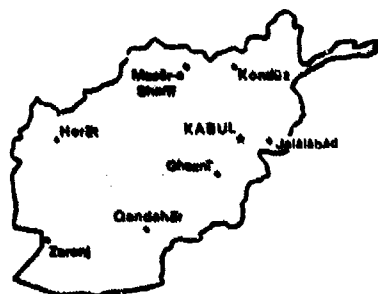
Total fertility rate: The average number of children that would be born per woman if all women lived to the end of their childbearing years and bore children according to a given fertility rate at each age.

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.

Afghanistan

300 km



Geography

Location: Southern Asia, between Iran and Pakistan

Map references: Asia, Middle East, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 647,500 sq km

land area: 647,500 sq km

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 also are 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); support to Islamic militants worldwide by some factions

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: soil degradation; overgrazing; deforestation (much of the remaining forests are being cut down for fuel and building materials); desertification

natural hazards: damaging earthquakes occur

in Hindu Kush mountains (one measured 6.8 on the Richter scale in 1991); flooding
international agreements: party to—Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Life Conservation
Note: landlocked

People

Population: 16,903,400 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 2.45% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 43.46 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 18.94 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 155.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 44.89 years

male: 45.53 years

female: 44.21 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.27 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Afghan(s)

adjective: Afghan

Ethnic divisions: Pashtun 38%, Tajik 25%, Uzbek 6%, Hazara 19%, 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%, much bilingualism

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

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.)

Government

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, Kabul, Kandahar, Kapisa, Konar, Konoz, Laghman, Lowgar, Nangarhar, Nimruz, Oruzgan, Paktia, Paktika, Parwan, Samangan, Sar-e Pol, Takhar, Vardak, Zabol
note: there may be a new province of Nurestan (Nuristan)

Independence: 19 August 1919 (from UK)

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

Constitution: none

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

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

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Burhanuddin RABBANI (Interim President July—December 1992; President since 2 January 1993); First Vice President Mohammad NABI Mohammadi (since NA); First Vice President Mohammad SHAH Fazli (since NA); election 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, later amended by multi-party agreement to 18 months.

head of government: Prime Minister Gulbuddin HIKMATYAR (since 17 March 1993); First Deputy Prime Minister Qutbuddin HELAL (since 17 March 1993); Deputy Prime Minister Arsalan RAHMANI (since 17 March 1993)

cabinet: Council of Ministers

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

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; Itihad-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 Ahmad GAILANI; Hizbi Wahdat (Islamic Unity Party), Abdul Ali MAZARI;

Afghanistan (continued)

Harakat-i-Islami (Islamic Movement), Mohammed Asif MOHSENI; Jumbesh-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

Member of: AsDB, 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

FAX: (202) 328-3516

US diplomatic representation: none; embassy was closed in January 1989

Flag: three equal horizontal bands of green (top), white, and black, with the national coat of arms superimposed in the middle of the white band and large Islamic lettering superimposed over the green and white bands

Economy

Overview: 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 14 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 3 million. About 1.4 million Afghan refugees remain in Pakistan and about 2 million in Iran. 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 \$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: \$243 million (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities: fruits and nuts, handwoven carpets, wool, cotton, hides and pelts, precious and semi-precious gems

partners: FSU countries, Pakistan, Iran, Germany, India, UK, Belgium, Luxembourg, Czechoslovakia

Imports: \$737 million (c.i.f., 1991)

commodities: food and petroleum products; most consumer goods

partners: FSU countries, Pakistan, Iran, Japan, Singapore, India, South Korea, Germany

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

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

Electricity:

capacity: 480,000 kW

production: 1 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 60 kWh (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 cultivator of opium poppy and cannabis for the international drug trade; world's second-largest opium producer after Burma (680 metric tons in 1993) and a major source of hashish

Economic aid:

recipient: \$450 million US assistance provided 1985-1993; USAID will stop all programs by mid-1994; the UN provides assistance in the form of food aid, immunization, land mine removal, and a wide range of aid to refugees and displaced persons

Currency: 1 afghani (AF) = 100 puls

Exchange rates: afghanis (Af) per US\$1—

1,900 (January 1994), 1,019 (March 1993),

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

Communications

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

Highways:

total: 21,000 km

paved: 2,800 km

unpaved: gravel 1,650 km; earth 16,550 km (1984)

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 Kheyraabad (river ports)

Airports:

total: 42

usable: 35

with permanent-surface runways: 9

with runways over 3,659 m: 0

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 10

with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 17

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

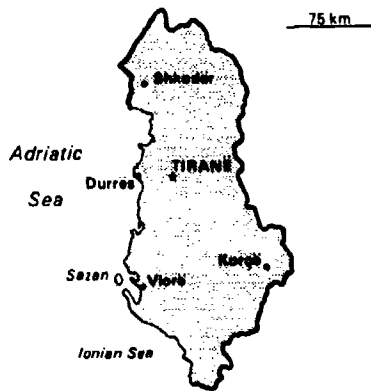
Defense Forces

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 but are factionalized among the various mujahedin and former regime leaders

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 4,188,036; fit for military service 2,245,196; reach military age (22) annually 158,335 (1994 est.)

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

Albania



Geography

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

Map references: Africa, Ethnic Groups in Eastern Europe, Europe, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 28,750 sq km

land area: 27,400 sq km

comparative area: slightly larger than Maryland

Land boundaries: total 720 km. Greece 282 km, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia 151 km, Serbia and Montenegro 287 km (114 km with Serbia, 173 km with Montenegro)

Coastline: 362 km

Maritime claims:

continental shelf: not specified

territorial sea: 12 nm

International disputes: Albanian majority in Kosovo seeks independence from Serbia and Montenegro, and the Albanian Government supports the Kosovo position politically

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 sq km (1989)

Environment:

current issues: deforestation

natural hazards: subject to destructive earthquakes; tsunami occur along southwest coast

international agreements: party to—

Biodiversity

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

People

Population: 3,374,085 (July 1994 est.)

note: IMF, working with Albanian government figures estimates the population at 3,120,000 in 1993 and that the population has fallen since 1990

Population growth rate: 1.19% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 22.46 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 5.32 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -5.27 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 30 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 73.4 years

male: 70.42 years

female: 76.61 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.78 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Albanian(s)

adjective: Albanian

Ethnic divisions: Albanian 95%, Greeks 3%, other 2% (Vlachs, Gypsies, Serbs, and Bulgarians) (1989 est.)

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 religious practice

Languages: Albanian (Tosk is the official dialect), Greek

Literacy: 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)

Government

Names:

conventional long form: Republic of Albania

conventional short form: Albania

local long form: Republika e Shqipërisë

local short form: Shqipëria

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, Korçe, Kruje, Kukes, Lezhe, Librazhd, Lushnje, Mat, Mirdite, Permet, Pogradec,

Puke, Sarande, Shkoder, Skrapar, Tepelene, Tirane, Tropoje, Vlore

Independence: 28 November 1912 (from Ottoman Empire)

National holiday: Liberation Day, 28 November (1944; changed by decree on 12 November 1993)

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

Suffrage: 18 years of age, universal and compulsory

Executive branch:

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)

cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the president

Legislative branch:

People's Assembly (Kuvendi Popullor): elections 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

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court
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
Member of: BSEC, CCC, CE (guest), CSCE, EBRD, ECE, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT (nonsignatory user), INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO, ITU, LORCS, NACC, OIC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Lublin Hasan DILJA

chancery: Suite 1010, 1511 K Street NW, Washington, DC 20005

telephone: (202) 223-4942, 8187

FAX: (202) 628-7342

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador William E. RYERSON

embassy: Rruga E. Elbansanit 103, Tirane

mailing address: PSC 59, Box 100 (A), APO AE 09624

telephone: 355-42-32875, 33520

FAX: 355-42-32222

Albania (continued)

Flag: red with a black two-headed eagle in the center

Economy

Overview: An extremely poor country by European standards, Albania is making the difficult transition to a more open-market economy. The economy rebounded in 1993 after a severe depression accompanying the collapse of the previous centrally planned system in 1990 and 1991. Stabilization policies, including public sector layoffs and reduced social services, have improved the government's fiscal situation and reduced inflation. The recovery was spurred by the remittances of some 5% of the population which works abroad, mostly in Greece and Italy. Foreign assistance and humanitarian aid also supported the recovery. Most agricultural land was privatized in 1992, substantially improving peasant incomes. Albania's limited industrial sector, now less than one-sixth of GDP, continued to decline in 1993. A sharp fall in chromium prices reduced hard currency receipts from the mining sector. Large segments of the population, especially those living in urban areas, continue to depend on humanitarian aid to meet basic food requirements. Unemployment remains a severe problem accounting for approximately one-fifth of the work force. Growth is expected to continue in 1994, but could falter if Albania becomes involved in the conflict in the former Yugoslavia, workers' remittances from Greece are reduced, or foreign assistance declines.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$3.3 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 11% (1993)

National product per capita: \$1,100 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 31% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: 18% (1993 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$1.1 billion

expenditures: \$1.4 billion, including capital expenditures of \$70 million (1991 est.)

Exports: \$70 million (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities: asphalt, metals and metallic ores, electricity, crude oil, vegetables, fruits, tobacco

partners: Italy, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Germany, Greece, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary

Imports: \$524 million (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities: machinery, consumer goods, grains

partners: Italy, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Greece

External debt: \$724 million (1993 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate -10%

(1993 est.); accounts for 16% of GDP (1993 est.)

Electricity:

capacity: 1,690,000 kW

production: 5 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 1,520 kWh (1992)

Industries: food processing, textiles and clothing, lumber, oil, cement, chemicals, mining, basic metals, hydropower

Agriculture: accounts for 55% of GDP;

arable land per capita among lowest in Europe; 80% of arable land now in private hands; one-half of work force engaged in farming; produces wide range of temperate-zone crops and livestock

Illicit drugs: transshipment point for Southwest Asian heroin transiting the Balkan route; limited opium production

Economic aid:

recipient: \$190 million humanitarian aid; \$94 million in loans/guarantees/credits

Currency: 1 lek (L) = 100 qintars

Exchange rates: 1 lek (L) per US\$1—99 (January 1994), 97 (January 1993), 50 (January 1992), 25 (September 1991)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

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:

total: 16,700 km

paved: 6,700 km

unpaved: earth 10,000 km (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, Vlora

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.)

Defense Forces

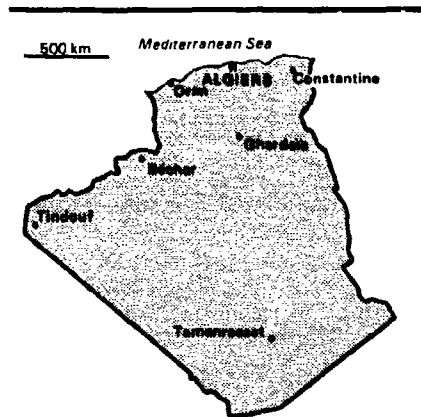
Branches: Army, Navy, Air and Air Defense Forces, Interior Ministry Troops

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 906,938; fit for military service 746,945; reach

military age (19) annually 33,184 (1994 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

Algeria



Geography

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

Map references: Africa, Europe

Area:

total area: 2,381,740 sq km

land area: 2,381,740 sq km

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 dispute with Tunisia settled in 1993

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: soil erosion from overgrazing and other poor farming practices; desertification; dumping of untreated sewage, petroleum refining wastes, and other industrial effluents is leading to the pollution of rivers and coastal waters; Mediterranean Sea, in particular, becoming polluted from oil wastes, soil erosion, and fertilizer runoff; limited

supply of potable water
natural hazards: mountainous areas subject to severe earthquakes

international agreements: party to—Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Law of the Sea, Nuclear Test Ban
Note: second-largest country in Africa (after Sudan)

People

Population: 27,895,068 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 2.29% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 29.71 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 6.22 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -0.58 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 52.1 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 67.68 years

male: 66.63 years

female: 68.77 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.83 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Algerian(s)

adjective: Algerian

Ethnic divisions: Arab-Berber 99%,

European less than 1%

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

Languages: Arabic (official), French, Berber dialects

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

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)

Government

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, Lghouat, Mascara, Medea, Mila, Mostaganem, M'Sila, Naama, Oran, Ouargla, Oum el Bouaghi, Relizane, Saïda, Setif, Sidi Bel Abbes, Skikda, Souk Ahras, Tamanghasset, Tebessa, Tiaret, Tindouf, Tipaza, Tissemsilt, Tizi Ouzou, Tlemcen
Independence: 5 July 1962 (from France)
National holiday: Anniversary of the Revolution, 1 November (1954)

Constitution: 19 November 1976, effective 22 November 1976; revised 3 November 1988 and 23 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

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Lamine ZEROUAL (since 31 January 1994); next election to be held after a three-year transition period, which began on 31 January 1994

head of government: Prime Minister Mokdad SIFI (since 11 April 1994)

cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the prime minister

Legislative branch: unicameral *National People's Assembly (Al-Majlis Ech-Chaabi Al-Watani):* elections first round held on 26 December 1991 (second round canceled by the military after President BENDJEDID resigned 11 January 1992, effectively suspending the Assembly); 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

Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)

Political parties and leaders: Islamic Salvation Front (FIS, outlawed April 1992), Ali BELHADJ, Dr. Abassi MADANI, Abdelkader HACHANI (all under arrest), Rabeh KEBIR (self-exile in Germany); 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 50 legal parties existed
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),

Algeria (continued)

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 Nourredine Yazid ZERHOUNI
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, 255, 186

FAX: [213] (2) 603979

consulate(s): 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)

Economy

Overview: The hydrocarbons sector is the backbone of the economy, accounting for roughly 57% of government revenues, 25% of GDP, and almost all export earnings; Algeria has the fifth largest reserves of natural gas in the world and ranks fourteenth for oil. Algeria's efforts to reform one of the most centrally planned economies in the Arab world began after the 1986 collapse of world oil prices plunged the country into a severe recession. In 1989, the government launched a comprehensive, IMF-supported program to achieve macroeconomic stabilization and to introduce market mechanisms into the economy. Despite substantial progress toward macroeconomic adjustment, in 1992 the reform drive stalled as Algiers became embroiled in political turmoil. In September 1993, a new government was formed, one of whose priorities was the resumption and acceleration of the structural adjustment process. Buffeted by the slump in world oil prices and burdened with a heavy foreign debt, Algiers in 1993 resumed negotiations with the IMF and is on track to conclude a standby arrangement with the Fund in 1994.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$89 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 1% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$3,300 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 22% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: 22% (1993 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$14.4 billion

expenditures: \$14.6 billion, including capital expenditures of \$3.5 billion (1992 est.)

Exports: \$11.4 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: petroleum and natural gas 97%
partners: Italy 21%, France 16%, US 14%, Germany 13%, Spain 9%

Imports: \$9 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: capital goods 39.7%, food and beverages 21.7%, consumer goods 11.8% (1990)

partners: France 29%, Italy 14%, Spain 9%, US 9%, Germany 7%

External debt: \$26 billion (1994)

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity:

capacity: 6,380,000 kW

production: 16.384 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 630 kWh (1992)

Industries: petroleum, light industries, natural gas, mining, electrical, petrochemical, food processing

Agriculture: accounts for 12.8% of GDP (1993 est.) 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:

recipient: 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—36.008 (April 1994), 23.345 (1993), 21.836 (1992), 18.473 (1991), 8.958 (1990), 7.6086 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

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:

total: 90,031 km

paved: concrete, bituminous 58,868 km

unpaved: gravel, crushed stone, earth 31,163 km (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, short-sea passenger 5, cargo 27, roll-on/roll-off cargo 12, oil tanker 5, liquefied gas 9, chemical tanker 7, bulk 9, specialized tanker 1

Airports:

total: 140

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, 1 ARABSAT, and 12 domestic; 20 additional satellite earth stations are planned

Defense Forces

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

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 6,863,378; fit for military service 4,215,767; reach military age (19) annually 301,945 (1994 est.)

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

American Samoa

(territory of the US)

Swains
Island

80 km

South
Pacific
Ocean

Tutuila
PAGO PAGO
Otu
Diasega
Tuu
Rose
Island

Geography

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

Map references: Oceania

Area:

total area: 199 sq km

land area: 199 sq km

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 depth or to 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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: typhoons common from December to March

international agreements: NA

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

People

Population: 55,223 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 3.86% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 36.63 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 4.01 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 6 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 18.78 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 72.91 years

male: 71.03 years

female: 74.85 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 4.36 children born/woman (1994 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: Samoan (closely related to Hawaiian and other Polynesian languages), English; most people are bilingual

Literacy: 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)

Government

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)

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

Constitution: ratified 1966, in effect 1967

Legal system: NA

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

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); election last held 3 November 1992 (next to be held NA November 1996); results—A. P. LUTALI (Democrat) 53%, Peter Tali COLEMAN (Republican) 36%

Legislative branch: bicameral Legislative Assembly (Fono)

House of Representatives: elections 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: elections 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: elections last held 3 November 1992 (next to be held NA

November 1994); results—Eni R. F. H. FALEOMAVAEGA reelected as delegate

Judicial branch: High Court

Political parties and leaders: NA

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

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

US diplomatic representation: 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

Economy

Overview: Economic activity is strongly linked to the US, with which American Samoa conducts 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 million (includes \$43,000,000 in local revenue and \$54,000,000 in grant revenue);

expenditures: \$NA, including capital

American Samoa (continued)

expenditures of SNA (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: SNA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity:

capacity: 42,000 kW

production: 100 million kWh

consumption per capita: 2,020 kWh (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:

recipient: \$21,042,650 in operational funds and \$1,227,006 in construction funds for capital improvement projects from the US Department of Interior (1991)

Currency: 1 United States dollar = 100 cents

Exchange rates: US currency is used

Fiscal year: 1 October—30 September

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways:

total: 350 km

paved: 150 km

unpaved: 200 km

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

Airports:

total: 4

usable: 4

with permanent-surface runways: 2

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

Defense Forces

Note: defense is the responsibility of the US

Andorra



Geography

Location: Southwestern Europe, between France and Spain

Map references: Europe, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 450 sq km

land area: 450 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: NA

Note: landlocked

People

Population: 63,930 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 2.99% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 13.34 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 7.12 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 23.65 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 7.9 deaths/1,000 live

births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 78.37 years

male: 75.5 years

female: 81.5 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.73 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Andorran(s)

adjective: Andorran

Ethnic divisions: Spanish 61%, Andorran

30%, French 6%, other 3%

Religions: Roman Catholic (predominant)

Languages: Catalan (official), French, Castilian

Literacy:

total population: NA%

male: NA%

female: NA%

Labor force: NA

Government

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 democracy (since March 1993) that retains as its heads of state a co-principality; the two princes are the president of France and Spanish bishop of Seo de Urgel, who are represented locally by officials called veguers

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

National holiday: Mare de Deu de Meritxell, 8 September

Constitution: Andorra's first written constitution was drafted in 1991; adopted 14 March 1993

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

Suffrage: 18 years of age, universal

Executive branch:

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—two co-princes (President Francois MITTERRAND of France, since 21 May 1981, and Bishop of Seo de Urgel Juan MARTI Alanis in Spain, since 31 January 1971), two designated representatives (France—Veguer de Franca

Jean Pierre COURTOIS, since NA, and Spain—Veguer Episcopal Francesc BADIA Bata, since NA), two permanent delegates (French Prefect Pierre STEINMETZ for the department of Pyrenees-Orientales, since NA, and Spanish Vicar General Nemesi MARQUES Oste for the Seo de Urgel diocese, since NA)

head of government: Executive Council President Oscar RIBAS Reig (since 10 December 1993) elected by Parliament
cabinet: Executive Council; designated by the executive council president

Legislative branch: unicameral *General Council of the Valleys*: (Consell General de las Valls); elections last held 12 December 1993 (next to be held NA); yielded no clear winner; results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(28 total) number of seats by party NA

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

Political parties and leaders: National Democratic Group (AND), Oscar RIBAS Reig and Jordi FARRAS; Liberal Union (UL), Francesc CERQUEDA; New Democracy (ND), Jaume BARTOMEU; Andorran National Coalition (CNA), Antoni CERQUEDA; National Democratic Initiative (IDN), Vincenc MATEU; Liberal Union (UL), Francesc CERQUEDA

note: there are two other small parties

Member of: ECE, INTERPOL, IOC, UN
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

Economy

Overview: Tourism, the mainstay of Andorra's economy, accounts for roughly 80% of GDP. 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 substantially 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. Andorra is a member of the EU 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%
National product per capita: \$14,000 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): NA%

Unemployment rate: 0%

Budget:

revenues: \$138 million

expenditures: \$177 million. Including capital expenditures of \$NA (1993)

Exports: \$30 million (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: electricity, tobacco products, furniture

partners: France, Spain

Imports: \$NA

commodities: consumer goods, food

partners: France, Spain

External debt: \$NA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity:

capacity: 35,000 kW

production: 140 million kWh

consumption per capita: 2,570 kWh (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: 1 French franc (F) = 100 centimes; 1 peseta (Pta) = 100 centimos; the French and Spanish currencies are used

Exchange rates: French francs (F) per US\$1—5.9205 (January 1994), 5.6632 (1993), 5.2938 (1992), 5.6421 (1991), 5.4453 (1990), 6.3801 (1989); Spanish pesetas (Ptas) per US\$1—143.04 (January 1994), 127.26 (1993), 102.38 (1992), 103.91 (1991), 101.93 (1990), 118.38 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Highways:

total: 96 km

paved: NA

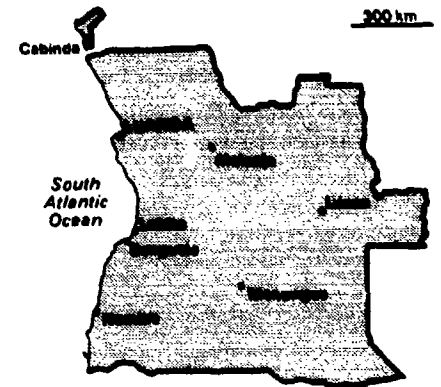
unpaved: NA

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

Defense Forces

Note: defense is the responsibility of France and Spain

Angola



Geography

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

Map references: Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 1,246,700 sq km

land area: 1,246,700 sq km

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: none

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: population pressures contributing to overuse of pastures and subsequent soil erosion; desertification; deforestation of tropical rain forest attributable to the international demand for tropical timber and domestic use as a fuel; deforestation contributing to loss of biodiversity; soil erosion contributing to water pollution and siltation of rivers and dams; scarcity of potable water
natural hazards: locally heavy rainfall causes

Angola (continued)

periodic flooding on the plateau
international agreements: party to—Law of the Sea; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change
Note: Cabinda is separated from rest of country by Zaire

People

Population: 9,803,576 (July 1994 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.67% (1994 est.)
Birth rate: 45.43 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Death rate: 18.55 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Net migration rate: -0.15 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 145.4 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 45.77 years
male: 43.72 years
female: 47.92 years (1994 est.)
Total fertility rate: 6.48 children born/woman (1994 est.)
Nationality:
noun: Angolan(s)
adjective: Angolan
Ethnic divisions: Ovimbundu 37%, Kimbundu 25%, Bakongo 13%, mestico (mixed European and Native African) 2%, European 1%, other 22%
Religions: indigenous beliefs 47%, Roman Catholic 38%, Protestant 15% (est.)
Languages: Portuguese (official), Bantu and other African languages
Literacy: age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)
total population: 42%
male: 56%
female: 28%
Labor force: 2.783 million economically active
by occupation: agriculture 85%, industry 15% (1985 est.)

Government

Note: Civil war has been the norm since independence on 11 November 1975; a cease-fire lasted from 31 May 1991 until October 1992 when the insurgent National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) refused to accept its defeat in internationally monitored elections; fighting has since resumed throughout much of the countryside. Nevertheless, the two sides are negotiating the details for holding the second round of presidential elections.

Names:

conventional long form: Republic of Angola
conventional short form: Angola
local long form: Republica 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, Uíge, Zaire
Independence: 11 November 1975 (from Portugal)

National holiday: Independence Day, 11 November (1975)

Constitution: 11 November 1975; revised 7 January 1978, 11 August 1980, 6 March 1991, and 26 August 1992

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

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

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)

cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the president

Legislative branch: unicameral

National Assembly (Assembleia Nacional): first nationwide, multiparty elections were held 29-30 September 1992 with disputed results; further elections are being discussed

Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Tribunal da Relacao)

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 return 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), N'ZITA Tiago, leader of largest faction (FLEC-FAC)

note: FLEC is waging a small-scale, highly factionalized, armed struggle for the independence of Cabinda Province

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, OAS (observer), OAU, SADC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTC

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Jose PATRICIO
embassy: 1899 L Street NW, 5th floor,

Washington, DC 20038

telephone: (202) 785-1156

FAX: (202) 785-1258

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Edmund DE JARNETTE

embassy: Miramar, Luanda

mailing address: CP6484, Luanda, Angola (mail international); US Embassy, Luanda, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20521-2550 (pouch)

telephone: [244] (2) 39-24-98

FAX: [244] (2) 39-05-15

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)

Economy

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 economy, and food must be imported. In 1993, production fell by an estimated 22.6%, mainly because of the capture by insurgents of the oil town of Soyo and diamond-producing areas in northeastern Angola. Angola has rich natural resources—notably gold, diamonds, and arable land, in addition to large oil deposits—but will need to end the war and reform government policies if it is to achieve its potential.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$5.7 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: -22.6% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$600 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 1,840% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: 15% with considerable underemployment (1993 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$928 million

expenditures: \$2.5 billion, including capital expenditures of \$963 million (1992 est.)

Exports: \$3 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: oil, diamonds, refined petroleum products, gas, coffee, sisal, fish and fish products, timber, cotton

partners: US, France, Germany, Netherlands, Brazil

Imports: \$1.6 billion (f.o.b., 1992 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 (1993 est.)

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

petroleum output

Electricity:

capacity: 510,000 kW

production: 800 million kWh

consumption per capita: 84 kWh (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—bananas, sugar cane, coffee, sisal, corn, cotton, cane, manioc, tobacco; food crops—cassava, corn, vegetables, plantains; 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:

recipient: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$265 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$1.105 billion; Communist countries (1970-89), \$1.3 billion; net official disbursements (1985-89), \$750 million

Currency: 1 new kwanza (NKz) = 100 lwei

Exchange rates: kwanza (Kz) per US\$1—90,000 (official rate 1 June 1994), 180,000 (black market rate 1 June 1994); 7,000 (official rate 16 December 1993), 50,000 (black market rate 16 December 1993); 3,884 (July 1993); 550 (April 1992); 90 (November 1991); 60 (October 1990)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

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:

total: 73,828 km

paved: bituminous-surface 8,577 km

unpaved: crushed stone, gravel, improved earth 29,350 km; unimproved earth 35,901 km

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 63,776 GRT/99,863 DWT, cargo 11, oil tanker 1

Airports:

total: 302

usable: 175

with permanent-surface runways: 32

with runways over 3,659 m: 2

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 18

with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 59

Telecommunications: limited system of wire, microwave radio relay, and troposcatter routes; high-frequency radio used extensively

for military links; telephone service limited mostly to government and business use; 40,300 telephones (4.1 telephones per 1,000 persons); broadcast stations—17 AM, 13 FM, 6 TV; 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth stations

Defense Forces

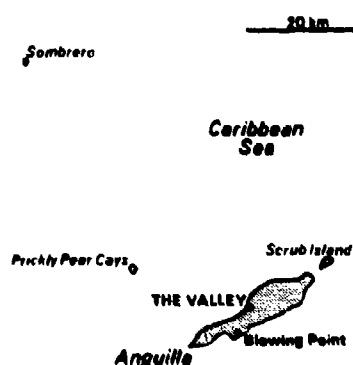
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force/Air Defense, People's Defense Organization and Territorial Troops,

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 2,262,669; fit for military service 1,139,319; reach military age (18) annually 96,900 (1994 est.)

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

Anguilla

(dependent territory of the UK)



Geography

Location: Caribbean, in the eastern Caribbean

Sea, about 270 km east of Puerto Rico

Map references: Central America and the Caribbean

Area:

total area: 91 sq km

land area: 91 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: frequent hurricanes and other tropical storms (July to October)

international agreements: NA

People

Population: 7,052 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.67% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 24.25 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 8.08 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -9.5 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Anguilla (continued)

Infant mortality rate: 17.5 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 73.99 years
male: 71.21 years

female: 76.8 years (1994 est.)
Total fertility rate: 3.07 children born/woman (1994 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)

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

total population: 95%

male: 95%

female: 95%

Labor force: 2,780 (1984)

by occupation: NA

Government

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)

National holiday: Anguilla Day, 30 May

Constitution: Anguilla Constitutional Orders 1 April 1982; and amended 1990

Legal system: based on English common law

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor Alan W. SHAVE (since 14 August 1992)

head of government: Chief Minister Hubert HUGHES (since 16 March 1994)

cabinet: Executive Council; appointed by the governor from the elected members of the House of Assembly

Legislative branch: unicameral

House of Assembly: elections last held 16 March 1994 (next to be held March 1999); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(11 total, 7 elected) ANA 2, AUP 2, ADP 2, independent 1

Judicial branch: High Court

Political parties and leaders: Anguilla National Alliance (ANA); Anguilla United Party (AUP), Hubert HUGHES; Anguilla Democratic Party (ADP), Victor BANKS

Member of: CARICOM (observer), CDB, 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, 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

Economy

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 and construction. Development plans center around the improvement of the infrastructure, particularly transport and tourist facilities, and also light industry.

National product: GDP—exchange rate conversion—\$56.5 million (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: 7.5% (1992 est.)

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

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 3% (1992 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: \$556,000 (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities: lobster and salt

partners: NA

Imports: \$33.5 million (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities: NA

partners: NA

External debt: \$NA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity:

capacity: 2,000 kW

production: 6 million kWh

consumption per capita: 862 kWh (1992)

Industries: tourism, boat building, salt

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

Economic aid:

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

Currency: 1 EC dollar (ECS) = 100 cents

Exchange rates: East Caribbean dollars (ECS) per US\$1—2.70 (fixed rate since 1976)

Fiscal year: NA

Communications

Highways:

total: NA

paved: 60 km

unpaved: NA

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

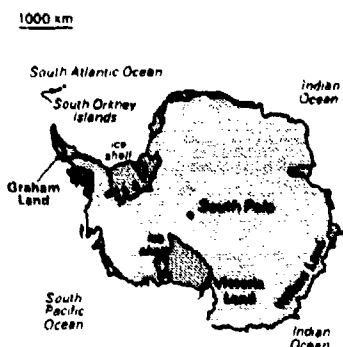
with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 0

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

Defense Forces

Note: defense is the responsibility of the UK

Antarctica



Geography

Location: continent mostly south of the Antarctic Circle

Map references: Antarctic Region

Area:

total area: 14 million sq km (est.)

land area: 14 million sq km (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, but 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 reserves the right to do so); no formal claims have been made in the sector between 90 degrees west and 150 degrees west

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: 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 recorded over Antarctica since 1975 when measurements were first taken

natural hazards: katabatic (gravity-driven) winds blow coastward from the high interior; frequent blizzards form near the foot of the plateau; cyclonic storms form over the ocean and move clockwise along the coast; volcanism on Deception Island and isolated areas of West Antarctica; other seismic activity rare and weak

international agreements: NA

Note: the coldest, windiest, highest, and driest continent; during summer more solar radiation reaches the surface at the South Pole than is received at the Equator in an equivalent period; mostly uninhabitable

People

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

Government

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 18th Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting was in Japan in April 1993. Currently, there are 42 treaty member nations; 26 consultative and 16 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), Czech Republic (1993), Denmark (1965), Greece (1987), Guatemala (1991), Hungary (1984), North Korea (1987), Papua New Guinea (1981), Romania (1971), Slovakia (1993), 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

Antarctica (continued)

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; nine parties have ratified Protocol as of April 1994

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, Arlington, Virginia 22230 (703-306-1031).

Economy

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

Communications

Ports: none; offshore anchorage only at most coastal stations

Airports: 42 landing facilities at different locations operated by 15 national governments party to the Treaty; one additional air facility operated by commercial (nongovernmental) tourist organization; helicopter pads at 28 of these locations; runways at 10 locations are gravel, sea ice, glacier ice, or compacted snow surface suitable for wheeled fixed-wing aircraft; no paved runways; 16 locations have snow-surface skiways limited to use by ski-equipped planes—11 runways/skiways 1,000 to 3,000 m, 3 runways/skiways less than 1,000 m, 5 runways/skiways greater than 3,000 m, and 7 of unspecified or variable length; airports generally subject to severe restrictions and limitations resulting from extreme seasonal and geographic conditions; airports do not meet ICAO standards; advance approval from the respective governmental or non-governmental operating organization required for landing

Defense Forces

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

Antigua and Barbuda

20 km



Barbuda

Caribbean Sea

SAINT JOHN'S Antigua



Redonda

Geography

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

Map references: Central America and the Caribbean. Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 440 sq km

land area: 440 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: insufficient freshwater resources

natural hazards: subject to hurricanes and tropical storms (July to October)

international agreements: party to—

Biodiversity, Climate Change, Environmental

Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the

Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution,

Whaling

People

Population: 64,762 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.59% (1994 est.)
Birth rate: 17.31 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Death rate: 5.44 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Net migration rate: -5.93 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 18.5 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 73.11 years
male: 71.07 years
female: 75.26 years (1994 est.)
Total fertility rate: 1.67 children born/woman (1994 est.)
Nationality:
noun: Antiguan(s), Barbudan(s)
adjective: Antiguan, Barbudan
Ethnic divisions: black African, British, Portuguese, Lebanese, Syrian
Religions: Anglican (predominant), other Protestant sects, some Roman Catholic
Languages: English (official), local dialects
Literacy: 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)

Government

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)

National holiday: Independence Day, 1 November (1981)

Constitution: 1 November 1981

Legal system: based on English common law

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General James B. CARLISLE (since NA 1993)

head of government: Prime Minister Lester Bryant BIRD (since 8 March 1994)

cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the governor general on the advice of the prime minister

Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament
Senate: 17 member body appointed by the governor general

House of Representatives: elections last held 8 March 1994 (next to be held NA 1999); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(17

total) ALP 11, UPP 5, independent 1

Judicial branch: Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court

Political parties and leaders: Antigua Labor Party (ALP), Lester Bryant 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

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

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Patrick Albert LEWIS

chancery: Suite 4M, 3400 International Drive NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: (202) 362-5211 or 5166, 5122

FAX: (202) 362-5225

consulate(s) general: 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: FFO 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

Economy

Overview: The economy is primarily service oriented, with tourism the most important determinant of economic performance. During the period 1986-91, 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. In 1992, reduced government capital spending and private sector investment, dampened by recession in the major world economies, slowed economic growth.

National product: GDP—exchange rate conversion—\$368.5 million (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: NA
National product per capita: \$5,800 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 7% (1993)

Unemployment rate: 5% (1988 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$105 million

expenditures: \$161 million, including capital expenditures of \$56 million (1992)

Exports: \$54.7 million (f.o.b., 1992)

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: \$260.9 million (f.o.b., 1992)

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 8% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 52,100 kW

production: 95 million kWh

consumption per capita: 1,482 kWh (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:

recipient: US commitments (1985-88), \$10 million; 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

Communications

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

Highways:

total: 240 km

paved: NA

unpaved: NA

Ports: Saint John's

Merchant marine: 227 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 849,699 GRT/1,218,492 DWT, cargo 156, refrigerated cargo 4, container 37, roll-on/roll-off cargo 11, oil tanker 2, chemical tanker 11, liquefied gas 2, bulk 4

note: a flag of convenience registry

Airports:

total: 3

usable: 3

Antigua and Barbuda (continued)

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

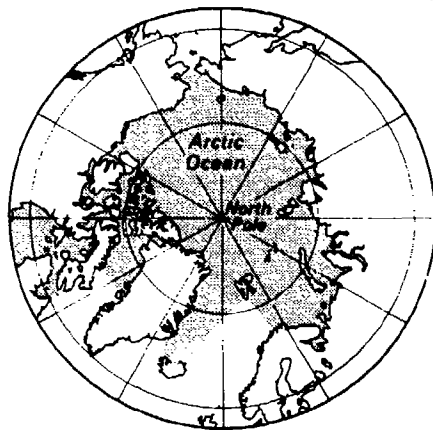
Telecommunications: good automatic telephone system; 6,700 telephones; tropospheric scatter links with Saba and Guadeloupe; broadcast stations—4 AM, 2 FM, 2 TV, 2 shortwave; 1 coaxial submarine cable; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

Defense Forces

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

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

Arctic Ocean



Geography

Location: body of water mostly north of the Arctic Circle

Map references: Arctic Region, Asia, North America, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 14.056 million sq km

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, Northwest Passage, 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:

current issues: endangered marine species include walrus and whales; fragile ecosystem slow to change and slow to recover from disruptions or damage

natural hazards: ice islands occasionally break away from northern Ellesmere Island; icebergs calved from glaciers in western Greenland and extreme northeastern Canada; permafrost in islands; virtually icelocked from October to June

international agreements: NA

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; maximum snow cover in March or April about 20 to 50 centimeters over the frozen ocean and lasts about 10 months

Government

Digraph: XQ

Economy

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

Communications

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

Argentina



Geography

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

Map references: South America, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 2,766,890 sq km

land area: 2,736,690 sq km

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: erosion results from inadequate flood controls and improper land use practices; irrigated soil degradation; desertification; air pollution in Buenos Aires and other major cities; water pollution in urban areas; rivers becoming polluted due to increased pesticide and fertilizer use

natural hazards: Tucuman and Mendoza areas in the Andes subject to earthquakes; pamperos are violent windstorms that can strike the Pampas and northeast; heavy flooding

international agreements: party to—Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic Treaty, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Whaling; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Law of the Sea, Marine Life Conservation

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)

People

Population: 33,912,994 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.12% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 19.62 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 8.63 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0.21 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 29.4 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 71.35 years

male: 68.06 years

female: 74.81 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.68 children born/woman (1994 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), English, Italian, German, French

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

total population: 95%

male: 96%

female: 95%

Labor force: 10.9 million

by occupation: agriculture 12%, industry 31%, services 57% (1985 est.)

Government

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, Antartida e Islas del Atlantico Sur; Tucuman
note: the US does not recognize any claims to Antarctica or Argentina's claims to the Falkland Islands

Independence: 9 July 1816 (from Spain)

National holiday: Revolution Day, 25 May (1810)

Constitution: 1 May 1853

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

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state and head of government:

President Carlos Saul MENEM (since 8 July 1989); Vice President (position vacant); election last held 14 May 1989 (next to be held summer 1995); results—Carlos Saul MENEM was elected

cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the president
Legislative branch: bicameral National Congress (Congreso Nacional)

Senate: elections last held May 1989, but provincial elections in late 1991 set the stage for indirect elections by provincial senators for one-third of 48 seats in the national senate in May 1992; seats (48 total)—PJ 30, UCR 11, others 7

Chamber of Deputies: last election—October 1993 (next—October 1995); elections are held every two years and half of the total membership is elected each time for four year terms; seats—(257 total) PJ 128, UCR 81, MODIN 7, UCD 5, other 36

Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Corte Suprema)

Political parties and leaders: Justicialist Party (PJ), Carlos Saul MENEM, Peronist umbrella political organization; Radical Civic Union (UCR), Raul ALFONSIN, 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; Grand Front (Frente

Argentina (continued)

Grande), Carlos ALVAREZ, center-left coalition; 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
Member of: AG (observer), Australia Group, BCIE, 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, MTCR, OAS, PCA, RG, UN, UNAVEM II, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIKOM, UNOMZ, UNOSOM, UNPROFOR, UNTAC, UNTSO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US:
chief of mission: Ambassador Raul Enrique GRANILLO OCAMPO
chancery: 1600 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20009
telephone: (202) 939-6400 through 6403
consulate(s) general: Atlanta, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, New York, San Francisco, and San Juan (Puerto Rico)

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, 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

Economy

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.

Growth slowed somewhat in 1993 but Argentina still registered an impressive 6% advance, fueled largely by inflows of foreign capital and strong domestic consumption spending. The government's major short-term objective is encouraging exports, e.g., by reducing domestic costs of production. 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—purchasing power equivalent—\$185 billion (1993 est.)
National product real growth rate: 6% (1993 est.)
National product per capita: \$5,500 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 7.4% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: 10% (1993)

Budget:

revenues: \$33.1 billion
expenditures: \$35.8 billion, including capital expenditures of \$3.5 billion (1992)
Exports: \$12.7 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)
commodities: meat, wheat, corn, oilseed, hides, wool
partners: US 12%, Brazil, Italy, Japan, Netherlands

Imports: \$16 billion (c.i.f., 1993 est.)
commodities: machinery and equipment, chemicals, metals, fuels and lubricants, agricultural products
partners: US 22%, Brazil, Germany, Bolivia, Japan, Italy, Netherlands

External debt: \$73 billion (April 1994)

Industrial production: growth rate 10% (1992 est.); accounts for 31% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 17,911,000 kW
production: 51,305 billion kWh
consumption per capita: 1,559 kWh (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:

recipient: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$1 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$4.4 billion; Communist countries (1970-89), \$718 million
Currency: 1 nuevo peso argentino = 100 centavos

Exchange rates: pesos per US\$1—0.99850 (January 1994), 0.99895 (1993), 0.99064 (1992), 0.95355 (1991), 0.48759 (1990), 0.04233 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

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:

total: 208,350 km
paved: 57,000 km
unpaved: gravel 39,500 km; improved/unimproved earth 111,850 km

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: 57 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 656,289 GRT/1,008,792 DWT, cargo 29, refrigerated cargo 5, container 4, railcar carrier 1, oil tanker 14, bulk 3, roll-on/roll-off cargo 1

Airports:

total: 1,649
usable: 1,394
with permanent-surface runways: 139
with runways over 3,659 m: 0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 31
with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 332

Telecommunications: extensive modern system but many families do not have telephones; 2,650,000 telephones (12,000 public telephones); telephone density 78 per 1000 persons; microwave widely used; broadcast stations—171 AM, no FM, 231 TV, 13 shortwave; 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSTAT earth stations; domestic satellite network has 40 earth stations

Defense Forces

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 8,417,880; fit for military service 6,825,795; reach military age (20) annually 292,725 (1994 est.)

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

Armenia



Geography

Location: Southwestern Asia, between Turkey and Azerbaijan
Map references: Africa, Asia, Commonwealth of Independent States—European States, Middle East, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 29,800 sq km
land area: 28,400 sq km
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; traditional demands on former Armenian lands in Turkey have greatly subsided

Climate: highland continental, hot summers, cold winters

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: 17%
permanent crops: 3%
meadows and pastures: 20%
forest and woodland: 0%
other: 60%

Irrigated land: 3,050 sq km (1990)

Environment:

current issues: soil pollution from toxic chemicals such as DDT; energy blockade, the result of conflict with Azerbaijan, has led to deforestation as citizens scavenge for firewood; pollution of Hrazdan (Razdan) and Aras Rivers; the draining of Lake Sevan, a result of its use as a source for hydropower, threatens drinking water supplies; air pollution

in Yerevan

natural hazards: occasionally severe earthquakes (25,000 people killed in major quake in 1988); subject to drought

international agreements: party to—Biodiversity, Climate Change

Note: landlocked

People

Population: 3,521,517 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.08% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 24.21 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 6.72 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -6.72 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 27.1 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 72.07 years

male: 68.65 years

female: 75.65 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.19 children born/woman (1994 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: age 9-49 can read and write (1970)

total population: 100%

male: 100%

female: 100%

Labor force: 1.578 million

by occupation: industry and construction 34%, agriculture and forestry 31%, other 35% (1992)

Government

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: 28 May 1918 (First Armenian Republic); 23 September 1991 (from Soviet Union)

National holiday: Referendum Day, 21 September

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

Legal system: based on civil law system

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Levon Akopovich TER-PETROSYAN (since 16 October 1991), Vice President Gagik ARUTYUNYAN (since 16 October 1991); election last held 16 October 1991 (next to be held NA); results—Levon Akopovich TER-PETROSYAN 86%; radical nationalists about 7%; note—Levon Akopovich TER-PETROSYAN was elected Chairman of the Armenian Supreme Soviet 4 August 1990 before becoming president
head of government: Prime Minister Hrant BAGRATYAN (since 16 February 1993); First Deputy Prime Minister Vigen CHITECHYAN (since 16 February 1993)

cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the president

Legislative branch:

unicameral Supreme Soviet: elections last held 20 May 1990 (next to be held NA); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(260 total) non-aligned 125, ANM 52, DPA 23, Democratic Liberal Party 17, ARF 17, NDU 9, Christian Democratic Party 1, Constitutional Rights Union 1, UNSD 1, Republican Party 1, Nagorno-Karabakh representatives 13

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court
Political parties and leaders: Armenian National Movement (ANM), Ter-Husik LAZARYAN, chairman; National Democratic Union (NDU), David VARTANYAN, chairman; Armenian Revolutionary Federation (ARF, Dashnaksutyun), Arutyun ALISTAKESYAN, chairman; Democratic Party of Armenia (DPA: Communist Party), Aram SARKISYAN, chairman; Christian Democratic Party, Azat ARSHAKYAN, chairman; Greens Party, Hakob SANASARIAN, chairman; Democratic Liberal Party, Rouben MIRZAKHANYAN, chairman; Republican Party, Ashot NAVARSARDYAN, chairman; Union for Self-Determination (UNSD), Paruir AIRIKYAN, chairman

Member of: BSEC, CCC, CIS, CSCE, EBRD, ECE, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, NACC, NAM (observer), UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Rouben Robert SHUGARIAN

chancery: Suite 210, 1660 L Street NW, Washington, DC 20036

telephone: (202) 628-5766

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Harry J. GILMORE

embassy: 18 Gen Bagramian, Yerevan

mailing address: use embassy street address

telephone: 7-8852-151-144 or 8852-524-661

FAX: 7-8852-151-138

Flag: three equal horizontal bands of red (top), blue, and gold

Armenia (continued)

Economy

Overview: Under the old central planning system, Armenia had built up a developed industrial sector, supplying machine building equipment, textiles, and other manufactured goods to sister republics in exchange for raw materials and energy resources. Armenia is a large food importer and its mineral deposits (gold, bauxite) are small. The economic decline in the past three years (1991-93) has been particularly severe due to the ongoing conflict over the Armenian enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh in Azerbaijan. Azerbaijan and Turkey have blockaded pipeline and railroad traffic to Armenia for its support of the Karabakh Armenians. This has left Armenia with only sporadic deliveries of natural gas through unstable Georgia, while other fuel and raw materials are in critical short supply. Inflation, roughly 14% per month in the first nine months of 1993, surged even higher in the fourth quarter. In late 1993, most industrial enterprises were either shut down or operating at drastically reduced levels. Only small quantities of food were available (mostly humanitarian aid), heat was nonexistent, and electricity strictly rationed. An economic recovery cannot be expected until the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict is settled and until transportation through Georgia improves.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$7.1 billion (1993 estimate from the UN International Comparison Program, as extended to 1991 and published in the World Bank's World Development Report 1993; and as extrapolated to 1993 using official Armenian statistics, which are very uncertain because of major economic changes since 1990)

National product real growth rate: -9.9% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$2,040 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 14% per month average (first 9 months, 1993)

Unemployment rate: 6.5% of officially registered unemployed but large numbers of underemployed (1993 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$NA

expenditures: \$NA, including capital expenditures of \$NA

Exports: \$31 million to countries outside the FSU (f.o.b., 1993)

commodities: machinery and transport equipment, light industrial products, processed food items, alcoholic products (1991)

partners: NA

Imports: \$87 million from countries outside the FSU (c.i.f., 1993)

commodities: grain, other foods, fuel, other energy (1991)

partners: Russia, US, EC

External debt: \$NA

Industrial production: growth rate -11% (1993 est.)

Electricity:

capacity: 2,875,000 kW

production: 9 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 2,585 kWh (1992)

Industries: traditionally diverse, including (as a 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); currently, much of industry is shut down

Agriculture: accounts for about 45% of GDP; only 17% of land area is arable; employs 20-30% of labor force as residents increasingly turn to subsistence agriculture; fruits (especially grapes) and vegetable farming, minor livestock sector; vineyards near Yerevan are famous for brandy and other liqueurs

Illicit drugs: illicit cultivation of cannabis mostly for domestic consumption; used as a transshipment point for illicit drugs to Western Europe

Economic aid:

recipient: considerable humanitarian aid, mostly food and energy products, from US and EC; Russia has granted 60 billion rubles in technical credits

Currency: 1 dram = 100 luma; introduced separate currency in November 1993

Exchange rates: NA

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

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

Highways:

total: 11,300 km

paved: 10,500 km

unpaved: earth 800 km (1990)

Inland waterways: NA km

Pipelines: natural gas 900 km (1991)

Ports: none; landlocked

Airports:

total: 12

usable: 10

with permanent-surface runways: 6

with runways over 3,659 m: 1

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 3

with runways 1,060-2,439 m: 2

note: a C-130 can land on a 1,060-m airstrip

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 650,000 telephones; average telephone density is 17.7 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

Defense Forces

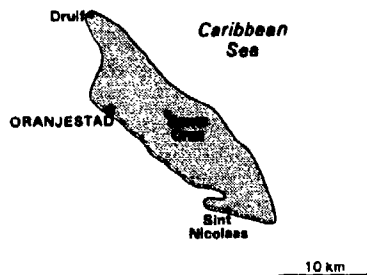
Branches: Army, Air Force, National Guard, Security Forces (internal and border troops)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 862,921; fit for military service 690,113; reach military age (18) annually 28,458 (1994 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

Aruba

(part of the Dutch realm)



Geography

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

Map references: Central America and the Caribbean

Area:

total area: 193 sq km

land area: 193 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: lies outside the Caribbean hurricane belt

international agreements: NA

People

Population: 65,545 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.65% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 14.95 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 6.12 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -2.3 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 8.4 deaths/1,000 live

births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 76.43 years

male: 72.77 years

female: 80.27 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.82 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Aruban(s)

adjective: Aruban

Ethnic divisions: mixed European/Caribbean Indian 80%

Religions: Roman Catholic 82%, Protestant 8%, Hindu, Muslim, Confucian, Jewish

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

Literacy:

total population: NA%

male: NA%

female: NA%

Labor force: NA

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

Government

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)

National holiday: Flag Day, 18 March

Constitution: 1 January 1986

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

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen BEATRIX Wilhelmina Armgard (since 30 April 1980), represented by Governor General Olindo KOOLMAN (since 1 January 1992)

head of government: Prime Minister Nelson ODUBER (since 6 February 1989)

cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed with the advice and approval of the legislature

Legislative branch: unicameral

Legislature (Staten): elections 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

Judicial branch: Joint High Court of Justice

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

Member of: ECLAC (associate),

INTERPOL, IOC, UNESCO (associate), WCL, WTO (associate)

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

US diplomatic representation: 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

Economy

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 and to less than 1% in 1992. 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—\$1.2 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 5% (1993)

National product per capita: \$17,400 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 6.5% (1993)

Unemployment rate: 0.6% (1992)

Budget:

revenues: \$145 million

expenditures: \$185 million, including capital expenditures of \$42 million (1988)

Exports: \$1.3 billion (including oil re-exports) (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: mostly petroleum products

partners: US 64%, EC

Imports: \$1.6 billion including oil for processing and re-export (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: food, consumer goods,

manufactures, petroleum products

partners: US 8%, EC

External debt: \$81 million (1987)

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity:

capacity: 90,000 kW

production: 375 million kWh

Aruba (continued)

consumption per capita: 6,000 kWh (1990 est.)

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 and transit point for narcotics bound for the US and Europe

Economic aid:

recipient: 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

Communications

Highways:

total: NA

paved: NA

unpaved: NA

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

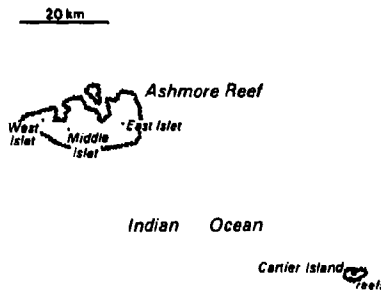
note: government-owned airport east of Oranjestad accepts transatlantic flights

Telecommunications: more than adequate; telephone density—1,100 telephones per 1,000 persons; extensive interisland microwave radio relay links; 72,168 telephones; broadcast stations—4 AM, 4 FM, 1 TV; 1 submarine cable to Sint Maarten

Defense Forces

Note: defense is the responsibility of the Netherlands

Ashmore and Cartier Islands (territory of Australia)



Geography

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

Map references: Oceania, Southeast Asia

Area:

total area: 5 sq km

land area: 5 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: surrounded by shoals and reefs

international agreements: NA

Note: Ashmore Reef National Nature Reserve established in August 1983

People

Population: no indigenous inhabitants; note—there are only seasonal caretakers

Government

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 the Environment, Sport, 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)

Economy

Overview: no economic activity

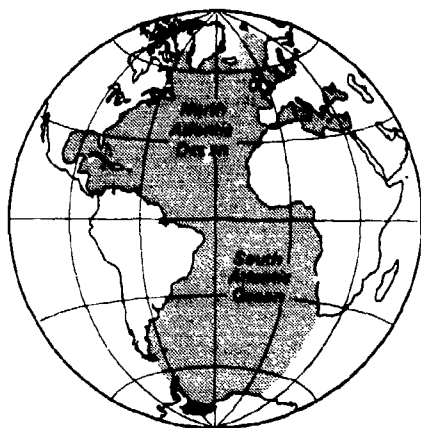
Communications

Ports: none; offshore anchorage only

Defense Forces

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

Atlantic Ocean



Geography

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

Map references: Africa, Antarctic Region, Arctic Region, Central America and the Caribbean, Europe, North America, South America, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 82,217 million sq km

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, Scotia 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

Temperature: 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:

current issues: 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

natural hazards: icebergs common in Davis Strait, Denmark Strait, and the northwestern Atlantic Ocean 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 Ocean

international agreements: NA

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 Strait of Dover, 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

Government

Digraph: ZH

Economy

Overview: The Atlantic Ocean provides some of the world's most heavily trafficked sea routes, between and within the Eastern and Western Hemispheres. Other economic activity includes the exploitation of natural resources, e.g., fishing, the dredging of aragonite sands (The Bahamas), and production of crude oil and natural gas (Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, and North Sea).

Communications

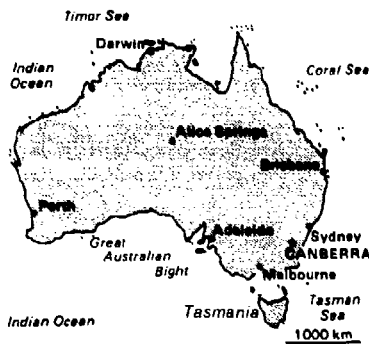
Ports: Alexandria (Egypt), Algiers (Algeria), Antwerp (Belgium), Barcelona (Spain), Buenos Aires (Argentina), Casablanca (Morocco), Colon (Panama), Copenhagen (Denmark), Dakar (Senegal), Gdansk (Poland), Hamburg (Germany), Helsinki (Finland), Las Palmas (Canary Islands, Spain), Le Havre (France), Lisbon (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

Australia



Geography

Location: Southwestern Oceania, between Indonesia and New Zealand

Map references: Southeast Asia, Oceania, Antarctic Region, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 7,686,850 sq km

land area: 7,617,930 sq km

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: soil erosion from overgrazing, industrial development, urbanization, and poor farming practices; soil salinity rising due to the use of poor quality water; desertification; clearing for agricultural purposes threatens the natural habitat of many unique animal and plant species; the Great Barrier Reef off the northeast coast, the largest coral reef in the world, is threatened by increased shipping and

its popularity as a tourist site; limited freshwater availability

natural hazards: cyclones along the coast; subject to severe droughts

international agreements: party to—Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Waste, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber, Wetlands, Whaling; signed, but not ratified—Law of the Sea

Note: world's smallest continent but sixth-largest country; population concentrated along the eastern and southeastern coasts; regular, tropical, invigorating, sea breeze known as "the Doctor" occurs along the west coast in the summer

People

Population: 18,077,419 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.38% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 14.29 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 7.38 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 6.91 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 7.3 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 77.57 years

male: 74.45 years

female: 80.84 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.83 children born/woman (1994 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, native languages

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

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)

Government

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)

National holiday: Australia Day, 26 January (1788)

Constitution: 9 July 1900, effective 1 January 1901

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

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal and compulsory

Executive branch:

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)

cabinet: Cabinet; prime minister selects his cabinet from members of the House and Senate
Legislative branch: bicameral Federal Parliament

Senate: elections last held 13 March 1993 (next to be held by NA 1996); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(76 total) Liberal-National 36, Labor 30, Australian Democrats 7, Greens 2, independents 1

House of Representatives: elections last held 13 March 1993 (next to be held by NA 1996); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(147 total) Labor 80, Liberal-National 65, independent 2

Judicial branch: High Court

Political parties and leaders:

government: Australian Labor Party, Paul John KEATING

opposition: Liberal Party, John HEWSON; National Party, Timothy FISCHER; Australian Democratic Party, Cheryl KERNOT; Green Party, leader NA

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)

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, UNFICYP, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNOSOM, UNPROFOR, UNTAC, UNTSO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, ZC
Diplomatic representation in US:
chief of mission: Ambassador Donald RUSSELL

chancery: 1601 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036
telephone: (202) 797-3000
FAX: (202) 797-3168

consulate(s) general: Chicago, Honolulu, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, Pago Pago (American Samoa), and San Francisco

US diplomatic representation:
chief of mission: Ambassador Edward PERKINS

embassy: Moonah Place, Yarralumla, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory 2600
mailing address: APO AP 96549

telephone: [61] (6) 270-5000

FAX: [61] (6) 270-5970

consulate(s) general: Melbourne, Perth, and Sydney

consulate(s): 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

Economy

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. Primary products account for more than 60% of the value of total exports, so that, as in 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. Australia has suffered from the low growth and high unemployment characterizing the OECD countries in the early 1990s. In 1992-93 the economy recovered slowly from the prolonged recession of 1990-91, a major restraining factor being weak world demand for Australia's exports. Unemployment has hovered around 10% and probably will remain at that level in 1994 as productivity gains rather than more jobs account for growth.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$339.7 billion (1993)

National product real growth rate: 4% (1993)

National product per capita: \$19,100 (1993)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 1.1% (1993)

Unemployment rate: 10% (December 1993)
Budget:

revenues: \$71.9 billion

expenditures: \$83.1 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (FY93)

Exports: \$44.1 billion (1992)

commodities: coal, gold, meat, wool, alumina, wheat, machinery and transport equipment
partners: Japan 25%, US 11%, South Korea 6%, NZ 5.7%, UK, Taiwan, Singapore, Hong Kong (1992)

Imports: \$43.6 billion (1992)

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

partners: US 23%, Japan 18%, UK 6%, Germany 5.7%, NZ 4% (1992)

External debt: \$141.1 billion (1993)

Industrial production: growth rate 1.9% (FY93); accounts for 32% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 40,000,000 kW

production: 150 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 8,475 kWh (1992)

Industries: mining, industrial and transportation equipment, food processing, chemicals, steel

Agriculture: accounts for 5% of GDP and over 30% 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 (\$) = 100 cents

Exchange rates: Australian dollars (\$) per US\$1—1.4364 (January 1994), 1.4704 (1993), 1.3600 (1992), 1.2835 (1991), 1.2799 (1990), 1.2618 (1989)

Fiscal year: 1 July—30 June

Communications

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:

total: 837,872 km

paved: 243,750 km

unpaved: gravel, crushed stone, stabilized earth 228,396 km; unimproved earth 365,726 km

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: 83 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 2,517,538 GRT/3,711,549 DWT, short-sea passenger 2, cargo 8, roll-on/roll-off cargo 7, vehicle carrier 1, oil tanker 18, chemical tanker 3, liquefied gas 5, bulk 30, combination bulk 2, container 7

Airports:

total: 481

usable: 440

with permanent-surface runways: 241

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

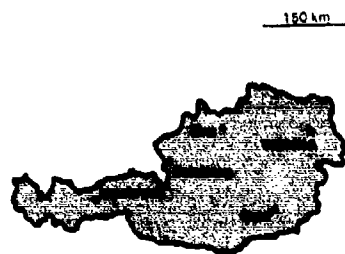
Defense Forces

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

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 4,885,574; fit for military service 4,239,459; reach military age (17) annually 133,337 (1994 est.)

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

Austria



Geography

Location: Central Europe, between Germany and Hungary

Map references: Africa, Arctic Region, Europe, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 83,850 sq km

land area: 82,730 sq km

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 sq km (1989)

Environment:

current issues: some forest degradation caused by air and soil pollution; soil pollution results from the use of agricultural chemicals; air pollution results from emissions by coal- and oil-fired power stations and industrial plants

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: party to—Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulphur, Antarctic Treaty, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Nuclear Test

Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified—Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Biodiversity, Law of the Sea

Note: landlocked; strategic location at the crossroads of central Europe with many easily traversable Alpine passes and valleys; major river is the Danube; population is concentrated on eastern lowlands because of steep slopes, poor soils, and low temperatures elsewhere

People

Population: 7,954,974 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.45% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 11.38 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 10.34 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 3.46 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 7.1 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 76.65 years

male: 73.44 years

female: 80.03 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.48 children born/woman (1994 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

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

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)

Government

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, Niederoesterreich, Oberoesterreich, Salzburg, Steiermark, Tirol,

Vorarlberg, Wien

Independence: 12 November 1918 (from Austro-Hungarian Empire)

National holiday: National Day, 26 October (1955)

Constitution: 1920; revised 1929 (reinstated 1 May 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

Suffrage: 19 years of age, universal; compulsory for presidential elections

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Thomas KLESTIL (since 8 July 1992); election last held 24 May 1992 (next to be held 1996); results of second ballot—Thomas KLESTIL 57%, Rudolf STREICHER 43%

head of government: Chancellor Franz VRANITZKY (since 16 June 1986); Vice Chancellor Erhard BUSEK (since 2 July 1991)

cabinet: Council of Ministers; chosen by the president on the advice of the chancellor

Legislative branch: bicameral Federal Assembly (Bundesversammlung)

Federal Council (Bundesrat): consists of 63 members representing each of the provinces on the basis of population, but with each province having at least 3 representatives

National Council (Nationalrat): elections last held 7 October 1990 (next to be held October 1994); results—SPOE 43%, OEVP 32.1%, FPÖE 16.6%, GAL 4.5%, KPOE 0.7%, other 3.1%; seats—(183 total) SPOE 80, OEVP 60, FPÖE 33, GAL 10

Judicial branch: Supreme Judicial Court (Oberster Gerichtshof) for civil and criminal cases, Administrative Court (Verwaltungsgerichtshof) for bureaucratic cases, Constitutional Court (Verfassungsgerichtshof) for constitutional cases

Political parties and leaders: Social Democratic Party of Austria (SPOE), Franz VRANITZKY, chairman; Austrian People's Party (OEVP), Erhard BUSEK, chairman; Freedom Party of Austria (FPÖE), Joerg HAIDER, chairman; Communist Party (KPOE), Walter SILBERMAYER, chairman; Green Alternative List (GAL), Peter PILZ, chairman; Liberal Forum (LF), Heidi SCHMIDT

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 (OEVP) representing business, labor, and farmers; OEVP-oriented League of Austrian Industrialists; Roman Catholic Church, including its chief lay organization, Catholic Action

Member of: AfDB, AG (observer), AsDB, Australia Group, BIS, CCC, CE, CEI, CERN, COCOM (cooperating), CSCE, EBRD, ECE,

EFTA, ESA, FAO, G-9, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LORCS, MINURSO, MTCR, NAM (guest), NEA, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, ONUSAL, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNDOF, UNFICYP, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIKOM, UNOMIG, UNTAC, UNTSO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Helmut TUERK
chancery: 3524 International Court NW, Washington, DC 20008-3035
telephone: (202) 895-6700
FAX: (202) 895-6750

consulate(s) general: Chicago, Los Angeles, and New York

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Swanee G. HUNT

chancery: Boltzmanngasse 16, A-1091, Vienna

mailing address: Unit 27937, Vienna

telephone: [43] (1) 313-39

FAX: [43] (1) 513-43-51

consulate(s) general: Salzburg

Flag: three equal horizontal bands of red (top), white, and red

Economy

Overview: Austria boasts a prosperous and stable socialist market economy with a sizable but falling proportion of nationalized industry and extensive welfare benefits. Thanks to its 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, boosted Austria's economy through 1991, but Austria's GDP growth slowed to 2% in 1992 and -0.5% in 1993 due to the weak international economy, particularly in Germany—its largest trading partner. GDP growth will resume slowly in 1994, with estimates ranging from a 0.5% to a 1% increase. Unemployment has risen to 7% as a result of the slowdown and will continue to rise in 1994. Problems for the 1990s include an aging population, the high level of subsidies, and the struggle to keep welfare benefits within budgetary capabilities. Austria's government has taken measures to make the economy more liberal and open by introducing a major tax reform, privatizing state-owned firms, and liberalizing cross-border capital movements. Although it will face increased competition, Austria should benefit from the continued opening of eastern European markets, as well as the 1 January 1994 start of the European

Economic Area which extends the European Union rules on the free movement of people, capital, and goods and services to four members (including Austria) of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA). Austria has concluded membership negotiations with the European Union and is expected to join in early 1995, thus broadening European economic unity. The government, however, plans to hold a national referendum on the matter on 12 June 1994; support for and opposition to membership appears about equal.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$134.4 billion (1993)

National product real growth rate: -0.5% (1993)

National product per capita: \$17,000 (1993)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 3.7% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: 7% (1993 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$52.2 billion

expenditures: \$60.3 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1993 est.)

Exports: \$39.9 billion (f.o.b., 1993)

commodities: machinery and equipment, iron and steel, lumber, textiles, paper products, chemicals

partners: EC 63.5% (Germany 38.9%), EFTA 9.0%, Eastern Europe/FSU 12.3%, Japan 1.5%, US 3.35% (1993)

Imports: \$48.5 billion (f.o.b., 1993)

commodities: petroleum, foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, vehicles, chemicals, textiles and clothing, pharmaceuticals

partners: EC 66.8% (Germany 41.3%), EFTA 6.7%, Eastern Europe/FSU 7.5%, Japan 4.4%, US 4.4% (1993)

External debt: \$16.2 billion (1993 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate -4.5% (1993 est.)

Electricity:

capacity: 17,600,000 kW

production: 49.5 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 6,300 kWh (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 and Eastern Europe

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—12.255 (January 1994), 11.632 (1993), 10.989 (1992), 11.676 (1991), 11.370 (1990), 13.231 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

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:

total: 95,412 km

paved: 21,812 km (including 1,012 km of autobahn)

unpaved: mostly gravel and earth 73,600 km

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 158,724 GRT/259,594 DWT, cargo 23, refrigerated cargo 2, oil tanker 1, bulk 3

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

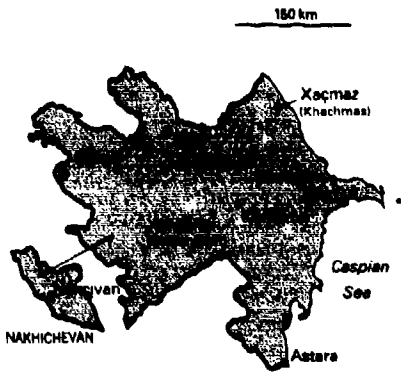
Telecommunications: highly developed and efficient; 4,014,000 telephones; broadcast stations—6 AM, 21 (545 repeaters) FM, 47 (870 repeaters) TV; satellite ground stations for Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT, Indian Ocean INTELSAT, and EUTELSAT systems

Defense Forces

Branches: Army (including Flying Division)
Manpower availability: males age 15-49 2,018,954; fit for military service 1,693,341; reach military age (19) annually 48,710 (1994 est.)

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

Azerbaijan



Geography

Location: Southwestern Asia, between Armenia and Turkmenistan, bordering the Caspian Sea

Map references: Africa, Asia, Commonwealth of Independent States—Central Asian States, Commonwealth of Independent States—European States, Middle East, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:
total area: 86,600 sq km
land area: 86,100 sq km

comparative area: slightly larger than Maine
note: includes the Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic and the Nagorno-Karabakh regions; regions' autonomy was abolished by Azerbaijani 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 borders 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 ethnic Armenians of Nagorno-Karabakh over its status, lesser dispute concerns Nakhichevan; some Azerbaijanis desire absorption of and/or unification with the ethnic Azeri portion of Iran
Climate: dry, semiarid steppe

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

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

Land use:

arable land: 18%
permanent crops: 4%
meadows and pastures: 25%
forest and woodland: 0%
other: 53%

Irrigated land: 14,010 sq km (1990)

Environment:

current issues: local scientists consider the Abseron (Apsheeron) Peninsula (including Baku and Sumqayıt) and the Caspian Sea to be the ecologically most devastated area in the world because of severe air, water, and soil pollution; soil pollution results from the use of DDT as a pesticide and also from toxic defoliants used in the production of cotton
natural hazards: subject to drought; some coastal areas threatened by rising levels of the Caspian Sea
international agreements: signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change
Note: landlocked

People

Population: 7,684,456 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.41% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 23.04 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 6.58 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -2.38 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 34.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 70.85 years

male: 67.08 years

female: 74.8 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.7 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Azerbaijani(s)

adjective: Azerbaijani

Ethnic divisions: Azeri 82.7%, Russian 5.6%, Armenian 5.6%, Dagestani 3.2%, other 2.9% (1989)

note: Armenian share is now approximately 0.3% because most Armenians have fled the ethnic violence since 1989 census; Russian percentage is probably half what it was for the same reason

Religions: Muslim 87%, Russian Orthodox 5.6%, Armenian Orthodox 5.6%, other 1.8%

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

Literacy: 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)

Government

Names:

conventional long form: Azerbaijani Republic

conventional short form: Azerbaijan

local long form: Azərbaycan Respublikası

local short form: none

former: Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic

Digraph: AJ

Type: republic

Capital: Baku (Bakı)

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

Independence: 30 August 1991 (from Soviet Union)

National holiday: Novruz Bayram, 21-22 March

Constitution: adopted NA April 1978; writing a new constitution mid-1993

Legal system: based on civil law system

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Heydar ALIYEV (since 18 June 1993 after President ELCIBEY left Baku for Nakhichevan); election last held 3 October 1993 (next to be held NA); results—Heydar ALIYEV won 97% of vote

head of government: Prime Minister Surat HUSEYNOV (since 30 June 1993)

cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the president and confirmed by the Mejlis

Legislative branch: unicameral

National Assembly (Milli Mejlis): elections last held 30 September and 14 October 1990 for the Supreme Soviet (next expected to be held NA 1994 for the National Assembly); 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 prorogued in favor of a Popular Front-dominated National Council; seats—(50 total) Popular Front 25, opposition elements 25

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Political parties and leaders: Azerbaijan Popular Front (APF), Ebulfez ELCIBEY, chairman; Musavat Party, Isa GAMBAR, chairman; National Independence Party, Etibar MAMEDOV, chairman; Social Democratic Party (SDP), Araz ALIZADE, chairman; Communist Party, Ramiz AKHMEDOV, chairman; People's Freedom Party, Yunus OGUZ, chairman; Independent Social Democratic Party, Arif YUNUSOV and Leila YUNUSOVA, cochairmen; New Azerbaijan Party, Heydar ALIYEV, chairman; Boz Gurd Party, Iskander HAMIDOV, chairman; Azerbaijan Democratic Party, Sardar MAMEDOV, chairman; Azerbaijan Democratic Independence Party, Qabil HUSENLİ, chairman; Islamic Party of

Azerbaijan, Ali Akram, chairman
Other political or pressure groups: self-proclaimed Armenian Nagorno-Karabakh Republic; Talysh independence movement
Member of: BSEC, CCC, CIS, CSCE, EBRD, ECE, ECO, ESCAP, IBRD, ICAO, IDB, ILO, IMF, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, NACC, OIC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WHO
Diplomatic representation in US:
chief of mission: Ambassador Hafiz Mir Jalal Ogly PASHAYEV
chancery: Suite 700, 927 15th Street NW, Washington, DC 20005
telephone: (202) 842-0001
FAX: (202) 842-0004
US diplomatic representation:
chief of mission: Ambassador Richard KAZLAURICH
embassy: Hotel Intourist, Baku
mailing address: use embassy street address
telephone: 7-8922-92-63-06 through 09, extension 441, 442, 446, 447, 448, 450
FAX: Telex 142110 AMEMB SU
Flag: three equal horizontal bands of blue (top), red, and green; a crescent and eight-pointed star in white are centered in red band

Economy

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 oil, cotton, 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 prospects 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—purchasing power equivalent—\$15.5 billion (1993 estimate from the UN International Comparison Program, as extended to 1991 and published in the World Bank's World Development Report 1993; and as extrapolated to 1993 using official Azerbaijani statistics, which are very uncertain because of major economic changes since 1990)

National product real growth rate: -13.3% (1993 est.)
National product per capita: \$2,040 (1993 est.)
Inflation rate (consumer prices): 20% per month (average 1993); above 50% per month (February 1994)
Unemployment rate: 0.7% includes officially registered unemployed; also large numbers of underemployed workers (December 1993)
Budget:
revenues: \$NA
expenditures: \$NA, including capital expenditures of \$NA
Exports: \$355 million to outside the FSU countries (f.o.b., 1993)
commodities: oil and gas, chemicals, oilfield equipment, textiles, cotton (1991)
partners: mostly CIS and European countries
Imports: \$240 million from outside the FSU countries (c.i.f., 1993)
commodities: machinery and parts, consumer durables, foodstuffs, textiles (1991)
partners: European countries
External debt: \$NA
Industrial production: growth rate -7% (1993)

Electricity:

capacity: 6,025,000 kW
production: 22,300 kWh
consumption per capita: 2,990 kWh (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 cultivator of cannabis and opium poppy; mostly for CIS consumption; limited government eradication program; transshipment point for illicit drugs to Western Europe
Economic aid:
recipient: wheat from Turkey
Currency: 1 manat = 100 gopik
Exchange rates: NA
Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

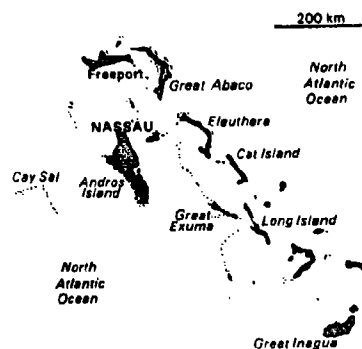
Railroads: 2,090 km; does not include industrial lines (1990)
Highways:
total: 36,700 km
paved or graveled: 31,800 km
unpaved: earth 4,900 km (1990)
Pipelines: crude oil 1,130 km, petroleum products 630 km, natural gas 1,240 km
Ports: inland—Baku (Baky)
Airports:
total: 65
usable: 33
with permanent-surface 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; 710,000 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; INTELSTAT earth station installed in late 1992 in Baku with Turkish financial assistance with access to 200 countries through Turkey; since August 1993 an earth station near Baku has provided direct communications with New York through Russia's Stationar-11 satellite; a joint venture to establish a cellular telephone system (Bakcel) in the Baku area is supposed to become operational in 1994; domestic and Russian TV programs are received locally and Turkish and Iranian TV is received from an INTELSTAT satellite through a receive-only earth station

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Air Force, Navy, Maritime Border Guard, National Guard, Security Forces (internal and border troops)
Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,884,458; fit for military service 1,525,123; reach military age (18) annually 68,192 (1994 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

The Bahamas



Geography

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

Map references: Central America and the Caribbean, North America, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 13,940 sq km

land area: 10,070 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: subject to hurricanes and other tropical storms that cause extensive flood and wind damage

international agreements: party to—

Biodiversity, Climate Change, Hazardous

Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer

Protection, Ship Pollution

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

People

Population: 273,055 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.57% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 18.86 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 5.38 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 2.24 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 33.5 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 71.52 years

male: 67.66 years

female: 75.49 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.88 children born/woman (1994 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, Creole, among Haitian immigrants

Literacy: age 15 and over but definition of literacy not available (1963 est.)

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)

Government

Names:

conventional long form: 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, Nichollstown and Berry Islands, Ragged Island, Rock Sound, Sandy Point, San Salvador and Rum Cay

Independence: 10 July 1973 (from UK)

National holiday: National Day, 10 July (1973)

Constitution: 10 July 1973

Legal system: based on English common law

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

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 A. INGRAHAM (since 19 August 1992); Deputy Prime Minister Orville A. TURNQUEST (since 19 August 1992)

cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the governor on the prime minister's recommendation
Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament
Senate: a 16-member body appointed by the governor general

House of Assembly: elections 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

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Political parties and leaders: Progressive Liberal Party (PLP), Sir Lynden O. PINDLING; Free National Movement (FNM), Hubert Alexander INGRAHAM;
Member of: ACP, C, CCC, CARICOM, CDB, ECLAC, FAO, G-77, IADB, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, 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

FAX: (202) 319-2668

consulate(s) general: Miami and New York

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: (vacant); Charge d'Affaires Lino GUTIERREZ

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

Economy

Overview: The Bahamas is a stable, developing nation whose economy is based primarily on tourism and offshore banking. Tourism alone provides about 40% 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—purchasing power

Bahrain

equivalent—\$4.4 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 2% (1991)

National product per capita: \$16,500 (1993 est.)

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

Unemployment rate: 5.7% (1992 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$628.5 million

expenditures: \$574 million, including capital expenditures of \$100 million (1992 est.)

Exports: \$310 million (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities: pharmaceuticals, cement, rum, crawfish

partners: US 51%, UK 7%, Norway 7%, France 6%, Italy 5%

Imports: \$1.2 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

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

partners: US 32%, Japan 17%, Nigeria 12%, Denmark 7%, Norway 6%

External debt: \$1.2 billion (December 1990)

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

Electricity:

capacity: 424,000 kW

production: 929 million kWh

consumption per capita: 3,599 kWh (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 and marijuana bound for US and Europe; also money-laundering center

Economic aid:

recipient: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY85-89), \$1 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

Communications

Highways:

total: 2,400 km

paved: 1,350 km

unpaved: gravel 1,050 km

Ports: Freeport, Nassau

Merchant marine: 879 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 20,424,439 GRT/33,330,160 DWT, passenger 54, short-sea passenger 16, cargo 148, roll-on/roll-off cargo 41, container 48, vehicle carrier 7, oil tanker 177, liquefied gas 18, combination ore/oil 20, chemical tanker 43, bulk 167, combination bulk 8,

refrigerated cargo 132

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

Defense Forces

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

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



Geography

Location: Middle East, in the central Persian Gulf, between Saudi Arabia and Qatar
Map references: Africa, Middle East, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 620 sq km

land area: 620 sq km

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: desertification resulting from the degradation of limited arable land, periods of drought, and dust storms; coastal degradation (damage to coastlines, coral reefs, and sea vegetation) resulting from oil spills and other discharges from large tankers, oil refineries, and distribution stations; no surface water resources; groundwater and sea water are the only sources for all water needs
natural hazards: periods of drought, dust storms

international agreements: party to—Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea,

Bahrain (continued)

Ozone Layer Protection; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change
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

People

Population: 585,683 (July 1994 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.96% (1994 est.)
Birth rate: 26.59 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Death rate: 3.83 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Net migration rate: 6.83 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 19 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 73.51 years
male: 71.1 years
female: 76.05 years (1994 est.)
Total fertility rate: 3.96 children born/woman (1994 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, English, Farsi, Urdu
Literacy: age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)
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

Government

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 Hafsa, Madinat Hamad, Madinat 'Isa, Mintaqat Juzur Hawar, Sitrah

Independence: 15 August 1971 (from UK)

National holiday: Independence Day, 16 December (1961)

Constitution: 26 May 1973, effective 6 December 1973

Legal system: based on Islamic law and English common law

Suffrage: none

Executive branch:

chief of state: Amir ISA bin Salman Al Khalifa (since 2 November 1961); Heir Apparent HAMAD bin Isa bin Salman Al Khalifa (son of Amir; born 28 January 1950)

head of government: Prime Minister KHALIFA bin Salman Al Khalifa (since 19 January 1970)

cabinet: 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
Political parties and leaders: political parties prohibited; several small, clandestine leftist and Islamic fundamentalist groups are active

Member of: ABEDA, AFESD, AL, AMF, ESCWA, FAO, G-77, GATT, GCC, IBRD, ICAO, IDB, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, IOCSAT (nonsignatory user), 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 Mohammad ABD al-GHAFAR

chancery: 3502 International Drive NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: (202) 342-0741 or 342-0742

consulate(s) general: New York

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: (vacant); Charge d'Affaires David S. ROBINS

embassy: Road No. 3119 (next to Alahli Sports Club), Zinj District, Manama

mailing address: FPO AE 09834-5100; P.O. Box 26431, Manama

telephone: [973] 273-300

FAX: (973) 272-594

Flag: red with a white serrated band (eight white points) on the hoist side

Economy

Overview: Petroleum production and processing account for about 80% of export receipts, 60% of government revenues, and 30% of GDP. Economic conditions have fluctuated with the changing fortunes of oil since 1985, for example, during and following 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. Prospects for 1994 are

good, with private enterprise the main driving force, e.g., in banking and construction.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$6.8 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 4% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$12,000 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 2% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: 8%-10% (1989)

Budget:

revenues: \$1.2 billion

expenditures: \$1.6 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1992)

Exports: \$3.5 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: petroleum and petroleum products 80%, aluminum 7%

partners: Japan 13%, UAE 12%, India 10%, Pakistan 8%, Singapore 6% (1991)

Imports: \$3.7 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: nonoil 59%, crude oil 41%

partners: Saudi Arabia 42%, US 14%, UK 7%, Japan 5%, Germany 4% (1991)

External debt: \$2.6 billion (1993)

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

Electricity:

capacity: 1,600,000 kW

production: 4.7 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 8,500 kWh (1992)

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

Economic aid:

recipient: 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

Communications

Highways:

total: NA

paved: bituminous 200 km

unpaved: NA

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

Ports: Mina' Salman, Manama, Sitrah

Merchant marine: 6 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 101,844 GRT/143,997 DWT, cargo 4, container 1, bulk 1

Airports:

total: 3

usable: 3

Baker Island

(territory of the US)

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

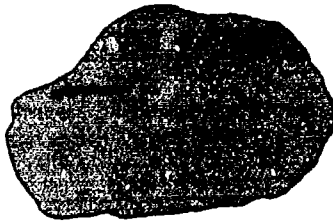
Defense Forces

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

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 198,414; fit for military service 109,431; reach military age (15) annually 5,093 (1994 est.)

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

300 m



North Pacific Ocean

Geography

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

Map references: Oceania

Area:

total area: 1.4 sq km

land area: 1.4 sq km

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 depth or to 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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: lacks fresh water

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: NA

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

People

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 ruins are located near the middle of the west coast

Government

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

Economy

Overview: no economic activity

Communications

Ports: none; offshore anchorage only, one boat landing area along the middle of the west coast

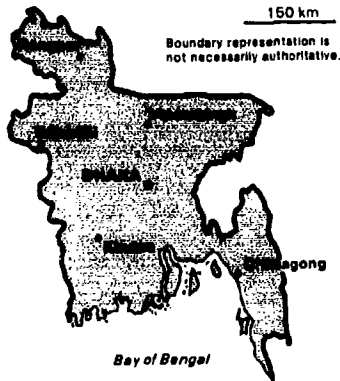
Airports: 1 abandoned World War II runway of 1,665 m

Note: there is a day beacon near the middle of the west coast

Defense Forces

Note: defense is the responsibility of the US; visited annually by the US Coast Guard

Bangladesh



Geography

Location: Southern Asia, at the head of the Bay of Bengal, almost completely surrounded by India

Map references: Asia, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:
total area: 144,000 sq km
land area: 133,910 sq km
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 sq km (1989)

Environment:

current issues: many people are landless and forced to live on and cultivate flood-prone land; limited access to potable water; water-borne diseases prevalent; water pollution especially of fishing areas results from the use of commercial pesticides; intermittent water shortages because of falling

water tables in the northern and central parts of the country; soil degradation; deforestation; severe overpopulation

natural hazards: vulnerable to droughts, cyclones; much of the country routinely flooded during the summer monsoon season

international agreements: party to—Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea

People

Population: 125,149,469 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 2.33% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 35.02 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 11.68 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 106.9 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 55.08 years
male: 55.35 years
female: 54.8 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 4.47 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Bangladeshi(s)

adjective: Bangladesh

Ethnic divisions: Bengali 98%, Biharis 250,000, tribals less than 1 million

Religions: Muslim 83%, Hindu 16%, Buddhist, Christian, other

Languages: Bangla (official), English

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

total population: 35%

male: 47%

female: 22%

Labor force: 50.1 million

by occupation: agriculture 65%, services 21%, industry and mining 14% (1989)

note: extensive export of labor to Saudi Arabia, UAE, and Oman (1991)

Government

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, Kishoreganj, Kurigram, Kushtia, Laksmpur, 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, Shariatpur, Sherpur, Sirajganj, Sunamganj, Sylhet, Tangail, Thakurgaon

Independence: 16 December 1971 (from Pakistan)

National holiday: Independence Day, 26 March (1971)

Constitution: 4 November 1972, effective 16 December 1972, suspended following coup of 24 March 1982, restored 10 November 1986, amended many times

Legal system: based on English common law

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Abdur Rahman BISWAS (since 8 October 1991); election last held 8 October 1991 (next to be held by NA October 1996); results—Abdur Rahman BISWAS received 52.1% of parliamentary vote

head of government: Prime Minister Khaleda ZIAur RAHMAN (since 20 March 1991)

cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the president

Legislative branch:

National Parliament (Jatiya Sangsad): elections 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

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court

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

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, UNOMIG, UNOMOZ, UNOMUR, UNOSOM, UNPROFOR, UNTAC, UPU, WCL, WHO, WFTU, WIPO, 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(s) general: New York

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador David MERRILL

embassy: Diplomatic Enclave, Madani

Avenue, Baridhara, Dhaka

mailing address: G. P. O. Box 323, Dhaka 1212

telephone: [880] (2) 884700-22

FAX: [880] (2) 883-744

Flag: green with a large red disk slightly to the hoist side of center; green is the traditional color of Islam

Economy

Overview: Bangladesh is one of the world's poorest, most densely populated, and least developed nations. Its economy is overwhelmingly agricultural, with the cultivation of rice the single most important activity in the economy. 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. Excellent rice crops and expansion of the export garment industry helped growth in FY92 and FY93. 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—purchasing power equivalent—\$122 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 4.3% (FY93)

National product per capita: \$1,000 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 1.4% (FY93)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget:

revenues: \$2.5 billion

expenditures: \$3.7 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (FY92)

Exports: \$2.1 billion (FY93)

commodities: garments, jute and jute goods, leather, shrimp

partners: US 33%, Western Europe 39% (Germany 8.4%, Italy 6%) (FY92 est.)

Imports: \$3.5 billion (FY93)

commodities: capital goods, petroleum, food, textiles

partners: Hong Kong 7.5%, Singapore 7.4%, China 7.4%, Japan 7.1% (FY92 est.)

External debt: \$13.5 billion (June 1993)

Industrial production: growth rate 6.9% (FY93 est.); accounts for 9.4% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 2,400,000 kW

production: 9 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 75 kWh (1992)

Industries: jute manufacturing, cotton textiles, food processing, steel, fertilizer

Agriculture: accounts for 33% of GDP, 65% of employment, and one-fifth of exports; world's largest exporter of jute; commercial products—jute, rice, wheat, tea, sugarcane, potatoes, beef, milk, poultry; shortages include wheat, vegetable oils, cotton

Illicit drugs: transit country for illegal drugs produced in neighboring countries

Economic aid:

recipient: 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 poiska

Exchange rates: taka (Tk) per US\$1—

40.064 (January 1994), 39.567 (1993), 38.951

(1992), 36.596 (1991), 34.569 (1990), 32.270

(1989)

Fiscal year: 1 July—30 June

Communications

Railroads: 2,892 km total (1986); 1,914 km 1,000-meter gauge, 978 km 1,676-meter broad gauge

Highways:

total: 7,240 km

paved: 3,840 km

unpaved: 3,400 km (1985)

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: 41 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 312,172 GRT/458,131 DWT,

cargo 33, oil tanker 2, refrigerated cargo 3, bulk 3

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; poor domestic telephone service; 241,250 telephones—only one telephone for each 522 persons; fair broadcast service; broadcast stations—9 AM, 6 FM, 11 TV; 2 Indian Ocean INTELSAT satellite earth stations

Defense Forces

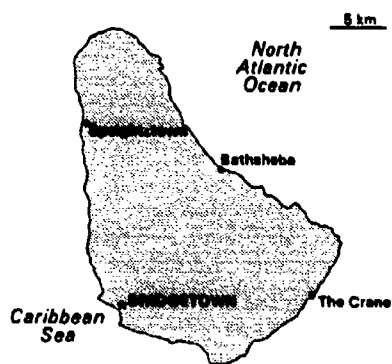
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

paramilitary forces: Bangladesh Rifles, Bangladesh Ansars, Armed Police Reserve, Defense Parties, National Cadet Corps

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 31,955,948; fit for military service 18,967,602

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$355 million, 1.5% of GDP (FY92/93)

Barbados



Geography

Location: Caribbean, in the extreme eastern Caribbean Sea, about 375 km northeast of Venezuela

Map references: Central America and the Caribbean, South America, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 430 sq km

land area: 430 sq km

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 pastures: 9%

forest and woodland: 0%

other: 14%

Irrigated land: NA sq km

Environment:

current issues: pollution of coastal waters from waste disposal by ships; soil erosion; illegal solid waste disposal threatens contamination of aquifers

natural hazards: subject to hurricanes (especially June to October); periodic landslides

international agreements: party to—Climate Change, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity

Note: easternmost Caribbean island

People

Population: 255,827 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.21% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 15.63 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 8.4 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -5.16 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 20.3 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 73.83 years

male: 71.11 years

female: 76.76 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.78 children born/woman (1994 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

Literacy: 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.)

Government

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)

National holiday: Independence Day, 30 November (1966)

Constitution: 30 November 1966

Legal system: English common law; no judicial review of legislative acts

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

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);

Deputy Prime Minister Philip Marlowe

GREAVES (since 2 June 1987)

cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the governor general on advice of the prime minister

Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament

Senate: consists of a 21-member body

appointed by the governor general

House of Assembly: elections last held 22

January 1991 (next to be held by January 1996); results—DLP 49.8%; seats—(28 total)

DLF 18, BLP 10

Judicial branch: Supreme Court of Judicature

Political parties and leaders: Democratic

Labor Party (DLP), Erskine SANDIFORD;

Barbados Labor Party (BLP), Owen

ARTHUR; 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

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 Valentine WEBSTER

chancery: 2144 Wyoming Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: (202) 939-9200 through 9202

consulate(s) general: New York

consulate(s): Los Angeles

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Jeanette W. HYDE

embassy: Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Building, Broad Street, Bridgetown

mailing address: P. O. Box 302, Bridgetown; FPO AA 34055

telephone: (809) 436-4950

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)

Economy

Overview: A per capita income of \$8,700 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 1990-92 as Bridgetown's difficulty in financing its deficits caused it to exert control over domestic demands

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$2.2 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: -3% (1992)

National product per capita: \$8,700 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 6.1% (1992)

Unemployment rate: 23% (1992)

Budget:

revenues: \$547 million

expenditures: \$620 million, including capital expenditures of \$60 million (FY92-93)

Exports: \$158 million (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities: sugar and molasses, rum, other foods and beverages, chemicals, electrical components, clothing

partners: US 13%, UK 13%, Trinidad and Tobago 9%, Windward Islands 7.8%

Imports: \$465 million (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities: machinery, foodstuffs, construction materials, chemicals, fuel, electrical components

partners: US 33%, UK 11%, Trinidad and Tobago 11%, Japan 5%

External debt: \$652 million (1991 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate -1.3% (1991); accounts for 10% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 152,100 kW

production: 540 million kWh

consumption per capita: 2,118 kWh (1992)

Industries: tourism, sugar, light manufacturing, component assembly for export, petroleum

Agriculture: accounts for 6% of GDP; major cash crop is sugarcane; other crops—vegetables, cotton; not self-sufficient in food

Economic aid:

recipient: 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 dollar (Bds\$) per US\$1—2.13 (fixed rate)

Fiscal year: 1 April—31 March

Communications

Highways:

total: 1,570 km

paved: 1,475 km

unpaved: gravel, earth 95 km

Ports: Bridgetown

Merchant marine: 2 oil tankers (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 44,466 GRT/76,219 DWT

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

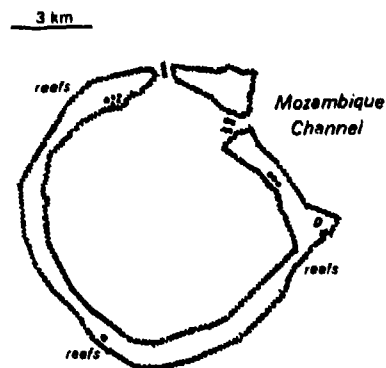
Defense Forces

Branches: Royal Barbados Defense Force, including the Ground Forces and Coast Guard, Royal Barbados Police Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 70,751; fit for military service 49,330

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$10 million, 0.7% of GDP (1989)

Bassas da India (possession of France)



Geography

Location: Southern Africa, in the southern Mozambique Channel about halfway between Madagascar and Mozambique

Map references: Africa

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: surrounded by reefs; subject to periodic cyclones

international agreements: NA

Note: navigational hazard since it is usually under water during high tide

People

Population: uninhabited

Government

Names:

conventional long form: none

Bassas da India (continued)

conventional short form: Bassas da India

Digraph: BS

Type: French possession administered by a Commissioner of the Republic, resident in Reunion

Capital: none; administered by France from Reunion

Independence: none (possession of France)

Economy

Overview: no economic activity

Communications

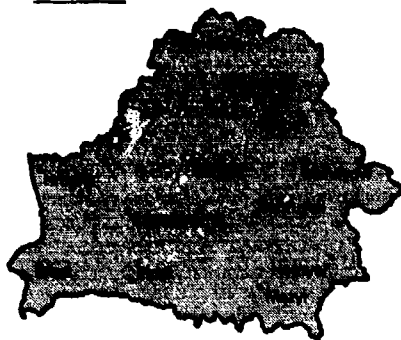
Ports: none; offshore anchorage only

Defense Forces

Note: defense is the responsibility of France

Belarus

180 km



Geography

Location: Eastern Europe, between Poland and Russia

Map references: Asia, Commonwealth of Independent States—European States, Europe, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 207,600 sq km

land area: 207,600 sq km

comparative area: slightly smaller than Kansas

Land boundaries: total 3,098 km, Latvia 141 km, Lithuania 502 km, Poland 605 km, Russia 959 km, Ukraine 891 km

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims: none; landlocked

International disputes: none

Climate: cold winters, cool and moist summers; 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: 1%

meadows and pastures: 15%

forest and woodland: 0%

other: 55%

Irrigated land: 1,490 sq km (1990)

Environment:

current issues: soil pollution from pesticide use; southern part of Belarus contaminated with fallout from 1986 nuclear reactor accident at Chornobyl'

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: party to—Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulphur, Biodiversity, Environmental Modification, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection; signed, but not ratified—Climate Change, Law of the Sea

Note: landlocked

People

Population: 10,404,862 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.32% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 13.12 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 11.16 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 1.27 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 18.9 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 70.88 years

male: 66.2 years

female: 75.79 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.88 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Belarusian(s)

adjective: Belarusian

Ethnic divisions: Byelorussian 77.9%, Russian 13.2%, Polish 4.1%, Ukrainian 2.9%, other 1.9%

Religions: Eastern Orthodox, other

Languages: Byelorussian, Russian, other

Literacy: age 9-49 can read and write (1979)

total population: 100%

male: 100%

female: 100%

Labor force: 4.887 million

by occupation: industry and construction 40%, agriculture and forestry 21%, other 39% (1992)

Government

Names:

conventional long form: Republic of Belarus

conventional short form: Belarus

local long form: Respublika Byelarus'

local short form: none

former: Belorussian (Byelorussian) Soviet Socialist Republic

Digraph: BO

Type: republic

Capital: Minsk

Administrative divisions: 6 voblastsi (singular—voblasts') and one municipality* (harady, singular—horad); Brestskaya (Brest), Homyel'skaya (Homyel'), Horad Minsk*, Hrodzyenskaya (Hrodna), Mahilyowskaya (Mahilyow), Minskaya, Vitsyebskaya (Vitsyebsk)

note: the administrative centers of the voblastsi are included in parentheses

Independence: 25 August 1991 (from Soviet Union)

National holiday: Independence Day, 27 July (1990)

Constitution: adopted 15 March 1994; replaces constitution of April 1978

Legal system: based on civil law system

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Chairman of the Supreme Soviet Mechislav Ivanovich GRIB (since 28 January 1994)

head of government: Prime Minister Vyacheslav F. KEBICH (since NA April 1990), First Deputy Prime Minister Mikhail MYASNIKOVICH (since NA 1991)

cabinet: Council of Ministers
note: first presidential elections scheduled for 23 June 1994

Legislative branch: unicameral
Supreme Soviet: elections 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

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

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; Movement for Democracy, Social Progress, and Justice (DSPS; includes the Communist Party), Viktor CHIKIN, chairman

Member of: CBSS (observer), CE (guest), CEI (participating), CIS, CSCE, ECE, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IFC, ILO, IMF, INMARSAT, INTELSAT (nonsignatory user), IOC, ITU, NACC, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Sergey Nikolayevich MARTYNOV
chancery: 1619 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20009

telephone: (202) 986-1604

FAX: (202) 986-1805

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: (vacant); Charge d' Affaires George KROL

embassy: Starovilenskaya #46, Minsk

mailing address: use embassy street address

telephone: 7-0172-34-65-37

Flag: three horizontal bands of white (top), red, and white

Economy

Overview: Belarus ranks among the most developed of the former Soviet states, with a relatively modern—by Soviet standards—and diverse machine building sector and a robust agriculture sector. It also serves as a transport link for Russian oil exports to the Baltic states and Eastern and Western Europe. The breakup of the Soviet Union and its command economy has resulted in a sharp economic contraction as traditional trade ties have collapsed. At the same time, the Belarusian Government has

lagged behind most other former Soviet states in economic reform; privatization has barely begun; the agriculture sector remains highly subsidized; the state retains control over many prices; and the system of state orders and distribution persists. Meanwhile, the national bank continues to pour credits into inefficient enterprises, fueling inflation and weakening incentives to improve performance. The government is pinning its hopes on reintegration with the Russian economy, but such a path would only partially restore traditional trade ties. Until economic reform is embraced, Belarus will continue in its economic morass.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$61 billion (1993 estimate from the UN International Comparison Program, as extended to 1991 and published in the World Bank's World Development Report 1993; and as extrapolated to 1993 using official Belarusian statistics, which are very uncertain because of major economic changes since 1990)

National product real growth rate: -9% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$5,890 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 30% per month (1993)

Unemployment rate: 1.4% officially registered unemployed (December 1993); large numbers of underemployed workers

Budget:

revenues: \$NA

expenditures: \$NA, including capital expenditures of \$NA

Exports: \$710 million to outside of the FSU countries (f.o.b., 1993)

commodities: machinery and transport equipment, chemicals, foodstuffs

partners: Russia, Ukraine, Poland, Bulgaria

Imports: \$743 million from outside the FSU countries (c.i.f., 1993)

commodities: fuel, industrial raw materials, textiles, sugar

partners: Russia, Ukraine, Poland

External debt: \$NA

Industrial production: growth rate -11.0% (1993); accounts for about 40% of GDP (1992)

Electricity:

capacity: 8,025,000 kW

production: 37.6 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 3,626 kWh (1992)

Industries: employ about 40% of labor force and produce a wide variety of products including (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 21% 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 cultivator of opium poppy and cannabis; mostly for the domestic market; transshipment point for illicit drugs to Western Europe

Economic aid: \$NA

Currency: Belarusian rubel

note: the government signed a framework agreement with Russia for a monetary union in January 1994, but a schedule and mechanism for merging the two monetary systems and replacing Belarusian rubels with Russian rubles have not been worked out

Exchange rates: NA

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 5,570 km, does not include industrial lines (1990)

Highways:

total: 98,200 km

paved: 66,100 km

unpaved: earth 32,100 km (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

usable: 55

with permanent-surface runways: 31

with runways over 3,659 m: 1

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 28

with runways 1,060-2,439 m: 20

note: a C-130 can land on a 1,060-m airstrip

Telecommunications: telephone service in Belarus is inadequate for the purposes of either business or the population; total number of telephones 1,849,000 (31 December 1991); telephone density—18 for each 100 persons; about 70% of the telephones are in homes; over 750,000 applications from households for telephones remain unsatisfied (1992); new investment centers on international connections and business needs; the new BelCel NMT 450 cellular system (a joint venture) is now operating in Minsk but progress has been slower in establishing an INTELSAT earth station; international traffic still relies on the Moscow international

Belarus (continued)

gateway switch; broadcast receivers—television 3,538,000, radio 3,140,000, radio receivers with multiple speaker systems for program diffusion 5,615,000

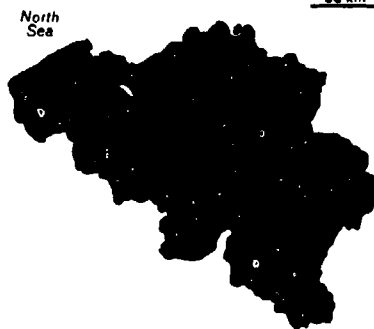
Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Air Forces, Air Defense Forces, Security Forces (internal and border troops)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 2,520,487; fit for military service 1,981,749; reach military age (18) annually 71,922 (1994 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

Belgium



Geography

Location: Western Europe, bordering on the North Sea, between France and the Netherlands

Map references: Arctic Region, Europe, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 30,510 sq km

land area: 30,230 sq km

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: Meuse River, a major source of drinking water, polluted from steel production wastes; other rivers polluted by animal wastes and fertilizers; industrial air pollution contributes to acid rain in neighboring countries

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: party to—Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Sulphur, Antarctic Treaty, Endangered Species, Environmental

Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified—Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea

Note: crossroads of Western Europe; majority of West European capitals within 1,000 km of Brussels which is the seat of the EC

People

Population: 10,062,836 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.2% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 11.71 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 10.26 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0.6 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 7.2 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 76.96 years

male: 73.67 years

female: 80.44 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.62 children born/woman (1994 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: Dutch 56%, French 32%, German 1%, legally bilingual 11% divided along ethnic lines

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

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)

Government

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)

National holiday: National Day, 21 July (ascension of King Leopold to the throne in 1831)

Constitution: 7 February 1831, last revised 14 July 1993; parliament approved a constitutional package creating a federal state

Legal system: civil law system influenced by English constitutional theory; judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage: 18 years of age, universal and compulsory

Executive branch:

chief of state: King ALBERT II (since NA August 1993)

head of government: Prime Minister Jean-Luc DEHAENE (since 6 March 1992)

cabinet: Cabinet; the king appoints the ministers who are chosen by the legislature

Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament

Senate: (Flemish—Senaat, French—Senat); elections 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, ROSSEM 1, PS 18, PRL 9, PSC 9, ECOLO 6, FDF 1

Chamber of Representatives: (Flemish—Kamer van Volksvertegenwoordigers, French—Chambre des Représentants); elections 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

Judicial branch: Supreme Court of Justice (Flemish—Hof van Cassatie, French—Cour de Cassation)

Political parties and leaders: Flemish Social Christian (CVP), Johan van HECKE, president; Francophone Social Christian (PSC), Melchior WATHELET, president; Flemish Socialist (SP), Frank VANDENBROUCKE, president; Francophone Socialist (PS), Philippe BUSQUIN; Flemish Liberals and Democrats (VLD), Guy VERHOFSTADT, president; Francophone Liberal (PRL), Jean GOL, president; Francophone Democratic Front (FDF), Georges CLERFAYT, president; Volksunie (VU), Bert ANCIAUX, president; Communist Party (PCB), Louis VAN GEYT, president; Vlaams Blok (VB), Karel DILLEN, chairman; ROSSEM, Jean Pierre VAN ROSSEM; National Front (FN), Werner van STEEN; AGALEV (Flemish Greens), no president; ECOLO (Francophone Ecologists), no president; 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

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, MINURSO, 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

consulate(s) general: Atlanta, Chicago, Los Angeles, and New York

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Alan J. BLINKEN

embassy: 27 Boulevard du Regent, Brussels
mailing address: B-1000 Brussels, 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

Economy

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 substantial quantities of raw materials and export a large volume of manufactures, making its economy unusually dependent on the state of world markets. Three fourths of its 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 and dropped by 1.5% in 1993. Belgium's public debt has risen to 140% 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—\$177.5 billion (1993)

National product real growth rate: -1.5% (1993)

National product per capita: \$17,700 (1993)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 2.8% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: 13.5% (March 1994)

Budget:

revenues: \$97.8 billion

expenditures: \$109.3 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1989)

Exports: \$117 billion (f.o.b., 1992) Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union

commodities: iron and steel, transportation equipment, tractors, diamonds, petroleum products

partners: EC 75.5%, US 3.7%, former Communist countries 1.4% (1991)

Imports: \$120 billion (c.i.f., 1992) Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union

commodities: fuels, grains, chemicals, foodstuffs

partners: EC 73%, US 4.8%, oil-exporting less developed countries 4%, former Communist countries 1.8% (1991)

External debt: \$31.3 billion (1992 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate -0.1% (1993 est.); accounts for 25% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 17,500,000 kW

production: 68 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 6,790 kWh (1992)

Industries: engineering and metal products, motor vehicle assembly, processed food and beverages, chemicals, basic metals, textiles, glass, petroleum, coal

Agriculture: accounts for 2.0% 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; 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—36,242 (January 1994), 34,597 (1993), 32,150 (1992), 34,148 (1991), 33,418 (1990), 39,404 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: Belgian National Railways (SNCB) operates 3,568 km 1,435-meter

Belgium (continued)

standard gauge, government owned; 2,563 km double track; 2,207 km electrified

Highways:

total: 137,876 km

paved: 129,603 km (including 1,631 km of limited access divided highway)

unpaved: 8,273 km (1989)

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: 21 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 36,200 GRT/52,039 DWT, cargo 9, oil tanker 5, liquefied gas 1, chemical tanker 5, bulk 1

Airports:

total: 42

usable: 42

with permanent-surface runways: 24

with runways over 3,659 m: 0

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 15

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

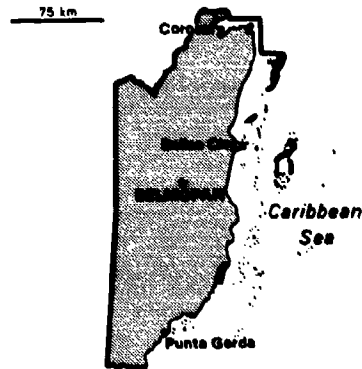
Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, National Gendarmerie

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 2,558,109; fit for military service 2,130,172; reach military age (19) annually 61,710 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$4 billion, 2% of GDP (1992)

Belize



Geography

Location: Middle America, bordering the Caribbean Sea between Guatemala and Mexico

Map references: Central America and the Caribbean, North America, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 22,960 sq km

land area: 22,800 sq km

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 Cay, 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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: deforestation; water pollution from sewage, industrial effluents, agricultural runoff

natural hazards: frequent devastating hurricanes (September to December) and

coastal flooding (especially in south)

international agreements: party to—

Biodiversity, Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Whaling; signed, but not ratified—Climate Change

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

People

Population: 208,949 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 2.42% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 34.74 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 6 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -4.56 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 35.6 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 68.08 years

male: 66.14 years

female: 70.12 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 4.39 children

born/woman (1994 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), Spanish, Maya, Garifuna (Carib)

Literacy: 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 (1993)

Government

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)
National holiday: Independence Day, 21 September (1981)
Constitution: 21 September 1981
Legal system: English law
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Executive branch:
chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General Sir Colville YOUNG (since 17 November 1993)
head of government: Prime Minister Manuel ESQUIVEL (since July 1993); Deputy Prime Minister Dean BARROW (since NA 1993)
cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the governor general on advice from the prime minister
Legislative branch: bicameral National Assembly
Senate: consists of an 8-member body, 5 are appointed on the advice of the prime minister, 2 on the advice of the leader of the opposition, and 1 after consultation with the Belize Advisory Council
National Assembly: elections last held 30 June 1993 (next to be held June 1998); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(28 total) PUP 13 UDP 15
Judicial branch: Supreme Court
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, Philip GOLDSON
Other political or pressure groups: Society for the Promotion of Education and Research (SPEAR), Assad SHOMAN; United Workers Front, leader NA
Member of: ACP, C, CARICOM, CDB, ECLAC, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT (nonsignatory user), INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ITU, LAES, LORCS, NAM, OAS, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WMO
Diplomatic representation in US:
chief of mission: Ambassador Dean LINDO
chancery: 2535 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008
telephone: (202) 332-9636
FAX: (202) 332-6888
consulate(s) general: Miami
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

Economy

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—purchasing power equivalent—\$550 million (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 5.3% (1992)

National product per capita: \$2,700 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 5.5% (1991)

Unemployment rate: 15% (1992 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$126.8 million

expenditures: \$123.1 million, including capital expenditures of \$44.8 million (FY91 est.)

Exports: \$116 million (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities: sugar, citrus, clothing, fish products, bananas, molasses, wood

partners: US 51%, UK, other EC (1992)

Imports: \$273 million (c.i.f., 1992 est.)

commodities: machinery and transportation equipment, food, manufactured goods, fuels, chemicals, pharmaceuticals

partners: US 57%, UK 8%, other EC 7%, Mexico (1992)

External debt: \$143.7 million (1991)

Industrial production: growth rate 3.7% (1990); accounts for 12% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 34,532 kW

production: 90 million kWh

consumption per capita: 393 kWh (1992)

Industries: garment production, citrus concentrates, sugar refining, rum, beverages, tourism

Agriculture: accounts for 20% 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: transshipment point for cocaine; 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

Economic aid:

recipient: 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

Communications

Highways:

total: 2,710 km

paved: 500 km

unpaved: gravel 1,600 km; improved earth 300 km; unimproved earth 310 km

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: 25 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 53,509 GRT/80,345 DWT, cargo 11, roll-on/roll-off cargo 3, bulk 6, container 2, refrigerated cargo 2, oil tanker 1

Airports:

total: 47

usable: 38

with permanent-surface runways: 3

with runways over 3,659 m: 0

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 1

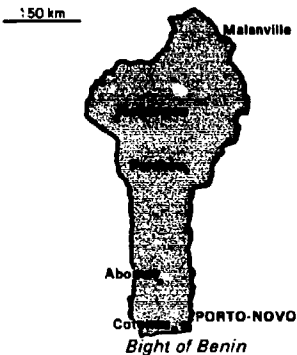
with runways 1,229-2,439 m: 3

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

Defense Forces

Branches: British Forces Belize withdrawn by the end of 1993 except for a small training detachment, Belize Defense Force (including Army, Navy, Air Force, and Volunteer Guard), Belize National Police
Manpower availability: males age 15-49 48,789; fit for military service 29,040; reach military age (18) annually 2,175 (1994 est.)
Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$5.4 million, 2% of GDP (1992)

Benin



Geography

Location: Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean between Nigeria and Togo

Map references: Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 112,620 sq km

land area: 110,620 sq km

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: limited supply of safe drinking water; illegal hunting threatens wildlife populations; deforestation; desertification

natural hazards: hot, dry, dusty harmattan wind may affect north in winter

international agreements: party to—Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea

Note: recent droughts have severely affected marginal agriculture in north; no natural harbors

People

Population: 5,341,710 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 3.33% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 47.67 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 14.36 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 110.1 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 51.77 years

male: 49.92 years

female: 53.68 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.79 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Beninese (singular and plural)

adjective: Beninese

Ethnic divisions: African 99% (42 ethnic groups, most important being Fon, Adja, Yoruba, bariba), Europeans 5,500

Religions: indigenous beliefs 70%, Muslim 15%, Christian 15%

Languages: French (official), Fon and Yoruba (most common vernaculars in south), tribal languages (at least six major ones in north)

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

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)

Government

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)

National holiday: National Day, 1 August (1990)

Constitution: 2 December 1990

Legal system: based on French civil law and

customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state and head of government:

President Nicephore SOGLO (since 4 April 1991); election last held 10 and 24 March 1991; results—Nicephore SOGLO 68%, Mathieu KEREKOU 32%

cabinet: Executive Council; appointed by the president

Legislative branch: unicameral

National Assembly (Assemblée Nationale):

elections 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

Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)

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), Adebó 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, Thiophile NATA; African Rally for Progress and Solidarity (RAPS), Florentin MITO-BABA; The Benin Renaissance Party, Desire VIEYRA and Rosine SOGLO; The Patriotic Union for the Republic (UPR), Jean-Marie ZAHOUN; Union for the Conservation of Democracy, Bernard HOUÉGNON

note: as of May 1994, Benin had about 60 political parties

Member of: ACCT, ACP, AfDB, CEAO, ECA, ECOWAS, Entente, FAO, FZ, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IDB,

IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WADB, WCL, WFTU, 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

FAX: (202) 265-1996

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

Economy

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 10% 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, primarily cotton. A World Bank supported structural adjustment program begun in 1989 has helped strengthen the economy through such measures as trimming the government payroll, reforming the tax system, and encouraging private investment, both domestic and foreign. Benin has experienced 3 consecutive years of moderate growth as a result.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$6.2 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 3% (1991)

National product per capita: \$1,200 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 3.4% (1990)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget:

revenues: \$218 million

expenditures: \$355 million, including capital expenditures of \$100 million (1991 est.)

Exports: \$328.8 million (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities: crude oil, cotton, palm products, cocoa

partners: FRG 36%, France 16%, Spain 14%, Italy 8%, UK 4%

Imports: \$482.3 million (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities: foodstuffs, beverages, tobacco, petroleum products, intermediate goods, capital goods, light consumer goods
partners: France 20%, Thailand 8%, Netherlands 7%, US 5%

External debt: \$1 billion (December 1990 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate -0.7% (1988); accounts for 10% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 30,000 kW

production: 25 million kWh

consumption per capita: 5 kWh (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:

recipient: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$46 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$1.3 billion; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), \$19 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$101 million

Currency: 1 CFA franc (CFAF) = 100 centimes

Exchange rates: Communauté Financière Africaine francs (CFAF) per US\$1—592.05 (January 1994), 283.16 (1993), 264.69 (1992), 282.11 (1991), 272.26 (1990), 319.01 (1989)

note: beginning 12 January 1994 the CFA franc was devalued to CFAF 100 per French franc from CFAF 50 at which it had been fixed since 1948

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 578 km, all 1,000-meter gauge, single track

Highways:

total: 8,435 km

paved: 1,038 km

unpaved: crushed stone 2,600 km; improved earth 1,530 km; unimproved earth 3,267 km

Inland waterways: navigable along small sections, important only locally

Ports: Cotonou

Airports:

total: 7

usable: 6

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: 3

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

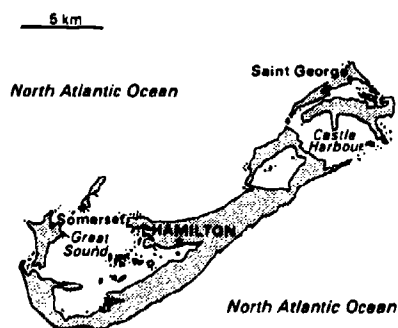
Defense Forces

Branches: Armed Forces (including Army, Navy, Air Force), National Gendarmerie
Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,209,226; females age 15-49 1,120,105; males fit for military service 611,257; females fit for military service 573,775; males reach military age (18) annually 58,293 (1994 est.); females reach military age (18) annually 56,735 (1994 est.); both sexes are liable for military service

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$29 million, 1.7% of GDP (1988 est.)

Bermuda

(dependent territory of the UK)



Geography

Location: Northern North America, in the western North Atlantic Ocean, 1,050 km east of North Carolina

Map references: North America

Area:

total area: 50 sq km

land area: 50 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: subject to hurricanes (June to November)

international agreements: NA

Note: some reclaimed land leased by US Government; consists of about 360 small coral islands with ample rainfall, but no rivers or freshwater lakes

People

Population: 61,158 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.77% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 15.14 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 7.3 deaths/1,000 population

(1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -0.13 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 13.16 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 75.03 years

male: 73.36 years

female: 76.97 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.81 children born/woman (1994 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

Literacy: 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)

Government

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)

National holiday: Bermuda Day, 22 May

Constitution: 8 June 1968

Legal system: English law

Suffrage: 21 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor Lord David WADDINGTON (since 25 August 1992)

head of government: Premier John William David SWAN (since NA January 1982); Deputy Premier J. Irving PEARMAN (since 5 October 1993)

cabinet: Cabinet; nominated by the premier, appointed by the governor

Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament

Senate: consists of an 11-member body appointed by the governor

House of Assembly: elections last held 5 October 1993 (next to be held by NA October 1998); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(40 total) UBP 22, PLP 18

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

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

Member of: CARICOM (observer), CCC, ICFTU, INTERPOL (subbureau), IOC

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

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: (vacant)

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

Economy

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 tourism 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—exchange rate conversion \$1.63 billion (1992)

National product real growth rate: -1.5% (1991)

National product per capita: \$27,100 (1992)

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: \$60 million (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities: semitropical produce, light manufactures, re-exports of pharmaceuticals
partners: US 55%, UK 32%, Canada 11%, other 2%

Imports: \$468 million (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities: fuel, foodstuffs, machinery
partners: US 60%, UK 8%, Venezuela 7%, Canada 5%, Japan 5%, other 15%

Bhutan

External debt: SNA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity:

capacity: 154,000 kW

production: 504 million kWh

consumption per capita: 8,370 kWh (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:

recipient: 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

Communications

Highways:

total: 210 km

paved: 210 km

note: in addition, there are 400 km of paved and unpaved roads that are privately owned

Ports: Freeport, Hamilton, Saint George

Merchant marine: 67 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 3,407,518 GRT/5,775,281

DWT, cargo 4, refrigerated cargo 4, container 3, roll-on/roll-off cargo 7, oil tanker 20, liquefied gas 14, bulk 15

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

Defense Forces

Branches: Bermuda Regiment, Bermuda Police Force, Bermuda Reserve Constabulary

Note: defense is the responsibility of the UK

75 km



Geography

Location: Southern Asia, in the Himalayas, between China and India

Map references: Asia, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 47,000 sq km

land area: 47,000 sq km

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

Land use:

arable land: 2%

permanent crops: 0%

meadows and pastures: 5%

forest and woodland: 70%

other: 23%

Irrigated land: 340 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: soil erosion; limited access to safe drinking water

natural hazards: violent storms coming down from the Himalayas are the source of the country's name which translates as Land of the Thunder Dragon

international agreements: party to—Nuclear Test Ban; signed, but not ratified—

Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea

Note: landlocked; strategic location between China and India; controls several key Himalayan mountain passes

People

Population: 716,380 (July 1994 est.)

note: other estimates range as high as 1.7 million (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 2.34% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 39.31 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 15.93 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 121 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 50.6 years

male: 51.15 years

female: 50.03 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 5.42 children born/woman (1994 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), Bhotese speak various Tibetan dialects; Nepalese speak various Nepalese dialects

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

Government

Names:

conventional long form: Kingdom of Bhutan

conventional short form: Bhutan

Digraph:

Type: monarchy; special treaty relationship with India

Capital: Thimphu

Administrative divisions: 18 districts (dzongkhag, singular and plural); Bumthang, Chhukha, Chirang, Daga, Geylegphug, H., Lhuntshi, Mongar, Paro, Pemagatsel, Punakha, Samchi, Samdrup Jongkhar, Shemgang, Tashigang, Thimphu, Tongsa, Wangdi Phodrang

Independence: 8 August 1949 (from India)

National holiday: National Day, 17 December (1907) (Ugyen Wangchuck became first hereditary king)

Constitution: no written constitution or bill of rights

Legal system: based on Indian law and English common law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Bhutan (continued)

Suffrage: each family has one vote in village-level elections

Executive branch:

Chief of State and Head of Government: King Jigme Singye WANGCHUCK (since 24 July 1972)

Royal Advisory Council (Lodoi Tsokde): nominated by the king

cabinet: Council of Ministers (Lhengye Shungtsog); appointed by the king

Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly (Tshogdu); no national elections

Judicial branch: High Court

Political parties and leaders: no legal parties

Other political or pressure groups:

Buddhist clergy; Indian merchant community; ethnic Nepalese organizations leading militant antigovernment campaign

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

consulate(s) general: New York

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

Economy

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 4,000 per year to minimize foreign influence. Much of the impetus for growth has come from large public-sector companies. Nevertheless, in recent years, Bhutan has shifted toward decentralized development planning and greater private initiative. The government

privatized several large public-sector firms, is revamping its trade regime and liberalizing administrative procedures over industrial licensing. The government's industrial contribution to GDP decreased from 13% in 1988 to about 10% in 1992.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$500 million (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 5% (FY93 est.)

National product per capita: \$700 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 11% (October 1993)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget:

revenues: \$100 million

expenditures: \$112 million, including capital expenditures of \$60 million (FY92 est.)

note: the government of India finances nearly one-quarter of Bhutan's budget expenditures

Exports: \$66 million (f.o.b., FY93 est.)

commodities: cardamon, gypsum, timber, handicrafts, cement, fruit, electricity (to India), precious stones, spices

partners: India 82%, Bangladesh, Singapore

Imports: \$125 million (c.i.f., FY93 est.)

commodities: fuel and lubricants, grain, machinery and parts, vehicles, fabrics

partners: India 60%, Japan, Germany, US, UK

External debt: \$141 million (June 1993)

Industrial production: growth rate NA%;

accounts for 8% of GDP; primarily cottage industry and home based handicrafts

Electricity:

capacity: 336,000 kW

production: 1.5422 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 2,203 kWh (25.8% is exported to India leaving 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:

recipient: 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—

31.370 (January 1994), 30.493 (1993), 25.918

(1992), 22.742 (1991), 17.504 (1990), 16.226

(1989); **note—**the Bhutanese ngultrum is at par with the Indian rupee

Fiscal year: 1 July—30 June

Communications

Highways:

total: 2,165 km

paved: NA

unpaved: gravel 1,703 km

undifferentiated: 462 km

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)

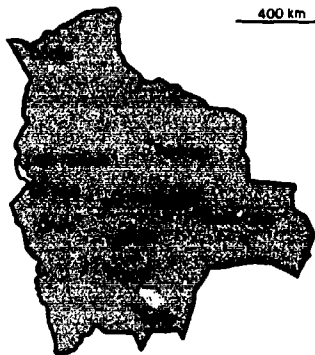
Defense Forces

Branches: Royal Bhutan Army, Palace Guard, Militia

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 424,558; fit for military service 226,851; reach military age (18) annually 17,310 (1994 est.)

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

Bolivia



Geography

Location: Central South America, between Brazil and Chile

Map references: South America, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 1,098,580 sq km

land area: 1,084,390 sq km

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: deforestation contributing to loss of biodiversity; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification; industrial pollution of water supplies used for drinking and irrigation
natural hazards: flooding in the northeast (March to April)

international agreements: party to—Endangered Species, Nuclear Test Ban, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified—

Biodiversity, Climate Change, Environmental

Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Tropical Timber

Note: landlocked; shares control of Lago Titicaca, world's highest navigable lake (elevation 3,805 m), with Peru; cold, thin air of high plateau is obstacle to efficient fuel combustion, as well as to physical activity by those unaccustomed to it from birth

People

Population: 7,719,445 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 2.28% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 32.22 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 8.37 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -1.04 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 73.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 63.31 years

male: 60.86 years

female: 65.88 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 4.21 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Bolivian(s)

adjective: Bolivian

Ethnic divisions: Quechua 30%, Aymara 25%, mestizo 25%-30%, European 5%-15%

Religions: Roman Catholic 95%, Protestant (Evangelical Methodist)

Languages: Spanish (official), Quechua (official), Aymara (official)

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

total population: 78%

male: 85%

female: 71%

Labor force: 3.54 million

by occupation: agriculture NA, services and utilities 20%, manufacturing, mining and construction 7% (1993)

Government

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)

National holiday: Independence Day, 6

August (1825)

Constitution: 2 February 1967

Legal system: based on Spanish law and Code Napoleon; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage: 18 years of age, universal and compulsory (married); 21 years of age, universal and compulsory (single)

Executive branch:

chief of state and head of government:

President Gonzalo SANCHEZ DE LOZADA

Bustamante (since 6 August 1993); Vice

President Victor Hugo CARDENAS Conde

(since 6 August 1993); election last held 6 June

1993 (next to be held May 1997); results—

Gonzalo SANCHEZ DE LOZADA (MNR)

34%, Hugo BANZER Suarez (ADN/MIR

alliance) 20%, Carlos PALENQUE Aviles

(CONDEPA) 14%, Max FERNANDEZ Rojas

(UCS) 13%, Antonio ARANIBAR Quiroga

(MBL) 5%; no candidate received a majority of

the popular vote; Gonzalo SANCHEZ DE

LOZADA won a congressional runoff election on

4 August 1993 after forming a coalition with

Max FERNANDEZ and Antonio ARANIBAR

cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the president

from panel proposed by the Senate

Legislative branch: bicameral National

Congress (Congreso Nacional)

Chamber of Deputies (Camara de Diputados):

elections last held 6 June 1993 (next to be held

May 1997); results - percent of vote by party

NA; seats—(130 total) MNR 52, UCS 20,

ADN 17, MIR 17, CONDEPA 13, MBL 7,

ARBOL 1, ASD 1, EJE 1, PDC 1

Chamber of Senators (Camara de Senadores):

elections last held 6 June 1993 (next to be held

May 1997); results - percent of vote by party

NA; seats—(27 total) MNR 17, ADN 4, MIR

4, CONDEPA 1, UCS 1

Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Corte

Suprema)

Political parties and leaders: Movement of

the Revolutionary Left (MIR), Jaime PAZ

Zamora; Nationalist Democratic Action

(ADN), Jorge LANDIVAR; Nationalist

Revolutionary Movement (MNR), Gonzalo

SANCHEZ DE LOZADA; Civic Solidarity

Union (UCS), Max FERNANDEZ Rojas;

Conscience of the Fatherland (CONDEPA),

Carlos PALENQUE Aviles; Free Bolivia

Movement (MBL), Antonio ARANIBAR;

Tupac Katari Revolutionary Liberation

Movement (MRTK-L), Victor Hugo

CARDENAS Conde; Christian Democrat

Party (PDC), Jorge AGREDA

Member of: AG, ECLAC, FAO, GATT,

G-11, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA,

IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT,

INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ITU, LAES, LAIA,

LORCS, NAM, OAS, OPANAL, PCA, RG,

UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDU, UPU,

WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Andres

PETRICEVIC

chancery: 3014 Massachusetts Avenue NW,

Bolivia (continued)

Washington, DC 20008

telephone: (202) 483-4410 through 4412

FAX: (202) 328-3712

consulate(s) 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 Calle Mercado and Calle 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

Economy

Overview: With its long history of semifederal 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. However, Bolivia has experienced generally improving economic conditions since the PAZ Estenssoro administration (1985-89) introduced market-oriented policies which reduced inflation from 11,700% in 1985 to about 20% in 1988. PAZ Estenssoro was followed as President by Jaime PAZ Zamora (1989-93) who continued the free-market policies of his predecessor, despite opposition from his own party and from Bolivia's once powerful labor movement. By maintaining fiscal discipline, PAZ Zamora helped reduce inflation to 9.3% in 1993, while GDP grew by an annual average of 3.25% during his tenure. Inaugurated in August 1993, President SANCHEZ DE LOZADA has vowed to advance government market-oriented economic reforms he helped launch as PAZ Estenssoro's Planning Minister. A major privatization bill was passed by the Bolivian legislature in late March 1994.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$15.8 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 2.2% (1993)

National product per capita: \$2,100 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 9.3% (1993)

Unemployment rate: 5.8% (1993)

Budget:

revenues: \$3.19 billion

expenditures: \$3.19 billion, including capital expenditures of \$552.4 million (1994 est.)

Exports: \$752 million (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: metals 35%, natural gas 26%, other 39% (coffee, soybeans, sugar, cotton,

timber)

partners: US 16%, Argentina (1992 est.)

Imports: \$1.17 billion (c.i.f., 1993 est.)

commodities: food, petroleum, consumer goods, capital goods

partners: US 23.3% (1992)

External debt: \$3.8 billion (January 1994)

Industrial production: growth rate 7%

(1992); accounts for almost 30% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 865,000 kW

production: 1.834 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 250 kWh (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 45,500 hectares under cultivation in 1992; voluntary and forced eradication program unable to prevent production from rising to 80,300 metric tons in 1992 from 78,200 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:

recipient: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$990 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$2.025 billion; Communist countries (1970-89), \$340 million

Currency: 1 boliviano (\$B) = 100 centavos
Exchange rates: bolivianos (\$B) per US\$1—4.5 (March 1994), 4.4604 (November 1993), 3.9005 (1992), 3.5806 (1991), 3.1727 (1990), 2.6917 (1989), 2.3502 (1988)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

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:

total: 42,800 km

paved: 1,865 km

unpaved: gravel 12,000 km; improved/unimproved earth 28,950 km

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: 1 cargo ship (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 4,214 GRT/6,390 DWT

Airports:

total: 1,395

usable: 1,188

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: 165

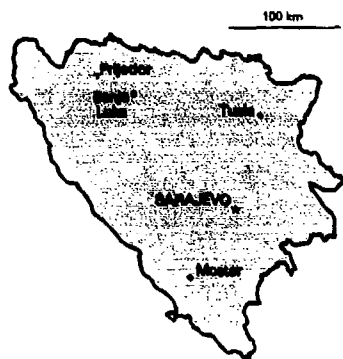
Telecommunications: very poor telephone service for the general population; 144,300 telephones—18.7 telephones per 1,000 persons; microwave radio relay system being expanded; improved international services; broadcast stations—129 AM, no FM, 43 TV, 68 shortwave; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

Defense Forces

Branches: Army (Ejercito Boliviano), Navy includes Marines (La Fuerza Naval Boliviana), Air Force (Fuerza Aerea Boliviana), National Police Force (Policia Nacional de Bolivia)
Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,835,661; fit for military service 1,194,077; reach military age (19) annually 79,580 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$130.48 million; NA% of GDP (1994 est.)

Bosnia and Herzegovina



Note: Bosnia and Herzegovina is suffering from interethnic civil strife which began in March 1992 after the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina 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 Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The UN and the EU are continuing to try to mediate a plan for peace. In March 1994 Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Croats signed an agreement in Washington, DC, creating a Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which is to include territories in which Muslims or Croats predominated, according to the 1991 census. Bosnian Serbs refused to become a part of this Federation.

Geography

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

Map references: Africa, Arctic Region, Ethnic Groups in Eastern Europe, Europe, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 51,233 sq km
land area: 51,233 sq km
comparative area: slightly larger than Tennessee

Land boundaries: total 1,459 km, Croatia 932 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: as of May 1994, members of the Bosnian Serb armed factions, desirous of establishing a separate state linked with neighboring Serbia, occupied 70% of Bosnia after having killed or driven out non-Serb inhabitants; the Bosnian Croats, occupied and declared an independent state in an additional 10% of Bosnia in 1993, but in March 1994, this faction and the Bosnian Government settled their dispute and entered into a bicomunal Federation; a Bosnian Government army commander who opposes the leadership of Bosnian President IZETBEGOVIC is leading an insurrection in the government-held enclave of Bihać

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: air pollution from metallurgical plants; water scarce; sites for disposing of urban waste are limited; widespread casualties and destruction of infrastructure because of civil strife

natural hazards: subject to frequent and destructive earthquakes

international agreements: party to—Air Pollution, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection

People

Population: 4,651,485 (July 1994 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: 0.69% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 13.33 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 6.39 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 12.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 75.13 years

male: 72.43 years

female: 78.02 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.61 children born/woman (1994 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.)

Government

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 (opstinas, singular—opstina) Banovici, Banja Luka, Bihać, Bijeljina, Bileća, Bosanska Dubica, Bosanska Gradiska, Bosanska Krupa, Bosanski Brod, Bosanski Novi, Bosanski Petrovac, Bosanski Samac, Bosansko Grahovo, Bratunac, Brčko, Breza, Bugojno, Busovaca, Cazin, Cajnice, Čapljina, Celinać, Citluk, Derventa, Doboj, Donji Vakuf, Foca, Fočnica, Gacko, Glamoc, Gorazde, Gornji Vakuf, Gracanica, Gradacac, Grude, Han Pijesak, Jablanica, Jajce, Kakanj, Kalesija, Kalinovik, Kiseljak, Kladanj, Ključ, Konjic, Kotor Varos, Kresevo, Kupres, Laktasi, Listica, Livno, Lopare, Lukavac, Ljubinje, Ljubuski, Maglaj, Modrica, Mostar, Mrkonjic-Grad, Neum, Nevesinje, Odžak, Olovo, Orasje, Posusje, Prijedor, Prnjavor, Prozor, (Pucarevo) Novi Travnik, Rogatica, Rudo, Sanski Most, Sarajevo-Centar, Sarajevo-Hadžici, Sarajevo-Ilidza, Sarajevo-Ilijas, Sarajevo-Novigrad, Sarajevo-Novovo, Sarajevo-Pale, Sarajevo-Stari Grad, Sarajevo-Trnovo, Sarajevo-Vogosca, Skender Vakuf, Sokolac, Srbac, Srebrenica, Srebrenik, Stolac, Sekovici, Sipovo, Teslic, Tesanj, Drvar, Duvno, Travnik, Trebinje, Tuzla, Ugljevik, Vares, 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)

National holiday: NA

Constitution: promulgated in 1974 (under the Communists), amended 1989, 1990, and 1991;

Bosnia and Herzegovina

(continued)

the Assembly planned to draft a new constitution in 1991, before conditions deteriorated; constitution of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (including Muslim and Croatian controlled parts of Republic) ratified April 1994

Legal system: based on civil law system

Suffrage: 16 years of age, if employed; 18 years of age, universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Alija IZETBEGOVIĆ (since 20 December 1990), other members of the collective presidency: Ejup GANIC (since NA November 1990), Nijaz DURAKOVIĆ (since NA October 1993), Stjepan KLJUJIC (since NA October 1993), Ivo KOMSIC (since NA October 1993), Mirko PEJANOVIĆ (since NA June 1992), Tatjana LJUJIC-MIJATOVIĆ (since NA December 1992)

head of government: Prime Minister Haris SILAJDZIC (since NA October 1993); Deputy Prime Minister Edib BUKVIC (since NA October 1993)

cabinet: executive body of ministers; members of, and responsible to, the National Assembly

Legislative branch: bicameral National Assembly

Chamber of Municipalities (Vijeće Općina): elections 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 (Vijeće Gradanstvo): elections last held November-December 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

note: legislative elections for the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina are slated for late 1994

Judicial branch: Supreme Court,

Constitutional Court

Political parties and leaders: Party of Democratic Action (SDA), Alija IZETBEGOVIĆ; Croatian Democratic Union of Bosnia and Herzegovina (HDZ BiH), Kresimir ZUBAK; 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 DURAKOVIĆ, 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

Member of: CEI, CSCE, ECE, ICAO, ILO, IMO, INTELSAT (nonsignatory user), INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, NAM (guest), UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: (vacant); Minister-Counselor, Charge d'Affaires ad interim Seven ALKALAJ

chancery: Suite 760, 1707 L Street NW,

Washington, DC 10036

telephone: (202) 833-3612, 3613, and 3615

FAX: (202) 833-2061

consulate(s) general: New York

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: (vacant); Charge d'Affaires

Victor JACKOVICH

embassy: American Embassy Bosnia, c/o

AmEmbassy Vienna, Boltzmannngasse 16,

A-1091, Vienna, Austria

mailing address: (Bosnia) Vienna,

Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20521-9900

telephone: [43] (1) 31-339

FAX: [43] (1) 310-0682

note: the US maintains full diplomatic relations with Bosnia and Herzegovina but has not yet established an embassy in Sarajevo

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

Economy

Overview: Bosnia and Herzegovina ranked next to The Former Yugoslav Republic of 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 overstuffed, 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 April 1994, 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 1992-93 are available, although output clearly has fallen substantially below the levels of earlier years.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$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: NA

partners: NA

Imports: \$NA

commodities: NA

partners: NA

External debt: \$NA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%, but production is sharply down because of interethnic and interrepublic warfare (1991-93)

Electricity:

capacity: NA kW

production: NA kWh

consumption per capita: NA kWh

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 (1991)

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 (1991)

Illicit drugs: NA

Economic aid: \$NA

Currency: 1 dinar = 100 para; Croatian dinar used in Croat-held area, presumably to be replaced by new Croatian kuna; old and new Serbian dinars used in Serb-held area; hard currencies probably supplanting local currencies in areas held by Bosnian government

Exchange rates: NA

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: NA km

Highways:

total: 21,168 km

paved: 11,436 km

unpaved: gravel 8,146 km; earth 1,586 km (1991)

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: 28

usable: 24

with permanent-surface runways: 5

with runways over 3659 m: 0

with runways 2440-3659 m: 3

with runways 1220-2439 m: 6

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; satellite ground stations—none

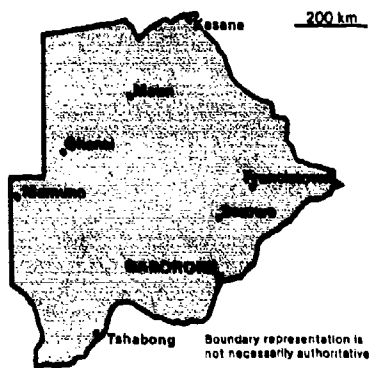
Botswana

Defense Forces

Branches: Army

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,298,102; fit for military service 1,054,068; reach military age (19) annually 38,283 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: \$NA, NA% of GDP



Geography

Location: Southern Africa, north of South Africa

Map references: Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 600,370 sq km

land area: 585,370 sq km

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; quadripoint with Namibia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe is in disagreement; recent dispute with Namibia over uninhabited Kasikili (Sidudu) Island in Linyanti (Chobe) 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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: overgrazing; desertification; water scarcity

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: party to—Climate Change, Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity

Note: landlocked; population concentrated in eastern part of the country

People

Population: 1,359,352 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 2.45% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 32.19 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 7.72 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 39.3 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth: *total population:* 63.05 years

male: 60.03 years

female: 66.16 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 4.06 children born/woman (1994 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), Setswana

Literacy: age 15 and over able to read and write simple sentences (1990 est.)

total population: 23%

male: 32%

female: 16%

Labor force: 428,000 (1992)

by occupation: 220,000 formal sector employees, most others are engaged in cattle raising and subsistence agriculture (1992 est.); 14,300 are employed in various mines in South Africa (March 1992)

Government

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)

National holiday: Independence Day, 30 September (1966)

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

Botswana (continued)

Suffrage: 21 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state and head of government:

President Sir Ketumile MASIRE (since 13 July 1980); Vice President Festus MOGAE (since 9 March 1992); election last held 7 October 1989 (next to be held October 1994); results—President Sir Ketumile MASIRE was reelected by the National Assembly

cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the president

Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament

House of Chiefs: is a largely advisory 15-member body consisting of chiefs of the 8 principal tribes, 4 elected subchiefs, and 3 members selected by the other 12

National Assembly: elections last held 7 October 1989 (next to be held October 1994); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(38 total of which 34 are elected and 4 are appointed) BDP 31, BNF 3, unfilled seats pending new elections 4

Judicial branch: High Court, Court of Appeal

Political parties and leaders: Botswana Democratic Party (BDP), Sir Ketumile MASIRE; Botswana National Front (BNF), Kenneth KOMA; Botswana People's Party (BPP), Knight MARIPE; Botswana Independence Party (BIP), Motsamai MPHONG; **Member of:** ACP, AfDB, C, CCC, ECA, FAO, FLS, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT (nonsignatory user), INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, SACU, SADC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNOMOT, UNOSOM, 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

FAX: (202) 244-4164

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Howard JETER

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

Economy

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. Recovery in sluggish diamond markets in second half 1993 helped Botswana achieve moderate growth of 3% for the year.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$6 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 3% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$4,500 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 14% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: 25% (1993 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$1.7 billion

expenditures: \$1.99 billion, including capital expenditures of \$652 million (FY94)

Exports: \$1.7 billion (f.o.b. 1992)

commodities: diamonds 78%, copper and nickel 6%, meat 5%

partners: Switzerland, UK, SACU (Southern African Customs Union)

Imports: \$1.8 billion (c.i.f., 1992)

commodities: foodstuffs, vehicles and transport equipment, textiles, petroleum products

partners: Switzerland, SACU (Southern African Customs Union), UK, US

External debt: \$344 million (December 1991)

Industrial production: growth rate 6.8% (FY91); accounts for about 53% of GDP, including mining

Electricity:

capacity: 220,000 kW

production: 901 million kWh (in addition 228,000,000 kWh were imported)

consumption per capita: 874 kWh (1992 est.)

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:

recipient: US aid (1992), \$13 million; Norway (1992), \$16 million; Sweden (1992), \$15.5 million; Germany (1992), \$3.6 million; EC/Lome-IV (1992), \$3-6 million in grants; \$28.7 million in long-term projects (1992)

Currency: 1 pula (P) = 100 thebe

Exchange rates: pula (P) per US\$1—3.1309 (January 1994), 2.4190 (1993), 2.1327 (1992), 2.0173 (1991), 1.8601 (1990), 2.0125 (1989)

Fiscal year: 1 April—31 March

Communications

Railroads: 712 km 1.067-meter gauge

Highways:

total: 11,514 km

paved: 1,600 km

unpaved: crushed stone, gravel 1,700 km; improved earth 5,177 km; unimproved earth 3,037 km

Airports:

total: 101

usable: 90

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: 30

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

Defense Forces

Branches: Botswana Defense Force (including Army and Air Wing), Botswana National Police

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 294,603; fit for military service 154,997; reach military age (18) annually 15,156 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$196 million, 4.9% of GDP (FY93/94)

Bouvet Island

(territory of Norway)

2 km



South Atlantic Ocean

Geography

Location: Southern Africa, in the South Atlantic Ocean, 2,575 km south-southwest of the Cape of Good Hope (South Africa)

Map references: Antarctic Region

Area:

total area: 58 sq km

land area: 58 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: NA

Note: covered by glacial ice

People

Population: uninhabited

Government

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)

Economy

Overview: no economic activity

Communications

Ports: none; offshore anchorage only

Telecommunications: automatic meteorological station

Defense Forces

Note: defense is the responsibility of Norway

Brazil



Geography

Location: Eastern South America, bordering the Atlantic Ocean

Map references: South America, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 8,511,965 sq km

land area: 8,456,510 sq km

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 Salto das Sete Quedas (Guaira Falls) on the Rio Parana, is in dispute; two short sections of boundary with Uruguay are in dispute—Arroyo Invernada (Arroyo de la Invernada) area of the Rio Quarai (Rio Cuareim) and the islands at the confluence of the Rio Quarai and the Uruguay River

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%

Brazil (continued)

meadows and pastures: 19%

forest and woodland: 67%

other: 6%

Irrigated land: 27,000 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: deforestation in Amazon Basin; air and water pollution in Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and several other large cities; land degradation and water pollution caused by improper mining activities
natural hazards: recurring droughts in northeast; floods and occasional frost in south
international agreements: party to—Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Whaling; signed, but not ratified—Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Tropical Timber

Note: largest country in South America; shares common boundaries with every South American country except Chile and Ecuador

People

Population: 158,739,257 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.28% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 21.48 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 8.63 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 59.5 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 62.25 years

male: 57.41 years

female: 67.32 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.44 children born/woman (1994 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) 70%

Languages: Portuguese (official), Spanish, English, French

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

total population: 81%

male: 82%

female: 80%

Labor force: 57 million (1989 est.)

by occupation: services 42%, agriculture 31%, industry 27%

Government

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)

National holiday: Independence Day, 7 September (1822)

Constitution: 5 October 1988

Legal system: based on Roman codes; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage: voluntary between 16 and 18 years of age and over 70; compulsory over 18 and under 70 years of age

Executive branch:

chief of state and head of government:

President Itamar FRANCO (since 29 December 1992); election last held 15 November 1989, with runoff on 17 December 1989 (next to be held October 1994); results—Fernando COLLOR de Mello 53%, Luis Inacio LULA da Silva 47%; note—first free, direct presidential election since 1960; Fernando COLLOR de Mello was impeached in December 1992 and succeeded by former Vice President Itamar FRANCO

cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the president

Legislative branch: bicameral National Congress (Congresso Nacional)

Federal Senate (Senado Federal): election last held 3 October 1990 (next to be held October 1994); results—percent of vote by party PMDB 33%, PFL 16%, PSDB 12%, PDS 4%, PDT 6%, PT 1%, other 28%; seats—(81 total as of 3 February 1991) PMDB 27, PFL 15, PSDB 10, PTB 8, PDT 5, other 16

Chamber of Deputies (Camara dos Deputados): election last held 3 October 1990 (next to be held October 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

Judicial branch: Supreme Federal Tribunal

Political parties and leaders: National Reconstruction Party (PRN), Daniel TOURINHO, president; Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB), Luiz HENRIQUE da Silveira, president; Liberal Front Party (PFL), Jorge BORNHAUSEN, president; Workers' Party (PT), Luis Inacio LULA da Silva, president; Brazilian Workers' Party

(PTB), Rodrigues PALMA, president; Democratic Workers' Party (PDT), Leonel BRIZOLA, president; Progressive Renewal Party (PPR), 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; Liberal Party (PL), Flavio ROCHA, president

Other political or pressure groups: left wing of the Catholic Church and labor unions allied to leftist Workers' Party are critical of government's social and economic policies

Member of: AfDB, AG (observer), CCC, ECLAC, FAO, G-11, G-15, G-19, G-24, G-77, GATT, IADE, 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, UNOMUR, UNPROFOR, UPU, WCL, WHO, WFTU, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Paulo Tarso FLECHA de LIMA

chancery: 3006 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: (202) 745-2700

FAX: (202) 745-2827

consulate(s) general: Boston, Chicago, Hong Kong (Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands), Los Angeles, Miami, New York, and San Juan (Puerto Rico)

consulate(s): Houston and San Francisco

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Melvyn LEVITSKY

embassy: Avenida das Nacoes, Lote 3,

Brasilia, Distrito Federal

mailing address: APO AA 34030

telephone: [55] (61) 321-7272

FAX: [55] (61) 225-9136

consulate(s) general: Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo

consulate(s): Porto Alegre, Recife

Flag: green with a large yellow diamond in the center bearing a blue celestial globe with 27 white five-pointed stars (one for each state and district) 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)

Economy

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 and by March 1994 had risen to 42% per month) continues to undermine economic stability. Itamar FRANCO, who assumed the presidency following President COLLOR'S resignation in December 1992, was out of step with COLLOR'S reform agenda: initiatives to redress fiscal problems, privatize state enterprises, and liberalize trade and investment policies have lost momentum. Brazil's natural resources remain a major, long-term economic strength

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$785 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 5% (1993)

National product per capita: \$5,000 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 2,709% (1993)

Unemployment rate: 4.9% (1993)

Budget:

revenues: \$113 billion

expenditures: \$109 billion, including capital expenditures of \$23 billion (1992)

Exports: \$38.8 billion (f.o.b. 1993)

commodities: iron ore, soybean bran, orange juice, footwear, coffee, motor vehicle parts
partners: EC 27.6%, Latin America 21.8%, US 17.4%, Japan 6.3% (1993)

Imports: \$25.7 billion (f.o.b. 1993)

commodities: crude oil, capital goods, chemical products, foodstuffs, coal
partners: US 23.3%, EC 22.5%, Middle East 13.0%, Latin America 11.8%, Japan 6.5% (1993)

External debt: \$119 billion (1993)

Industrial production: growth rate 9.5% (1993); accounts for 37% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 67,765,000 kW

production: 242,184 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 1,531 kWh (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:

recipient: 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 real (CR\$) = 100 centavos

Exchange rates: CR\$ per US\$1—390.845 (January 1994), 88.449 (1993), 4.513 (1992), 0.407 (1991), 0.068 (1990), 0.003 (1989)

note: on 1 August 1993 the cruzeiro real, equal to 1,000 cruzeiros, was introduced; another new currency, the real, will be introduced on 1 July 1994

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 30,133 km total; 24,690 km 1,000-meter gauge, 5,120 km 1,600-meter gauge, 310 km mixed 1,600-1,000-meter gauge, 13 km 0.760-meter gauge; 2,150 km electrified

Highways:

total: 1,670,148 km

paved: 161,503 km

unpaved: gravel/earth 1,508,645 km (1990)

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: 220 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 5,139,176 GRT/8,695,682 DWT, passenger-cargo 5, cargo 40, refrigerated cargo 1, container 11, roll-on/roll-off cargo 11, oil tanker 62, chemical tanker 14, combination ore/oil 12, liquified gas 11, bulk 53

note: in addition, 1 naval tanker is sometimes used commercially

Airports:

total: 3,581

usable: 3,024

with permanent-surface runways: 436

with runways over 3,659 m: 2

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 22

with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 598

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

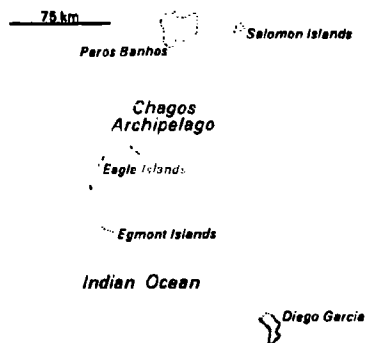
Defense Forces

Branches: Brazilian Army, Navy of Brazil (including Marines), Brazilian Air Force, Military Police (paramilitary)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 43,489,704; fit for military service 29,286,530; reach military age (18) annually 1,674,930 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$1.1 billion, 3% of GDP (1990)

British Indian Ocean Territory (dependent territory of the UK)



Geography

Location: Southern Asia, in the Indian Ocean, south of India about halfway between Africa and Indonesia

Map references: Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 60 sq km

land area: 60 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: NA

Note: archipelago of 2,300 islands; Diego Garcia, largest and southernmost island, occupies strategic location in central Indian Ocean; island is site of joint US-UK military facility

People

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

Government

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)

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952)

head of government: Commissioner Thomas GEORGE (since September 1991);

Administrator Mr. R. G. WELLS (since NA 1991); *note*—both reside in the UK

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

US diplomatic representation: none (dependent territory of the 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

Economy

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

Communications

Highways:

total: NA

paved: short stretch of paved road between port and airfield on Diego Garcia

unpaved: NA

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 2,440-3,659 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

Defense Forces

Note: defense is the responsibility of the UK

British Virgin Islands (dependent territory of the UK)

10 km



Geography

Location: Caribbean, in the eastern Caribbean Sea, about 110 km east of Puerto Rico

Map references: Central America and the Caribbean

Area:

total area: 150 sq km

land area: 150 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: subject to hurricanes and tropical storms (July to October)

international agreements: NA

Note: strong ties to nearby US Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico

People

Population: 12,864 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.24% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 20.31 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 6.09 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -1.8 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 19.51 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 72.67 years

male: 70.83 years

female: 74.65 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.27 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: British Virgin Islander(s)

adjective: British Virgin Islander

Ethnic divisions: black 90%, white, Asian

Religions: Protestant 86% (Methodist 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)

Literacy: age 15 and over can read and write (1970)

total population: 98%

male: 98%

female: 98%

Labor force: 4,911 (1980)

by occupation: NA

Government

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)

National holiday: Territory Day, 1 July

Constitution: 1 June 1977

Legal system: English law

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor Peter Alfred PENFOLD (since 14 October 1991)

head of government: Chief Minister H. Lavity STOUTT (since NA September 1986)

cabinet: Executive Council; appointed by the governor

Legislative branch: unicameral

Legislative Council: election 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

Judicial branch: Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court

Political parties and leaders: United Party (UP), Conrad MADURO; Virgin Islands Party (VIP), H. Lavity STOUTT; Independent Progressive Movement (IPM), E. Walwyn

BREWLEY

Member of: CARICOM (associate), CDB, ECLAC (associate), INTERPOL (subbureau), IOC, OECS (associate), UNESCO (associate)

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 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)

Economy

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, fresh fish, gravel, sand, fruits, animals

partners: Virgin Islands (US), Puerto Rico, US

Imports: \$11.5 million (c.i.f., 1988)

commodities: building materials, automobiles, foodstuffs, machinery

partners: Virgin Islands (US), Puerto Rico, US

External debt: \$4.5 million (1985)

Industrial production: growth rate 4.0% (1985)

Electricity:

capacity: 10,500 kW

production: 43 million kWh

consumption per capita: 3,510 kWh (1990)

Industries: tourism, light industry, construction, rum, concrete block, offshore financial center

Agriculture: livestock (including poultry), fish, fruit, vegetables

British Virgin Islands (continued)

Economic aid: \$NA

Currency: 1 United States dollar (US\$) = 100 cents

Exchange rates: US currency is used

Fiscal year: 1 April—31 March

Communications

Highways:

total: 106 km (1983)

paved: NA

unpaved: NA

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;

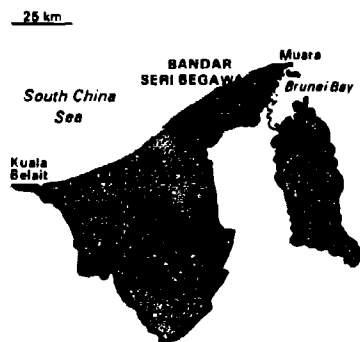
submarine cable communication links to

Bermuda; broadcast stations—1 AM, no FM, 1 TV

Defense Forces

Note: defense is the responsibility of the UK

Brunei



Geography

Location: Southeastern Asia, on the northern coast of Borneo almost completely surrounded by Malaysia

Map references: Asia, Oceania, Southeast Asia, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 5,770 sq km

land area: 5,270 sq km

comparative area: slightly larger than Delaware

Land boundaries: total 381 km, Malaysia 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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: NA

international agreements: party to—Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution; signed, but not ratified—Law of the Sea

natural hazards: 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

People

Population: 284,653 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 2.7% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 26.18 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 5.04 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 5.81 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 25.2 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 71.1 years

male: 69.46 years

female: 72.78 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.43 children

born/woman (1994 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), English, Chinese

Literacy: 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)

Government

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)

National holiday: National Day 23 February (1984)

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

Suffrage: none

Executive branch:

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)

cabinet: Council of Cabinet Ministers; composed chiefly of members of the royal family

Legislative branch: unicameral

Legislative Council (Majlis Masyuarat Megeri): elections last held in March 1962; in 1970 the Council was changed to an appointive body by decree of the sultan; an elected legislative Council is being considered as part of constitution reform, but elections are unlikely for several years

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

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

Member of: APEC, ASEAN, C, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT, ICAO, IDB, IMO, INTELSAT (nonsignatory user), INTERPOL, IOC, ISO (correspondent), ITU, NAM, OIC, UN, UNCTAD, UPU, UNTAC, WHO, WMO

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telephone: (202) 342-0159

FAX: (202) 342-0158

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Theresa A. TULL

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

Economy

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 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—\$2.5 billion (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate: 1% (1991)

National product per capita: \$9,000 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 2% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: 3.7% (1989)

Budget:

revenues: \$1.3 billion

expenditures: \$1.5 billion, including capital expenditures of \$255 million (1989 est.)

Exports: \$2.3 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities: crude oil, liquefied natural gas, petroleum products

partners: Japan 53%, UK 12%, South Korea 9%, Thailand 7%, Singapore 5% (1990)

Imports: \$2 billion (c.i.f., 1992 est.)

commodities: machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, food, chemicals

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:

capacity: 310,000 kW

production: 890 million kWh

consumption per capita: 3,300 kWh (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:

recipient: 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—1.6032 (January 1994), 1.6158 (1993), 1.6290 (1992), 1.7276 (1991), 1.8125 (1990), 1.9503 (1989); note—the Bruneian dollar is at par with the Singapore dollar

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 13 km 0.610-meter narrow-gauge private line

Highways:

total: 1,090 km

paved: bituminous 370 km (with another 52 km under construction)

unpaved: gravel or earth 720 km

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 carrier (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

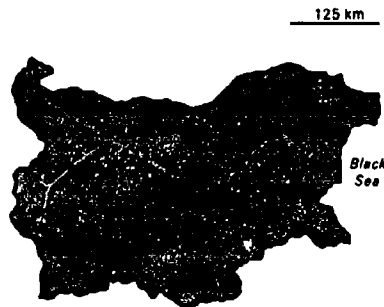
Defense Forces

Branches: Land Force, Navy, Air Force, Royal Brunei Police

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 79,486; fit for military service 46,258; reach military age (18) annually 2,756 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$300 million, 9% of GDP (1990)

Bulgaria



Geography

Location: Balkan State, Southeastern Europe, bordering the Black Sea, between Romania and Turkey

Map references: Africa, Arctic Region, Ethnic Groups in Eastern Europe, Europe, Middle East, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 110,910 sq km

land area: 110,550 sq km

comparative area: slightly larger than Tennessee

Land boundaries: total 1,808 km, Greece 494 km, The Former Yugoslav Republic of 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: none

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: air pollution from industrial emissions; rivers polluted from raw sewage, heavy metals, detergents; deforestation; forest damage from air pollution; soil contamination from heavy metals from metallurgical plants and industrial wastes

natural hazards: subject to earthquakes, landslides

international agreements: party to—Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulphur, Antarctic Treaty, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified—Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds.

Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea
Note: strategic location near Turkish Straits; controls key land routes from Europe to Middle East and Asia

People

Population: 8,799,986 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: -0.32% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 11.71 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 11.38 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -3.49 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 12 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 73.24 years

male: 69.99 years

female: 76.67 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.71 children born/woman (1994 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; secondary languages closely correspond to ethnic breakdown

Literacy: age 15 and over can read and write (1970 est.)

total population: 93%

male: NA%

female: NA%

Labor force: 4.3 million

by occupation: industry 33%, agriculture 20%, other 47% (1987)

Government

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, Montana, Plovdiv, Ruse, Sofiya, Varna

Independence: 22 September 1908 (from Ottoman Empire)

National holiday: Independence Day 3 March (1878)

Constitution: adopted 12 July 1991

Legal system: based on civil law system, with Soviet law influence; has accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal and compulsory

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Zhelyu Mitev

ZHELEV (since 1 August 1990); Vice

President (vacant); election last held January

1992; results—Zhelyu ZHELEV was elected

by popular vote

head of government: Chairman of the Council of Ministers (Prime Minister) Lyuben BORISOV BEROV (since 30 December 1992); Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers (Deputy Prime Minister) Evgeniy MATINCHEV (since 30 December 1992)

cabinet: Council of Ministers; elected by the National Assembly

Legislative branch: unicameral

National Assembly (Narodno Sobranie): last

held 13 October 1991; results—UDF (and

breakaway factions) 34%, BSP 33%, MRF

7.5%; seats—(240 total) UDF 110, BSP 106,

Movement for Rights and Freedoms 24

note: the UDF split in March 1993 to form the

New Union for Democracy (NUD) with 18

seats, and the Union of Democratic Forces

(UDF) with 92 seats

Judicial branch: Supreme Court,

Constitutional Court

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,

and about a dozen other groups; Movement for

Rights and Freedoms (mainly ethnic Turkish

party) (MRF), Ahmed DOGAN, chairman;

Bulgarian Socialist Party (BSP), Zhan

VIDENOV, chairman; New Union for

Democracy (NUD), Dimitar LUDZHEV,

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

Member of: ACCT (observer), BIS, BSEC, CCC, CE, CEI (participating), CSCE, EBRD, ECE, FAO, G-9, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT (nonsignatory user), INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO, ITU, LORCS, NACC, NAM (guest), NSG, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNTAC, UPU, WFTU, 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 William D. MONTGOMERY

embassy: 1 Saborna Street, Sofia
mailing address: Unit 25402, Sofia; APO AE 09213

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)

Economy

Overview: The Bulgarian economy continued its painful adjustment in 1993 from the misdirected development undertaken during four decades of Communist rule. Many aspects of a market economy have been put in place and have begun to function, but much of the economy, especially the industrial sector, has yet to re-establish market links lost with the collapse of other centrally planned Eastern European economies. The prices of many imported industrial inputs, especially energy products, have risen markedly, and falling real wages have not sufficed to restore competitiveness. The trade deficit, exacerbated by UN trade sanctions against neighboring Serbia, grew in late 1993, accelerating the depreciation of the lev. These difficulties in adjusting to the challenges of a more open system, together with a severe drought, caused nonagricultural output to fall by perhaps 8% in 1993. The government plans more extensive privatization in 1994 to improve the management of state enterprises and to encourage foreign investment in ailing state firms. Bulgaria resumed payments on its \$10 billion in commercial debt in 1993 following the negotiation of a 50% write-off. An IMF program and second agreement with official creditors on Bulgaria's smaller amount of official debt are required to close the debt deal.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$33.9 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: -4% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$3,800 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 64% (1993)

Unemployment rate: 16% (1993)

Budget:

revenues: \$14 billion

expenditures: \$17.4 billion, including capital expenditures of \$610 million (1993 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 (1993)

Industrial production: growth rate -10% (1993 est.); accounts for about 37% of GDP (1990)

Electricity:

capacity: 11,500,000 kW

production: 45 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 5,070 kWh (1992)

Industries: machine building and metal working, food processing, chemicals, textiles, building materials, ferrous and nonferrous metals

Agriculture: 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: \$NA

Currency: 1 lev (Lv) = 100 stotinki

Exchange rates: leva (Lv) per US\$1—32.00 (January 1994), 24.56 (January 1993), 17.18 (January 1992), 16.13 (March 1991), 0.7446 (November 1990), 0.84 (1989); note—floating exchange rate since February 1991

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

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:

total: 36,930 km

paved: 33,902 km (including 276 km expressways)

unpaved: earth 3,028 km (1991)

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: 111 ships (1,000 GRT and over) totaling 1,225,996 GRT/1,829,642 DWT, short-sea passenger 2, cargo 30, container 2, passenger-cargo 1, roll-on/roll-off cargo 6, oil tanker 16, chemical carrier 4, railcar carrier 2, bulk 48

note: Bulgaria owns 1 ship (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 8,717 DWT operating under Liberian registry

Airports:

total: 487

usable: 85

with permanent-surface runways: 32

with runways over 3,659 m: 0

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 21

with runways 1,060-2,439 m: 36

note: a C-130 can land on a 1,060-m airstrip

Telecommunications: extensive but antiquated transmission system of coaxial cable and microwave 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

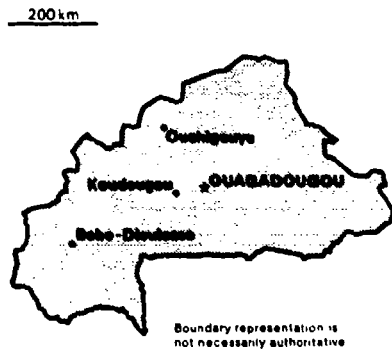
Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air and Air Defense Forces, Frontier Troops, Internal Troops

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 2,175,921; fit for military service 1,816,484; reach military age (19) annually 70,306 (1994 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

Burkina



Geography

Location: Western Africa, between Ghana and Mali

Map references: Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:
total area: 274,200 sq km
land area: 273,800 sq km
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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: recent droughts and desertification severely affecting agricultural activities, population distribution, and the economy; overgrazing; soil degradation; deforestation

natural hazards: recurring droughts

international agreements: party to—

Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified—Law of the Sea, Nuclear Test Ban
Note: landlocked

People

Population: 10,134,661 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 2.81% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 48.42 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 18.2 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -2.08 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 118.3 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 47.03 years

male: 46.18 years

female: 47.9 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.94 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Burkinabe (singular and plural)

adjective: Burkinabe

Ethnic divisions: Mossi (about 2.5 million),

Gurunsi, Senufo, Lobi, Bobo, Mande, Fulani

Religions: indigenous beliefs 40%, Muslim 50%, Christian (mainly Roman Catholic) 10%

Languages: French (official), tribal languages belong to Sudanic family, spoken by 90% of the population

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

total population: 18%

male: 28%

female: 9%

Labor force: NA (most adults are employed in subsistence agriculture; 52% of population is 15 years of age or older)

by occupation: agriculture 80%, industry 15%, commerce, services, and government 5%

note: 20% of male labor force migrates annually to neighboring countries for seasonal employment (1984)

Government

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,

Kouitenga, Mouhoun, Namentenga, Naouri,

Oubritenga, Oudalan, Passore, Poni, Sanguie,

Sanmatenga, Seno, Sissili, Soum, Sourou,

Tapoa, Yatenga, Zoundweogo

Independence: 5 August 1960 (from France)

National holiday: Anniversary of the Revolution, 4 August (1983)

Constitution: 2 June 1991

Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law

Suffrage: none

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Captain Blaise

COMPAORE (since 15 October 1987); election last held December 1991

head of government: Prime Minister Roch

KABORE (since March 1994)
cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the president

Legislative branch:

Assembly of People's Deputies: elections 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

note: the current law also provides for a second consultative chamber, which had not been formally constituted as of 1 July 1992

Judicial branch:

Political parties and leaders: Organization for People's Democracy-Labor Movement (ODP-MT), ruling party, Simon COMPAORE,

Secretary General; National Convention of Progressive Patriots-Social Democratic Party (CNPP-PSD), Moussa BOLY;

African Democratic Rally (RDA), Gerard Kango

OUEDRAOGO; Alliance for Democracy and

Federation (ADF), Amadou Michel NANA

Other political or pressure groups:

committees for the defense of the revolution; watchdog/political action groups throughout the country in both organizations and communities

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, INTELSTAT, 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); Charge d'Affaires Thomas Yara KAMBOU

chancery: 2340 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: (202) 332-5577 or 6895

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Donald J. McCONNELL

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

Burma

Economy

Overview: One of the poorest countries in the world, Burma 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—purchasing power equivalent—\$7 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 0.7% (1992)

National product per capita: \$700 (1993 est.)

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

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget:

revenues: \$483 million

expenditures: \$548 million, including capital expenditures of \$189 million (1992)

Exports: \$300 million (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities: cotton, gold, animal products

partners: EC 42%, Cote d'Ivoire 11%, Taiwan 15%

Imports: \$685 million (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities: machinery, food products, petroleum

partners: EC 49%, Africa 24%, Japan 6%

External debt: \$865 million (December 1991 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 6.7% (1992), accounts for about 15% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 120,000 kW

production: 320 million kWh

consumption per capita: 40 kWh (1991)

Industries: cotton lint, beverages, agricultural processing, soap, cigarettes, textiles, gold mining and extraction

Agriculture: accounts for about 40% of GDP;

cash crops—peanuts, shea nuts, sesame, cotton; food crops—sorghum, millet, corn, rice; livestock; not self-sufficient in food grains

Economic aid:

recipient: 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—592.05 (January 1994), 283.16 (1993), 264.69 (1992), 282.11 (1991), 272.26 (1990), 319.01 (1989)

note: beginning 12 January 1994 the CFA franc was devalued to CFAF 100 per French franc from CFAF 50 at which it had been fixed since 1948

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

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:

total: 16,500 km

paved: 1,300 km

unpaved: improved earth 7,400 km;

unimproved earth 7,800 km (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

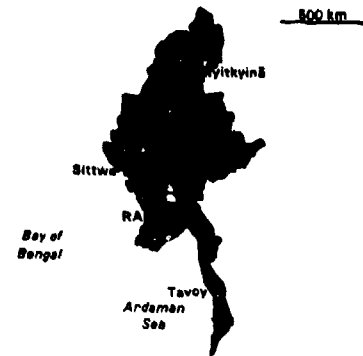
Telecommunications: all services only fair; microwave radio relay, wire, and radio communication stations in use; broadcast stations—2 AM, 1 FM, 2 TV; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Air Force, National Gendarmerie, National Police, People's Militia

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 2,013,763; fit for military service 1,029,960

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



Geography

Location: Southeastern Asia, bordering the Bay of Bengal, between Bangladesh and Thailand

Map references: Asia, Southeast Asia, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 678,500 sq km

land area: 657,740 sq km

comparative area: slightly smaller than Texas

Land boundaries: total 5,876 km,

Bangladesh 193 km, China 2,185 km, India

1,463 km, Laos 235 km, 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 sq km (1989)

Environment:

current issues: deforestation

natural hazards: subject to destructive earthquakes and volcanic eruptions; flooding and landslides common during rainy season (June to September)

Burma (continued)

international agreements: party to—Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea

Note: strategic location near major Indian Ocean shipping lanes

People

Population: 44,277,014 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.86% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 28.45 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 9.84 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 63.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 59.98 years

male: 57.94 years

female: 62.15 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.64 children born/woman (1994 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; minority ethnic groups have their own languages

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

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.)

Government

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 Myanmar 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)

National holiday: Independence Day, 4 January (1948)

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

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state and head of government:

Chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council Gen. THAN SHWE (since 23 April 1992)

State Law and Order Restoration Council: military junta which assumed power 18 September 1988

Legislative branch:

People's Assembly (Pyithu Hlutaw): last held 27 May 1990, but Assembly never convened; results—NLD 80%; seats—(485 total) NLD 396, the regime-favored NUP 10, other 79; 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

Political parties and leaders: Union Solidarity and Development Association (USDA), leader NA: National Unity Party (NUP; prorgime), THA KYAW; National League for Democracy (NLD), U AUNG SHWE

Other political or pressure groups:

National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma (NCGUB), headed by the elected prime minister SEIN WIN (consists of individuals legitimately elected to Parliament but not recognized by the military regime; the group fled to a border area and joined with insurgents in December 1990 to form a parallel government; Kachin Independence Army (KIA); United Wa State Army (UWSA); Karen National Union (KNU); several Shan factions, including the Mong Tai Army (MTA); All Burma Student Democratic Front (ABSDF)

Member of: AsDB, CCC, CP, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT (nonsignatory user), INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, 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 or 9045

consulate(s) 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: American Embassy, 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

Economy

Overview: Burma has a mixed economy with about 70% private activity, mainly in agriculture, light industry, and transport, and with about 30% state-controlled activity, mainly in energy, heavy industry, and foreign trade. Government policy in the last five years, 1989-93, has aimed at revitalizing the economy after four decades of tight central planning.

Thus, private activity has markedly increased; foreign investment has been encouraged, so far with moderate success; and efforts continue to increase the efficiency of state enterprises.

Published estimates of Burma's foreign trade are greatly understated because of the volume of black market trade. A major ongoing problem is the failure to achieve monetary and fiscal stability. Inflation has been running at 25% to 30% annually. Good weather helped boost GDP by perhaps 5% in 1993. Although Burma remains a poor Asian country, its rich resources furnish the potential for substantial long-term increases in income, exports, and living standards.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$41 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 5% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$950 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 30% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget:

revenues: \$8.1 billion

expenditures: \$11.6 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1992)

Exports: \$613.4 million (FY93)

commodities: pulses and beans, teak, rice, hardwood

partners: Singapore, China, Thailand, India, Hong Kong

Imports: \$1.02 billion (FY93)

commodities: machinery, transport equipment, chemicals, food products

partners: Japan, China, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia

External debt: \$4 billion (1992)

Industrial production: growth rate 4.9% (FY93 est.); accounts for 10% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 1,100,000 kW

production: 2.8 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 65 kWh (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 and 66% of employment (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 timber account for 55% of export revenues

Illicit drugs: world's largest illicit producer of opium (2,575 metric tons in 1993) and minor producer of cannabis for the international drug trade; opium production has doubled since the collapse of Rangoon's antinarcotic programs

Economic aid:

recipient: 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—6.2301 (December 1993), 6.1570 (1993), 6.1045 (1992), 6.2837 (1991), 6.3386 (1990), 6.7049 (1989); unofficial—105

Fiscal year: 1 April—31 March

Communications

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:

total: 27,000 km

paved: bituminous 3,200 km

unpaved: gravel, improved earth 17,700 km; unimproved earth 6,100 km

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: 47 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 665,628 GRT/941,512 DWT, passenger-cargo 3, cargo 15, refrigerated cargo 5, vehicle carrier 2, container 2, oil tanker 2, chemical 1, combination ore/oil 1, bulk 15, combination bulk 1

Airports:

total: 83

usable: 78

with permanent-surface runways: 24

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

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49

11,199,531; females age 15-49 11,273,643;

males fit for military service 5,979,710;

females fit for military service 6,034,810;

males reach military age (18) annually 445,933

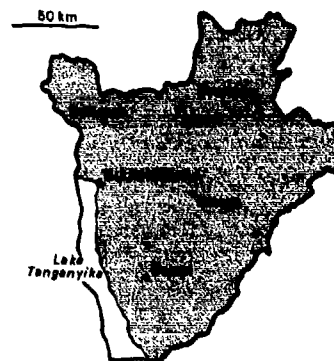
(1994 est.); females reach military age (18)

annually 430,738 (1994 est.); both sexes liable for military service

Defense expenditures: exchange rate

conversion—\$NA, NA% of GDP

Burundi



Geography

Location: Central Africa, between Tanzania and Zaire

Map references: Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 27,830 sq km

land area: 25,650 sq km

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: soil exhaustion and erosion; deforestation; habitat loss threatening wildlife populations

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: party to—

Endangered Species; signed, but not ratified—

Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea,

Nuclear Test Ban

Note: landlocked; straddles crest of the Nile-Congo watershed

People

Population: 6,124,747 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 2.26% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 44.02 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Burundi (continued)

Death rate: 21.38 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 113.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 40.3 years

male: 38.31 years

female: 42.35 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.69 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Burundian(s)

adjective: Burundi

Ethnic divisions:

Africans: Hutu (Bantu) 85%, Tutsi (Hamitic) 14%, Twa (Pygmy) 1% (other Africans include about 70,000 refugees, mostly Rwandans and Zairians)

non-Africans: Europeans 3,000, South Asians 2,000

Religions: Christian 67% (Roman Catholic 62%, Protestant 5%), indigenous beliefs 32%, Muslim 1%

Languages: Kirundi (official), French (official), Swahili (along Lake Tanganyika and in the Bujumbura area)

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

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)

Government

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)

National holiday: Independence Day, 1 July (1962)

Constitution: 13 March 1992; provides for establishment of a plural political system

Legal system: based on German and Belgian civil codes and customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage: universal adult at age NA

Executive branch:

chief of state: Interim President Sylvestre NTIBANTUNGANYA, Speaker of the National Assembly, succeeded deceased President NTARYAMIRA and will remain in office for 90 days, after which elections must be held

note: President Melchior NDADAYE died in the military coup of 21 October 1993 and was succeeded on 5 February 1994 by President Cyprien NTARYAMIRA, who was killed in a mysterious airplane explosion on 6 April 1994
head of government: Prime Minister Anatole KANYENKIKO (since 7 February 1994); chosen by the president
cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by prime minister

Legislative branch: unicameral
National Assembly (Assemblée Nationale): elections last held 29 June 1993 (next to be held NA); results—FRODEBU 71%, UPRONA 21.4%; seats—(81 total) FRODEBU 65, UPRONA 16; other parties won too small shares of the vote to win seats in the assembly

note: The National Unity Charter outlining the principles for constitutional government was adopted by a national referendum on 5 February 1991

Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)

Political parties and leaders: Unity for National Progress (UPRONA); Burundi Democratic Front (FRODEBU); Organization of the People of Burundi (RBP); Socialist Party of Burundi (PSB); People's Reconciliation Party (PRP)

Other political or pressure groups: opposition parties legalized in March 1992; Burundi African Alliance for the Salvation (ABASA); Rally for Democracy and Economic and Social Development (RADDES)

Member of: ACCT, ACP, AfDB, CCC, CEEAC, CEPGL, ECA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTERSAT (non-signatory user), INTERPOL, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Jacques BACAMURWANKO, designated (January 1994)

chancery: Suite 212, 2233 Wisconsin Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20007
telephone: (202) 342-2574

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: (vacant); Charge d' Affaires Leonard J. LANGE

embassy: Avenue des Etats-Unis, Bujumbura
mailing address: B. P. 34, 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)

Economy

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 80% of foreign exchange earnings. 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—purchasing power equivalent—\$4.4 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: -3.8% (1991)

National product per capita: \$700 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 4.7% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget:

revenues: \$318 million

expenditures: \$326 million, including capital expenditures of \$150 million (1991 est.)

Exports: \$40.8 million (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities: coffee 81%, tea, cotton, hides, and skins

partners: EC 57%, US 19%, Asia 1%

Imports: \$188 million (c.i.f., 1992 est.)

commodities: capital goods 31%, petroleum products 15%, foodstuffs, consumer goods

partners: EC 45%, Asia 29%, US 2%

External debt: \$970 million (1991)

Industrial production: real growth rate 11.0% (1991 est.); accounts for about 15% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 55,000 kW

production: 105 million kWh

consumption per capita: 20 kWh (1991)

Industries: light consumer goods such as blankets, shoes, soap; assembly of imported components; public works construction; food processing

Agriculture: accounts for 50% 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:

recipient: US commitments, including Ex-Im

Cambodia

(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—247.94 (November 1993), 208.30 (1992), 181.51 (1991), 171.26 (1990), 158.67 (1989), 140.40 (1988)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Highways:

total: 6,285 km

paved: 1,099 km

unpaved: gravel, crushed stone 2,500 km; improved, unimproved earth 2,686 km (1990)

Inland waterways: Lake Tanganyika

Ports: Bujumbura (lake port) connects to transportation systems of Tanzania and Zaire

Airports:

total: 5

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

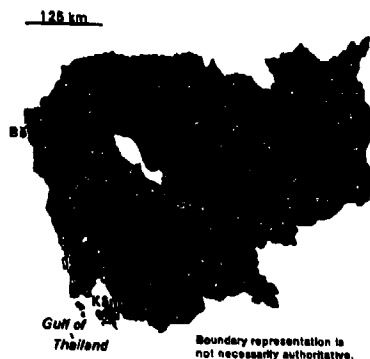
Telecommunications: sparse system of wire, radiocommunications, and low-capacity microwave radio relay links; 8,000 telephones; broadcast stations—2 AM, 2 FM, 1 TV; 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT earth station

Defense Forces

Branches: Army (includes naval and air units), paramilitary Gendarmerie

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,315,660; fit for military service 687,474; reach military age (16) annually 67,949 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$28 million, 3.7% of GDP (1989)



Geography

Location: Southeastern Asia, bordering the Gulf of Thailand, between Thailand and Vietnam

Map references: Asia, Southeast Asia, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 181,040 sq km

land area: 176,520 sq km

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 sections of the boundary with Vietnam are in dispute; maritime boundary with Vietnam not defined; parts of border with Thailand in dispute; maritime boundary with Thailand not clearly 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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: deforestation resulting in habitat loss and declining biodiversity (in particular, destruction of mangrove swamps threatens natural fisheries)

natural hazards: monsoonal rains (June to November)

international agreements: party to—Marine Life Conservation; signed, but not ratified—Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping

Note: a land of paddies and forests dominated by the Mekong River and Tonle Sap

People

Population: 10,264,628 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 2.87% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 45.09 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 16.36 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 110.6 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 49.26 years

male: 47.8 years

female: 50.8 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 5.81 children born/woman (1994 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), French

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

total population: 35%

male: 48%

female: 22%

Labor force: 2,500,000 to 3,000,000

by occupation: agriculture 80% (1988 est.)

Government

Names:

conventional long form: Kingdom of Cambodia

conventional short form: Cambodia

Digraph: CB

Type: multiparty liberal democracy under a constitutional monarchy established in September 1993

Capital: Phnom Penh

Administrative divisions: 20 provinces (khet, singular and plural); Banteay Meanchey, Batdambang, Kampong Cham, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Spee, Kampong Thum, Kampot, Kandal, Kaoh Kong, Kracheh, Mondol Kiri, Phnum Penh, Pouthisat, Preah Vihear, Prey Veng, Rotanakiri, Siemreab-Otdar Meanchey, Stoeng Treng, Svay Rieng, Takev

Independence: 9 November 1949 (from France)

National holiday: Independence Day, 9 November 1949

Constitution: promulgated September 1993

Cambodia (continued)

Legal system: currently being defined

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: King Norodom SIHANOUK (reinstated NA September 1993)

head of government: power shared between First Prime Minister Prince Norodom RANARIDDH and Second Prime Minister HUN SEN

cabinet: Council of Ministers; elected by the National Assembly

Legislative branch: unicameral; a 120-member constituent assembly based on proportional representation within each province was established following the UN-supervised election in May 1993; the constituent assembly was transformed into a legislature in September 1993 after delegates promulgated the constitution

Judicial branch: Supreme Court established under the constitution has not yet been established and the future judicial system is yet to be defined by law

Political parties and leaders: National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia (FUNCINPEC) under Prince NORODOM RANARIDDH; Cambodian Pracheachon Party or Cambodian People's Party (CPP) under CHEA SIM; Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party under SON SANN; Democratic Kampuchea (DK, also known as the Khmer Rouge) under KHIEU SAMPHAN
Member of: ACCT (observer), AsDB, CP, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT (nonsignatory user), INTERPOL, ITU, LORCS, NAM, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US:

Ambassador SISOWATH SIRIRATH represents Cambodia at the United Nations

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Charles H. TWINING

embassy: 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: horizontal band of red separates two equal horizontal bands of blue with a white three-towered temple representing Angkor Wat in the center

Economy

Overview: The Cambodian economy—virtually destroyed by decades of war—is slowly recovering. Government leaders are moving toward restoring fiscal and monetary discipline and have established good working relations with international financial institutions. Despite such positive developments, the reconstruction effort faces many tough challenges. Rural Cambodia,

where 90% of almost ten million Khmer live, remains mired in poverty. The almost total lack of basic infrastructure in the countryside will hinder development and will contribute to a growing imbalance in growth between urban and rural areas over the near term. Moreover, the new government's lack of experience in administering economic and technical assistance programs, and rampant corruption among officials, will slow the growth of critical public sector investment. Inflation for 1993 as a whole was 60%, less than a quarter of the 1992 rate, and was declining during the year. The government hoped the rate would fall to 10% in early 1994.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$6 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 7.5% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$600 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 60% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget:

revenues: \$350 million

expenditures: \$350 million, including capital expenditures of \$133 million (1994 est.)

Exports: \$70 million (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities: natural rubber, rice, pepper, raw timber

partners: Thailand, Japan, India, Singapore, Malaysia, China, Vietnam

Imports: \$360 million (c.i.f., 1992 est.)

commodities: international food aid; fuels, consumer goods, machinery

partners: Japan, India, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, China, Vietnam

External debt: total outstanding bilateral official debt to OECD members \$248 million (yearend 1991), plus 840 million ruble debt to former CEMA countries

Industrial production: growth rate 15.6%; accounts for 10% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 35,000 kW

production: 70 million kWh

consumption per capita: 9 kWh (1990)

Industries: rice milling, fishing, wood and wood products, rubber, cement, gem mining

Agriculture: accounts for 50% of GDP; mainly subsistence farming except for rubber plantations; main crops—rice, rubber, corn; food shortages—rice, meat, vegetables, dairy products, sugar, flour

Illicit drugs: secondary transshipment country for heroin produced in the Golden Triangle

Economic aid:

recipient: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$725 million; Western (non-US countries) (1970-89), \$300 million;

Communist countries (1970-89), \$1.8 billion donor countries and multilateral institutions pledged \$880 million in assistance in 1992

Currency: 1 new riel (CR) = 100 sen

Exchange rates: riels (CR) per US\$1—2,390 (December 1993), 2,800 (September 1992), 500 (December 1991), 560 (1990), 159.00 (1988), 100.00 (1987)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 612 km 1,000-meter gauge, government owned

Highways:

total: 13,351 km (some roads in serious disrepair)

paved: bituminous 2,622 km

unpaved: crushed stone, gravel, or improved earth 7,105 km; unimproved earth 3,624 km

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: 20

usable: 13

with permanent-surface runways: 6

with runways over 3,659 m: 0

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 2

with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 8

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

Defense Forces

Branches:

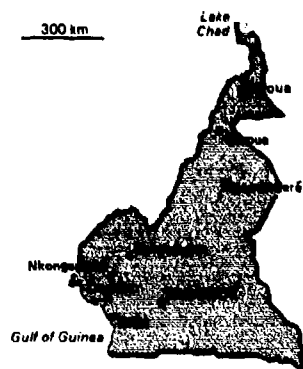
Khmer Royal Armed Forces (KRAF): created in 1993 by the merger of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces and the two non-Communist resistance armies; note—the KRAF is also known as the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces (RCAF)

Resistance forces: National Army of Democratic Kampuchea (Khmer Rouge)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 2,182,912; fit for military service 1,217,357; reach military age (18) annually 67,463 (1994 est.)

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

Cameroon



Geography

Location: Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean between Equatorial Guinea and Nigeria

Map references: Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 475,440 sq km

land area: 469,440 sq km

comparative area: slightly larger than California

Land boundaries: total 4,591 km, Central African Republic 797 km, Chad 1,094 km, Congo 523 km, 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 in the vicinity of the Bakasi Peninsula, has not yet convened, but a commission was formed in January 1994 to study a flare-up of the dispute

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: water-borne diseases are prevalent; deforestation; overgrazing; desertification; poaching

natural hazards: recent volcanic activity with release of poisonous gases

international agreements: party to—Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Tropical Timber; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Nuclear Test Ban

Note: sometimes referred to as the hinge of Africa

People

Population: 13,132,191 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 2.91% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 40.53 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 11.41 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 77.1 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 57.07 years

male: 55.03 years

female: 59.17 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 5.84 children

born/woman (1994 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: 24 major African language

groups, English (official), French (official)

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

total population: 55%

male: 66%

female: 45%

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)

Government

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)

National holiday: National Day, 20 May (1972)

Constitution: 20 May 1972

Legal system: based on French civil law system, with common law influence; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage: 20 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Paul BIYA (since 6

November 1982); election 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

head of government: Prime Minister Simon

ACHIDI ACHU (since 9 April 1992)

cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the president

Legislative branch: unicameral

National Assembly (Assemblée Nationale):

elections last held 1 March 1992 (next

scheduled for March 1997); results—(180

seats) CPDM 88, UNDP 68, UPC 18, MDR 6

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

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); Social

Democratic Front (SDF); Cameroonian

Democratic Union (UDC); Union of

Cameroonian Populations (UPC)

Other political or pressure groups: NA

Member of: ACCT, ACP, AfDB, BDEAC,

CCC, CEEAC, ECA, FAO, FZ, G-19, G-77,

GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU,

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 Jerome

MENDOUGA

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] 23-40-14 and 23-05-12

FAX: [237] 23-07-53

consulate(s): none (Douala closed July 1993)

Flag: three equal vertical bands of green

Cameroon (continued)

(hoist side), red, and yellow with a yellow five-pointed star centered in the red band; uses the popular pan-African colors of Ethiopia

Economy

Overview: Because of its offshore oil resources and favorable agricultural conditions, Cameroon has one of the best-endowed, most diversified primary commodity economies in sub-Saharan 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 1990-93, with support from the IMF and World Bank, the government began to introduce reforms designed to spur business investment, increase efficiency in agriculture, and recapitalize the nation's banks. Political instability following suspect elections in 1992 brought IMF/WB structural adjustment to a halt. Although the 50% devaluation of the currency in January 1994 improves the potential for export growth, mismanagement remains and is the main barrier to economic improvement.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$19.1 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: NA

National product per capita: \$1,500 (1993 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,

beans, cocoa, aluminum products, timber

partners: EC (particularly France) about 50%, US, African countries

Imports: \$1.2 billion (c.i.f., 1991)

commodities: machines and electrical equipment, food, consumer goods, transport equipment

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:

capacity: 755,000 kW

production: 2.19 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 190 kWh (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:

recipient: 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: Communauté Financière Africaine francs (CFAF) per US\$1—592.05 (January 1994), 283.16 (1993), 264.69 (1992), 282.11 (1991), 272.26 (1990), 319.01 (1989)
note: beginning 12 January 1994, the CFA franc was devalued to CFAF 100 per French franc from CFAF 50 at which it had been fixed since 1948

Fiscal year: 1 July—30 June

Communications

Railroads: 1,003 km total; 858 km 1,000-meter gauge, 145 km 0.600-meter gauge

Highways:

total: 65,000 km

paved: 2,682 km

unpaved: gravel, improved earth 32,318 km;

unimproved earth 30,000 km

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: 61

usable: 49

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: 21

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

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy (including Naval Infantry), Air Force, National Gendarmerie, Presidential Guard

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 2,939,761; fit for military service 1,481,750; reach military age (18) annually 137,020 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$219 million, less than 2% of GDP (1990 est.)

Canada



Geo. aphy

Location: Northern North America, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean and North Pacific Ocean north of the US

Map references: Arctic Region, North America, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 9,976,140 sq km

land area: 9,220,970 sq km

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: acid rain severely affecting lakes and damaging forests; metal smelting, coal-burning utilities, and vehicle emissions impacting on agricultural and forest productivity; ocean waters becoming contaminated due to agricultural, industrial, mining, and forestry activities

natural hazards: continuous permafrost in north is a serious obstacle to development

international agreements: party to—Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulphur, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified—Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Law of the Sea

Note: second-largest country in world (after Russia); strategic location between Russia and US via north polar route; nearly 90% of the population is concentrated in the region near the US/Canada border

People

Population: 28,113,997 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.18% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 14.1 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 7.39 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 5.11 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 6.9 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 78.13 years

male: 74.73 years

female: 81.71 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.84 children born/woman (1994 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), French (official)

Literacy: age 15 and over can read and write (1986)

total population: 97%

male: NA%

female: NA%

Labor force: 13.38 million

by occupation: services 75%, manufacturing 14%, agriculture 4%, construction 3%, other 4% (1988)

Government

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)

National holiday: Canada Day, 1 July (1867)

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

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

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 Jean CHRETIEN (since 4 November 1993) was elected on 25 October 1993, replacing Kim CABELL; Deputy Prime Minister Sheila COPPS

cabinet: Federal Ministry; chosen by the prime minister from members of his own party sitting in Parliament

Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament (Parlement)

Senate (Senat): consisting of a body whose members are appointed to serve until 75 years of age by the governor general and selected on the advice of the prime minister; its normal limit 104 senators

House of Commons (Chambre des Communes): elections last held 25 October 1993 (next to be held by NA October 1998); results—number of votes by percent NA; seats—(295 total) Liberal Party 178, Bloc Quebecois 54, Reform Party 52, New Democratic Party 8, Progressive Conservative Party 2, independents 1

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Political parties and leaders: Liberal Party, Jean CHRETIEN; Bloc Quebecois, Lucien BOUCHARD; Reform Party, Preston MANNING; New Democratic Party, Audrey McLAUGHLIN; Progressive Conservative Party, Jean CHAREST

Member of: ACCT, AfDB, AG (observer), APEC, AsD⁹, Australia Group, BIS, C, CCC, CDB (non-regional), COCOM, 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, UNOMUR, UNPROFOR, UNTAC, UNTSO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WMO, WIPO, WTO, ZC

Canada (continued)

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Raymond CHRETIEN

chancery: 501 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20001

telephone: (202) 682-1740

FAX: (202) 682-7726

consulate(s) general: Atlanta, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Dallas, Detroit, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, New York, Philadelphia, and Seattle

consulate(s): Cincinnati, Cleveland, Miami, Pittsburgh, Princeton, San Diego, San Francisco, and San Juan (Puerto Rico)

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador James Johnston BLANCHARD

embassy: 100 Wellington Street, K1P 5T1, Ottawa

mailing address: P. O. Box 5000, Ogdensburg, NY 13669-0430

telephone: (613) 238-5335 or 4470

FAX: (613) 238-5720

consulate(s) 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

Economy

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, although the country still faces high unemployment and a growing debt. Moreover, the continuing constitutional impasse between English- and French-speaking areas has observers discussing a possible split in the confederation; foreign investors have become edgy.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$617.7 billion (1993)

National product real growth rate: 2.4% (1993)

National product per capita: \$22,200 (1993)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 1.9% (1993)

Unemployment rate: 11% (December 1993)

Budget:

revenues: \$92.34 billion (Federal)

expenditures: \$123.04 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (FY93 est.)

Exports: \$133.9 billion (f.o.b., 1993)

commodities: newsprint, wood pulp, timber, crude petroleum, machinery, natural gas, aluminum, motor vehicles and parts; telecommunications equipment

partners: US, Japan, UK, Germany, South Korea, Netherlands, China

Imports: \$125.3 billion (c.i.f., 1993)

commodities: crude oil, chemicals, motor vehicles and parts, durable consumer goods, electronic computers; telecommunications equipment and parts

partners: US, Japan, UK, Germany, France, Mexico, Taiwan, South Korea

External debt: \$435 billion (1993)

Industrial production: growth rate 3.5% (1993)

Electricity:

capacity: 109,340,000 kW

production: 493 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 17,900 kWh (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—1.3174 (January 1994), 1.2901 (1993), 1.2087 (1992), 1.1457 (1991), 1.1668 (1990), 1.1840 (1989)

Fiscal year: 1 April—31 March

Communications

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:

total: 884,272 km

paved: 250,023 km

unpaved: gravel 462,913 km; earth 171,336 km

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: 59 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 448,357 GRT/639,319 DWT, passenger 1, short-sea passenger 3, passenger-cargo 1, cargo 8, railcar carrier 2, roll-on/roll-off cargo 6, container 1, oil tanker 22, chemical tanker 4, specialized tanker 2, bulk 9

note: does not include ships used exclusively in the Great Lakes

Airports:

total: 1,356

usable: 1,107

with permanent-surface runways: 458

with runways over 3,659 m: 4

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 29

with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 326

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

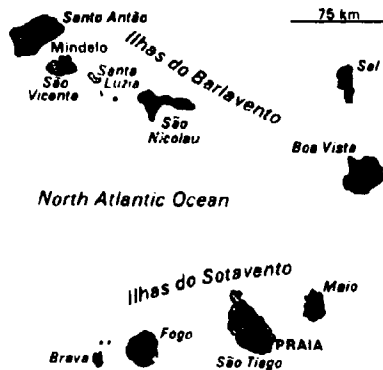
Defense Forces

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 7,508,590; fit for military service 6,482,267; reach military age (17) annually 191,850 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$11.3 billion, 2% of GDP (FY92/93)

Cape Verde



Geography

Location: Western Africa, in the southeastern North Atlantic Ocean, 500 km west of Senegal in Western Africa

Map references: Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 4,030 sq km

land area: 4,030 sq km

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: deforestation; overgrazing; desertification

natural hazards: subject to prolonged droughts; harmattan wind can obscure visibility; volcanically and seismically active

international agreements: party to—Environmental Modification, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change

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

People

Population: 423,120 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 3.01% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 46.23 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 9.04 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -7.09 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 57.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 62.59 years

male: 60.7 years

female: 64.58 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.32 children born/woman (1994 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

Languages: Portuguese, Crioulo, a blend of Portuguese and West African words

Literacy: 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)

Government

Names:

conventional long form: 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)

National holiday: Independence Day, 5 July (1975)

Constitution: new constitution came into force 25 September 1992

Legal system: NA

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Antonio MASCARENHAS Monteiro (since 22 March 1991) election last held 17 February 1991 (next

to be held February 1996); results—Antonio Monteiro MASCARENHAS (independent) received 72.6% of vote

head of government: Prime Minister Carlos Alberto Wahnon de Carvalho VEIGA (since 13 January 1991);

cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by prime minister from members of the Assembly

Legislative branch: unicameral

People's National Assembly (Assembleia Nacional Popular): elections 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

Judicial branch: Supreme Tribunal of Justice (Supremo Tribunal de Justia)

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

Member of: ACP, AfDB, CCC, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU,

IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, 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

FAX: (202) 965-1207

consulate(s) general: Boston

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Joseph M. 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: three horizontal bands of light blue (top, double width), white (with a horizontal

red stripe in the middle third), and light blue; a circle of 10 yellow five pointed stars is

centered on the hoist end of the red stripe and extends into the upper and lower blue bands

Economy

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 20%; the fishing sector accounts for 4%. About 90% of food must be

Cape Verde (continued)

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—\$415 million (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate: 3.3% (1991 est.)

National product per capita: \$1,070 (1991)

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: \$6 million (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities: fish, bananas, hides and skins
partners: Portugal 40%, Algeria 31%, Angola, Netherlands (1990 est.)

Imports: \$145 million (c.i.f., 1990)

commodities: foodstuffs, consumer goods, industrial products, transport equipment
partners: Sweden 33%, Spain 11%, Germany 5%, Portugal 3%, France 3%, Netherlands, US (1990 est.)

External debt: \$156 million (1991)

Industrial production: growth rate 18% (1988 est.); accounts for 7% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 15,000 kW

production: 15 million kWh

consumption per capita: 40 kWh (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:

recipient: 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—85.992 (December 1993), 80.574 (1993), 68.018 (1992), 71.408 (1991), 70.031 (1990), 77.978 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Highways:

total: NA

paved: NA

unpaved: NA

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

Defense Forces

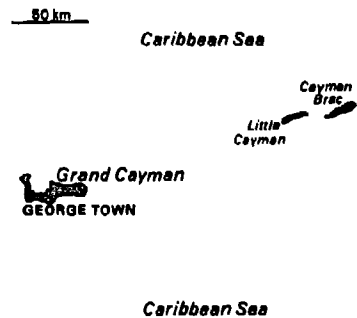
Branches: People's Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARP) (including Army and Navy), Security Service

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 78,153; fit for military service 45,804

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

Cayman Islands

(dependent territory of the UK)



Geography

Location: Caribbean, in the northwestern Caribbean Sea, nearly halfway between Cuba and Honduras

Map references: Central America and the Caribbean

Area:

total area: 260 sq km

land area: 260 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: subject to hurricanes

international agreements: NA

Note: important location between Cuba and Central America

People

Population: 31,790 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 4.33% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 15.06 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 4.98 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 33.2 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 8.4 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 77.1 years

male: 75.37 years

female: 78.81 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.46 children born/woman (1994 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), Anglican, Baptist, Roman Catholic, Church of God, other Protestant denominations

Languages: English

Literacy: 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)

Government

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)

National holiday: Constitution Day (first Monday in July)

Constitution: 1959, revised 1972 and 1992

Legal system: British common law and local statutes

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952)

head of government: Governor and President of the Executive Council Michael GORE (since 15 September 1992)

cabinet: Executive Council; 3 members are appointed by the governor, 4 members elected by the Legislative Assembly

Legislative branch: unicameral

Legislative Assembly: election last held November 1992 (next to be held November 1996); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(15 total, 12 elected)

Judicial branch: Grand Court, Cayman Islands Court of Appeal

Political parties and leaders: no formal political parties

Member of: CARICOM (observer), CDB, INTERPOL (subbureau), IOC

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 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 HATH FOUNDED IT UPON THE SEAS

Economy

Overview: The economy depends heavily on tourism (70% of GDP and 75% of foreign currency 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): 1.5% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: 7% (1992)

Budget:

revenues: \$141.5 million

expenditures: \$160.7 million, including capital expenditures of SNA (1991)

Exports: \$2.6 million (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities: turtle products, manufactured consumer goods

partners: mostly US

Imports: \$262.2 million (c.i.f., 1991 est.)

commodities: foodstuffs, manufactured goods

partners: US, Trinidad and Tobago, UK, Netherlands Antilles, Japan

External debt: \$15 million (1986)

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity:

capacity: 74,000 kW

production: 256 million kWh

consumption per capita: 8,780 kWh (1992)

Industries: tourism, banking, insurance and finance, construction, building materials, furniture making

Agriculture: minor production of vegetables, fruit, livestock; turtle farming

Illicit drugs: a major money-laundering center for illicit drug profits; transshipment point for cocaine and marijuana bound for the US and Europe

Economic aid:

recipient: 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 (CIS) = 100 cents

Exchange rates: Caymanian dollars (CIS) per US\$1—0.85 (22 November 1993)

Fiscal year: 1 April—31 March

Communications

Highways:

total: 160 km (main roads)

paved: NA

unpaved: NA

Ports: George Town, Cayman Brac

Merchant marine: 30 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 368,037 GRT/581,060 DWT,

passenger-cargo 1, cargo 8, roll-on/roll-off cargo 7, oil tanker 3, chemical tanker 2, bulk 9

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

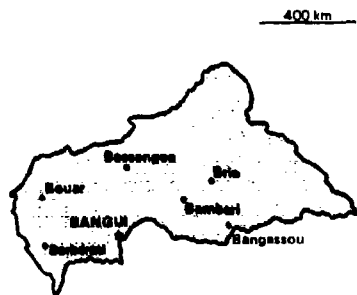
Telecommunications: 35,000 telephones; telephone system uses 1 submarine coaxial cable and 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station to link islands and access international services; broadcast stations—2 AM, 1 FM, no TV

Defense Forces

Branches: Royal Cayman Islands Police Force (RCIPF)

Note: defense is the responsibility of the UK

Central African Republic



Geography

Location: Central Africa, between Chad and Zaire

Map references: Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 622,980 sq km

land area: 622,980 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: poaching has diminished reputation as one of last great wildlife refuges; desertification

natural hazards: hot, dry, dusty harmattan winds affect northern areas

international agreements: party to—Endangered Species, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea

Note: landlocked; almost the precise center of Africa

People

Population: 3,142,182 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 2.16% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 42.3 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 20.69 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 137.2 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth: *total population:* 42.54 years

male: 41.07 years

female: 44.06 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 5.42 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Central African(s)

adjective: Central African

Ethnic divisions: Baya 34%, Banda 27%, Sara 10%, Mandjia 21%, M'Boum 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), Sangho (lingua franca and national language), Arabic, Hunsu, Swahili

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

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)

Government

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 économiques, singular—prefecture économique), 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)

National holiday: National Day, 1 December (1958) (proclamation of the republic)

Constitution: 21 November 1986

Legal system: based on French law

Suffrage: 21 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Felix (Ange) PATASSE (since 22 October 1993) election last held 19 September 1993; PATASSE received 52.45% of the votes and Abel GOUMBA received 45.62%; next election scheduled for 1998

head of government: Prime Minister Dr. Jean-Luc MANDABA (since 25 October 1993)

cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the president

Legislative branch: unicameral

National Assembly (Assemblée Nationale): elections last held 19 September 1993; results—percentage vote by party NA: seats—(85 total) MLPC 33, RDC 14, PLD 7, ADP 6, PSD 3, others 22

note: the National Assembly is advised by the Economic and Regional Council (Conseil Economique et Regional); when they sit together they are called the Congress (Congres)

Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)

Political parties and leaders: Movement for the Liberation of the Central African People (MLPC), the party of the new president, Ange Felix PATASSE; Central African Democratic Party (RDC), 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; Movement for the Liberation of the Central African People (MLPC), Felix (Ange) PATASSE

Member of: ACCT, ACP, AfDB, BDEAC, CCC, CEEAC, ECA, FAO, FZ, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, UDEAC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Diplomatic representation in US: *chief of mission:* Ambassador Henri KOBA

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

Economy

Overview: Subsistence agriculture, including forestry, remains the backbone of the CAR economy, with more than 70% of the population living in the countryside. In 1990 the agricultural sector generated about 42% of GDP. Timber accounted for about 26% of export earnings and the diamond industry for 54%. 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—purchasing power equivalent—\$2.5 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: -3% (1990 est.)

National product per capita: \$800 (1993 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: \$123.5 million (f.o.b. 1992)

commodities: diamonds, cotton, coffee, timber, tobacco

partners: France, Belgium, Italy, Japan, US

Imports: \$165.1 million (f.o.b. 1992)

commodities: food, textiles, petroleum

products, machinery, electrical equipment, motor vehicles, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, consumer goods, industrial products

partners: France, other EC countries, Japan, Algeria

External debt: \$859 million (1991)

Industrial production: growth rate 4% (1990 est.); accounts for 14% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 40,000 kW

production: 95 million kWh

consumption per capita: 30 kWh (1991)

Industries: diamond mining, sawmills, breweries, textiles, footwear, assembly of bicycles and motorcycles

Agriculture: accounts for 42% 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:

recipient: 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: Communauté Financière Africaine francs (CFAF) per US\$1—592.05 (January 1994), 283.16 (1993), 264.69 (1992), 282.11 (1991), 272.26 (1990), 319.01 (1989)
note: beginning 12 January 1994, the CFA franc was devalued to CFAF 100 per French franc from CFAF 50 at which it had been fixed since 1948

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Highways:

total: 22,000 km

paved: bituminous 458 km

unpaved: improved earth 10,542 km;

unimproved earth 11,000 km

Inland waterways: 800 km; traditional trade carried on by means of shallow-draft dugouts; Oubangui is the most important river

Airports:

total: 65

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

Defense Forces

Branches: Central African Army (including Republican Guard), Air Force, National Gendarmerie, Police Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 701,728; fit for military service 367,264

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$23 million, 1.8% of GDP (1989 est.)

Chad



Geography

Location: Central Africa, between the Central African Republic and Libya

Map references: Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 1,284 million sq km

land area: 1,259,200 sq km

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: the International Court of Justice (ICJ) ruled in February 1994 that the 100,000 sq km Aozou Strip between Chad and Libya belongs to Chad, and that Libya must withdraw from it by 31 May 1994; Libya had withdrawn its forces in response to the ICJ ruling, but as of June 1994 still maintained an airfield in the disputed area; 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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: desertification

natural hazards: hot, dry, dusty harmattan

Chad (continued)

winds occur in north; periodic droughts; subject to locust plagues
international agreements: party to—Endangered Species, Nuclear Test Ban, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping
Note: landlocked; Lake Chad is the most significant water body in the Sahel

People

Population: 5,466,771 (July 1994 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.15% (1994 est.)
Birth rate: 42.12 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Death rate: 20.59 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 131.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 40.79 years
male: 39.7 years
female: 41.94 years (1994 est.)
Total fertility rate: 5.33 children born/woman (1994 est.)
Nationality:
noun: Chadian(s)
adjective: Chadian
Ethnic divisions:
north and center: Muslims (Arabs, Toubou, Hadjerai, Fulbe, Kotoko, Kanembou, Baguirmi, Boulala, Zaghawa, and Maba)
south: non-Muslims (Sara, Ngambaye, Mbaye, Goulaye, Moundang, Moussei, Massa)
nonindigenous 150,000, of whom 1,000 are French
Religions: Muslim 50%, Christian 25%, indigenous beliefs, animism 25%
Languages: French (official), Arabic (official), Sara (in south), Sango (in south), more than 100 different languages and dialects are spoken
Literacy: age 15 and over can read and write French or Arabic (1990 est.)
total population: 30%
male: 42%
female: 18%
Labor force: NA
by occupation: agriculture 85% (engaged in unpaid subsistence farming, herding, and fishing)

Government

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)
National holiday: Independence Day 11 August (1960)
Constitution: 22 December 1989, suspended 3 December 1990; Provisional National Charter 1 March 1991; constitutional commission drafting new constitution to submit to transitional parliament for ratification in April 1994
Legal system: based on French civil law system and Chadian customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Suffrage: universal at age NA
Executive branch:
chief of state: President Col. Idriss DEBY, since 4 December 1990 (after seizing power on 3 December 1990—transitional government's mandate expires April 1995)
head of government: Prime Minister Kassire Delwa KOUMAKOYE (since 17 November 1993)
cabinet: Council of State; appointed by the president on recommendation of the prime minister
Legislative branch: unicameral
National Consultative Council (Conceil National Consultatif): elections last held 8 July 1990; disbanded 3 December 1990 and replaced by the Provisional Council of the Republic having 30 members appointed by President DEBY on 8 March 1991; this, in turn, was replaced by a 57-member Higher Transitional Council (Conseil Supérieur de Transition) elected by a specially convened Sovereign National Conference on 6 April 1993
Judicial branch: Court of Appeal
Political parties and leaders: Patriotic Salvation Movement (MPS; former dissident group), Idriss DEBY, chairman
note: President DEBY, who promised political pluralism, a new constitution, and free elections by April 1994, has postponed these initiatives for another year; there are numerous dissident groups and 26 opposition political parties
Other political or pressure groups: NA
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: (vacant); Ambassador KOUMBARIA Laoumaye Mekonyo died on 16 May 1994
chancery: 2002 R Street NW, Washington, DC 20009

telephone: (202) 462-4009

FAX: (202) 265-1937

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Lawrence POPE
embassy: Avenue Felix Eboué, N'Djamena
mailing address: B. P. 413, N'Djamena
telephone: [235] (51) 62-18, 40-09, or 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

Economy

Overview: Climate, geographic remoteness, poor resource endowment, and lack of infrastructure make Chad one of the most underdeveloped countries in the world. Its economy is hobbled by political turmoil, conflict with Libya, drought, and food shortages. Consequently the economy has shown little progress in recent years in overcoming a severe setback brought on by civil war in the late 1980s. Over 80% of the work force is involved in subsistence farming and fishing. Cotton is the major cash crop, accounting for at least half of exports. Chad is highly dependent on foreign aid, especially food credits, given chronic shortages in several regions. The government hopes that discovery of several oil deposits near Lake Chad will lead to economic revival and a windfall in government revenues by 2000.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$2.7 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 8.4% (1991 est.)

National product per capita: \$500 (1993 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, Nigeria, Cameroon

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, France, Nigeria, Cameroon

External debt: \$492 million (December 1990 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 12.9% (1989 est.); accounts for nearly 15% of GDP
Electricity:

Chile

capacity: 40,000 kW

production: 70 million kWh

consumption per capita: 15 kWh (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:

recipient: 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: Communauté Financière Africaine Francs (CFAF) per US\$1—592.05 (January 1994), 283.16 (1993), 264.69 (1992), 282.11 (1991), 272.26 (1990), 319.01 (1989)
note: beginning 12 January 1994 the CFA franc was devalued to CFAF 100 per French franc from CFAF 50 at which it had been fixed since 1948

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Highways:

total: 31,322 km

paved: bituminous 32 km

unpaved: gravel, crushed stone 7,300 km;

earth 23,990 km

Inland waterways: 2,000 km navigable

Airports:

total: 68

usable: 58

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: 27

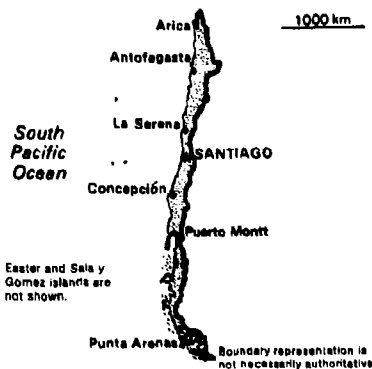
Telecommunications: fair system of radiocommunication stations for intercity links; broadcast stations—6 AM, 1 FM, limited TV service; many facilities are inoperative; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

Defense Forces

Branches: Army (includes Ground Forces, Air Force, and Gendarmerie), Republican Guard

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,276,167; fit for military service 663,326; reach military age (20) annually 54,027 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$58 million, 5.6% of GDP (1989)



Geography

Location: Southern South America, bordering the South Pacific Ocean between Argentina and Peru

Map references: South America, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 756,950 sq km

land area: 748,800 sq km

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: air pollution from industrial and vehicle emissions; water pollution from

untreated sewage; deforestation contributing to loss of biodiversity; soil erosion; desertification

natural hazards: subject to severe earthquakes; active volcanism; tsunamis
international agreements: party to—Antarctic Treaty, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands, Whaling; signed, but not ratified—

Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea
Note: strategic location relative to sea lanes between Atlantic and Pacific Oceans (Strait of Magellan, Beagle Channel, Drake Passage); Atacama Desert one of world's driest regions

People

Population: 13,950,557 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.51% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 20.59 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 5.49 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 15.1 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 74.51 years

male: 71.52 years

female: 77.65 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.5 children born/woman (1994 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

Languages: Spanish

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

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)

Government

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

Chile (continued)

(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)
National holiday: Independence Day, 18 September (1810)
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
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal and compulsory
Executive branch:
chief of state and head of government: President Eduardo FREI Ruiz-Tagle (since 11 March 1994) election last held 11 December 1993 (next to be held December 1999); results—Eduardo FREI Ruiz-Tagle (PDC) 58%, Arturo ALESSANDRI 24.4%, other 17.6%
cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the president
Legislative branch: bicameral National Congress (Congreso Nacional)
Senate (Senado): election last held 11 December 1993 (next to be held December 1997); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(46 total, 38 elected) Concertation of Parties for Democracy 21 (PDC 13, PS 4, PPD 3, PR 1), Union for the Progress of Chile 15 (RN 11, UDI 3, UCC 1), right-wing independents 10
Chamber of Deputies (Camara de Diputados): election last held 11 December 1993 (next to be held December 1997); results—Concertation of Parties for Democracy 53.95% (PDC 27.16%, PS 12.01%, PPD 11.82%, PR 2.96%); Union for the Progress of Chile 30.57% (RN 15.25%, UDI 12.13%, UCC 3.19%); seats—(120 total) Concertation of Parties for Democracy 70 (PDC 37, PPD 15, PR 2, PS 15, left-wing independent 1), Union for the Progress of Chile 47 (RN 30, UDI 15, UCC 2), right-wing independents 3
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Corte Suprema)
Political parties and leaders: Concertation of Parties for Democracy consists mainly of four parties: Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Gutemberg MARTINEZ; Socialist Party (PS), Camilo ESCALONA; Party for Democracy (PPD), Victor Manuel REBOLLEDO; Radical Party (PR), Carlos GONZALEZ Marquez; Union for the Progress of Chile consists mainly of three parties: National Renewal (RN), Andres

ALLAMAND; Independent Democratic Union (UDI), Jovino NOVOA; Center Center Union (UCC), Francisco Javier ERRAZURIZ
Other political or pressure groups: revitalized university student federations at all major universities; labor—United Labor Central (CUT) includes trade unionists from the country's five largest labor confederations; Roman Catholic Church
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, NAM, OAS, ONUSAL, OPANAL, PCA, RG, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNMOGIP, UNTAC, UNTSO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US:
chief of mission: Ambassador John BIEHL del Rio
chancery: 1732 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036
telephone: (202) 785-1746
FAX: (202) 887-5579
consulate(s) general: Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and San Juan (Puerto Rico)
US diplomatic representation:
chief of mission: Ambassador Curtis W. KAMMAN
embassy: Codina Building, 1343 Agustinas, Santiago
mailing address: Unit 4127, Santiago; 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

Economy

Overview: Chile has a prosperous, essentially free market economy, with the degree of government intervention varying according to the philosophy of the different regimes. Under the center-left government of President AYLWIN, which took power in March 1990, spending on social welfare has risen steadily. At the same time business investment, exports and consumer spending have also grown substantially. The new president, FREI, who takes office in March 1994, is expected to emphasize social spending even more. Growth in 1991-93 has averaged 8% annually, with an estimated one million Chileans having moved out of poverty in the last four years. Copper remains vital to the health of the economy; Chile is the world's largest producer and exporter of copper.
National product: GDP—purchasing power

equivalent—\$96 billion (1993 est.)
National product real growth rate: 5.8% (1993 est.)
National product per capita: \$7,000 (1993 est.)
Inflation rate (consumer prices): 12.3% (1993 est.)
Unemployment rate: 5.1% (1993 est.)
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 29%, Japan 17%, US 16%, Argentina 5%, Brazil 5% (1992)
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: EC 24%, US 21%, Brazil 10%, Japan 10% (1992)
External debt: \$19.7 billion (1993 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate 9.3% (1992 est.); accounts for 34% of GDP
Electricity:
capacity: 5,769,000 kW
production: 22.01 billion kWh
consumption per capita: 1.630 kWh (1992)
Industries: copper, other minerals, foodstuffs, fish processing, iron and steel, wood and wood products, transport equipment, cement, textiles
Agriculture: accounts for about 7% 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
Illicit drugs: a minor transshipment country for cocaine destined for the US and Europe
Economic aid:
recipient: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$521 million; Western (non-US) countries, CDA 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—430.57 (January 1994), 404.35 (1993), 362.59 (1992), 349.37 (1991), 305.06 (1990), 267.16 (1989)
Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

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

China

(also see separate Taiwan entry)

Highways:

total: 79,593 km

paved: 10,984 km

unpaved: gravel or earth 68,615 km (1990)

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 449,253 GRT/755,821 DWT, cargo 7, roll-on/roll-off cargo 3, oil tanker 2, chemical tanker 3, liquefied gas tanker 3, combination ore/oil 3, bulk 10

note: in addition, 1 naval tanker and 1 military transport are sometimes used commercially

Airports:

total: 392

usable: 349

with permanent-surface runways: 47

with runways over 3,659 m: 0

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 13

with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 58

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

Defense Forces

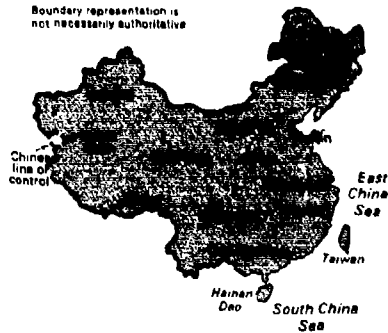
Branches: Army of the Nation, National Navy (including Naval Air, Coast Guard, and Marines), Air Force of the Nation, Carabineros of Chile (National Police), Investigative Police

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 3,705,321; fit for military service 2,759,130; reach military age (19) annually 120,512 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$1 billion, 3.4% of GDP (1991 est.)

1200 km

Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative



Geography

Location: Eastern Asia, between India and Mongolia

Map references: Asia, Southeast Asia, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 9,596,960 sq km

land area: 9,326,410 sq km

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 in 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

(Senkaku Islands/Diaoyu Tai), as does Taiwan

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, hydropower

potential (world's largest)

Land use:

arable land: 10%

permanent crops: 0%

meadows and pastures: 31%

forest and woodland: 14%

other: 45%

Irrigated land: 478,220 sq km (1991—

Chinese statistic)

Environment:

current issues: air pollution from the

overwhelming use of coal as a fuel, produces

acid rain which is damaging forests; water

pollution from industrial effluents; many

people do not have access to safe drinking

water; less than 10% of sewage receives

treatment; deforestation; estimated loss of

one-third of agricultural land since 1957 to soil

erosion and economic development;

desertification

natural hazards: frequent typhoons (about five

per year along southern and eastern coasts);

damaging floods; tsunamis; earthquakes

international agreements: party to—Antarctic

Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change,

Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes,

Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone

Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical

Timber, Whaling; signed, but not ratified—

Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Law of the

Sea

Note: world's third-largest country (after

Russia and Canada)

People

Population: 1,190,431,106 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.08% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 18.1 births/1,000 population

(1994 est.)

Death rate: 7.35 deaths/1,000 population

(1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000

population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 52.1 deaths/1,000 live

births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 67.91 years

male: 66.93 years

female: 68.99 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.84 children

born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Chinese (singular and plural)

adjective: Chinese

Ethnic divisions: Han Chinese 91.9%,

Zhuang, Uyghur, 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 or Mandarin

(Putonghua, based on the Beijing dialect), Yue

(Cantonese), Wu (Shanghainese), Minbei

China (continued)

(Fuzhou), Minnan (Hokkien-Taiwanese), Xiang, Gan, Hakka dialects, minority languages (see Ethnic divisions entry)
Literacy: age 15 and over can read and write (1990)
total population: 78%
male: 87%
female: 68%
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.)

Government

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)

National holiday: National Day, 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

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President JIANG Zemin (since 27 March 1993); Vice President RONG Yiren (since 27 March 1993); election last held 27 March 1993 (next to be held NA 1998); results—JIANG Zemin was nominally elected by the Eighth National People's Congress

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)

cabinet: State Council; containing 28 ministers and 8 state commissions and appointed by the National People's Congress (March 1993)

Legislative branch: unicameral **National People's Congress:** (Quanguo Renmin Daibiao Dahui) elections 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)

Judicial branch: Supreme People's Court

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
Member of: AfDB, APEC, AsDB, CCC, ESCAP, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, 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
consulate(s) 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

consulate(s) 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

Economy

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 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 economy to increased foreign trade and investment. The result has been a strong surge in production, particularly in agriculture in the early 1980's. 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. In 1992-93 annual growth of GDP has accelerated, particularly in the coastal areas—to more than 10% annually according to official claims. In late 1993 China's leadership approved additional reforms aimed at giving more play to market-oriented institutions and at strengthening the center's control over the financial system. 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: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$2.61 trillion (1993 estimate based on a 1990 figure from the UN International Comparison Program, as extended to 1991 and published in the World Bank's World Development Report 1993; and as extrapolated by use of official Chinese growth statistics for 1992 and 1993)

National product real growth rate: 13.4% (1993)

National product per capita: \$2,200 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 17.6% (December 1993 over December 1992)

Unemployment rate: 2.3% in urban areas (1992); substantial underemployment

Budget: deficit \$15.6 billion (1993)

Exports: \$92 billion (f.o.b., 1993)

commodities: textiles, garments, footwear, toys, crude oil

partners: Hong Kong, US, Japan, Germany, South Korea, Russia (1993)

Imports: \$104 billion (c.i.f., 1993)

commodities: rolled steel, motor vehicles, textile machinery, oil products

partners: Japan, Taiwan, US, Hong Kong, Germany, South Korea (1993)

External debt: \$80 billion (1993 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate 20.8% (1992)

Electricity:

capacity: 158,690,000 kW
production: 740 billion kWh
consumption per capita: 630 kWh (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; 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 billion
recipient: 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 (¥) = 10 jiao

Exchange rates: yuan (¥) per US\$1—8.7000 (January 1994), 5.7620 (1993), 5.5146 (1992), 5.3234 (1991), 4.7832 (1990), 3.7651 (1989)

note: beginning 1 January 1994, the People's Bank of China quotes the midpoint rate against the US dollar based on the previous day's prevailing rate in the interbank foreign exchange market

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

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:

total: 1,029 million km

paved: 170,000 km

unpaved: gravel/improved earth 648,000 km; unimproved earth 211,000 km (1990)

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: 1,541 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 14,884,756 GRT/22,475,985 DWT, passenger 24, short-sea passenger 43, passenger-cargo 25, cargo 819, refrigerated cargo 17, container 85, roll-on/roll-off cargo 21, multifunction/barge carrier 1, oil tanker 192, chemical tanker 13, bulk 285, liquefied gas 4, vehicle carrier 2, combination bulk 9, barge carrier 1

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 3,659 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

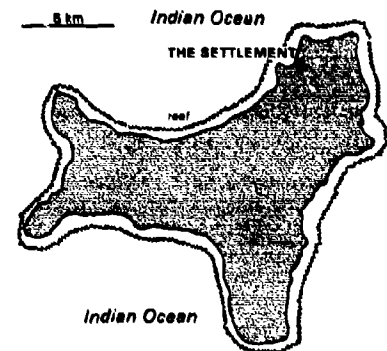
Defense Forces

Branches: People's Liberation Army (PLA), PLA Navy (including Marines), PLA Air Force, Second Artillery Corps (the strategic missile force), People's Armed Police (internal security troops, nominally subordinate to Ministry of Public Security, but included by the Chinese as part of the "armed forces" and considered to be an adjunct to the PLA in war time)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 347,458,052; fit for military service 192,546,413; reach military age (18) annually 10,256,181 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: defense budget—\$2.04 billion yuan, NA% of GDP (1994 est.); *note:* - conversion of the defense budget into US dollars using the current exchange rate could produce misleading results

Christmas Island
(territory of Australia)



Geography

Location: Southeastern Asia, in the Indian Ocean, between Australia and Indonesia

Map references: Southeast Asia

Area:

total area: 135 sq km

land area: 135 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: almost completely surrounded by a reef

international agreements: NA

Note: located along major sea lanes of Indian Ocean

People

Population: 973 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: -9% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: NA

Death rate: NA

Net migration rate: NA

Infant mortality rate: NA

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: NA

Christmas Island (continued)

male: NA

female: NA

Total fertility rate: NA

Nationality:

noun: Christmas Islander(s)

adjective: Christmas Island

Ethnic divisions: Chinese 61%, Malay 25%, European 11%, other 3%, 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

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.

Government

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)

National holiday: NA

Constitution: Christmas Island Act of 1958

Legal system: under the authority of the governor general of Australia

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952)

head of government: Administrator M. J. GRIMES (since NA)

cabinet: Advisory Council

Legislative branch: none

Judicial branch: none

Political parties and leaders: none

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

Economy

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.

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

partners: Australia, NZ

Imports: \$NA

commodities: consumer goods

partners: principally Australia

External debt: \$NA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity:

capacity: 11,000 kW

production: 30 million kWh

consumption per capita: 17,800 kWh (1990)

Industries: phosphate extraction (near depletion)

Agriculture: NA

Economic aid: none

Currency: 1 Australian dollar (\$) = 100 cents

Exchange rates: Australian dollars (\$) per US\$1—1.4364 (January 1994), 1.4704,

(1993), 1.3600 (1992), 1.2836 (1991), 1.2799

(1990), 1.2618 (1989)

Fiscal year: 1 July—30 June

Communications

Highways:

total: NA

paved: NA

unpaved: NA

Ports: Flying Fish Cove

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

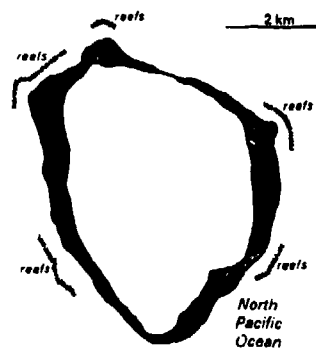
Telecommunications: broadcasting stations—1 AM, 1 TV

Defense Forces

Note: defense is the responsibility of Australia

Clipperton Island

(possession of France)



Geography

Location: Middle America, in the North Pacific Ocean, 1,120 km southwest of Mexico

Map references: World

Area:

total area: 7 sq km

land area: 7 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issue: NA

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: NA

Note: reef about 8 km in circumference

People

Population: uninhabited

Government

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

Cocos (Keeling) Islands (territory of Australia)

France from French Polynesia by High Commissioner of the Republic
Capital: none; administered by France from French Polynesia
Independence: none (possession of France)

Economy

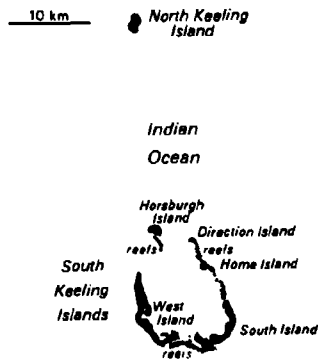
Overview: The only economic activity is a tuna fishing station.

Communications

Ports: none; offshore anchorage only

Defense Forces

Note: defense is the responsibility of France



Geography

Location: Southeastern Asia, in the Indian Ocean, 1,070 km southwest of Indonesia, about halfway between Australia and Sri Lanka

Map references: Southeast Asia

Area:

total area: 14 sq km

land area: 14 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: NA

Note: two coral atolls thickly covered with coconut palms and other vegetation

People

Population: 598 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.98% (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Cocos Islander(s)

adjective: Cocos Islander

Ethnic divisions:

West Island: Europeans

Home Island: Cocos Malays

Religions: Sunni Muslims

Languages: English

Literacy:

total population: NA%

male: NA%

female: NA%

Labor force: NA

Government

Names:

conventional long form: Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands

conventional short form: Cocos (Keeling) Islands

Digraph:

Type: territory of Australia

Capital: West Island

Administrative divisions: none (territory of Australia)

Independence: none (territory of Australia)

National holiday: NA

Constitution: Cocos (Keeling) Islands Act of 1955

Legal system: based upon the laws of Australia and local laws

Suffrage: NA

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952)

head of government: Administrator B. CUNNINGHAM (since NA)

cabinet: Islands Council; Chairman of the Islands Council Haji WAHIN bin Bynie (since NA)

Legislative branch: unicameral Islands Council

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Political parties and leaders: 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

Economy

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

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

(continued)

commodities: copra

partners: Australia

Imports: SNA

commodities: foodstuffs

partners: Australia

External debt: SNA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity:

capacity: 1,000 kW

production: 2 million kWh

consumption per capita: 2,980 kWh (1990)

Industries: copra products

Agriculture: gardens provide vegetables, bananas, pawpaws, coconuts

Economic aid: none

Currency: 1 Australian dollar (\$) = 100 cents

Exchange rates: Australian dollars (\$) per US\$1—1.4364 (January 1994), 1.4704 (1993), 1.3600 (1992), 1.2836 (1991), 1.2799 (1990), 1.2618 (1989)

Fiscal year: 1 July—30 June

Communications

Highways:

total: NA

paved: NA

unpaved: NA

Ports: none; lagoon anchorage only

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

Telecommunications: 250 radios (1985);

linked by telephone, telex, and facsimile

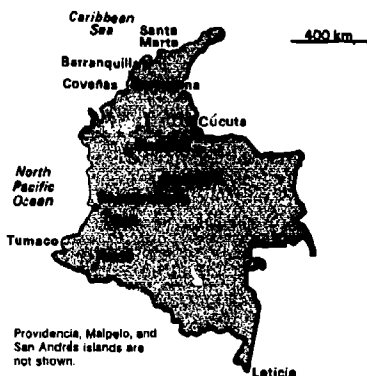
communications via satellite with Australia;

broadcast stations—1 AM, no FM, no TV

Defense Forces

Note: defense is the responsibility of Australia

Colombia



Geography

Location: Northern South America, between Panama and Venezuela

Map references: Central America and the Caribbean, South America, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 1,138,910 sq km

land area: 1,038,700 sq km

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: deforestation; soil damage from overuse of pesticides

natural hazards: highlands subject to volcanic eruptions; periodic droughts

international agreements: party to—Antarctic Treaty, Endangered Species, Marine Life Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber; signed, but not ratified—Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping

Note: only South American country with coastlines on both North Pacific Ocean and Caribbean Sea

People

Population: 35,577,556 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.77% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 22.64 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 4.75 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -0.21 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 28.3 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 72.1 years

male: 69.33 years

female: 74.95 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.47 children born/woman (1994 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

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

total population: 87%

male: 88%

female: 86%

Labor force: 12 million (1990)

by occupation: services 46%, agriculture 30%, industry 24% (1990)

Government

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: 32 departments (departamentos, singular—departamento) and 1 capital district* (distrito capital); 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

Independence: 20 July 1810 (from Spain)
National holiday: Independence Day, 20 July (1810)

Constitution: 5 July 1991

Legal system: based on Spanish law; a new criminal code modeled after US procedures was enacted in 1992-93; judicial review of executive and legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal and compulsory

Executive branch:

chief of state and head of government:

President Cesar GAVIRIA Trujillo (since 7 August 1990); President-designate Juan Manuel SANTOS (since NA 1993); election last held 27 May 1990 (next to be held May 1994); results—Cesar GAVIRIA Trujillo (Liberal Party) 47%, Alvaro GOMEZ Hurtado (National Salvation Movement) 24%, Antonio NAVARRO Wolff (AD/M-19) 13%, Rodrigo LLOREDA (Conservative Party) 12%

note: a new government will be inaugurated on 7 August 1994; the presidential election of 29 May 1994 resulted in no candidate receiving more than 50% of the total vote and a run-off election to select a president from the two leading candidates was held on 19 June 1994; results—Ernesto SAMPER Pizano (Liberal Party) 50.4%, Andres PASTRANA Arango (Conservative Party) 48.6%, blank votes 1%; Humberto de la CALLE was elected vice president; electing a vice president is a new procedure that replaces the traditional appointment of president-designates by newly elected presidents

cabinet: Cabinet

Legislative branch: bicameral Congress (Congreso)

Senate (Senado): elections last held 13 March 1994 (next to be held NA March 1998); preliminary results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(102 total) Liberal Party 59, conservatives (includes PC, MSN, and NDF) 31, other 12

House of Representatives (Camara de Representantes): elections last held 13 March 1994 (next to be held NA March 1998); preliminary results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(161 total) Liberal Party 89, conservatives (includes PC, MSN, and NDF) 53, AD/M-19, other 17

Judicial branch: Supreme Court of Justice (Corte Suprema de Justicia), Constitutional Court, Council of State

Political parties and leaders: Liberal Party (PL), Ernesto SAMPER Pizano, president; Conservative Party (PC), Misael PASTRANA Borrero; National Salvation Movement (MSN), Alvaro GOMEZ Hurtado; New Democratic Force (NDF), Andres

PASTRANA Arango; Democratic Alliance M-19 (AD/M-19) is a 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 (captured June 1994)

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, UNTAC, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPC, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Gabriel SILVA
chancery: 2118 Leroy Place NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: (202) 387-8338

FAX: (202) 232-8643

consulate(s) general: Boston, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, New York, San Francisco, San Juan (Puerto Rico), and Washington

consulate(s): Atlanta, Detroit, Los Angeles, and Tampa

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Morris D. BUSBY

embassy: Calle 38, No. 8-61, Bogota
mailing address: Apartado Aereo 3831, Bogota or APO AA 34038

telephone: [57] (1) 320-1300

FAX: [57] (1) 288-5687

consulate(s): 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

Economy

Overview: Colombia's economic growth has recovered steadily since 1991 as President GAVIRIA'S sweeping economic reform measures have taken hold. Market reforms have included trade and investment liberalization, labor and tax overhauls and bureaucratic streamlining, among other things. Furthermore, conservative fiscal and monetary policies have helped to steadily reduce inflation to 23% and unemployment to about

7% in 1993. The rapid development of oil, coal, and other nontraditional industries has helped offset the decline in coffee prices. A major oil find in 1993 in eastern Colombia may provide an extra \$3 billion annually to the economy by 1997. Increased foreign investment and even greater domestic activity have been hampered, however, by a troublesome rural insurgency, a decrepit energy and transportation infrastructure, and drug-related violence. Agriculture also has encountered problems in adjusting to fewer subsidies, greater competition, and the collapse of the international coffee agreement, which has kept world coffee prices at near-record lows in 1991-93. Business construction was a leading sector in 1993. The substantial trade deficit in 1993 was the result of a strong peso that inhibited exports and a liberalized government policy that spurred imports.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$192 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 5.1% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$5,500 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 22.6% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: 7.9% (1993 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$11 billion

expenditures: \$12 billion, including capital expenditures of \$2.2 billion (1993 est.)

Exports: \$6.9 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities: petroleum, coffee, coal, bananas, fresh cut flowers

partners: US 39%, EC 25.7%, Japan 2.9%, Venezuela 8.5% (1992)

Imports: \$6.7 billion (c.i.f., 1992 est.)

commodities: industrial equipment, transportation equipment, consumer goods, chemicals, paper products

partners: US 36%, EC 18%, Brazil 4%, Venezuela 6.5%, Japan 8.7% (1992)

External debt: \$17 billion (1992)

Industrial production: growth rate 2.0% (1993 est.); accounts for 21% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 10,193,000 kW

production: 36 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 1,050 kWh (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 2.7% (1993 est.)

accounts for 21% 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 coca, opium, and cannabis; about 37,100 hectares of coca under cultivation; the world's largest processor

Colombia (continued)

of coca derivatives into cocaine in 1992; supplier of cocaine to the US and other international drug markets

Economic aid:

recipient: 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—921.20 (January 1994), 863.06 (1993), 759.28 (1992), 633.05 (1991), 502.26 (1990), 382.57 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

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:

total: 128,117 km (1989)

paved: 10,330 km

unpaved: gravel/earth 118,387 km

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 211,777 GRT/335,763 DWT, cargo 11, oil tanker 3, bulk 7, container 6

Airports:

total: 1,369

usable: 1,156

with permanent-surface runways: 73

with runways over 3,659 m: 1

with runways 2,440-2,659 m: 9

with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 205

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

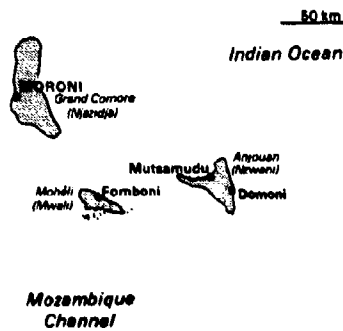
Defense Forces

Branches: Army (Ejercito Nacional), Navy (Armada Nacional, including Marines), Air Force (Fuerza Aerea Colombiana), National Police (Policia Nacional)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 9,639,080; fit for military service 6,507,935; reach military age (18) annually 354,944 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$1.2 billion (1992 est.)

Comoros



Geography

Location: Southeastern Africa, in the extreme northern Mozambique Channel, about two-thirds of the way between northern Madagascar and northern Mozambique

Map references: Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 2,170 sq km

land area: 2,170 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: soil degradation and erosion;

deforestation

natural hazards: cyclones possible during

rainy season

international agreements: signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea

Note: important location at northern end of Mozambique Channel

People

Population: 530,136 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 3.55% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 46.48 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 10.95 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 79.6 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 57.81 years

male: 55.63 years

female: 60.06 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.79 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Comoran(s)

adjective: Comoran

Ethnic divisions: Antalote, Cafre, Makoa, Oimatsaha, Sakalava

Religions: Sunni Muslim 86%, Roman Catholic 14%

Languages: Arabic (official), French (official), Comoran (a blend of Swahili and Arabic)

Literacy: 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)

Government

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; Grand Comore (Njazidja), Anjouan (Nzwani), and Moheli (Mwali)

note: there are also four municipalities named

Domoni, Fomboni, Moroni, and Mutsamudu

Independence: 6 July 1975 (from France)

National holiday: Independence Day, 6 July (1975)

Constitution: 7 June 1992

Legal system: French and Muslim law in a new consolidated code

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Said Mohamed DJOHAR (since 11 March 1990); election last held 11 March 1990 (next to be held March

1996); results—Said Mohamed DJOHAR

(UDZIMA) 55%, Mohamed TAKI

Abdulkarim (UNDC) 45%

head of government: Prime Minister Mohamed Abdou MADI (since 6 January 1994) appointed by President DJOHAR 6 January 1994 (DJOHAR has appointed 14 prime ministers in the last three years)
cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the president

Legislative branch: unicameral *Federal Assembly (Assemblée Federale)*; elections last held 12-20 December 1993 (next to be held by NA January 1998); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(42 total) Ruling Coalition: RDR 15, UNDC 5, MWANGAZA 2; Opposition: UDZIMA 8, other smaller parties 10; 2 seats remained unfilled

note: opposition is boycotting the National Assembly until the government promises to investigate fraud in the last election

Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)

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; Rally for Democracy and Renewal (RDR); Comoran Popular Front (FPC), Mohamed HASSANALI, Mohamed El Arif OUKACHA, Abdou MOUSTAKIM (Secretary General)
Member of: ACCT, ACP, AfDB, ECA, FAO, FZ, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT (nonsignatory user), 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
FAX: (212) 983-4712

US diplomatic representation: none; post closed in September 1993

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)

Economy

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 1982-86 the industrial sector grew at an annual average rate of 5.3%, but its contribution to GDP is small. 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. Estimates for 1992 show a moderate increase in the growth rate based on increased exports, tourism, and government investment outlays.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$360 million (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 5% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: \$700 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 4% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate: over 15.9% (1989)

Budget:
revenues: \$96 million
expenditures: \$88 million, including capital expenditures of \$33 million (1991 est.)

Exports: \$21 million (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities: vanilla, cloves, perfume oil, copra, ylang-ylang

partners: US 53%, France 41%, Africa 4%, FRG 2% (1988)

Imports: \$60 million (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities: rice and other foodstuffs, cement, petroleum products, consumer goods

partners: Europe 62% (France 22%), Africa 5%, Pakistan, China (1988)

External debt: \$160 million (1992 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate -6.5% (1989 est.); accounts for 10% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 16,000 kW

production: 25 million kWh

consumption per capita: 50 kWh (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:

recipient: 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—444.03 (January 1994), 254.57 (1993), 264.69 (1992), 282.11 (1991), 272.26 (1990), 319.01 (1989)

note: beginning 12 January 1994, the Comoran franc was devalued to 75 per French franc from 50 per French franc at which it had been fixed since 1948

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Highways:

total: 750 km

paved: bituminous 210 km

unpaved: crushed stone, gravel 540 km

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

Defense Forces

Branches: Comoran Defense Force (FDC)

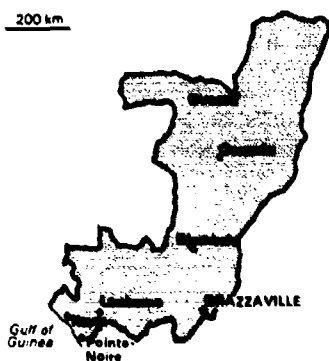
Manpower availability: males age 15-49

112,918; fit for military service 67,522

Defense expenditures: \$NA, NA% of GDP

Congo

200 km



Geography

Location: Western Africa, bordering the South Atlantic Ocean between Gabon and Zaire

Map references: Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 342,000 sq km

land area: 341,500 sq km

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 segment of boundary 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 sq km (1989)

Environment:

current issues: air pollution from vehicle emissions; water pollution from the dumping of raw sewage; deforestation

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: party to—

Endangered Species, Tropical Timber; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate

Change, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection

Note: about 70% of the population lives in Brazzaville, Pointe Noire, or along the railroad between them

People

Population: 2,446,902 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 2.38% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 40.27 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 16.49 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 111 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 47.56 years

male: 45.76 years

female: 49.41 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 5.3 children born/woman (1994 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%, Europeans 8,500 (mostly French)

Religions: Christian 50%, animist 48%, Muslim 2%

Languages: French (official). African languages (Lingala and Kikongo are the most widely used)

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

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)

Government

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)

National holiday: Congolese National Day, 15 August (1960)

Constitution: new constitution approved by referendum March 1992

Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Pascal LISSOUBA (since August 1992); election last held 2-16 August 1992 (next to be held August 1997); results—President Pascal LISSOUBA won with 61% of the vote

head of government: Prime Minister Jacques Joachim YHOMBI-OPANGO (since 23 June 1993)

cabinet: Council of Ministers; named by the president

Legislative branch: bicameral

National Assembly (Assemblée Nationale):

election last held 3 October 1993; results—percentage vote by party NA; seats—(125 total) UPADS 64, URD/PCT 58, others 3

Senate: election last held 26 July 1992 (next to be held July 1998); results—percentage vote by party NA; seats—(60 total) UPADS 23, MCDDI 14, RDD 8, RDPS 5, PCT 2, others 8

Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)

Political parties and leaders: Congolese Labor Party (PCT), Denis SASSOU-NGUESSO, president; Pan-African Union for Social Development (UPADS), Pascal LISSOUBA, leader; Association for Democracy and Development (RDD), Joachim Yhombi OPANGO, president; Congolese Movement for Democracy and Integral Development (MCDDI), Bernard KOLELAS, leader; Association for Democracy and Social Progress (RDPS), Jean-Pierre Thystere TCHICAYA, president; Union of Democratic Forces (UFD), David Charles GANAO, leader; Union for Development and Social Progress (UDPS), Jean-Michael BOKAMBA-YANGOUMA, leader

note: Congo has many political parties of which these are among the most important

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)

Member of: ACCT, ACP, AfDB, BDEAC, CCC, CEEAC, ECA, FAO, FZ, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, UDEAC, UN, UNAVEM II, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US:
chief of mission: Ambassador Pierre Damien BOUSSOUKOU-BOUMBA

chancery: 4891 Colorado Avenue NW,
Washington, DC 20011

telephone: (202) 726-5500 or 5501

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador William
RAMSEY

embassy: Avenue Amilcar Cabral, Brazzaville

mailing address: B. P. 1015, Brazzaville

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

Economy

Overview: Congo's economy is a mixture of
village agriculture and handicrafts, an
industrial sector based largely on oil, support
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.
Subsequently, growth has slowed to an average
of roughly 1.5% annually, only half the
population growth rate. Political turmoil and
misguided government investment have
derailed economic reform programs sponsored
by the IMF and World Bank.

National product: GDP—purchasing power
equivalent—\$7 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: NA
National product per capita: \$2,900 (1993
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, plywood,
coffee, cocoa, sugar, diamonds

partners: US, France, other EC countries

Imports: \$704 million (c.i.f., 1990)

commodities: foodstuffs, consumer goods,
intermediate manufactures, capital equipment
partners: France, Germany, Italy, Spain, other
EC countries, US, Japan, Brazil

External debt: \$4.1 billion (1991)

Industrial production: growth rate 1.2%
(1989); accounts for 33% of GDP; includes
petroleum

Electricity:

capacity: 140,000 kW

production: 315 million kWh

consumption per capita: 135 kWh (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:

recipient: 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: Communauté Financière
Africaine francs (CFAF) per US\$1—592.05
(January 1994), 283.16 (1993), 264.69 (1992),
282.11 (1991), 272.26 (1990), 319.01 (1989)
note: beginning 12 January 1994, the CFA
franc was devalued to CFAF 100 per French
franc from CFAF 50 at which it had been fixed
since 1948

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 797 km, 1,067-meter gauge, single
track (includes 285 km that are privately
owned)

Highways:

total: 11,960 km

paved: 560 km

unpaved: gravel or crushed stone 850 km;
improved earth 5,350 km; unimproved earth
5,200 km

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: 41

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: 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

Defense Forces

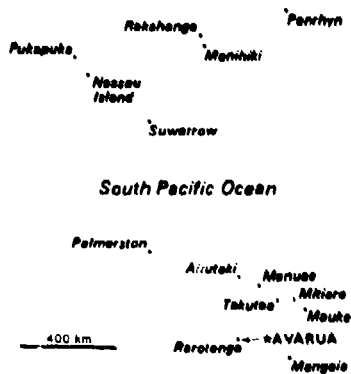
Branches: Army, Navy (including Marines),
Air Force, National Police

Manpower availability: males age 15-49
551,151; fit for military service 280,372; reach
military age (20) annually 24,441 (1994 est.)

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

Cook Islands

(free association with New Zealand)



Geography

Location: Oceania, Polynesia, 4,500 km south of Hawaii in the South Pacific Ocean, about halfway between Hawaii and New Zealand

Map references: Oceania

Area:

total area: 240 sq km

land area: 240 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: subject to typhoons (November to March)

international agreements: party to—

Biodiversity, Climate Change: signed, but not ratified—Law of the Sea

People

Population: 19,124 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.15% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 23.22 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 5.2 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -6.49 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 24.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 71.14 years

male: 69.2 years

female: 73.1 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.3 children born/woman (1994 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 (majority of populace members of Cook Islands Christian Church)

Languages: English (official), Maori

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)

Government

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)

National holiday: Constitution Day, 4 August

Constitution: 4 August 1965

Legal system: NA

Suffrage: universal adult at age NA

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952); Representative of the Queen

Apenera SHORT (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 1 February 1989)

cabinet: Cabinet; collectively responsible to the Parliament

Legislative branch: unicameral

Parliament: elections last held 24 March 1994

(next to be held NA); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(25 total) Cook Islands Party 20, Democratic Party 3, Alliance Party 2 *note:* the House of Arikis (chiefs) advises on traditional matters, but has no legislative powers

Judicial branch: High Court

Political parties and leaders: Cook Islands Party, Geoffrey HENRY; Democratic Party, Sir Thomas DAVIS; Cook Islands Labor Party, Rena JONASSEN; Cook Islands People's Party, Sadaraka SADARA.KA; Alliance, Norman GEORGE

Member of: AsDB, ESCAP (associate), ICAO, ICFTU, IFAD, INTELSAT (nonsignatory user), 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

Economy

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, largely from New Zealand. Current economic development plans call for exploiting the tourism potential and expanding the fishing industry.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$57 million (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: NA%

National product per capita: \$3,000 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 6.2% (1990)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget:

revenues: \$38 million

expenditures: \$34.4 million, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1993 est.)

Exports: \$3.4 million (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities: copra, fresh and canned fruit, clothing

partners: NZ 80%, Japan

Imports: \$50 million (c.i.f., 1990)

commodities: foodstuffs, textiles, fuels, timber

partners: NZ 49%, Japan, Australia, US

External debt: \$NA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Coral Sea Islands (territory of Australia)

accounts for 5% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 14,000 kW

production: 21 million kWh

consumption per capita: 1,170 kWh (1990)

Industries: fruit processing, tourism

Agriculture: accounts for 12% of GDP,
export crops—copra, citrus fruits, pineapples,
tomatoes, bananas; subsistence crops—yams,
taro

Economic aid:

recipient: 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—1.7771 (January 1994), 1.8495
(1993), 1.8584 (1992), 1.7265 (1991), 1.6750
(1990), 1.6708 (1989)

Fiscal year: 1 April—31 March

Communications

Highways:

total: 187 km

paved: 35 km

unpaved: gravel 35 km; improved earth 84 km;
unimproved earth 33 km (1980)

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

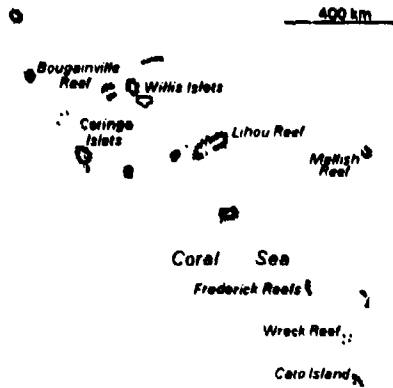
with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 0

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

Defense Forces

Note: defense is the responsibility of New
Zealand



Geography

Location: Southwestern Oceania, just off the
northeast coast of Australia in the Coral Sea

Map references: Oceania

Area:

total area: less than 3 sq km

land area: less than 3 sq km

comparative area: NA

note: includes numerous small islands and
reefs scattered over a sea area of about 1
million sq km, 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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: no permanent fresh water
resources

natural hazards: subject to occasional tropical
cyclones

international agreements: NA

Note: important nesting area for birds and
turtles

People

Population: no indigenous inhabitants;

note—there are 3 meteorologists

Government

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 Environment, Sport, and
Territories

Capital: none; administered from Canberra,
Australia

Independence: none (territory of Australia)

Flag: the flag of Australia is used

Economy

Overview: no economic activity

Communications

Ports: none; offshore anchorages only

Defense Forces

Note: defense is the responsibility of
Australia; visited regularly by the Royal
Australian Navy; Australia has control over the
activities of visitors

Costa Rica



Geography

Location: Middle America, between Nicaragua and Panama
Map references: Central America and the Caribbean, South America
Area:
total area: 51,100 sq km
land area: 50,660 sq km
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 sq km (1989 est.)
Environment:
current issues: deforestation, largely a result of land clearing for cattle ranching; soil erosion
natural hazards: subject to occasional earthquakes, hurricanes along Atlantic coast; frequent flooding of lowlands at onset of rainy season; active volcanoes
international agreements: party to—Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands, Whaling; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Marine Life Conservation

People

Population: 3,342,154 (July 1994 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.31% (1994 est.)
Birth rate: 25.48 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Death rate: 3.52 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Net migration rate: 1.14 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 11 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 77.8 years
male: 75.88 years
female: 79.81 years (1994 est.)
Total fertility rate: 3.06 children born/woman (1994 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), English; spoken around Puerto Limón
Literacy: age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)
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.)

Government

Names:
conventional long form: Republic of Costa Rica
conventional short form: Costa Rica
local long form: República de Costa Rica
local short form: Costa Rica
Digraph: CS
Type: democratic republic
Capital: San José
Administrative divisions: 7 provinces (provincias, singular—provincia): Alajuela, Cartago, Guanacaste, Heredia, Limón, Puntarenas, San José
Independence: 15 September 1821 (from Spain)
National holiday: Independence Day, 15 September (1821)
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
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal and compulsory
Executive branch:
chief of state and head of government: President José María FIGUERES Olsen (since

8 May 1994); First Vice President Rodrigo OREAMUNO Blanco (since 8 May 1994); Second Vice President Rebeca GRYNSPAN Mayuffis (since 8 May 1994); election last held 6 February 1994 (next to be held February 1998); results—President FIGUERES (PLN party) 49.7%, Miguel Ángel RODRIGUEZ (PUSC party) 47.5%
cabinet: Cabinet; selected by the president
Legislative branch: unicameral
Legislative Assembly (Asamblea Legislativa): elections last held 6 February 1994 (next to be held February 1998); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(61 total) PLN 28, PUSC 29, minority parties 4
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Corte Suprema)
Political parties and leaders: National Liberation Party (PLN), Manuel AGUILAR Bonilla; Social Christian Unity Party (PUSC), Rafael Ángel CALDERÓN Fournier; Marxist Popular Vanguard Party (PVP), Humberto VARGAS Carbonell; New Republic Movement (MNR), Sergio Erick ARDON Ramírez; Progressive Party (PP), Isaac Felipe AZOFEIFA Bolanos; People's Party of Costa Rica (PPC), Lenin CHACÓN Vargas; Radical Democratic Party (PRD), Juan José ECHEVERRÍA 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)
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: 2114 S Street NW, Washington, DC 20008
telephone: (202) 234-2945
FAX: (202) 265-4795
consulate(s) general: Albuquerque, Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, New York, Orlando, Philadelphia, San Antonio, San Diego, San Francisco, and San Juan (Puerto Rico)
consulate(s): Austin and Raleigh
US diplomatic representation:
chief of mission: (vacant); Charge d' Affaires Joseph BECELIA
embassy: Pavas Road, San José
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

Economy

Overview: In 1993 the economy grew at an estimated 6.5%, compared with 7.7% in 1992 and 2.1% in 1991. Increases in agricultural production (coffee and bananas), nontraditional exports, and tourism are responsible for much of the growth. Inflation in 1993 dropped to 9% from 17% in 1992 and 25% in 1991, an indication of basic financial stability. Unemployment is officially reported at 4.0%, but much underemployment remains. **National product:** GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$19.3 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 6.5% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$5,900 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 9% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: 4% (1993); much underemployment

Budget:

revenues: \$1.1 billion

expenditures: \$1.34 billion, including capital expenditures of \$110 million (1991 est.)

Exports: \$1.9 billion (f.o.b., 1993)

commodities: coffee, bananas, textiles, sugar
partners: US, Germany, Italy, Guatemala, El Salvador, Netherlands, UK, France

Imports: \$2.9 billion (c.i.f., 1993)

commodities: raw materials, consumer goods, capital equipment, petroleum

partners: US, Japan, Mexico, Guatemala, Venezuela, Germany

External debt: \$3.2 billion (1991)

Industrial production: real growth rate 10.5% (1992); accounts for 22% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 927,000 kW

production: 3.612 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 1,130 kWh (1992)

Industries: food processing, textiles and clothing, construction materials, fertilizer, plastic products

Agriculture: accounts for 19% 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: transshipment country for cocaine and heroin from South America; illicit production of cannabis on small scattered plots

Economic aid:

recipient: 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—150.67 (December 1993), 142.17 (1993), 134.51 (1992), 122.43 (1991), 91.58 (1990), 81,504 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 950 km total, all 1,067-mete.

gauge: 260 km electrified

Highways:

total: 35,536 km

paved: 5,600 km

unpaved: gravel and earth 29,936 km (1991)

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: 184

usable: 165

with permanent-surface runways: 27

with runways over 3,659 m: 0

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 2

with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 9

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

Defense Forces

Branches: Civil Guard, Rural Assistance Guard

note: constitution prohibits armed forces

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 873,987; fit for military service 588,223; reach military age (18) annually 32,308 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: ex change rate conversion—\$22 million, 0.5% of GDP (1989)

Cote d'Ivoire

(also known as Ivory Coast)



Geography

Location: Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean between Ghana and Liberia

Map references: Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 322,460 sq km

land area: 318,000 sq km

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: deforestation; water pollution from sewage and industrial and agricultural effluents

natural hazards: coast has heavy surf and no natural harbors

international agreements: party to—Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Tropical Timber

Cote d'Ivoire (continued)

People

Population: 14,295,501 (July 1994 est.)
Population growth rate: 3.44% (1994 est.)
Birth rate: 46.52 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Death rate: 15.01 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Net migration rate: 2.86 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 95 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 48.92 years
male: 46.75 years
female: 51.16 years (1994 est.)
Total fertility rate: 6.67 children born/woman (1994 est.)
Nationality:
noun: Ivorian(s)
adjective: Ivorian
Ethnic divisions: Baoule 23%, Bete 18%, Senoufou 15%, Malinke 11%, Agni, foreign Africans (mostly Burkinabe and Malians, about 3 million), non-Africans 130,000 to 330,000 (French 30,000 and Lebanese 100,000 to 300,000)
Religions: indigenous 25%, Muslim 60%, Christian 12%
Languages: French (official), 60 native dialects Dioula is the most widely spoken
Literacy: age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)
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)

Government

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, Abidjan remains the administrative center; foreign governments, including the United States, maintain presence in Abidjan
Administrative divisions: 50 departments (departements, singular—(departement));

Abengourou, Abidjan, Aboisso, Adzope, Agboville, Agnibilekrou, 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)
National holiday: National Day, 7 December
Constitution: 3 November 1960; has been amended numerous times, last time November 1990

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

Suffrage: 21 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Henri Konan BEDIE (since 7 December 1993) constitutional successor who will serve during the remainder of the term of former President Felix HOUPOUET-BOIGNY who died in office after continuous service from November 1960 (next election October 1995)

head of government: Prime Minister Kablan Daniel DUNCAN (since 10 December 1993)
cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the prime minister

Legislative branch:

National Assembly (Assemblée Nationale): elections 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

Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)

Political parties and leaders: Democratic Party of the Cote d'Ivoire (PDCI), Henri Konan BEDIE; Ivorian Popular Front (FPI), Laurent GBAGBO; Ivorian Worker's Party (PIT), Francis WODIE; Ivorian Socialist Party (PSI), Morifere BAMBA; over 20 smaller parties

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, INTELSTAT, 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 Jean-Marie KACOU-GERVAIS
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

Economy

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 has yet to fully recover.

Continuing weak prices for commodity exports, a bloated public-sector wage bill, and a large foreign debt will continue to constrain economic development, this despite the 50% currency devaluation in January 1994 designed to restore international price competitiveness. A large, noncompetitive import-substitution sector continues to thrive under steep tariff and import quota barriers.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$21 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: NA
National product per capita: \$1,500 (1993 est.)

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, cotton, bananas, pineapples, palm oil, cotton

partners: France, FRG, Netherlands, US, Belgium, Spain (1985)

Imports: \$1.6 billion (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities: food, capital goods, consumer goods, fuel

partners: France 29%, other EC 29%, Nigeria 16%, US 4%, Japan 3% (1989)

External debt: \$17.3 billion (1993 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 6% (1990); accounts for 11% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 1,210,000 kW

production: 1.97 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 150 kWh (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 and Southeast Asian heroin to Europe and occasionally to the US

Economic aid:

recipient: 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: Communauté Financière Africaine francs (CFAF) per US\$1—592.05 (January 1994), 283.16 (1993), 264.69 (1992), 282.11 (1991), 272.26 (1990), 319.01 (1989)
note: beginning 12 January 1994, the CFA franc was devalued to CFAF 100 per French franc from CFAF 50 at which it had been fixed since 1948

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 660 km (Burkina border to Abidjan, 1.00-meter gauge, single track, except 25 km Abidjan-Anyama section is double track)

Highways:

total: 46,600 km

paved: 3,600 km

unpaved: gravel, crushed stone, improved earth 32,000 km; unimproved earth 11,000 km

Inland waterways: 980 km navigable rivers, canals, and numerous coastal lagoons

Ports: Abidjan, San-Pedro

Merchant marine: 8 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 92,828 GRT/ 134,606 DWT, oil tanker 1, chemical tanker 1, container 2, bulk 1, roll-on/roll-off cargo 3

Airports:

total: 41

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

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, paramilitary Gendarmerie, Republican Guard, Military Fire Group

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 3,224,673; fit for military service 1,674,127; reach military age (18) annually 149,991 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$200 million, 2.3% of GDP (1988)

Croatia



Geography

Location: Balkan State, Southeastern Europe, on the Balkan Peninsula, bordering the Adriatic Sea, between Slovenia and Bosnia and Herzegovina

Map references: Africa, Ethnic Groups in Eastern Europe, Europe, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 56,538 sq km

land area: 56,410 sq km

comparative area: slightly smaller than West Virginia

Land boundaries: total 2,028 km, Bosnia and Herzegovina 932 km, Hungary 329 km, Serbia and Montenegro 266 km (241 km with Serbia; 25 km with Montenegro), Slovenia 501 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: Serbs have occupied UN protected areas 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%

Croatia (continued)

forest and woodland: 15%
other: 15%

Irrigated land: NA sq km

Environment:

current issues: air pollution from metallurgical plants is damaging the forests; coastal pollution from industrial and domestic waste; widespread casualties and destruction of infrastructure in border areas affected by civil strife

natural hazards: subject to frequent and destructive earthquakes

international agreements: party to—Air Pollution, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change

Note: controls most land routes from Western Europe to Aegean Sea and Turkish Straits

People

Population: 4,697,614 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.07% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 11.27 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 10.54 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 8.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 73.6 years

male: 70.14 years

female: 77.26 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.65 children born/woman (1994 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 0.4%, others and unknown 10.8%

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

Government

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: 21 counties (zupanijas, zupanija—singular): Bjelovar-Bilogora, City of Zagreb, Dubrovnik-Neretva, Istra, Karlovac, Koprivnica-Krizevci, Krapina-Zagorje, Lika-Senj, Medimurje, Osijek-Baranja, Pozeza-Slavonija, Primorje-Gorski Kotar, Sibenik, Sisak-Moslavina, Slavonski Brod-Posavina, Split-Dalmatia, Varazdin, Virovitica-Podravina, Vukovar-Srijem, Zadar-Knin, Zagreb

Independence: NA June 1991 (from Yugoslavia)

National holiday: Statehood Day, 30 May (1990)

Constitution: adopted on 2 December 1990

Legal system: based on civil law system

Suffrage: 16 years of age, if employed; 18 years of age, universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Franjo TUDJMAN (since 30 May 1990); election last held 4 August 1992 (next to be held NA 1995); Franjo TUDJMAN reelected with about 56% of the vote; his opponent Dobroslav PARAGA got 5% of the vote

head of government: Prime Minister Nikia VALENTIC (since 3 April 1993); Deputy Prime Ministers Mato GRANIC (since 8 September 1992), Ivica KOSTOVIC (since NA), Vladimir SEKS (since September 1992), Borislav SKEGRO (since NA)

cabinet: Council of Ministers: appointed by the president

Legislative branch: bicameral Assembly (Sabor)

House of Districts (Zupanije Dom): elections last held 7 and 21 February 1993 (next to be held NA February 1997); seats—(68 total; 63 elected, 5 presidentially appointed) HDZ 37, HSL 16, HSS 5, Istrian Democratic Assembly 3, SPH-SDP 1, HNS 1

House of Representatives (Predstavnicke Dom): elections last held 2 August 1992 (next to be held NA August 1996); seats—(138 total) HDZ 85, HSL 14, SPH-SDP 11, HNS 6, Dalmatian Action/Istrian Democratic

Assembly/Rijeka Democratic Alliance coalition 6, HSP 5, HSS 3, SNS 3, independents 5

Judicial branch: Supreme Court, Constitutional Court

Political parties and leaders: Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ), Stjepan MESIC, chairman of the executive council; Croatian People's Party (HNS), Savka DABCEVIC-KUCAR, president; Serbian People's Party (SNS), Milan DUKIC; Croatian Party of Rights (HSP), leader NA; Croatian Social Liberal Party (HSL), Drazen BUDISA, president; Croatian Peasant Party (HSS), leader NA; Dalmatian Action/Istrian Democratic Assembly/Rijecka Democratic Alliance coalition; Social Democratic Party of Croatia-Party of Democratic Changes (SPH-

SDP), Ivica RACAN

Other political or pressure groups: NA
Member of: CE (guest), CEI, CSCE, ECE, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTEL.SAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ITU, NAM (observer), UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Petr A. SARCEVIC

chancery: (temporary) 236 Massachusetts Avenue NE, Washington, DC 20002
telephone: (202) 543-5580

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Peter W. GALBRAITH

embassy: Andrije Hebranga 2, Zagreb
mailing address: Unit 25402, Zagreb; American Embassy APO AE 09213
telephone: [38] (41) 444-300

FAX: [38] (41) 440-235

Flag: red, white, and blue horizontal bands with Croatian coat of arms (red and white checkered)

Economy

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. At present, 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 economic problems stemming from: the legacy of longtime Communist mismanagement of the economy; large foreign debt; damage during the fighting to bridges, factories, power lines, 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; only then will recent government moves toward a "market-friendly" economy reverse the sharp drop in output. As of May 1994, fighting continues among Croats, Serbs, and Muslims, and national boundaries and final political arrangements are still in doubt.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$21.8 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: -19% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: \$4,500 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 26% monthly average (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: 21% (December 1993)

Budget:

revenues: \$NA

expenditures: \$NA, including capital expenditures of \$NA

Exports: \$3.9 billion (f.o.b., 1993)

commodities: machinery and transport equipment 30%, other manufacturers 37%, chemicals 11%, food and live animals 9%, raw materials 6.5%, fuels and lubricants 5% (1990)
partners: EC countries, Slovenia

Imports: \$4.7 billion (c.i.f., 1993)

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% (1990)
partners: EC countries, Slovenia, FSU countries

External debt: \$2.6 billion (December 1993)

Industrial production: growth rate -5.9% (1993 est.)

Electricity:

capacity: 3,570,000 kW

production: 11.5 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 2,400 kWh (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; a new currency, the kuna, replaced the dinar on 30 May 1994

Exchange rates: Croatian dinar per US \$1—6,544 (January 1994), 3,637 (15 July 1993), 60.00 (April 1992)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 2,592 km of standard gauge (1,435 m) of which 864 km are electrified (1992); note—disrupted by territorial dispute

Highways:

total: 32,071 km

paved: 23,305 km

unpaved: gravel 8,439 km; earth 327 km (1990)

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—Omisalj (oil), Ploce, Rijeka, Split; inland—Osijek, Slavonski Samac, Vukovar, Zupanja

Merchant marine: 28 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 108,194 GRT/131,880 DWT, cargo 18, roll-on/roll-off cargo 2, short-sea passenger 3, passenger 2, refrigerated cargo 1, container 1, oil tanker 1

note: also controlled by Croatian shipowners are 151 ships (1,000 GRT or over) under flags of convenience—primarily Malta and St. Vincent—totaling 2,221,931 GRT/3,488,263 DWT; includes cargo 60, roll-on/roll-off 8, refrigerated cargo 4, container 12, multifunction large load carriers 3, bulk 45, oil tanker 9, liquefied gas 1, chemical tanker 4, service vessel 5

Airports:

total: 75

usable: 70

with permanent-surface runways: 16

with runways over 3,659 m: 0

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 7

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; satellite ground stations—none

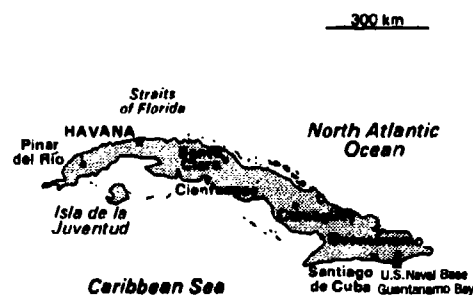
Defense Forces

Branches: Ground Forces, Naval Forces, Air and Air Defense Forces

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,182,767; fit for military service 946,010; reach military age (19) annually 33,166 (1994 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

Cuba



Geography

Location: Caribbean, in the northern Caribbean Sea, 145 km south of Key West (Florida)

Map references: Central America and the Caribbean, North America, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 110,860 sq km

land area: 110,860 sq km

comparative area: slightly smaller than Pennsylvania

Land boundaries: total 29 km, US Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay 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 Bay 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 sq km (1989)

Environment:

current issues: overhunting threatens wildlife populations; deforestation
natural hazards: averages one hurricane every other year

international agreements: party to—Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change,

Cuba (continued)

Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution; signed, but not ratified—Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Marine Life Conservation

Note: largest country in Caribbean

People

Population: 11,064,344 (July 1994 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.95% (1994 est.)
Birth rate: 16.59 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Death rate: 6.52 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Net migration rate: -0.54 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 10.3 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 76.89 years
male: 74.72 years
female: 79.18 years (1994 est.)
Total fertility rate: 1.83 children born/woman (1994 est.)
Nationality:
noun: Cuban(s)
adjective: Cuban
Ethnic divisions: mulatto 51%, white 37%, black 11%, Chinese 1%
Religions: nominally Roman Catholic 85% prior to Castro assuming power
Languages: Spanish
Literacy: age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)
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)

Government

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)

National holiday: Rebellion Day, 26 July (1953)

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

Suffrage: 16 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

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)

cabinet: Council of Ministers; proposed by the president of the Council of State, appointed by the National Assembly

Legislative branch: unicameral

National Assembly of People's Power:

(Asamblea Nacional del Poder Popular) elections last held February 1993; seats—589 total, indirectly elected from slates approved by special candidacy commissions

Judicial branch: People's Supreme Court (Tribunal Supremo Popular)

Political parties and leaders: only party—Cuban Communist Party (PCC), Fidel CASTRO Ruz, first secretary

Member of: CCC, ECLAC, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, ICAO, IFAD, ILO, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT (nonsignatory user), 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) represented by the Cuban Interests Section of the Swiss Embassy in Washington, DC
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 Joseph SULLIVAN

US Interests Section: USINT, Swiss Embassy, Calzada Entre L y M, Vedado Seccion, Havana
mailing address: use street address
telephone: 33-3351 or 33-3543

FAX: n° 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

Economy

Overview: Cuba's heavily statist economy remains in a severe depression as a result of the loss of massive amounts of economic aid from the former Soviet Bloc. In 1989-93, GDP declined by about 40% and import capability fell by about 80%. Reduced imports of fuel, spare parts, and chemicals combined with rainy weather to cut the production of sugar—the country's top export—from 7 million tons in 1992 to 4.3 million tons in 1993, causing a loss of more than \$400 million in export revenue.

The government implemented several measures designed to stem the economic decline, e.g., legalizing the use of foreign currency by Cuban citizens in August 1993 in an attempt to increase remittances of foreign exchange from abroad. Authorities in September 1993 began permitting self-employment in over 100 mostly service occupations. Also in September the government broke up many state farms into smaller, more autonomous cooperative units in an attempt to increase worker incentives and boost depressed food production levels. Fuel shortages persisted throughout 1993; draft animals and bicycles continued to replace motor-driven vehicles, and the use of electricity by households and factories was cut from already low levels. With the help of foreign investment, tourism has been one bright spot in the economy, with arrivals and earnings reaching record highs in 1993. Government officials have expressed guarded optimism for 1994, as the country struggles to achieve sustainable economic growth at a much-reduced standard of living.

National product: GNP—purchasing power equivalent—\$13.7 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: -10% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$1,250 (1993 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: \$1.5 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: sugar, nickel, shellfish, tobacco, medical products, citrus, coffee

partners: Russia 28%, Canada 9%, China 5%, Ukraine 5%, Japan 4%, Spain 4% (1993 est.)

Imports: \$1.7 billion (c.i.f., 1993 est.)

commodities: petroleum, food, machinery, chemicals

partners: Venezuela 20%, China 9%, Spain 9%, Mexico 7%, Italy 4%, Canada 7%, France 8% (1993 est.)

External debt: \$6.8 billion (convertible currency, July 1989)

Industrial production: NA

Electricity:

capacity: 3,889,000 kW

production: 16.248 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 1,500 kWh (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

Illicit drugs: transshipment point for cocaine bound for the US

Economic aid:

recipient: 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 (non-convertible, official rate, linked to the US dollar)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 12,795 km total; Cuban National Railways operates 5,053 km of 1.435-meter gauge track, including 151.7 km electrified; 7,742 km of sugar plantation lines of 0.914-m and 1.435-m gauge

Highways:

total: 26,477 km

paved: 14,477 km

unpaved: gravel or earth 12,000 km (1989)

Inland waterways: 240 km

Ports: Cienfuegos, La Habana, Mariel, Matanzas, Santiago de Cuba; 7 secondary, 35 minor

Merchant marine: 64 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 444,038 GRT/627,741 DWT, cargo 36, refrigerated cargo 10, passenger cargo 1, oil tanker 10, chemical tanker 1, liquefied gas 4, bulk 2

note: Cuba beneficially owns an additional 34 ships (1,000 GRT and over) totaling 529,090 DWT under the registry of Panama, Cyprus, and Malta

Airports:

total: 187

usable: 167

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: among the world's

least developed telephone systems; 229,000 telephones; telephone density—20.7 per 1,000 persons; broadcast stations—150 AM, 5 FM, 58 TV; 1,530,000 TVs; 2,140,000 radios; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

Defense Forces

Branches: Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR)—including ground forces, Revolutionary Navy (MGR), Air and Air Defense Force (DAAFAR), Territorial Militia Troops (MTT), Youth Labor Army (EJT), and Interior Ministry Border Guard Troops

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 3,064,898; females age 15-49 3,088,810; males fit for military service 1,907,396; females fit for military service 1,927,306; males reach military age (17) annually 81,536 (1994 est.); females reach military age (17) annually 78,612 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—approx. \$600 million, 4% of GSP (gross social product) in 1993 was for defense
Note: Moscow, for decades the key military supporter and supplier of Cuba, cut off military aid by 1993

Cyprus



Geography

Location: Middle East, in the eastern Mediterranean Sea, 97 km west of Syria and 64 km west of Turkey

Map references: Africa, Middle East, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 9,250 sq km

land area: 9,240 sq km

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 sq km (1989)

Environment:

current issues: water resource problems (no natural reservoir catchments, seasonal disparity in rainfall, and most potable resources concentrated in the Turkish Cypriot area); water pollution from sewage and industrial

Cyprus (continued)

wastes; coastal degradation; loss of wildlife habitats from urbanization
natural hazards: moderate earthquake activity
international agreements: party to—Air Pollution, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change

People

Population: 730,084 (July 1994 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.91% (1994 est.)
Birth rate: 16.69 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Death rate: 7.61 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 9 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 76.22 years
male: 73.97 years
female: 78.58 years (1994 est.)
Total fertility rate: 2.32 children born/woman (1994 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, Turkish, English
Literacy: age 15 and over can read and write (1987 est.)
total population: 94%
male: 98%
female: 91%
Labor force:
Greek area: 285,500
by occupation: services 57%, industry 29%, agriculture 14% (1992)
Turkish area: 75,000
by occupation: services 52%, industry 22%, agriculture 26% (1992)

Government

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)

National holiday: Independence Day, 1 October (15 November (1983) is celebrated as Independence Day in the Turkish area)

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 5 May 1985

Legal system: based on common law, with civil law modifications

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state and head of government: President Glafkos CLERIDES (since 28 February 1993); election last held 14 February 1993 (next to be held February 1998); results—Glafkos CLERIDES 50.3%, George VASSILIOU 49.7%

cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed jointly by the president and vice-president
note: Rauf R. DENKTASH has been president of the Turkish area since 13 February 1975; Hakkı ATUN has been prime minister of the Turkish area since 1 January 1994; there is a Council of Ministers (cabinet) in the Turkish area

Legislative branch:

House of Representatives (Vouli Antiprostopon): elections last held 19 May 1991 (next to be held NA); 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: Assembly of the Republic (Cumhuriyet Meclisi): elections last held 12 December 1993 (next to be held NA); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(50 total) UBP (conservative) 17, DP 15, CTP 13, TKP 5

Judicial branch: Supreme Court; *note:* there is also a Supreme Court in the Turkish area

Political parties and leaders:

Greek Cypriot: Progressive Party of the Working People (AKEL, Communist Party),

Dimitrios CHRISTOFIAS; Democratic Rally (DISY), John MATSIS; Democratic Party (DIKO), Spyros KYPRIANOU; United Democratic Union of the Center (EDEK), Vassos LYSSARIDIS; Socialist Democratic Renewal Movement (ADISOK), Mikhailis PAPANETROU; 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), Alpaz DURDURAN; Social Democratic Party (SDP), Ergun VEHBİ; New Birth Party (YDP), Ali Ozkan ALTINISHIK; Free Democratic Party (HDP), Ismet KOTAK; National Struggle Party (MSP), Zorlu TORE; Unity and Sovereignty Party (USP), Arif Salih KIRDAG; Democratic Party (DP), Hakkı ATUN; Fatherland Party (VP), Orhan UCOK; *note:* 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 by-election 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)

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 Andreas JACOVIDES
chancery: 2211 R Street NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: (202) 462-5772

consulate(s) 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 Richard BOUCHER

embassy: corner of Metochiou and

Ploutarchou Streets, Nicosia

mailing address: APO AE 09836

telephone: [357] (2) 476100

FAX: [357] (2) 465944

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

Economy

Overview: The Greek Cypriot economy is small, diversified, and prosperous. Industry contributes 16% to GDP and employs 29% of the labor force, while the service sector contributes 60% to GDP and employs 57% of the labor force. An average 6.8% rise in real GDP between 1986 and 1990 was temporarily checked in 1991, because of the adverse effects of the Gulf War on tourism. Economic growth surged again in 1992, bolstered by strong foreign and domestic demand. As the economy gained momentum, however, it began to overheat: inflation reached 6.5%. The economy has likely recorded a sharp drop in growth in 1993, due to the recession in Western Europe, Cyprus' main trading partner, but probably will pick up again in 1994. The Turkish Cypriot economy has less than one-third the per capita GDP in the south. Because it is recognized only by Turkey, it has had much difficulty arranging foreign financing, and foreign firms have hesitated to invest there. The economy remains heavily dependent on agriculture, which employs more than one-quarter of the workforce. Moreover, because the Turkish lira is legal tender, the Turkish Cypriot economy has suffered the same high inflation as mainland Turkey. To compensate for the economy's weakness, Turkey provides direct and indirect aid to nearly every sector; financial support has reached about one-third of Turkish Cypriot GDP.

National product:

Greek area: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$6.7 billion (1992)

Turkish area: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$550 million (1992)

National product real growth rate:

Greek area: 8.2% (1992)

Turkish area: 7.3% (1992)

National product per capita:

Greek area: \$11,390 (1992)

Turkish area: \$3,130 (1992)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

Greek area: 6.5% (1992)

Turkish area: 63.4% (1992)

Unemployment rate:

Greek area: 1.8% (1992)

Turkish area: 1.2% (1992)

Budget:

revenues: Greek area—\$1.7 billion

Turkish area: \$273 million

expenditures: Greek area—\$2.2 billion,

including capital expenditures of \$350 million Turkish area—\$360 million, including capital expenditures of \$78 million (1994)

Exports: \$1.1 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: citrus, potatoes, grapes, wine, cement, clothing and shoes

partners: UK 19%, Greece 8%, Lebanon 2%, Egypt 7%

Imports: \$3.3 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: consumer goods, petroleum and lubricants, food and feed grains, machinery

partners: UK 11%, Japan 11%, Italy 10%, Germany 9%, US 8%

External debt: \$1.6 billion (1992)

Industrial production: growth rate 4.0% (1993 est.); accounts for 16.0% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 620,000 kW

production: 1.77 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 2,530 kWh (1991)

Industries: food, beverages, textiles, chemicals, metal products, tourism, wood products

Agriculture: contributes 7% to GDP and employs 26% 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:

recipient: 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: Cypriot pounds (£C) per US\$1—0.5148 (December 1993), 0.4970 (1993), 0.4502 (1992), 0.4615 (1991), 0.4572 (1990), 0.4933 (1989); Turkish liras (TL) per US\$1—15,196.1 (January 1994), 10,983.3 (1993), 6,872.4 (1992), 4,171.8 (1991), 2,608.6 (1990), 2,121.7 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Highways:

total: 10,780 km

paved: 5,170 km

unpaved: gravel, crushed stone, earth 5,610 km

Ports: Famagusta, Kyrenia, Larnaca, Limassol, Paphos

Merchant marine: 1,399 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 22,743,484 GRT/39,874,985 DWT, short-sea passenger 12, passenger-cargo 2, cargo 496, refrigerated cargo 67, roll-on/roll-off cargo 24, container 82, multifunction large load carrier 4, oil tanker 122, specialized tanker 3, liquefied gas 3, chemical tanker 27, combination ore/oil 32, bulk 469, vehicle

carrier 3, combination bulk 48, railcar carrier 1, passenger 4

note: a flag of convenience registry: Cuba owns 26 of these ships, Russia owns 61, Latvia owns 7, Croatia owns 2, and Romania owns 4

Airports:

total: 14

usable: 14

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: 2

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

Defense Forces

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 15-49 186,807; fit for military service 128,444; reach military age (18) annually 5,233 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$407 million, 6.5% of GDP (1993)

Czech Republic



Geography

Location: Central Europe, between Germany and Slovakia

Map references: Ethnic Groups in Eastern Europe, Europe, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 78,703 sq km

land area: 78,645 sq km

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 1,606 sq km of Czech territory confiscated from its royal family in 1918; Sudeten German claims for restitution of property confiscated in connection with their expulsion after World War II versus the Czech Republic claims that restitution does not proceed before February 1948 when the Communists seized power; unresolved property issues with Slovakia over redistribution of property of the former Czechoslovak federal government

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, soft 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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: air and water pollution in areas of northwest Bohemia centered around Zeplica

and in northern Moravia around Ostrava presents health hazards; acid rain damaging forests

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: party to—Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulphur, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified—Antarctic-Environmental Protocol

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

People

Population: 10,408,280 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.21% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 13.23 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 11.14 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 9.3 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 73.08 years

male: 69.38 years

female: 76.99 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.84 children born/woman (1994 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, Slovak

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)

Government

Names:

conventional long form: Czech Republic

conventional short form: Czech Republic

local long form: Ceska Republika

local short form: Cechy

Digraph: EZ

Type: parliamentary democracy

Capital: Prague

Administrative divisions: 8 regions (kraje, kraj—singular): Jihocesky, Jihomoravsky, Praha, Severocesky, Severomoravsky, Stredocesky, Vychodocesky, Zapadocesky

Independence: 1 January 1993 (from Czechoslovakia)

National holiday: National Liberation Day, 9

May; Founding of the Republic, 28 October

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

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Vaclav HAVEL (since 26 January 1993); election last held 26 January 1993 (next to be held NA January 1998); results—Vaclav HAVEL elected by the National Council

head of government: Prime Minister Vaclav KLAUS (since NA June 1992); Deputy Prime Ministers Ivan KOCARNIK, Josef LUX, Jan KALVODA (since NA June 1992)

cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the president on recommendation of the prime minister

Legislative branch: bicameral National Council (Narodni rada)

Senate: elections not yet held; seats (81 total)

Chamber of Deputies: elections 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, Czech Social Democratic Party 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

Judicial branch: Supreme Court, Constitutional Court

Political parties and leaders: Civic Democratic Party (ODS), Vaclav KLAUS, chairman; Christian Democratic Union-Czech People's Party (KDU-CSL), Josef LUX, chairman; Civic Democratic Alliance (ODA), Jan KALVODA, chairman; Christian Democratic Party (KDS), Ivan PILIP, chairman; Czech Social Democratic Party, Milos ZEMAN, chairman; Czech-Moravian Center Party, Jan KYCER, chairman; Liberal Social Union (LSU), Frantisek TRNKA; Communist Party of Bohemia/Moravia (KSCM), Miroslav GREBENICEK, chairman; Association for the Republic—Republican Party, Miroslav SLADEK, chairman; Left Bloc, Marie STIBOROVA, chairman

Other political or pressure groups: Left Bloc; Liberal Party; Czech-Moravian Chamber of Trade Unions

Member of: BIS, CCC, CE (guest), CEI,

CERN, COCOM (cooperating), CSCE, EBRD, ECE, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IFCTU, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO, ITU, LORCS, NACC, NSG, PCA, UN (as of 8 January 1993), UNAVEM II, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNOMIG, UNOMOZ, UNPROFOR, UPU, WFTU, 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

FAX: (202) 966-8540

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Adrian A.

BASORA

embassy: Trziste 15, 11801, Prague 1

mailing address: Unit 25402; APO AE 09213

telephone: [42] (2) 251-0847

FAX: [42] (2) 531-193

Flag: two equal horizontal bands of white (top) and red with a blue isosceles triangle based on the hoist side (almost identical to the flag of the former Czechoslovakia)

Economy

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%. In 1993, Czech aggregate output remained unchanged, prices rose about 19%, and unemployment hovered above 3%; exports to Slovakia fell roughly 30%. An estimated 40% of the economy was privately owned. In 1994, Prague expects 2% to 3% growth in GDP, roughly 9% inflation, and 5% unemployment. Economic growth in 1994 is less important than continued

economic restructuring; a mere 1% growth would be noteworthy if restructuring is accompanied by rising unemployment and enterprise bankruptcies.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$75 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 0% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$7,200 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 19% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: 3.3% (1993 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$11.9 billion

expenditures: \$11.9 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1993 est.)

Exports: \$12.6 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, chemicals, fuels, minerals, and metals

partners: Germany, Slovakia, Poland, Austria, Hungary, Italy, France, US, UK, CIS republics

Imports: \$12.4 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: machinery and transport equipment, fuels and lubricants, manufactured goods, raw materials, chemicals, agricultural products

partners: Slovakia, CIS republics, Germany, Austria, Poland, Switzerland, Hungary, UK, Italy

External debt: \$8.6 billion (October 1993)

Industrial production: growth rate -5.5% (December 1993 over December 1992)

Electricity:

capacity: 16,500,000 kW

production: 62.2 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 6,030 kWh (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: transshipment point for Southwest Asian heroin and Latin American cocaine to Western Europe

Economic aid:

donor: 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—30.122 (January 1994), 29.153 (1993), 28.26 (1992), 29.53 (1991), 17.95 (1990), 15.05 (1989)

note: values before 1993 reflect Czechoslovak exchange rates

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 9,434 km total (1988)

Highways:

total: 55,890 km (1988)

paved: NA

unpaved: NA

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: 18 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 225,934 GRT/350,330 DWT,

cargo 11, bulk 7

Airports:

total: 155

usable: 123

with permanent-surface runways: 27

with runways over 3,659 m: 1

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 17

with runways 1,060-2,439 m: 52

note: a C-130 can land on a 1,060-m airstrip

Telecommunications: NA

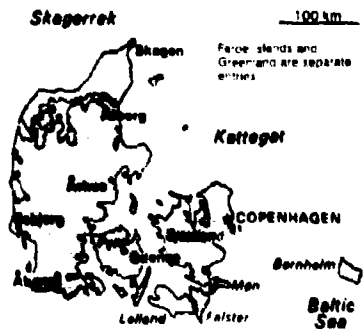
Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Air and Air Defense Forces, Civil Defense, Railroad Units

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 2,747,126; fit for military service 2,091,532; reach military age (18) annually 93,542 (1994 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

Denmark



Geography

Location: Nordic State, Northern Europe, bordering the North Sea on a peninsula north of Germany

Map references: Arctic Region, Europe, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 43,070 sq km

land area: 42,370 sq km

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 has been settled by 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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: air pollution; nitrogen and

phosphorus pollution of the North Sea; drinking and surface water becoming polluted from animal wastes

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: party to—Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulphur, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber, Wetlands, Whaling; signed, but not ratified—Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Law of the Sea

Note: controls Danish Straits linking Baltic and North Seas; about one-quarter of the population lives in Copenhagen

People

Population: 5,187,821 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.23% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 12.45 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 11.28 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 1.1 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 6.9 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 75.81 years

male: 72.93 years

female: 78.86 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.68 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Dane(s)

adjective: Danish

Ethnic divisions: Scandinavian, Eskimo, Faroese, German

Religions: Evangelical Lutheran 91%, other Protestant and Roman Catholic 2%, other 7% (1988)

Languages: Danish, Faroese, Greenlandic (an Eskimo dialect), German (small minority)

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

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)

Government

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): Århus, Bornholm, Frederiksborg, Fyn, København, Nordjylland, Ribe, Ringkøbing, Roskilde, Sønderjylland, Staden København*, Storstrøm, Vejle, Vestsjælland, 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)

National holiday: Birthday of the Queen, 16 April (1940)

Constitution: 5 June 1953

Legal system: civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage: 21 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

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)

cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the monarch

Legislative branch: unicameral

Parliament (Folketing): elections 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

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Political parties and leaders: Social Democratic Party, Poul Nyrup RASMUSSEN; Conservative Party, Torben RECHENDORFF; Liberal Party, Uffe ELLEMANN-JENSEN; Socialist People's Party, Holger K. NIELSEN; Progress Party, Johannes SORESENSEN; Center Democratic Party, Mimi Stilling JAKOBSEN; Radical Liberal Party, Marianne JELVED; Christian People's Party, Jann SJURSEN; Common Course, Preben Møller HANSEN; Danish Workers' Party

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, UNOMIG, UNMOGIP, UNPROFOR, UNTSO, UPU, WEU, WFTU, 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

consulate(s) general: Chicago, Lo.; Angeles, and New York

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Edward E. ELSON

embassy: Dag Hammarskjolds Allé 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

Economy

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 the criteria for European integration by 1999; although Copenhagen has won from the European Union (EU) the right to opt out of the European Monetary Union (EMU) if a national referendum rejects it. Denmark is, in fact, one of the few EU countries likely to fit into the EMU on time. Denmark is weathering the current worldwide slump better than many West European

countries. As the EU's single market (formally established on 1 January 1993) gets underway, Danish economic growth is expected to pickup to around 2% in 1994. Danish approval of the Maastricht treaty on EU political and economic union in May 1993 has reversed 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 2% in 1994—improve export competitiveness. Although unemployment is high, it remains stable compared to most European countries. **National product:** GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$95.6 billion (1993) **National product real growth rate:** 0.5% (1993) **National product per capita:** \$18,500 (1993) **Inflation rate (consumer prices):** 1.8% (1993 est.) **Unemployment rate:** 11.8% (1993 est.) **Budget:** *revenues:* \$48 billion *expenditures:* \$55.7 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1993) **Exports:** \$36.7 billion (f.o.b., 1993) *commodities:* meat and meat products, dairy products, transport equipment (shipbuilding), fish, chemicals, industrial machinery *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:** \$29.7 billion (c.i.f., 1993 est.) *commodities:* petroleum, machinery and equipment, chemicals, grain and foodstuffs, textiles, paper *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 -2.5% (1993 est.) **Electricity:** *capacity:* 11,215,000 kW *production:* 34.17 billion kWh *consumption per capita:* 6,610 kWh (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 oere **Exchange rates:** Danish kroner (DKr) per US\$1—6.771 (January 1994), 6.484 (1993), 6.036 (1992), 6.396 (1991), 6.189 (1990), 7.310 (1989) **Fiscal year:** calendar year

Communications

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:

total: 66,482 km

paved: concrete, asphalt, stone block 64,551 km

unpaved: gravel, crushed stone, improved earth 1,931 km

Inland waterways: 417 km

Pipelines: crude oil 110 km; petroleum products 578 km; natural gas 700 km

Ports: Alborg, Aarhus, Copenhagen, Esbjerg, Fredericia; numerous secondary and minor ports

Merchant marine: 347 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 4,974,494 GRT/6,820,067 DWT, short-sea passenger 12, cargo 110, refrigerated cargo 21, container 51, roll-on/roll-off cargo 39, railcar carrier 1, oil tanker 33, chemical tanker 24, liquefied gas 36, livestock carrier 4, bulk 15, combination bulk 1

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, 308 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

Defense Forces

Branches: Royal Danish Army, Royal Danish Navy, Royal Danish Air Force, Home Guard **Manpower availability:** males age 15-49 1,360,050; fit for military service 1,168,940; reach military age (20) annually 36,800 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$2.8 billion, 2% of GDP (1992)

Djibouti

50 km



Geography

Location: Eastern Africa, at the entrance to the Red Sea between Eritrea and Somalia

Map references: Africa, Middle East, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 22,000 sq km

land area: 21,980 sq km

comparative area: slightly larger than Massachusetts

Land boundaries: total 508 km, Eritrea 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: none

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: desertification

natural hazards: prone to earthquakes, droughts

international agreements: party to—

Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Ship

Pollution; signed, but not ratified—

Biodiversity, Climate Change

Note: strategic location near world's busiest

shipping lanes and close to Arabian oilfields;

terminus of rail traffic into Ethiopia; a vast

wasteland

People

Population: 412,599 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 2.71% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 42.94 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 15.8 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 111 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 49.23 years

male: 47.42 years

female: 51.1 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.21 children born/woman (1994 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), Arabic

(official), Somali, Afar

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

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)

Government

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)

National holiday: Independence Day, 27

June (1977)

Constitution: multiparty constitution

approved in referendum 4 September 1992

Legal system: based on French civil law

system, traditional practices, and Islamic law

Suffrage: universal adult at age NA

Executive branch:

chief of state: President HASSAN GOULED

Aptidon (since 24 June 1977); election last

held 7 May 1993 (next to be held NA 1999);

results—President Hassan GOULED Aptidon

was reelected

head of government: Prime Minister

BARKAT Gourad Hamadou (since 30

September 1978)

cabinet: Council of Ministers; responsible to

the president

Legislative branch: unicameral

Chamber of Deputies (Chambre des Deputes):

elections last held 18 December 1992;

results—RPP is the only party; seats—(65

total) RPP 65

Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Cour

Supreme)

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 Robleah Awaleh

Other political or pressure groups: Front

for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy

(FRUD) and affiliates; Movement for Unity

and Democracy (MUD)

Member of: ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AFESD,

AL, ECA, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA,

IDB, IFAD, IFC, IGADD, ILO, IMF, IMO,

INTELSAT (nonsignatory user), 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

FAX: (202) 331-0302

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Martin

CHESES

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

Economy

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 (an important

supplement to GDP) 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, civil

war, and a high population growth rate

(including immigrants and refugees).

National product: GDP—purchasing power

equivalent—\$500 million (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: -1%

(1992 est.)

National product per capita: \$1,200 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 6% (1992)

Unemployment rate: over 30% (1989)

Budget:

revenues: \$170 million

expenditures: \$203 million, including capital expenditures of \$70 million (1991 est.)

Exports: \$158 million (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities: hides and skins, coffee (in transit)

partners: Africa 47%, Middle East 40%, Western Europe 12%

Imports: \$334 million (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities: foods, beverages, transport equipment, chemicals, petroleum products

partners: Western Europe 48%, Asia 25%, Africa 8%

External debt: \$355 million (December 1990)

Industrial production: growth rate 3% (1991 est.); manufacturing accounts for 12% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 115,000 kW

production: 200 million kWh

consumption per capita: 580 kWh (1991)

Industries: limited to a few small-scale enterprises, such as dairy products and mineral-water bottling

Agriculture: accounts for only 2% 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:

recipient: 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

Communications

Railroads: the Ethiopian-Djibouti railroad extends for 97 km through Djibouti

Highways:

total: 2,900 km

paved: 280 km

unpaved: improved, unimproved earth 2,620 km (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: 4

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

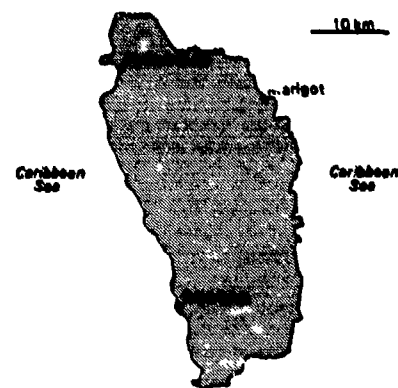
Defense Forces

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 99,811; fit for military service 58,346

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$26 million, NA% of GDP (1989)

Dominica



Geography

Location: Caribbean, in the eastern Caribbean Sea, about halfway between Puerto Rico and Trinidad and Tobago

Map references: Central America and the Caribbean, South America, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 750 sq km

land area: 750 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: flash floods are a constant threat; occasional hurricanes

international agreements: party to—Climate Change, Environmental Modification, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection

People

Population: 87,696 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.32% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 20.46 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 4.98 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Dominica (continued)

Net migration rate: -2.23 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 10.3 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 76.96 years
male: 74.12 years
female: 79.95 years (1994 est.)
Total fertility rate: 1.99 children born/woman (1994 est.)
Nationality:
noun: Dominican(s)
adjective: Dominican
Ethnic divisions: black, Carib Indians
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), French patois
Literacy: 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)

Government

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)

National holiday: Independence Day, 3 November (1978)

Constitution: 3 November 1978

Legal system: based on English common law

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Crispin Anselm SORHAINDO (since 25 October 1993) election last held 4 October 1993 (next to be held NA October 1998); results—President Crispin Anselm SORHAINDO was elected by the House of Assembly to a five year term
head of government: Prime Minister (Mary) Eugenia CHARLES (since 21 July 1980, elected for a third term 28 May 1990)
cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the president on the advice of the prime minister

Legislative branch: unicameral

House of Assembly: elections 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

Judicial branch: Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court

Political parties and leaders: Dominica Freedom Party (DFP), Brian ALLEYNE; 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

Member of: ACCT, ACP, C, CARICOM, CDB, ECLAC, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, LORCS, NAM (observer), OAS, OECS, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WMO

Diplomatic representation in US:

Dominica has no chancery in the US
consulate(s) general: New York
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)

Economy

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. Development of the tourist industry remains difficult because of the rugged coastline and the lack of an international airport.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$185 million (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: 2.6% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: \$2,100 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 5.2% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: 15% (1992 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$70 million

expenditures: \$84 million, including capital expenditures of \$26 million (FY91 est.)

Exports: \$54.6 million (1992)

commodities: bananas, soap, bay oil,

vegetables, grapefruit, oranges

partners: UK 50%, CARICOM countries, Italy, US

Imports: \$97.5 million (1992)

commodities: manufactured goods, machinery

and equipment, food, chemicals
partners: US 25%, CARICOM, UK, Canada

External debt: \$92.8 million (1992)

Industrial production: growth rate 4.2% (1992); accounts for 7% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 7,000 kW

production: 16 million kWh

consumption per capita: 185 kWh (1992)

Industries: soap, coconut oil, tourism, copra, furniture, cement blocks, shoes

Agriculture: accounts for 30% of GDP;

principal crops—bananas, citrus, mangoes, root crops, coconuts; bananas provide the bulk of export earnings; forestry and fisheries potential not exploited

Illicit drugs: transshipment point for cocaine and marijuana bound for the US and Europe

Economic aid:

recipient: 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

Communications

Highways:

total: 750 km

paved: 370 km

unpaved: gravel or earth 380 km

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

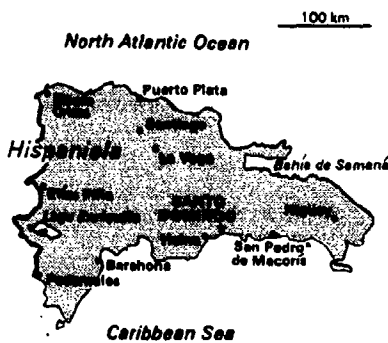
Telecommunications: 4,600 telephones in fully automatic network; VHF and UHF link to Saint Lucia; new SHF links to Martinique and Guadeloupe; broadcast stations—3 AM, 2 FM, 1 cable TV

Defense Forces

Branches: Commonwealth of Dominica Police Force

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

Dominican Republic



Geography

Location: Caribbean, in the northern Caribbean Sea, about halfway between Cuba and Puerto Rico

Map references: Central America and the Caribbean, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:
total area: 48,730 sq km
land area: 48,380 sq km
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; seasonal variation in rainfall

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 pasture: 43%
forest and woodland: 13%
other: 14%

Irrigated land: 2,250 sq km (1989)

Environment:
current issues: water shortages; soil eroding into the sea damages coral reefs; deforestation
natural hazards: subject to occasional hurricanes (July to October)
international agreements: party to—Endangered Species, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea

Note: shares island of Hispaniola with Haiti (eastern two-thirds is the Dominican Republic, western one-third is Haiti)

People

Population: 7,826,075 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.8% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 24.87 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 6.2 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -0.63 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 51.5 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 68.35 years
male: 66.22 years
female: 70.6 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.8 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:
noun: Dominican(s)
adjective: Dominican

Ethnic divisions: white 16%, black 11%, mixed 73%

Religions: Roman Catholic 95%

Languages: Spanish

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

total population: 83%
male: 85%
female: 82%

Labor force: 2.3 million to 2.6 million

by occupation: agriculture 49%, services 33%, industry 18% (1986)

Government

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)

National holiday: Independence Day, 27 February (1844)

Constitution: 28 November 1966

Legal system: based on French civil codes

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal and compulsory or married persons regardless of age

note: members of the armed forces and police cannot vote

Executive branch:

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); election last held 16 May 1990 (next to be held May 1994); results—Joaquin BALAGUER (PRSC) 35.7%, Juan BOSCH Gavino (PLD) 34.4%, Jose Francisco PENA Gomez (PRD) 22.9%

cabinet: Cabinet; nominated by the president

Legislative branch: bicameral National Congress (Congreso Nacional)

Senate (Senado): elections 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

Chamber of Deputies (Camara de Diputados): elections 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

Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Corte Suprema)

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 Francisco 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 BENGUA

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 Organizations (COP), leader NA

Member of: ACP, CARICOM (observer), ECLAC, FAO, G-11, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTESAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ITU, LAES, LAIA (observer), LORCS, NAM (guest), OAS, OPANAL, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Dominican Republic (continued)

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

FAX: (202) 265-8057

consulate(s) general: Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, Mayaguez (Puerto Rico), Miami, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and San Juan (Puerto Rico)

consulate(s): 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: Unit 5500, Santo Domingo; 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

Economy

Overview: Rapid growth of free trade zones has led to a substantial expansion of manufacturing for export, especially of 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. Growth fell to a moderate 3% in 1993 because of power shortages in industry and political uncertainty which slowed down foreign investment.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$23 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 3% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$3,000 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 8% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: 30% (1993 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$1.4 billion

expenditures: \$1.8 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1993 est.)

Exports: \$769 million (f.o.b., 1993)

commodities: ferronickel, sugar, gold, coffee, cocoa

partners: US 56%, EC 22%, Puerto Rico 8% (1991)

Imports: \$2.2 billion (c.i.f., 1993 est.)

commodities: foodstuffs, petroleum, cotton and fabrics, chemicals and pharmaceuticals

partners: US 50%

External debt: \$4.7 billion (1993 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate -0.1% (1991); accounts for 14% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 2,283,000 kW

production: 5 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 660 kWh (1992)

Industries: tourism, sugar processing, ferronickel and gold mining, textiles, cement, tobacco

Agriculture: accounts for 18% 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 and Europe

Economic aid:

recipient: 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—12.841 (January 1994), 12.679 (1993), 12.774 (1992), 12.692 (1991), 8.525 (1990), 6.340 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 1,655 km total in numerous segments; 4 different gauges from 0.558 m to 1.435 m

Highways:

total: 12,000 km

paved: 5,800 km

unpaved: gravel or improved earth 5,600 km;

unimproved earth 600 km

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: 31

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 INTEL SAT earth station

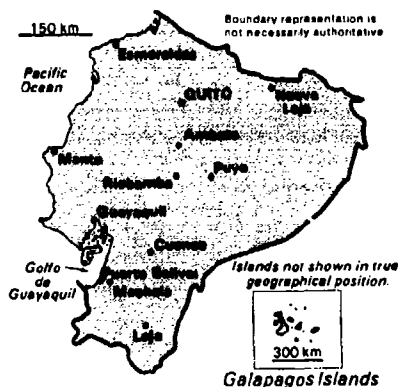
Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, National Police

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 2,114,606; fit for military service 1,333,049; reach military age (18) annually 81,919 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$110 million, 0.7% of GDP (1993 est.)

Ecuador



Geography

Location: Western South America, bordering the Pacific Ocean at the Equator between Colombia and Peru

Map references: South America, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 283,560 sq km

land area: 276,840 sq km

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: deforestation; soil erosion; desertification; water pollution

natural hazards: subject to frequent earthquakes, landslides, volcanic activity; periodic droughts

international agreements: party to—Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber, Wetlands

Note: Cotopaxi in Andes is highest active volcano in world

People

Population: 10,677,067 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 2.01% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 25.82 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 5.67 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 39.3 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 69.98 years

male: 67.46 years

female: 72.62 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.08 children

born/woman (1994 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), Indian languages (especially Quechua)

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

total population: 88%

male: 90%

female: 86%

Labor force: 2.8 million

by occupation: agriculture 35%, manufacturing 21%, commerce 16%, services and other activities 28% (1982)

Government

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-Chinchipec

Independence: 24 May 1822 (from Spain)

National holiday: Independence Day, 10 August (1809) (independence of Quito)

Constitution: 10 August 1979

Legal system: based on civil law system; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal, compulsory for literate persons ages 18-65.

optional for other eligible voters

Executive branch:

chief of state and head of government:

President Sixto DURAN BALLEEN Cordovez

(since 10 August 1992); Vice President

Alberto DAHIK Garzoni (since 10 August

1992); election runoff election held 5 July 1992

(next to be held NA 1996); results—Sixto

DURAN BALLEEN elected as president and

Alberto DAHIK elected as vice president

cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the president

Legislative branch: unicameral

National Congress (Congreso Nacional):

elections last held 17 May 1992 (next to be

held 1 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

Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Corte Suprema)

Political parties and leaders:

Center-Right parties: Social Christian Party

(PSC), Jaime NEBOT Saadi, president;

Republican Unity Party (PUR), President Sixto

DURAN BALLEEN, leader; Conservative Party

(PC), 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 Alfariista 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 (5,000

members); Communist Party of Ecuador/

Marxist-Leninist (PCMLE, Maoist), leader NA

(3,000 members)

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, GAS,

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,

Ecuador (continued)

DC 20009

telephone: (202) 234-7200

consulate(s) general: Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, New York, San Diego, and San Francisco

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Peter F.

ROMERO

embassy: Avenida 12 de Octubre y Avenida Patria, Quito

mailing address: P. O. Box 538, Unit 5309, Quito, or APO AA 34039-3420

telephone: [593] (2) 562-890, 561-623 or 624

FAX: [593] (2) 502-052

consulate(s) 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

Economy

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 import quotas of the European Union 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. In 1993, the DURAN-BALLEN administration adopted a rigorous austerity program that resulted in economic stabilization, with inflation cut in half and international reserves boosted to a record \$1.3 billion. Growth in 1993 was perhaps only 2% due to falling export prices, notably oil, and slow progress on privatization. **National product:** GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$41.8 billion

National product real growth rate: 2% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$4,000 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 31% (1993)

Unemployment rate: 8% (1992)

Budget:

revenues: \$1.9 billion

expenditures: \$1.9 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1992)

Exports: \$3 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities: petroleum 42%, bananas,

shrimp, cocoa, coffee

partners: US 53.4%, Latin America, Caribbean, EC countries

Imports: \$2.5 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities: transport equipment, vehicles, machinery, chemicals

partners: US 32.7%, Latin America, Caribbean, EC countries, Japan

External debt: \$12.7 billion (1992)

Industrial production: growth rate 3.9% (1991); accounts for almost 30% of GDP, including petroleum

Electricity:

capacity: 2,921,000 kW

production: 7.676 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 700 kWh (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: significant transit country for derivatives of coca originating in Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru; minor illicit producer of coca; importer of precursor chemicals used in production of illicit narcotics; important money-laundering hub

Economic aid:

recipient: 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—1,947.1 (October 1993), 1,534.0 (1992), 1,046.25 (1991), 767.8 (1990), 767.78 (1990), 526.35 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 965 km total; all 1.067-meter-gauge single track

Highways:

total: 28,000 km

paved: 3,600 km

unpaved: gravel or improved earth 17,400 km; unimproved earth 7,000 km

Inland waterways: 1,500 km

Pipelines: crude oil 800 km; petroleum products 1,358 km

Ports: Guayaquil, Manta, Puerto Bolivar, Esmeraldas

Merchant marine: 40 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 263,752 GRT/378,675 DWT, passenger 3, cargo 3, refrigerated cargo 15, container 2, roll-on/roll-off cargo 1, oil tanker

14, liquefied gas 1, bulk 1

Airports:

total: 211

usable: 208

with permanent-surface runways: 56

with runway over 3,659 m: 1

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 7

with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 21

Telecommunications: domestic facilities

generally adequate; 318,000 telephones;

telephone density—30 per 1,000 persons;

broadcast stations—272 AM, no FM, 33 TV,

39 shortwave; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT

earth station

Defense Forces

Branches: Army (Ejercito Ecuatoriano),

Navy (Armada Ecuatoriana), Air Force

(Fuerza Aerea Ecuatoriana), National Police

Manpower availability: males age 15-49

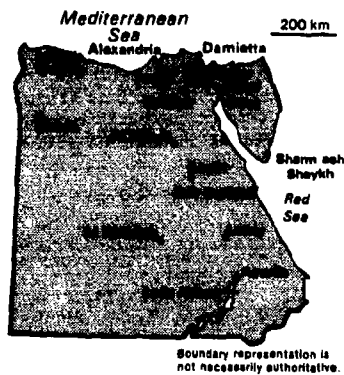
2,734,988; fit for military service 1,850,989;

reach military age (20) annually 111,707 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate

conversion—\$NA, NA% of GDP

Egypt



Geography

Location: Northern Africa, bordering the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea, between Sudan and Libya

Map references: Africa, Middle East, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 1,001,450 sq km

land area: 995,450 sq km

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 sq km; the dispute over this area escalated in 1993, this area continues to be in dispute

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: agricultural land being lost to urbanization and windblown sands; increasing soil salinization below Aswan High Dam; desertification; oil pollution threatening coral

reefs, beaches, and marine habitats; other water pollution from agricultural pesticides, untreated sewage, and industrial effluents; water scarcity away from the Nile which is the only perennial water source; rapid growth in population overstraining natural resources

natural hazards: periods of drought; subject to frequent earthquakes, landslides, volcanic activity; hot, driving windstorm called khamsin occurs in spring

international agreements: party to—Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber, Wetlands, Whaling; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change

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

People

Population: 60,765,028 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.95% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 28.69 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 8.87 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -0.35 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 76.4 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 60.79 years

male: 58.91 years

female: 62.76 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.77 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Egyptian(s)

adjective: Egyptian

Ethnic divisions: Eastern Hamitic stock (Egyptians, Bedouins, and Berbers) 99%, Greek, Nubian, Armenian, other European (primarily Italian and French) 1%

Religions: Muslim (mostly Sunni) 94% (official estimate), Coptic Christian and other 6% (official estimate)

Languages: Arabic (official), English and French widely understood by educated classes

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

total population: 48%

male: 63%

female: 34%

Labor force: 15 million (1992 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 (1993 est.)

Government

Names:

conventional long form: Arab Republic of Egypt

conventional short form: Egypt

local long form: Jumhuriyat Misr al-Arabiyyah

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)

National holiday: Anniversary of the Revolution, 23 July (1952)

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

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal and compulsory

Executive branch:

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); national referendum held 4 October 1993 validated Mubarak's nomination by the People's Assembly to a third 6-year presidential term

head of government: Prime Minister Atef Mohammed Najib SEDKY (since 12 November 1986)

cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the president

Legislative branch:

People's Assembly (Majlis al-Cha'b): elections last held 29 November 1990 (next to be held NA November 1995); results—NDP 86.3%, NPUG 1.3%, independents 12.4%; seats—(454 total, 444 elected, 10 appointed by the president) NDP 383, NPUG 6, independents 55; note—most opposition parties boycotted; NDP figures include NDP members who ran as independents and other NDP-affiliated independents

Advisory Council (Majlis al-Shura):

functions only in a consultative role; elections last held 8 June 1989 (next to be held NA June

Egypt (continued)

1995); results—NDP 100%; seats—(258 total, 172 elected, 86 appointed by the president) NDP 172

Judicial branch: Supreme Constitutional Court

Political parties and leaders: National Democratic Party (NDP), President Mohammed Hosni MUBARAK, leader, is the dominant party; legal opposition parties are; New Wafd Party (NWP), Fu'ad SIRAJ AL-DIN; Socialist Labor Party, Ibrahim SHUKRI; National Progressive Unionist Grouping (NPUG), Khalid MUHYI-AL-DIN; Socialist Liberal Party (SLP), Mustafa Kamal MURAD; Democratic Unionist Party, Mohammed 'Abd-al-Mun'im TURK; Umma Party, Ahmad al-SABAHI; Misr al-Fatah Party (Young Egypt Party), Ali al-Din SALIH; Nasserist Arab Democratic Party, Dia' al-din DAWUD; Democratic Peoples' Party, Anwar AFIFI; The Greens Party, Kamal KIRAH

note: formation of political parties must be approved by government

Other political or pressure groups: the constitution bans religious-based political parties; nonetheless, the government tolerates limited political activity by the technically illegal Muslim Brotherhood, which constitutes Mubarak's chief political opposition; trade unions and professional associations are officially sanctioned

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, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LORCS, MINURSO, NAM, OAUPEC, OAS (observer), OAU, OIC, PCA, UN, UNAVEM II, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNOMOZ, UNOSOM, UNPROFOR, UNTAC, UPU, UNRWA, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Ahmed Maher EI SAYED

chancery: 2310 Decatur Place NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: (202) 232-5400

consulate(s) general: Chicago, Houston, New York, and San Francisco

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Edward WALKER

embassy: (North Gate) 8, Kamel El-Din Saleh Street, Garden City, Cairo

mailing address: APO AE 09839-4900

telephone: [20] (2) 355-7371

FAX: [20] (2) 357-3200

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

Economy

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 1991-93 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. Egypt probably will continue making uneven progress in implementing the successor programs with the IMF and World Bank it signed onto in late 1993. In 1992-93 tourism 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—purchasing power equivalent—\$139 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 0.3% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$2,400 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 1.1% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: 20% (1993 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$16.8 billion

expenditures: \$19.4 billion, including capital expenditures of \$3.4 billion (FY94 est.)

Exports: \$3.5 billion (f.o.b., FY93 est.)

commodities: crude oil and petroleum products, cotton yarn, raw cotton, textiles, metal products, chemicals

partners: EC, Eastern Europe, US, Japan

Imports: \$10.5 billion (c.i.f., FY93 est.)

commodities: machinery and equipment,

foods, fertilizers, wood products, durable consumer goods, capital goods

partners: EC, US, Japan, Eastern Europe

External debt: \$32 billion (March 1993 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate -0.4% (FY 92 est.); accounts for 18% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 14,175,000 kW

production: 47 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 830 kWh (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 from Lebanon and Syria

Economic aid:

recipient: 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—3.369 (November 1993), 3.345 (November 1992), 2.7072 (1990), 2.5171 (1989), 2.2233 (1988), 1.5183 (1987)

Fiscal year: 1 July—30 June

Communications

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:

total: 45,500 km

paved: 18,300 km

unpaved: gravel 12,503 km; earth 14,697 km

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: 171 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 1,08,208 GRT/1,617,890 DWT, passenger 27, short-sea passenger 7, cargo 88,

El Salvador

refrigerated cargo 3, roll-on/roll-off cargo 15, oil tanker 14, bulk 16, container 1

Airports:

total: 92

usable: 82

with permanent-surface runways: 66

with runways over 3,659 m: 2

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 45

with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 23

Telecommunications: large system by Third World standards but inadequate for present requirements and undergoing extensive upgrading; 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

Defense Forces

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

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 15,335,889; fit for military service 9,961,128; reach military age (20) annually 625,748 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$2.15 billion, 6% of GDP (FY92/93)

Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative

75 km



North Pacific Ocean

Geography

Location: Middle America, bordering the North Pacific Ocean between Guatemala and Honduras

Map references: Central America and the Caribbean, North America, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 21,040 sq km

land area: 20,720 sq km

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 sq km (1989)

Environment:

current issues: deforestation; soil erosion; water pollution; contamination of soils from disposal of toxic wastes

natural hazards: known as the Land of Volcanoes, subject to frequent and sometimes

very destructive earthquakes and volcanic activity

international agreements: party to—Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea

Note: smallest Central American country and only one without a coastline on Caribbean Sea

People

Population: 5,752,511 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 2.04% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 32.81 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 6.36 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -6.08 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 40.9 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 66.99 years

male: 64.41 years

female: 69.71 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.78 children born/woman (1994 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, Nahua (among some Indians)

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

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.)

Government

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

El Salvador (continued)

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, Usulután

Independence: 15 September 1821 (from Spain)

National holiday: Independence Day, 15 September (1821)

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

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state and head of government:

President Armando CALDERON SOL (since 1 June 1994); Vice President Enrique BORGÓ Bustamante (since 1 June 1994) election last held 20 March 1994 (next to be held March 1999); results—Armando CALDERON SOL (ARENA) 49.03%, Ruben ZAMORA Rivas (CD/FMLN/MNR) 24.09%, Fidel CHAVEZ Mena (PDC) 16.39%, other 10.49%; because no candidate received a majority, run off election was held 24 April 1994; results—Armando CALDERON SOL (ARENA) 68.35%, Ruben ZAMORA Rivas (CD/FMLN/MNR) 31.65%

cabinet: Council of Ministers

Legislative branch:

unicameral

Legislative Assembly (Asamblea Legislativa): elections last held 20 March 1994 (next to be held March 1997); results—ARENA 46.4%, FMLN 25.0%, PDC 21.4%, PCN 4.8%, other 2.4%; seats—(84 total) ARENA 39, FMLN 21, PDC 18, PCN 4, other 2

Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Corte Suprema)

Political parties and leaders:

National Republican Alliance (ARENA); Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN) has five factions—Popular Liberation Forces (FPL), Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN), Popular Expression of Renewal (ERP), Salvadoran Communist Party (PCES), and Central American Workers' Revolutionary Party (PRTC); Christian Democratic Party (PDC); National Conciliation Party (PCN); Democratic Convergence (CD), a coalition of three parties—the Social Democratic Party (PSD), Democratic Nationalist Union (UDN), and the Popular Social Christian Movement (MPS); Authentic Christian Movement (MAC)

note: new party leaders not yet designated at time of publication

Other political or pressure groups:

labor organizations: Salvadoran Communal Union (UCS), peasant association; General Confederation of Workers (CGT), moderate; United Workers Front (FUT)

business organizations: Productive Alliance

(AP), conservative; National Federation of Salvadoran Small Businessmen (FENAPES), conservative

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 Ana Cristina SOL

chancery: 2308 California Street NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: (202) 265-9671 or 9672

consulate(s) general: Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, New York, and San Francisco

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Alan H.

FLANIGAN

embassy: Final Boulevard, Station Antigua Cuscatlan, San Salvador

mailing address: Unit 3116, San Salvador; 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

Economy

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 19% of GDP and 15% of employment. In 1992-93 the government made substantial progress toward privatization and deregulation of the economy. Growth in national output in 1990-93 exceeded growth in population for the first time since 1987, and inflation in 1993 of 12% was down from 17% in 1992

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$14.2 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 5% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$2,500 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 12% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: 6.7% (1993)

Budget:

revenues: \$846 million

expenditures: \$890 million, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1992 est.)

Exports: \$730 million (f.o.b., 1993)

commodities: coffee, sugarcane, shrimp

partners: US, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Germany

Imports: \$1.9 billion (c.i.f., 1993)

commodities: raw materials, consumer goods, capital goods

partners: US, Guatemala, Mexico, Venezuela, Germany

External debt: \$2.6 billion (December 1992)

Industrial production: growth rate 7.6% (1993)

Electricity:

capacity: 713,800 kW

production: 2.19 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 390 kWh (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; marijuana produced for local consumption

Economic aid:

recipient: 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—8,720 (January 1994), 8,670 (1993), 8,450 (1992), 8,080 (1991), 8,0300 (1990), fixed rate of 5,000 (1986-1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 602 km 0.914-meter gauge, single track; some sections abandoned, unusable, or operating at reduced capacity

Highways:

total: 10,000 km

paved: 1,500 km

unpaved: gravel 4,100 km; improved, unimproved earth 4,400 km

Inland waterways: Rio Lempa partially navigable

Ports: Acajutla, Cutuco

Airports:

total: 107

usable: 76

with permanent-surface runways: 5

Equatorial Guinea

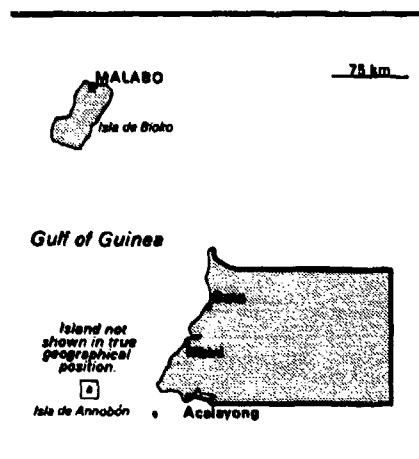
with runways over 3,659 m: 0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 1
with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 6

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

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force
Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,351,641; fit for military service 866,010; reach military age (18) annually 74,181 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$104 million, 1.1% of GDP (1994 est.)



Geography

Location: Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean between Cameroon and Gabon

Map references: Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 28,050 sq km
land area: 28,050 sq km
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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: desertification
natural hazards: subject to violent windstorms
international agreements: party to—Nuclear Test Ban; signed, but not ratified—Law of the Sea

Note: insular and continental regions rather widely separated

People

Population: 409,550 (July 1994 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.59% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 40.65 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 14.73 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 102.6 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 52.09 years
male: 49.97 years

female: 54.27 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 5.28 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Equatorial Guinean(s) or Equatoguinean(s)

adjective: Equatorial Guinean or Equatoguinean

Ethnic divisions: Bioko (primarily Bubi, some Fernandinos), Rio Muni (primarily Fang), Europeans less than 1,000, mostly Spanish

Religions: nominally Christian and predominantly Roman Catholic, pagan practices

Languages: Spanish (official), pidgin English, Fang, Bubi, Ibo

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

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)

Government

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)

National holiday: Independence Day, 12 October (1968)

Constitution: new constitution 17 November 1991

Legal system: partly based on Spanish civil law and tribal custom

Suffrage: universal adult at age NA

Equatorial Guinea (continued)

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Brig. Gen. (Ret.) Teodoro OBIANG NGUEMA MBASOGO (since 3 August 1979) election 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
head of government: Prime Minister Silvestre SIALE BILEKA (since 17 January 1992); Vice Prime Minister Anatolio NDONG MBA (since November 1993);
cabinet: Council of Ministers: appointed by the president

Legislative branch: unicameral

House of People's Representatives: (Camara de Representantes del Pueblo) elections last held 21 November 1993; seats—(82 total) PDGE 72, various opposition parties 10
Judicial branch: Supreme Tribunal
Political parties and leaders: ruling—Democratic Party for Equatorial Guinea (PDGE), Brig. Gen. (Ret.) Teodoro OBIANG NGUEMA MBASOGO, party leader; Progressive Democratic Alliance (ADP), Antonio-Ebang Mbele Abang, president; Popular Action of Equatorial Guinea (APGE), Casiano Masi Edu, leader; Liberal Democratic Convention (CLD), Alfonso Nsue MOKUY, president; Convergence for Social Democracy (CPDS), Santiago Obama Ndong, president; Social Democratic and Popular Convergence (CSDP), Secundino Oyono Agueng Ada, general secretary; Party of the Social Democratic Coalition (PCSD), Buenaventura Moswi M'Asumu, general coordinator; Liberal Party (PL), leaders unknown; Party of Progress (PP), Severo MOTO Nsa, president; Social Democratic Party (PSD), Benjamin-Gabriel Balingha Balinga Alene, general secretary; Socialist Party of Equatorial Guinea (PSGE), Tomas MICHEBE Fernandez, general secretary; National Democratic Union (UDENA), Jose MECHEBA Ik,ika, president; Democratic Social Union (LDS), Jesus Nze Obama Avomo, general secretary; Popular Union (UP), Juan Bitui, president

Member of: ACCT, ACP, AfDB, BDEAC, CEEAC, ECA, FAO, FZ, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTEL SAT (nonsignatory user), 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) 738-9584 or 667-6913
FAX: (914) 667-6838

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, 2406, 2507
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)

Economy

Overview: Agriculture, forestry, and fishing account for about half of GDP and nearly all exports. Subsistence farming predominates. Although pre-independence Equatorial Guinea counted on cocoa production for hard currency earnings, the deterioration of the rural economy under successive brutal regimes has diminished potential for agriculture-led growth. A number of AID programs sponsored by the World Bank and the international donor community have failed to revitalize export agriculture. There is little industry; businesses for the most part are owned by government officials and their family members. 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 fields will provide a greater share of exports by 1995.
National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$280 million (1993 est.)
National product real growth rate: NA
National product per capita: \$700 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 1.6% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget:

revenues: \$32.5 million
expenditures: \$35.9 million, including capital expenditures of \$3 million (1992 est.)

Exports: \$52.8 million (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities: coffee, timber, cocoa beans
partners: Spain 55.2%, Nigeria 11.4%, Cameroon 9.1% (1992)

Imports: \$63.6 million (c.i.f., 1992)

commodities: petroleum, food, beverages, clothing, machinery
partners: Cameroon 23.1%, Spain 21.8%, France 14.1%, US 4.3%

External debt: \$260 million (1992 est)

Industrial production: growth rate -6.5% (1992 est.); accounts for 5% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 23,000 kW

production: 60 million kWh

consumption per capita: 160 kWh (1991)

Industries: fishing, sawmilling

Agriculture: accounts for almost 50% of GDP, cash crops—timber and coffee from Rio Muni, cocoa from Bioko; food crops—rice, yams, cassava, bananas, oil palm nuts, manioc, livestock

Economic aid:

recipient: 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: Communauté Financière Africaine francs (CFAF) per US\$1—592.05 (January 1994), 273.16 (1993), 264.69 (1992), 282.11 (1991), 272.26 (1990), 319.01 (1989)
note: beginning 12 January 1994, the CFA franc was devalued to CFAF 100 per French franc from CFAF 50 at which it had been fixed since 1948

Fiscal year: 1 April—31 March

Communications

Highways:

total: 2,760 km (2,460 km on Rio Muni and 300 km on Bioko)

paved: NA

unpaved: NA

Ports: Malabo, Bata

Merchant marine: 2 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 6,412 GRT/6,699 DWT, cargo 1, passenger-cargo 1

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 INTEL SAT earth station

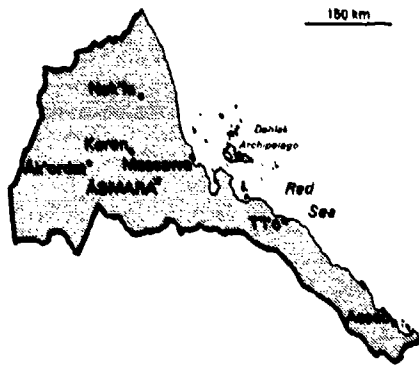
Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, National Guard, National Police

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 86,957; fit for military service 44,174

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

Eritrea



Geography

Location: Eastern Africa, bordering the Red Sea between Djibouti and Sudan

Map references: Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 121,320 sq km

land area: 121,320 sq km

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 plain, 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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: famine; deforestation; soil erosion; overgrazing; loss of infrastructure from civil warfare

natural hazards: frequent droughts

international agreements: NA

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

People

Population: 3,782,543 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 3.41% (1994 est.)

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, Coptic Christian, Roman Catholic, Protestant

Languages: Tigre and Kunama, Cushitic dialects, Tigre, Nora Bana, Arabic

Literacy:

total population: NA%

male: NA%

female: NA%

Labor force: NA

Government

Names:

conventional long form: State of Eritrea

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 Afewerke, 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: 8 provinces: Akale Guzay, Baraka, Denakil, Hamasen, Samhar, Seraye, Sahil (1993)

Independence: 27 May 1993 (from Ethiopia; formerly the Eritrea Autonomous Region)

National holiday: National Day (independence from Ethiopia), 24 May (1993)

Constitution: transitional "constitution" decreed 19 May 1993

Legal system: NA

Suffrage: NA

Executive branch:

chief of state and head of government:

President ISSAIAS Afewerke (since 22 May 1993)

cabinet: State Council; the collective executive authority

note: election to be held before 20 May 1997

Legislative branch: unicameral

National Assembly: EPLF Central Committee

serves as the country's legislative body until multinational elections are held (before 20 May 1997)

Judicial branch: Judiciary

Political parties and leaders: Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) (Christian Muslim), ISSAIAS Afewerke, PETROS Solomon; Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) (Muslim), ABDULLAH Muhammed; Eritrean Liberation Front-United Organization (ELF-UO), Mohammed Said NAWUD; Eritrean Liberation Front-Revolutionary Council (ELF-RC), Ahmed NASSER
Other political or pressure groups: Eritrean Islamic Jihad (EIJ); Islamic Militant Group

Member of: OAU, ACP, AfDB, ECA, ILO, IMO, INTELSAT (nonsignatory user), ITU, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WMO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: Ambassador-designate

Hagos GEBREHIWOT

chancery: Suite 400, 910 17th Street NW,

Washington DC 20006

telephone: (202) 429-1991

FAX: (202) 429-9004

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Robert G.

HOUDEK

embassy: 34 Zera Yacob St., Asmara

mailing address: P.O. Box 211, Asmara

telephone: [291] (1) 123-720

FAX: [291] (1) 127-584

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

Economy

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 development of offshore oil, offshore fishing and tourism. For the time being, Ethiopia will be largely dependent on Eritrean ports for its foreign trade.
National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$1.7 billion (1993 est.)
National product real growth rate: NA%
National product per capita: \$500 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): NA%

Unemployment rate: NA%

Eritrea (continued)

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:
capacity: NA kW
production: NA kWh
consumption per capita: NA kWh

Industries: food processing, beverages, clothing and textiles
Agriculture: products—sorghum, livestock (including goats), fish, lentils, vegetables, maize, cotton, tobacco, coffee, sisal (for making rope)
Economic aid: \$NA
Currency: 1 birr (Br) = 100 cents; at present, Ethiopian currency used
Exchange rates: 1 birr (Br) per US\$1 - 5.000 (fixed rate since 1992)
Fiscal year: NA

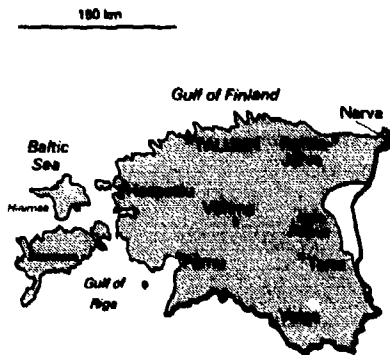
Communications

Railroads: 307 km total; 307 km 1,000-meter gauge; 307 km 0.950-meter gauge (nonoperational) linking Ak'ordat and Asmara (formerly Asmera) with the port of Massawa (formerly Mits'iwa; 1993 est.)
Highways:
total: 3,845 km
paved: 807 km
unpaved: gravel 840 km; improved earth 402 km; unimproved earth 1,796 km
Ports: Assab (formerly Aseb), Massawa (formerly Mits'iwa)
Merchant marine: none
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

Defense Forces

Branches: Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF)
Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$NA, NA% of GDP

Estonia



Geography

Location: Eastern Europe, bordering the Baltic Sea, between Sweden and Russia
Map references: Arctic Region, Asia, Europe, Standard Time Zones of the World
Area:
total area: 45,100 sq km
land area: 43,200 sq km
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: none
Climate: maritime, wet, moderate winters, cool summers
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 sq km (1990)
Environment:
current issues: air heavily polluted with sulfur dioxide from oil-shale burning power plants in northeast; contamination of soil and ground water with petroleum products, chemicals at military bases
natural hazards: NA
international agreements: party to—Hazardous Wastes, Ship Pollution; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change

People

Population: 1,616,882 (July 1994 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.52% (1994 est.)
Birth rate: 13.98 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 12.04 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Net migration rate: 3.29 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 19.1 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 69.96 years
male: 64.98 years
female: 75.19 years (1994 est.)
Total fertility rate: 2 children born/woman (1994 est.)
Nationality:
noun: Estonian(s)
adjective: Estonian
Ethnic divisions: Estonian 61.5%, Russian 30.3%, Ukrainian 3.17%, Byelorussian 1.8%, Finn 1.1%, other 2.13% (1989)
Religions: Lutheran
Languages: Estonian (official), Latvian, Lithuanian, Russian, other
Literacy: age 9-49 can read and write (1989)
total population: 100%
male: 100%
female: 100%
Labor force: 750,000 (1992)
by occupation: industry and construction 42%, agriculture and forestry 20%, other 38% (1990)

Government

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: 15 counties (maakonnad, singular—maakond) and 6 municipalities*: Harju maakond (Tallinn), Hiiu maakond (Kardla), Ida-Viru maakond (Johvi), Jarva maakond (Paide), Jogeva maakond (Jogeva), Kohtla-Jarve*, Laane maakond (Haapsalu), Laane-Viru maakond (Rakvere), Narva*, Parnu*, Parnu maakond (Parnu), Polva maakond (Polva), Rapla maakond (Rapla), Saare maakond (Kuessaare), Sillamae*, Tallinn*, Tartu*, Tartu maakond (Tartu), Valga maakond (Valga), Viljandi maakond (Viljandi), Voru maakond (Voru)
note: county centers are in parentheses
Independence: 6 September 1991 (from Soviet Union)
National holiday: Independence Day, 24 February (1918)
Constitution: adopted 28 June 1992
Legal system: based on civil law system; no judicial review of legislative acts
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Executive branch:
chief of state: President Lennart MERI (since 21 October 1992); election last held 20

September 1992; (next to be held NA 1997); results—no candidate received majority; newly elected Parliament elected Lennart MERI (21 October 1992)

head of government: Prime Minister Mart LAAR (since 21 October 1992)

cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the prime minister, authorized by the legislature

Legislative branch: unicameral *Parliament (Riigikogu)*; elections last held 20 September 1992; (next to be held NA); results—Fatherland 21%, Safe Haven 14%, Popular Front 13%, M 10%, ENIP 8%, ERP 7%, ERL 7%, EP 2%, other 18%; seats—(101 total) Fatherland 29, Safe Haven 18, Popular Front 15, M 12, ENIP 10, ERP 8, ERL 8, EP 1

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Political parties and leaders: National Coalition Party 'Pro Patria' (Isamaa of Fatherland), Mart LAAR, president, made up of 4 parties: Christian Democratic Party (KDE), Aivar KALA, chairman; Christian Democratic Union (KDL), Illar HALLASTE, chairman; Conservative People's Party (KR), Enn TARTO, chairman; Republican Coalition Party (VK), Leo STARKOV, chairman; Moderates (M), made up of two parties: Estonian Social Democratic Party (ESDB), Marju LAURISTIN, chairman; Estonian Rural Center Party (EMK), Ivar RAIG, chairman; Estonian National Independence Party (ENIP), Tunne KELAM, chairman; Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), Paul-Eerik RUMMO, chairman; Safe Haven, made up of three parties: Estonian Coalition Party (EK), Tiit VAHI, chairman; Estonian Rural Union (EM), Arvo SIRENDI, chairman; Estonian Democratic Justice Union/Estonian Pensioners' League (EDO/EPU), Harri KARTNER, chairman; Estonian Centrist Party (EK), Edgar SAVISAAR, chairman; Estonian Democratic Labor Party (EDT), Vaino VALJAS, chairman; Estonian Green Party (ERL), Tonu OJA; Estonian Royalist Party (ERP), Kalle KULBOK, chairman; Entrepreneurs' Party (EP), Tiit MADE; Estonian Citizen (EKL), Juri TOOMEPUU, chairman

Member of: BIS, CBSS, CCC, CE, CSCE, EBRD, ECE, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO (correspondent), ITU, NACC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Diplomatic representation in US:
chief of mission: Ambassador Toomas Hendrik ILVES
chancery: 1030 15th Street NW, Washington, DC 20005, Suite 1000
telephone: (202) 789-0320
FAX: (202) 789-0471

consulate(s) 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-[372] (6) 312-021 through 024
FAX: [372] (6) 312-025

Flag: pre-1940 flag restored by Supreme Soviet in May 1990—three equal horizontal bands of blue (top), black, and white

Economy

Overview: Bolstered by a widespread national desire to reintegrate into Western Europe, the Estonian government has pursued a program of market reforms and rough stabilization measures, which is rapidly transforming the economy. Two years after independence—and one year after the introduction of the kroon—Estonians are beginning to reap tangible benefits; inflation is low; production declines appear to have bottomed out; and living standards are rising. Economic restructuring is clearly underway with the once-dominant energy-intensive heavy industrial sectors giving way to labor-intensive light industry and the underdeveloped service sector. The private sector is growing rapidly; the share of the state enterprises in retail trade has steadily declined and by June 1993 accounted for only 12.5% of total turnover, and 70,000 new jobs have reportedly been created as a result of new business start-ups. Estonia's foreign trade has shifted rapidly from East to West with the Western industrialized countries now accounting for two-thirds of foreign trade. **National product:** GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$8.8 billion (1993 estimate from the UN International Comparison Program, as extended to 1991 and published in the World Bank's World Development Report 1993; and as extrapolated to 1993 using official Estonian statistics, which are very uncertain because of major economic changes since 1990) **National product real growth rate:** -5% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$5,480 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 2.6% per month (1993 average)

Unemployment rate: 3.5% (May 1993); but large number of underemployed workers

Budget:

revenues: \$223 million

expenditures: \$142 million, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1992)

Exports: \$765 million (f.o.b., 1993)

commodities: textile 14%, food products 11%, vehicles 11%, metals 11% (1993)

partners: Russia, Finland, Latvia, Germany, Ukraine

Imports: \$865 million (c.i.f., 1993)

commodities: machinery 18%, fuels 15%, vehicles 14%, textiles 10% (1993)

partners: Finland, Russia, Sweden, Germany, Netherlands

External debt: \$650 million (end of 1991)

Industrial production: growth rate -27% (1993)

Electricity:

capacity: 3,700,000 kW

production: 22.9 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 14,245 kWh (1992)

Industries: accounts for 42% 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 by Soviet standards; 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 and Latin America to Western Europe; limited illicit opium producer; mostly for domestic consumption

Economic aid:

recipient: US commitments, including Ex-Im (1992), \$10 million

Currency: 1 Estonian kroon (EEK) = 100 cents (introduced in August 1992)

Exchange rates: kroons (EEK) per US\$1—13.9 (January 1994), 13.2 (1993); note—

kroons are tied to the German Deutschmark at a fixed rate of 8 to 1

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 1,030 km; does not include industrial lines (1990)

Highways:

total: 30,300 km

paved or gravelled: 29,200 km

unpaved: earth 1,100 km (1990)

Inland waterways: 500 km perennially navigable

Pipelines: natural gas 420 km (1992)

Ports: coastal—Tallinn, Novotallin, Parnu; inland—Narva

Merchant marine: 69 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 406,405 GRT/537,016 DWT, cargo 50, roll-on/roll-off cargo 6, short-sea passenger 4, bulk 6, container 2, oil tanker 1

Airports:

total: 29

usable: 18

with permanent-surface runways: 11

with runways over 3,659 m: 0

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 10

with runways 1,060-2,439 m: 8

note: a C-130 can land on a 1,060-m airstrip

Telecommunications: Estonia's telephone system is antiquated and supports about 400,000 domestic telephone circuits, i.e. 25 telephones for each 100 persons; improvements are being made piecemeal, with emphasis on business needs and international connections; there are still about 150,000 unfulfilled requests for telephone service; broadcast stations—3 TV (provide Estonian programs as well Moscow Ostenkino's first and second programs); international traffic is

Estonia (continued)

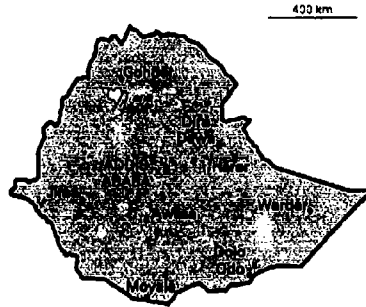
carried to the other former USSR republics by land line or microwave and to other countries partly by leased connection to the Moscow international gateway switch, and partly by a new Tallinn-Helsinki fiber optic submarine cable which gives Estonia access to international circuits everywhere; substantial investment has been made in cellular systems which are operational throughout Estonia and also Latvia and which have access to the international packet switched digital network via Helsinki

Defense Forces

Branches: Ground Forces, Maritime Border Guard, National Guard (Kaitseliit), Security Forces (internal and border troops), Coast Guard

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 392,135; fit for military service 308,951; reach military age (18) annually 11,789 (1994 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

Ethiopia



Geography

Location: Eastern Africa, between Somalia and Sudan

Map references: Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 1,127,127 sq km

land area: 1,119,683 sq km

comparative area: slightly less than twice the size of Texas

Land boundaries: total 5,311 km, Djibouti 337 km, Eritrea 912 km, Kenya 830 km, Somalia 1,626 km, Sudan 1,606 km

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims: none; landlocked

International disputes: southern half of the boundary with Somalia is a Provisional Administrative Line; territorial dispute with Somalia over the Ogaden

Climate: tropical monsoon with wide topographic-induced variation

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification; famine

natural hazards: geologically active Great Rift Valley susceptible to earthquakes, volcanic eruptions; frequent droughts

international agreements: party to—

Endangered Species; signed, but not ratified—

Biodiversity, Climate Change, Environmental Modification, Law of the Sea, Nuclear Test Ban

Note: landlocked; entire coastline along the Red Sea was lost with the de jure independence of Eritrea on 27 April 1993

People

Population: 54,927,108 (July 1994 est.)
note: Ethiopian demographic data, except population and population growth rate, include Eritrea

Population growth rate: 3.4% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 45.01 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 13.89 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 2.84 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 106.4 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 52.67 years

male: 51 years

female: 54.38 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.81 children born/woman (1994 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), Tigrinya, Orominga, Guaraginga, Somali, Arabic, English (major foreign language taught in schools)

Literacy: age 10 and over can read and write (1984)

total population: 24%

male: 33%

female: 16%

Labor force: 18 million

by occupation: agriculture and animal husbandry 80%, government and services 12%, industry and construction 8% (1985)

Government

Names:

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Ethiopia

local long form: none

local short form: Ityop'itya

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

National holiday: National Day, 28 May (1991) (defeat of Mengistu regime)

Constitution: to be redrafted by 1993

Legal system: NA

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President MELES Zenawi (since 1 June 1991); election 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

head of government: Prime Minister TAMIRAT Layne (since 6 June 1991)

cabinet: Council of Ministers; designated by the chairman of the Council of Representatives
Legislative branch: unicameral
Constituent Assembly: elections were held on 5 June 1994 (next to be held NA); results—NA; a major task of the new Assembly will be to ratify the constitution to drafted by the end of 1994

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Political parties and leaders: Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF), MELES Zenawi; Oromo People's Democratic Organization (OPDO), Kuma DEMEKSA

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

Member of: ACP, AfDB, CCC, ECA, FAO, G-24, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IGADD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, 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

FAX: (202) 328-7950

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) 552-191

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

Economy

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—purchasing power equivalent—\$22.7 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 7.8% (FY93 est)

National product per capita: \$400 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 21% (1992 est)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget:

revenues: \$NA

expenditures: \$1.2 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1992 est.)

Exports: \$189 million (f.o.b., FY91)

commodities: coffee, leather products, gold petroleum products

partners: Germany, Japan, Saudi Arabia, France, Italy

Imports: \$472 million (c.i.f., FY91)

commodities: capital goods, consumer goods, fuel

partners: US, Germany, Italy, Saudi Arabia, Japan

External debt: \$3.48 billion (1991)

Industrial production: growth rate -3.3% (FY92); accounts for 12% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 330,000 kW

production: 650 million kWh

consumption per capita: 10 kWh (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 as well as cocaine destined for southern African markets; cultivates qat (chat) for local use and regional export

Economic aid:

recipient: 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 billion

Currency: 1 birr (Br) = 100 cents

Exchange rates: birr (Br) per US\$1—5.0000 (fixed rate since 1992); fixed at 2.070 before 1992

Fiscal year: 8 July—7 July

Communications

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:

total: 24,127 km

paved: 3,289 km

unpaved: gravel 6,664 km; improved earth 1,652 km; unimproved earth 12,522 km (1993)

Ports: none; landlocked

Merchant marine: 12 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 62,627 GRT/88,909 DWT, cargo 8, roll on/roll off cargo 1, livestock carrier 1, oil tanker 2

Airports:

total: 120

usable: 84

with permanent-surface runways: 10

with runways over 3,659 m: 1

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 15

with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 83

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 INTELSTAT and 2 Pacific Ocean INTELSTAT

Defense Forces

Branches: Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF)

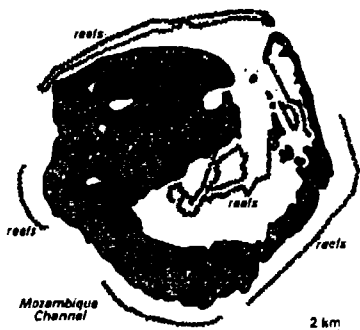
Manpower availability: males age 15-49

13,229,078; fit for military service 6,867,582; reach military age (18) annually 596,691 (1994 est.)

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

Europa Island

(possession of France)



Geography

Location: Southern Africa, in the southern Mozambique Channel about halfway between Madagascar and Mozambique

Map references: Africa

Area:

total area: 28 sq km

land area: 28 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: NA

Note: wildlife sanctuary

People

Population: uninhabited

Government

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)

Economy

Overview: no economic activity

Communications

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

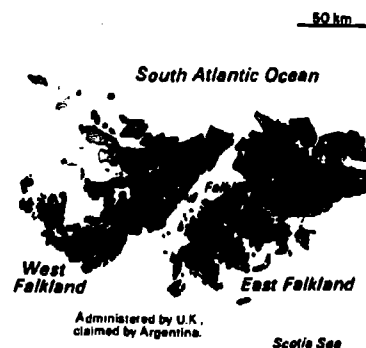
Telecommunications: 1 meteorological station

Defense Forces

Note: defense is the responsibility of France

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

(dependent territory of the UK)



Geography

Location: Southern South America, in the South Atlantic Ocean, off the southern coast of Argentina

Map references: Antarctic Region, South America

Area:

total area: 12,170 sq km

land area: 12,170 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: NA

Note: deeply indented coast provides good natural harbors; short growing season

People

Population: 2,261 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 2.43% (1994 est.)
Birth rate: NA
Death rate: NA
Net migration rate: NA
Infant mortality rate: NA
Life expectancy at birth: NA
Total fertility rate: NA
Nationality:
noun: Falkland Islander(s)
adjective: Falkland Island
Ethnic divisions: British
Religions: primarily Anglican, Roman Catholic, United Free Church, Evangelist Church, Jehovah's Witnesses, Lutheran, Seventh-Day Adventist
Languages: English
Literacy:
total population: NA%
male: NA%
female: NA%
Labor force: 1,100 (est.)
by occupation: agriculture 95% (mostly sheepherding)

Government

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)

National holiday: Liberation Day, 14 June (1982)

Constitution: 3 October 1985

Legal system: English common law

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952)

head of government: Governor David Everard TATHAM (since August 1992)

cabinet: Executive Council; 3 members elected by the Legislative Council, 2 ex-officio members (chief executive and the financial secretary), and the governor

Legislative branch: unicameral

Legislative Council: elections 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

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Political parties and leaders: 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 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

Economy

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: \$42.8 million, including capital expenditures of \$NA (FY90)

Exports: at least \$14.7 million

commodities: wool, hides and skins, and meat

partners: UK, Netherlands, Japan (1987 est.)

Imports: at least \$13.9 million

commodities: food, clothing, fuels, and machinery

partners: UK, Netherlands Antilles (Curacao), Japan (1987 est.)

External debt: \$NA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity:

capacity: 9,200 kW

production: 17 million kWh

consumption per capita: 8,940 kWh (1992)

Industries: wool and fish processing

Agriculture: predominantly sheep farming; small dairy herds; some fodder and vegetable crops

Economic aid:

recipient: Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1992-93), \$87 million

Currency: 1 Falkland pound (£F) = 100 pence

Exchange rates: Falkland pound (£F) per US\$1—0.6699 (January 1994), 0.6658 (1993), 0.5664 (1992), 0.5652 (1991), 0.5604 (1990), 0.6099 (1989); note—the Falkland pound is at par with the British pound

Fiscal year: 1 April—31 March

Communications

Highways:

total: 510 km

paved: 30 km

unpaved: gravel 80 km; unimproved earth 400 km

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

Defense Forces

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

Faroe Islands

(part of the Danish realm)



Geography

Location: Nordic States, Northern Europe in the north Atlantic Ocean, located half way between Norway and Iceland

Map references: Arctic Region

Area:

total area: 1,400 sq km

land area: 1,400 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: NA

Note: archipelago of 18 inhabited islands and a few uninhabited islets; strategically located along important sea lanes in northeastern Atlantic; precipitous terrain limits habitation to small coastal lowlands

People

Population: 48,427 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.83% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 17.97 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 7.56 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -2.09 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 8.1 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 78.1 years

male: 74.71 years

female: 81.62 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.47 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Faroese (singular and plural)

adjective: Faroese

Ethnic divisions: Scandinavian

Religions: Evangelical Lutheran

Languages: Faroese (derived from Old Norse), Danish

Literacy:

total population: NA%

male: NA%

female: NA%

Labor force: 17,585

by occupation: largely engaged in fishing, manufacturing, transportation, and commerce

Government

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)

National holiday: Birthday of the Queen, 16 April (1940)

Constitution: 5 June 1953 (Danish constitution)

Legal system: Danish

Suffrage: 20 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

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)

cabinet: Landsstyri; elected by the local legislature

Legislative branch: unicameral

Faroese Parliament (Loegtting): elections 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
Danish Parliament: elections 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

Judicial branch: none

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 SUND-STEIN

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)

Economy

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 Faroese government is expected to continue its tough policies, including introducing a 20% value-added tax (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 Faroese 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: 2.5% (1993 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, transport equipment (ships) (1989)

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:

capacity: 80,000 kW

production: 280 million kWh

consumption per capita: 5,760 kWh (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:

recipient: receives an annual subsidy from Denmark of about \$130 million

Currency: 1 Danish krone (DKr) = 100 oere

Exchange rates: Danish kroner (DKr) per US\$1—6.771 (January 1994), 6.484 (1993), 6.036 (1992), 6.396 (1991), 6.189 (1990), 7.310 (1989)

Fiscal year: 1 April—31 March

Communications

Highways:

total: 200 km

paved: NA

unpaved: NA

Ports: Torshavn, Tvoroyri

Merchant marine: 7 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 19,943 GRT/18,399 DWT, short-sea passenger 1, cargo 5, roll-on/roll-off cargo 1

note: a subset of the Danish register

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

Telecommunications: good international communications; fair domestic facilities; 27,900 telephones; broadcast stations—1 AM,

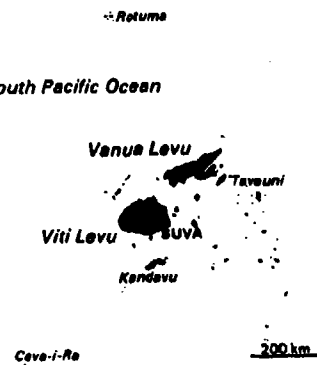
3 (10 repeaters) FM, 3 (29 repeaters) TV; 3 coaxial submarine cables

Defense Forces

Branches: small Police Force, no organized native military forces

Note: defense is the responsibility of Denmark

Fiji



Geography

Location: Oceania, Melanesia, 2,500 km north of New Zealand in the South Pacific Ocean

Map references: Oceania, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 18,270 sq km

land area: 18,270 sq km

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: deforestation; soil erosion

natural hazards: cyclonic storms can occur from November to January

international agreements: party to—

Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea,

Marine Life Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban,

Ozone Layer Protection

Note: includes 332 islands of which approximately 110 are inhabited

People

Population: 764,382 (July 1994 est.)

Fiji (continued)

Population growth rate: 1.05% (1994 est.)
Birth rate: 24.18 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Death rate: 6.5 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Net migration rate: -7.15 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 18.1 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 65.14 years
male: 62.88 years
female: 67.51 years (1994 est.)
Total fertility rate: 2.92 children born/woman (1994 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), Fijian, Hindustani
Literacy: age 15 and over can read and write (1985 est.)
total population: 86%
male: 90%
female: 81%
Labor force: 235,000
by occupation: subsistence agriculture 67%, wage earners 18%, salary earners 15% (1987)

Government

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)

National holiday: Independence Day, 10 October (1970)

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 under review; the review will be complete by 1997

Legal system: based on British system

Suffrage: none

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Ratu Sir Kamisese MARA (since 12 January 1994); First Vice

President Ratu Sir Josaia TAIVAIQIA (since 12 January 1994); Second Vice President Ratu Inoke TAKIVEIKATA (since 12 January 1994); *note*—President GANILAU died on 15 December 1993 and Vice President MARA became acting president; MARA was elected president by the Great Council of Chiefs on 12 January 1994

head of government: Prime Minister Sitiveni RABUKA (since 2 June 1992)

Presidential Council: appointed by the governor general

Great Council of Chiefs: (highest ranking members of the traditional chiefly system)
cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by prime minister from members of Parliament and responsible to Parliament

Legislative branch: the bicameral Parliament was dissolved following the coup of 14 May 1987

Senate: nonelective body containing 34 seats, 24 reserved for Melanesians, 9 for Indians and others, 1 for the island of Rotuma

House of Representatives: elections last held 18-25 February 1994 (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 SVT 31, NFP 20, FLP 7, FA 5, GVP 4, independents 2, ANC 1

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Political parties and leaders: Fijian Political Party (SVT—primarily Fijian), leader Maj. Gen. Sitiveni RABUKA; National Federation Party (NFP; primarily Indian), Jai Ram REDDY; Christian Fijian Nationalist Party (CFNP), Sakeasi BUTADROKA; Fiji Labor Party (FLP), Mahendra CHAUDHRY; 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; Fijian Association (FA), Josevata KAMIKAMICA
Member of: ACP, AsDB, CP, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, PCA, SPARTECA, SPC, SPF, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNIKOM, UNOMUR, UNTAC, 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

FAX: (202) 337-1996

consulate(s): New York

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: (vacant); Charge d' Affaires William ROPE

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

Economy

Overview: Fiji's economy is primarily agricultural, with a large subsistence sector. Sugar exports and tourism are the major sources of foreign exchange. Industry contributes 13% to GDP, with sugar processing accounting for one-third of industrial activity. Roughly 250,000 tourists visit each year. Political uncertainty and drought, however, contribute to substantial fluctuations in earnings from tourism and sugar. In 1992, growth was approximately 3%, based on growth in tourism and a lessening of labor-management disputes in the sugar and gold-mining sectors. In 1993, the government's budgeted growth rate of 3% was not achieved because of a decline in non-sugar agricultural output and damage from Cyclone Kina.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$3 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 1% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$4,000 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 5.6% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: 5.9% (1991 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$455 million

expenditures: \$546 million, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1993 est.)

Exports: \$417 million (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities: sugar 40%, clothing, processed fish, gold, lumber

partners: EC 26%, Australia 15%, Pacific Islands 11%, Japan 6%

Imports: \$517 million (c.i.f., 1992 est)

commodities: machinery and transport equipment, petroleum products, food, consumer goods, chemicals
partners: Australia 30%, NZ 17%, Japan 13%, EC 6%, US 6%

External debt: \$670 million (1994 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 7.5% (1992 est.); accounts for 13% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 215,000 kW

production: 420 million kWh

consumption per capita: 560 kWh (1992)

Finland

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:

recipient: 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—1.5239 (January 1994), 1.5418 (1993), 1.5030 (1992), 1.4756 (1991), 1.4809 (1990), 1.4833 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 644 km 0.610-meter narrow gauge, belonging to the government-owned Fiji Sugar Corporation

Highways:

total: 3,300 km

paved: 1,590 km

unpaved: gravel, crushed stone, stabilized earth 1,290 km; unimproved earth 420 km (1984)

Inland waterways: 203 km; 122 km navigable by motorized craft and 200-metric-ton barges

Ports: Labasa, Lautoka, Savusavu, Suva

Merchant marine: 8 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 44,911 GRT/54,490 DWT, roll-on/roll-off cargo 2, container 2, oil tanker 1, chemical tanker 2, cargo 1

Airports:

total: 25

usable: 22

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

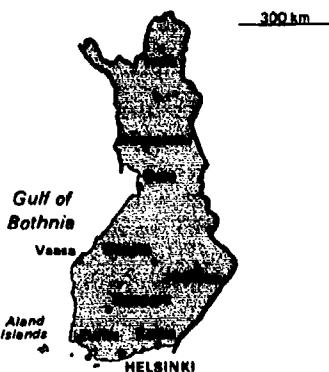
Telecommunications: modern local, interisland, and international (wire/radio integrated) public and special-purpose telephone, telegraph, and teleprinter facilities; regional radio center; important COMPAC cable link between US-Canada and NZ-Australia; 53,228 telephones (71 telephones per 1,000 persons); broadcast stations—7 AM, 1 FM, no TV; 1 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT earth station

Defense Forces

Branches: Republic of Fiji Military Forces (RFMF; including a naval division, police)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 197,767; fit for military service 109,026; react¹ military age (18) annually 8,154 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$22.4 million, about 2% of GDP (FY91/92)



Geography

Location: Nordic State, Northern Europe, bordering the Baltic Sea between Sweden and Russia

Map references: Arctic Region, Europe, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 337,030 sq km

land area: 305,470 sq km

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: air pollution from manufacturing and power plants contributing to acid rain; water pollution from industrial wastes, agricultural chemicals; habitat loss threatens wildlife populations

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: party to—Air

Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulphur, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic Treaty, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber, Wetlands, Whaling; signed, but not ratified—Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea

Note: long boundary with Russia; Helsinki is northernmost national capital on European continent; population concentrated on small southwestern coastal plain

People

Population: 5,068,931 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.34% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 12.41 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 9.84 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0.81 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 5.3 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 75.93 years

male: 72.18 years

female: 79.86 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.79 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Finn(s)

adjective: Finnish

Ethnic divisions: Finn, Swede, Lapp, Gypsy, Tatar

Religions: Evangelical Lutheran 89%, Greek Orthodox 1%, none 9%, other 1%

Languages: Finnish 93.5% (official), Swedish 6.3% (official), small Lapp- and Russian-speaking minorities

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

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%

Government

Names:

conventional long form: Republic of Finland

conventional short form: Finland

local long form: Suomen Tasavalta

local short form: Suomi

Digraph: FI

Type: republic

Finland (continued)

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)

National holiday: Independence Day, 6 December (1917)

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

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Martti AHTISAARI (since 1 March 1994); election last held 31 January—6 February 1994 (next to be held January 2000); results—Martti AHTISAARI 54%, Elisabeth REHN 46%

head of government: Prime Minister Esko AHO (since 26 April 1991); Deputy Prime Minister Pertti SALOLAINEN (since at least January 1992)

cabinet: Council of State (Valtioneuvosto); appointed by the president, responsible to Parliament

Legislative branch: unicameral

Parliament (Eduskunta): elections 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

Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Korkein Oikeus)

Political parties and leaders:

government coalition: Center Party, Esko AHO; National Coalition (conservative) Party, Pertti SALOLAINEN; Swedish People's Party, (Johan) Ole NORRBACK; Finnish Christian League, Toimi KANKAANIEMI
other parties: Social Democratic Party, Paavo LIPPONEN, 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

Member of: AfDB, AG (observer), AsDB, Australia Group, BIS, CBSS, CCC, CE, CERN, COCOM (cooperating), CSCE, EBRD, ECE, EFTA, ESA (associate), 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, NAM (guest), NC, NEA, NIB, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNDOF, UNESCO, UNFICYP, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNIKOM, UNMOGIP, UNPROFOR, UNTSO, UPU, WFTU, 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

consulate(s) general: Los Angeles and New York

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)

Economy

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 4.1%—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 European Union's (EU) 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. The devaluations have boosted the competitiveness of Finnish exports to the extent the recession bottomed out in 1993 with renewed economic growth expected in 1994. Unemployment probably will remain a serious problem during the next few years, 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 pushed the central government's budget deficit to nearly 13% in 1993. Helsinki continues to harmonize its economic policies with those of the EU during Finland's current EU membership bid. In early 1995, Finland is expected to join the European Union (formerly the European Community), thus broadening European economic unity.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$81.1 billion (1993)

National product real growth rate: -2.6% (1993)

National product per capita: \$16,100 (1993)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 2.1% (1992)

Unemployment rate: 22% (1993)

Budget:

revenues: \$26.8 billion

expenditures: \$40.6 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1992)

Exports: \$23.4 billion (f.o.b., 1993)

commodities: timber, paper and pulp, ships, machinery, clothing and footwear

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: \$18 billion (c.i.f., 1993 est.)

commodities: foodstuffs, petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals, transport equipment, iron and steel, machinery, textile yarn and fabrics, fodder grains

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: \$30 billion (December 1993)

Industrial production: growth rate 7.6% (1992 est.)

Electricity:

capacity: 13,500,000 kW

production: 55.3 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 11,050 kWh (1992)

Industries: metal products, shipbuilding, forestry and wood processing (pulp, paper), copper refining, foodstuffs, chemicals, textiles, clothing

Agriculture: accounts for 5% of GDP

France

(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 markka (FMk) or Finmark = 100 pennia

Exchange rates: markkaa (FMk) per US\$1—5.6920 (January 1994), 5.7123 (1993), 4.4794 (1992), 4.0440 (1991), 3.8235 (1990), 4.2912 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 5,924 km total; Finnish State Railways (VR) operate a total of 5,863 km 1,524-mm gauge, of which 480 km are multiple track and 1,710 km are electrified

Highways:

total: 76,631 km (1991)

paved: bituminous concrete, bituminous treated soil 46,745 km

unpaved: gravel 29,886 km

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: 93 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 1,040,905 GRT/1,143,276

DWT, passenger 3, short-sea passenger 9, cargo 20, refrigerated cargo 1, roll-on/roll-off cargo 30, oil tanker 15, chemical tanker 5, liquefied gas 3, bulk 7

Airports:

total: 160

usable: 157

with permanent-surface runways: 66

with runways over 3,659 m: 0

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 26

with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 20

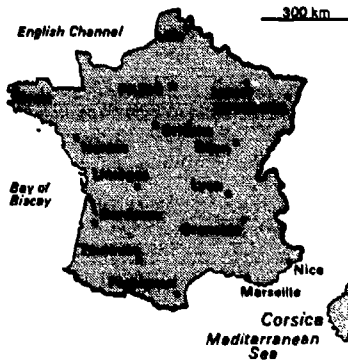
Telecommunications: good service from cable and microwave radio relay network; 3,140,000 telephones; broadcast stations—6 AM, 105 FM, 235 TV; 1 submarine cable; INTEL SAT satellite transmission service via Swedish earth station and a receive-only INTEL SAT earth station near Helsinki

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Frontier Guard (including Coast Guard)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,323,322; fit for military service 1,089,300; reach military age (17) annually 33,594 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$1.93 billion, about 2% of GDP (1992)



Geography

Location: Western Europe, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean between Spain and Germany

Map references: Europe, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 547,030 sq km

land area: 545,630 sq km

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: some forest damage from acid rain; air pollution from industrial and vehicle emissions; water pollution from urban wastes, agricultural runoff

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: party to—Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulphur, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic Treaty, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber, Wetlands, Whaling; signed, but not ratified—Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Biodiversity, Law of the Sea

Note: largest West European nation; occasional warm tropical wind known as mistral

People

Population: 57,840,445 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.47% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 13.13 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 9.3 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0.86 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 6.6 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 78.19 years

male: 74.27 years

female: 82.3 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.8 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Frenchman(men),

Frenchwoman(women)

adjective: French

Ethnic divisions: Celtic and Latin with Teutonic, Slavic, North African, Indochinese, Basque minorities

Religions: Roman Catholic 90%, Protestant 2%, Jewish 1%, Muslim (North African workers) 1%, unaffiliated 6%

Languages: French 100%, rapidly declining regional dialects and languages (Provençal, Breton, Alsatian, Corsican, Catalan, Basque, Flemish)

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

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 (continued)

Government

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)

National holiday: National Day, Taking of the Bastille, 14 July (1789)

Constitution: 28 September 1958, amended concerning election of president in 1962, amended to comply with provisions of EC Maastricht Treaty in 1992; amended to tighten immigration laws 1993

Legal system: civil law system with indigenous concepts; review of administrative but not legislative acts

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Francois

MITTERRAND (since 21 May 1981); election last held 8 May 1988 (next to be held by May 1995); results—Second Ballot Francois MITTERRAND 54%, Jacques CHIRAC 46%
head of government: Prime Minister Edouard BALLADUR (since 29 March 1993)

cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the president on the suggestion of the prime minister

Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament (Parlement)

Senate (Senat): elections last held 27

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, FCF 16, independents 2, other 4
National Assembly (Assemblée Nationale):

elections 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

Judicial branch: Constitutional Court (Cour Constitutionnelle)

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), Jean-Francois HORY; Communist Party (PCF), Robert HUE; National Front (FN), Jean-Marie LE PEN; Union of Republican and Independents (UREI); Centrist Union (UC); Democratic Assembly (RDE); The Greens, Antoine WAECHTER, Jean-Louis VIDAL, Guy CAMBOT; Generation Ecology (GE), Brice LALONDE

Other political or pressure groups:

Communist-controlled labor union (Confederation Generale du Travail—CGT) 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—CNPFF or Patronat)

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, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LORCS, MINURSO, MTCR, NACC, NATO, NEA, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, ONUSAL, PCA, SPC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNIKOM, UNOSOM, 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

consulate(s) 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 C. HARRIMAN

embassy: 2 Avenue Gabriel, 75382 Paris Cedex 08

mailing address: Unit 21551, Paris; APO AE 09777

telephone: [33] (1) 4296-12-02 or 42-61-80-75

FAX: [33] (1) 4266-9783

consulate(s) general: Bordeaux, Marseille, Strasbourg

Flag: three equal vertical bands of blue (hoist side), white, and red; known as the French Tricolore (Tricolor); the design and colors are similar to a number of other flags, including those of Belgium, Chad, Ireland, Cote d'Ivoire, and Luxembourg; the official flag for all French dependent areas

Economy

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. Largely self-sufficient in agricultural products, France 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. Although French GDP contracted by 0.7% in 1993, the economy showed signs of life by yearend. GDP growth, however, will remain sluggish in 1994—perhaps reaching only 1.0%. Rapidly increasing unemployment will still pose a major problem for the government. Paris remains committed to maintaining the franc-deutsche 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—\$1.05 trillion (1993)

National product real growth rate: -0.7% (1993)

National product per capita: \$18,200 (1993)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 2.1% (1993)

Unemployment rate: 12.2% (May 1994)

Budget:

revenues: \$220.5 billion

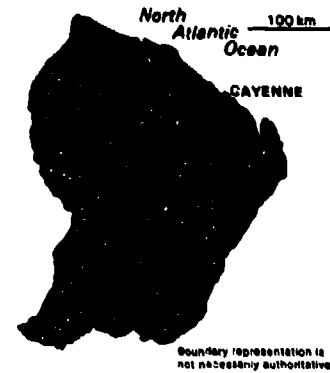
expenditures: \$249.1 billion, including capital expenditures of \$47 billion (1993 budget)

Exports: \$270.5 billion (f.o.b., 1993)

commodities: machinery and transportation equipment, chemicals, foodstuffs, agricultural

French Guiana

(overseas department of France)



Geography

Location: Northern South America, bordering on the North Atlantic Ocean between Suriname and Brazil

Map references: South America, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 91,000 sq km

land area: 89,150 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: NA

Note: mostly an unsettled wilderness

People

Population: 139,299 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 4.27% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 25.83 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 4.67 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

products, iron and steel products, textiles and clothing

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: \$250.2 billion (c.i.f., 1993)

commodities: crude oil, machinery and equipment, agricultural products, chemicals, iron and steel products

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: \$300 billion (1993 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate -4.3% (1993)

Electricity:

capacity: 110 million kW

production: 426 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 7,430 kWh (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—5.9205 (January 1994), 5.6632 (1993), 5.2938 (1992), 5.6421 (1991), 5.4453 (1990), 6.3801 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: French National Railways (SNCF) operates 34,322 km 1,435-mm standard gauge; 12,434 km electrified, 15,132 km double or multiple track; 99 km of various gauges (1,000-mm), privately owned and operated

Highways:

total: 1,510,750 km

paved: 747,750 km (including 7,450 km of controlled access divided highway)

unpaved: 763,000 km

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: 124 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 3,226,175 GRT/5,109,375 DWT, short-sea passenger 7, cargo 10,

container 21, multifunction large-load carrier 1, roll-on/roll-off cargo 21, oil tanker 37,

chemical tanker 8, liquefied gas 6, specialized tanker 3, passenger 1, bulk 9

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: 472

usable: 461

with permanent-surface runways: 258

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

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy (including Naval Air), Air Force, National Gendarmerie

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 14,717,461; fit for military service 12,265,874; reach military age (18) annually 376,485 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$36.6 billion, 3.1% of GDP (1993 est.)

French Guiana (continued)

Net migration rate: 21.54 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 15.9 deaths/1,000 live birth: (1994 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 75.2 years
male: 71.93 years
female: 78.63 years (1994 est.)
Total fertility rate: 3.5 children born/woman (1994 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
Languages: French
Literacy: 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)

Government

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)

National holiday: National Day, Taking of the Bastille, 14 July (1789)

Constitution: 28 September 1958 (French Constitution)

Legal system: French legal system

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Francois MITTERRAND (since 21 May 1981)

head of government: Prefect Jean-Francois CORDET (since NA 1992); President of the General Council Elie CASTOR (since NA); President of the Regional Council Antoine KARAM (22 March 1993)

cabinet: Council of Ministers

Legislative branch: unicameral General Council and a unicameral Regional Council

General Council: elections last held 25 September and 8 October 1988 (next to be held NA); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(19 total) PSG 12, URC 7

Regional Council: elections last held 22 March

1992 (next to be held NA); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(31 total) PSG 16
French Senate: elections last held 24 September 1989 (next to be held September 1998); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(1 total) PSG 1

French National Assembly: elections last held 21 and 28 March 1993 (next to be held NA 1998); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats—(2 total) RPR 1, independent 1
Judicial branch: Court of Appeals (highest local court based in Martinique with jurisdiction over Martinique, Guadeloupe, and French Guiana)

Political parties and leaders: Guianese Socialist Party (PSG), Elie CASTRO; Conservative Union for the Republic (UPR), Leon BERTRAND; Rally for the Center Right (URC); Rally for the Republic (RPR); Guyana Democratic Front (FDG), Georges OTHILY; Walwari Committee, Christine TAUBIRA-DELANON

Member of: FZ, WCL

Diplomatic representation in US: none (overseas department of France)

US diplomatic representation: none (overseas department of France)

Flag: the flag of France is used

Economy

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 1992. 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 sugar cane—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: \$59 million (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities: shrimp, timber, rum, rosewood essence

partners: France 52%, Spain 15%, US 5% (1992)

Imports: \$1.5 billion (c.i.f., 1992)

commodities: food (grains, processed meat),

other consumer goods, producer goods, petroleum
partners: France 77%, Germany 11%, US 5% (1992)

External debt: \$1.2 billion (1988)

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity:

capacity: 92,000 kW

production: 185 million kWh

consumption per capita: 1,450 kWh (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:

recipient: 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—5.9205 (January 1994), 5.6632 (1993), 5.2938 (1992), 5.6421 (1991), 5.4453 (1990), 6.3801 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Highways:

total: 680 km

paved: 510 km

unpaved: improved, unimproved earth 170 km

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

Defense Forces

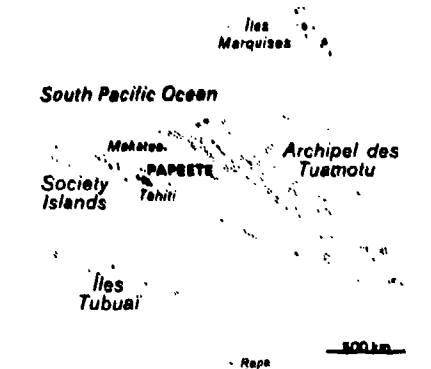
Branches: French Forces, Gendarmerie

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 40,506; fit for military service 26,394

Defense expenditures: \$NA, NA% of GDP

Note: defense is the responsibility of France

French Polynesia (overseas territory of France)



Geography

Location: Oceania, Polynesia halfway between Australia and South America

Map references: Oceania

Area:

total area: 3,941 sq km

land area: 3,660 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: occasional cyclonic storms in January

international agreements: NA

Note: includes five archipelagoes; 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

People

Population: 215,129 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 2.25% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 27.75 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 5.27 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000

population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 14.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 70.54 years

male: 68.14 years

female: 73.06 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.31 children born/woman (1994 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), Tahitian (official)

Literacy: age 14 and over but definition of literacy not available (1977)

total population: 98%

male: 98%

female: 98%

Labor force: 76,630 employed (1988)

Government

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:

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)

National holiday: National Day, Taking of the Bastille, 14 July (1789)

Constitution: 28 September 1958 (French Constitution)

Legal system: based on French system

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Francois

MITTERRAND (since 21 May 1981); High Commissioner of the Republic Michel JAU (since NA February 1992)

head of government: President of the Territorial Government of French Polynesia Gaston FLOSSE (since 10 May 1991); Deputy to the French Assembly and President of the Territorial Assembly Jean JUVENTIN (since

NA November 1992); Territorial Vice President and Minister of Health Michel BUIILLARD (since 12 September 1991)

cabinet: Council of Ministers; president submits a list of members of the Assembly for approval by them to serve as ministers

Legislative branch: unicameral

Territorial Assembly: elections last held 17 March 1991 (next to be held March 1996); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(41 total) People's Rally for the Republic (Gaullist) 18, Polynesian Union Party 12, New Fatherland Party 7, other 4

French Senate: elections last held 24 September 1989 (next to be held September 1998); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(1 total) party NA

French National Assembly: elections last held 21 and 28 March 1993 (next to be held NA March 1998); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(2 total) People's Rally for the Republic (Gaullist) 2

Judicial branch: Court of Appeal, Court of the First Instance, Court of Administrative Law

Political parties and leaders: People's Rally for the Republic (Tahoeraa Huiraatira), Gaston FLOSSE; Polynesian Union Party includes Te Tiarama, Alexandre LEONTIEFF, and Pupu Here Ai'a Te Nuneao la Ora, Jean JUVENTIN; New Fatherland Party (Ai'a Api), Emile VERNAUDON; Polynesian Liberation Front (Tavini Huiraatira), Oscar TEMARU; Independent Party (Ia Mana Te Nunaa), James SALMON; other small parties

Member of: ESCAP (associate), FZ, ICFTU, SPC, WMO

Diplomatic representation in US: none (overseas territory of France)

US diplomatic representation: none (overseas territory of France)

Flag: the flag of France is used

Economy

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—\$1.5 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: NA%

National product per capita: \$7,000 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): -0.6% (1991)

Unemployment rate: 10% (1990 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$614 million

expenditures: \$957 million, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1988)

Exports: \$88.9 million (f.o.b., 1989)

French Polynesia (continued)

commodities: coconut products 79%, mother-of-pearl 14%, vanilla, shark meat

partners: France 54%, US 17%, Japan 17%

Imports: \$765 million (c.i.f., 1989)

commodities: fuels, foodstuffs, equipment

partners: France 53%, US 11%, Australia 6%, NZ 5%

External debt: \$NA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity:

capacity: 75,000 kW

production: 275 million kWh

consumption per capita: 1,330 kWh (1992)

Industries: tourism, pearls, agricultural processing, handicrafts

Agriculture: coconut and vanilla plantations; vegetables and fruit; poultry, beef, dairy products

Economic aid:

recipient: 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—107.63 (January 1994), 102.96 (1993), 96.24 (1992), 102.57 (1991), 99.00 (1990), 115.99 (1989); note—linked at the rate of 18.18 to the French franc

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Highways:

total: 600 km (1982)

paved: NA

unpaved: NA

Ports: Papeete, Bora-bora

Merchant marine: 3 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 4,127 GRT/5,710 DWT, passenger-cargo 2, refrigerated cargo 1

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

Defense Forces

Branches: French forces (including Army, Navy, Air Force), Gendarmerie

Note: defense is responsibility of France

French Southern and Antarctic Lands

(overseas territory of France)



Geography

Location: Southern Africa, in the southern Indian Ocean, about equidistant between Africa, Antarctica, and Australia

Map references: Antarctic Region, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 7,781 sq km

land area: 7,781 sq km

comparative area: slightly less than 1.5 times the size of Delaware

note: includes Ile Amsterdam, Ile Saint-Paul, Ile Kerguelen, and Ile Crozet; excludes Terre Adelie claim of about 500,000 sq km 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 Ile

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: Ile Amsterdam and Ile Saint-Paul are extinct volcanoes

international agreements: NA

Note: remote location in the southern Indian Ocean

People

Population: no indigenous inhabitants; note—there are researchers whose numbers vary from 150 in winter (July) to 200 in summer (January)

Government

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, Ile Kerguelen, and Ile 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

Economy

Overview: Economic activity is limited to servicing meteorological and geophysical research stations and French and other fishing fleets. The fishing catches landed on Ile Kerguelen by foreign ships are exported to France and Reunion.

Budget:

revenues: \$17.5 million

expenditures: \$NA, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1992)

Communications

Highways:

total: NA

paved: NA

unpaved: NA

Ports: none; offshore anchorage only

Merchant marine: 21 ships (1,000 GRT or

over) totaling 441,962 GRT/813,779 DWT,

cargo 2, refrigerated cargo 4, roll-on/roll-off

cargo 4, oil tanker 4, bulk 3, multifunction

large load carrier 1, chemical tanker 1, liquified

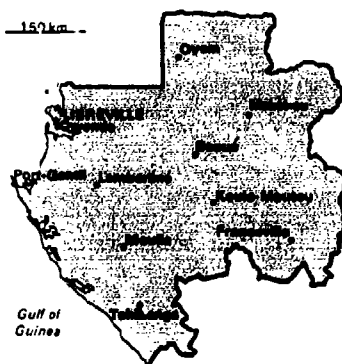
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Gabon

note: a captive subset of the French register
Telecommunications: NA

Defense Forces

Note: defense is the responsibility of France



Geography

Location: Western Africa, bordering the Atlantic Ocean at the Equator between the Congo and Equatorial Guinea

Map references: Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 267,670 sq km

land area: 257,670 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: deforestation; poaching

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: party to—Endangered Species, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea

People

Population: 1,139,006 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.46% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 28.46 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 13.9 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 94.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 54.67 years

male: 51.88 years

female: 57.53 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.97 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Gabonese (singular and plural)

adjective: Gabonese

Ethnic divisions: 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

Languages: French (official), Fang, Myene, Bateke, Bapounou/Eshira, Bandjabi

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

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)

Government

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)

National holiday: Renovation Day, 12 March (1968) (Gabonese Democratic Party established)

Constitution: adopted 14 March 1991

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

Gabon (continued)

Suffrage: 21 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President El Hadj Omar BONGO (since 2 December 1967); election last held on 5 December 1993 (next to be held NA 1998); results—President Omar BONGO was reelected with 51% of the vote

head of government: Prime Minister Casimir OYE-MBA (since 3 May 1990)

cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the prime minister in consultation with the president

Legislative branch:

National Assembly (Assemblée Nationale): elections last held on 21 and 28 October and 4 November 1990 (next to be held by NA); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(120 total) PDG 62, Morena-Bucherons/RNB 19, PGP 18, National Recovery Movement (Morena-Original) 7, APSG 6, USG 4, CRP 1, independents 3

Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Cour Suprême)

Political parties and leaders: Gabonese Democratic Party (PDG, former sole party), Jaques ADIAHENOT, Secretary General; National Recovery Movement—Lumberjacks (Morena-Bucherons/RNB), Fr. Paul M'BA-ABESOLE, leader; Gabonese Party for Progress (PGP), Pierre-Louis AGONDHO-OKAWA, President; National Recovery Movement (Morena-Original), Pierre ZONGUE-NGUEMA, Chairman; Association for Socialism in Gabon (APSG), leader NA; Gabonese Socialist Union (USG), leader NA; Circle for Renewal and Progress (CRP), leader NA; Union for Democracy and Development (UDD), leader NA; Rally of Democrats (RD), leader NA; Forces of Change for Democratic Union, leader NA

Member of: ACCT, ACP, AfDB, BDEAC, CCC, CEEAC, ECA, FAO, FZ, G-24, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, 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: Ambassador Paul

BOUNDOKOU-LATHA

chancery: 2034 20th Street NW, Washington, DC 20009

telephone: (202) 797-1000

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Joseph 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

Economy

Overview: Notwithstanding its serious ongoing economic problems, Gabon enjoys a per capita income more than twice that of most nations of sub-Saharan Africa. Gabon depended on timber and manganese until oil was discovered offshore in the early 1970s. The oil sector now accounts for 50% of GNP. Real growth was feeble in 1992 and Gabon continues to face weak prices for its timber, manganese, and uranium exports. Despite an abundance of natural wealth, and a manageable rate of population growth, the economy is hobbled by poor fiscal management. In 1992, the fiscal deficit widened to 2.4% of GDP, and Gabon failed to settle arrears on its bilateral debt, leading to a cancellation of rescheduling agreements with official and private creditors. Devaluation of the local currency by 50% in January 1994 could set off an inflationary spiral if the government fails to reign in spending and grants large wage increases to an already overpaid public sector workforce.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$5.4 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 0.5% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: \$4,800 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 0.7% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget:

revenues: \$1.3 billion

expenditures: \$1.5 billion, including capital expenditures of \$272 million (1992 est.)

Exports: \$2.3 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est)

commodities: crude oil 80%, timber 9%,

manganese 7%, uranium 2%

partners: France 48%, US 15%, Germany 2%, Japan 2%

Imports: \$702 million (c.i.f., 1992 est.)

commodities: foodstuffs, chemical products, petroleum products, construction materials, manufactures, machinery

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 8% of GDP, including petroleum

Electricity:

capacity: 315,000 kW

production: 995 million kWh

consumption per capita: 920 kWh (1991)

Industries: petroleum, food and beverages, lumbering and plywood, textiles, mining—manganese, uranium, gold, cement

Agriculture: accounts for 9% 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:

recipient: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-90), \$68 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-90), \$2.342 billion; Communist countries (1970-89), \$27 million

Currency: 1 CFA franc (CFAF) = 100 centimes

Exchange rates: Communauté Financière Africaine francs (CFAF) per US\$1—592.05 (January 1994), 283.16 (1993), 264.69 (1992), 282.11 (1991), 272.26 (1990), 319.01 (1989)

note: beginning 12 January 1994, the CFA franc was devalued to CFAF 100 per French franc from CFAF 50 at which it had been fixed since 1948

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 649 km 1.437-meter standard-gauge single track (Transgabonese Railroad)

Highways:

total: 7,500 km

paved: 560 km

unpaved: crushed stone 960 km; earth 5,980 km

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 18,562 GRT/25,330 DWT

Airports:

total: 70

usable: 59

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

Defense Forces

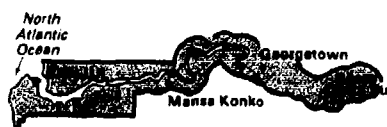
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Presidential Guard, National Gendarmerie, National Police

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 270,501; fit for military service 136,995; reach military age (20) annually 10,107 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$102 million, 3.2% of GDP (1990 est.)

The Gambia

75 km



Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.

Geography

Location: Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean almost completely surrounded by Senegal

Map references: Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:
total area: 11,300 sq km
land area: 10,000 sq km
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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:
current issues: deforestation; desertification; water-borne diseases prevalent
natural hazards: rainfall has dropped by 30% in the last thirty years
international agreements: party to—Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change

Note: almost an enclave of Senegal; smallest country on the continent of Africa

People

Population: 959,300 (July 1994 est.)
Population growth rate: 3.08% (1994 est.)
Birth rate: 46.39 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Death rate: 15.64 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 123.5 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 50.08 years
male: 47.83 years
female: 52.39 years (1994 est.)
Total fertility rate: 6.29 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:
noun: Gambian(s)
adjective: Gambian

Ethnic divisions: African 99% (Mandinka 42%, Fula 18%, Wolof 16%, Jola 10%, Serahuli 9%, other 4%), r n-Gambian 1%

Religions: Muslim 90%, Christian 9%, indigenous beliefs 1%

Languages: English (official), Mandinka, Wolof, Fula, other indigenous vernaculars

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

Government

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)

National holiday: Independence Day, 18 February (1965)

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

Suffrage: 21 years of age; universal
Executive branch:

chief of state and head of government: President Alhaji Sir Dawda Kairaba JAWARA (since 24 April 1970); Vice President Saihou SABALLY (since NA); election last held on 29 April 1992 (next to be held April 1997); results—Sir Dawda JAWARA (PPP) 58.5%, Sherif Mustapha DIBBA (NCP) 22.2%, Assan Musa CAMARA (GPP) 8.0%

cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the president from members of the House of Representatives

Legislative branch: unicameral
House of Representatives: elections last held on 29 April 1992 (next to be held April 1997); results—PPP 58.1%, seats—(43 total, 36 elected) PPP 30, NCP 6

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

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

Member of: ACP, AfDB, C, CCC, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT (nonsignatory user), 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 1000, 1155 15th Street NW, Washington, DC 20005
telephone: (202) 785-1399, 1379, or 1425
FAX: (202) 785-1430

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Arlene RENDER
embassy: Fajara, Kairaba Avenue, 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

Economy

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 roughly \$800. 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. A sustained structural adjustment program, including a

The Gambia (continued)

liberalized trade policy, has fostered a respectable 4% rate of growth in recent years. Re-export trade constitutes one-third of economic activity; however, border closures associated with Senegal's monetary crisis in late 1993 led to a 50% decline in re-export trade, reducing government revenues in turn. Devaluation of the CFA franc in January 1994 has made Senegalese goods more competitive, and is likely to prompt a relaxation of Senegalese controls, paving the way for a comeback in re-exports.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$740 million (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 4.5% (FY92 est.)

National product per capita: \$800 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 5% (FY 92 est.)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget:

revenues: \$94 million

expenditures: \$80 million, including capital expenditures of \$25 million (FY91 est.)

Exports: \$164 million (f.o.b., FY92 est.)

commodities: peanuts and peanut products, fish, cotton lint, palm kernels

partners: Japan 60%, Europe 29%, Africa 5%, US 1%, other 5% (1989)

Imports: \$214 million (f.o.b., FY92 est.)

commodities: foodstuffs, manufactures, raw materials, fuel, machinery and transport equipment

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:

capacity: 30,000 kW

production: 65 million kWh

consumption per capita: 75 kWh (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:

recipient: 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 butut

Exchange rates: dalasi (D) per US\$1—9,440 (November 1993), 8,888 (1992), 8,803 (1991), 7,883 (1990), 7,5846 (1989), 6,7086 (1988)

Fiscal year: 1 July—30 June

Communications

Highways:

total: 3,083 km

paved: 431 km

unpaved: gravel, crushed stone 501 km;

unimproved earth 2,151 km

Inland waterways: 400 km

Ports: Banjul

Merchant marine: 1 bulk ship (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 11,194 GRT/19,394 DWT

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

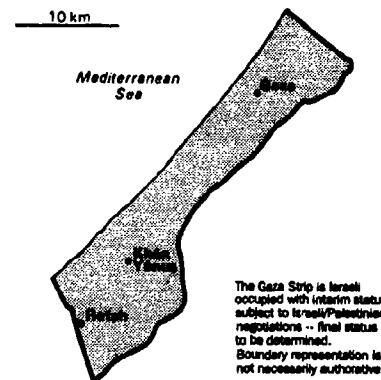
Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, National Gendarmerie, National Police

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 207,754; fit for military service 105,100

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

Gaza Strip



Note: The war between Israel and Egypt, Syria, and Jordan in June 1967 ended with Israel in control of the West Bank, East Jerusalem, the Gaza Strip, the Sinai Peninsula, and the Golan Heights. Israel withdrew from the Sinai Peninsula pursuant to a 1979 peace treaty with Egypt. The Israeli-PLO Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements ("the DOP"), signed in Washington on 13 September 1993 provides for a transitional period not exceeding five years of Palestinian interim self-government in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. Under the DOP, final status negotiations are to begin no later than the beginning of the third year of the transitional period.

Geography

Location: Middle East, bordering the eastern Mediterranean Sea, between Egypt and Israel

Map references: Middle East

Area:

total area: 360 sq km

land area: 360 sq km

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: West Bank and Gaza Strip are Israeli occupied with interim status subject to Israeli/Palestinian negotiations—final 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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: desertification

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: NA

Note: there are 24 Jewish settlements and civilian land use sites in the Gaza Strip (April 1994)

People

Population: 731,296 (July 1994 est.)

note: in addition, there are 4,500 Jewish settlers in the Gaza Strip (1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 3.53% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 45.01 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 5.45 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -4.29 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 36.9 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 67.78 years

male: 66.47 years

female: 69.16 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 7.39 children born/woman (1994 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, Hebrew (spoken by Israeli settlers), English (widely understood)

Literacy:

total population: NA%

male: NA%

female: NA%

Labor force: NA

by occupation: construction 33.4%, agriculture 20.0%, commerce, restaurants, and hotels 14.9%, industry 10.0%, other services 21.7% (1991)

note: excluding Jewish settlers

Government

Note: Under the Israeli-PLO Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements ("the DOP"), Israel agreed to transfer certain powers and responsibilities to the Palestinian Authority, and subsequently to an elected Palestinian Council, as part of interim self-governing arrangements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. A transfer of powers and responsibilities for the Gaza Strip and Jericho has taken place pursuant to the Israel-PLO 4 May 1994 Cairo Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area. The DOP provides that Israel will retain responsibility during the transitional period for external

security and for internal security and public order of settlements and Israelis. Final status is to be determined through direct negotiations within five years.

Names:

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Gaza Strip

local long form: none

local short form: Qita Ghazzah

Digraph: GZ

Economy

Overview: In 1991 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 18%, 16%, and 12% of GNP, respectively. Gaza depends upon Israel for nearly 90% of its external trade. Aggravating the impact of Israeli military administration, unrest in the territory since 1988 (intifadah) has raised unemployment and lowered the standard of living of Gazans. The Persian Gulf crisis and its aftershocks also have dealt blows to Gaza since August 1990. Worker remittances from the Gulf states have dropped, unemployment has increased, and exports have fallen. The redeployment of the Israeli army and the transfer of authority in Gaza to the Palestinian Authority in May 1994 has created a new situation in which Palestinians are now responsible for the management of Gaza's economy.

National product: GNP—exchange rate conversion—\$840 million (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate: 1% (1991 est.)

National product per capita: \$1,275 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 7% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate: 20% (1991 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$33.6 million

expenditures: \$34.5 million, including capital expenditures of \$NA (FY90)

Exports: \$75 million (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities: citrus

partners: Israel, Egypt

Imports: \$370 million (c.i.f., 1991 est.)

commodities: food, consumer goods,

construction materials

partners: Israel, Egypt

External debt: \$NA

Industrial production: growth rate 11%

(1991 est.); accounts for about 12% 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 16% 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—2.9760 (February 1994), 2.8301 (1993), 2.4591 (1992), 2.2791 (1991), 2.0162 (1990), 1.9164 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year (since 1 January 1992)

Communications

Railroads: one line, abandoned and in disrepair, some trackage remains

Highways:

total: NA

paved: NA

unpaved: NA

note: small, poorly developed road network

Ports: facilities for small boats to service the city of Gaza

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

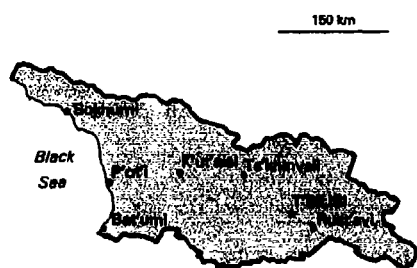
Telecommunications: broadcast stations—no AM, no FM, no TV

Defense Forces

Branches: NA

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

Georgia



Note: Georgia is currently besieged by interethnic strife in its Abkhazian and South Ossetian enclaves.

Geography

Location: Southwestern Asia, bordering the Black Sea, between Turkey and Russia
Map references: Africa, Asia, Commonwealth of Independent States—European States, Middle East, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 69,700 sq km
land area: 69,700 sq km
comparative area: slightly larger than South Carolina

Land boundaries: total 1,461 km, Armenia 164 km, Azerbaijan 322 km, Russia 723 km, Turkey 252 km

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; Mtkvari 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 sq km (1990)

Environment:

current issues: air pollution, particularly in Rust'avi; heavy pollution of Mtkvari River and the Black Sea; inadequate supplies of safe drinking water; soil pollution from toxic chemicals

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: NA

People

Population: 5,681,025 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.81% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 16.11 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 8.69 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0.65 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 23.4 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 72.84 years

male: 69.16 years

female: 76.7 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.18 children born/woman (1994 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%, Azeri 6%, Georgian 71% (official), Russian 9%, other 7%

Literacy: 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)

Government

Names:

conventional long form: Republic of Georgia

conventional short form: Georgia

local long form: Sak'art'velos Respublika

local short form: Sak'art'velo

former: Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic

Digraph: GG

Type: republic

Capital: T'bilisi

Administrative divisions: 2 autonomous republics (avtomnoy respublik, singular—avtom respublika); Abkhazia (Sokhumi), Ajaria (Bat'umi)

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

Independence: 9 April 1991 (from Soviet Union)

National holiday: Independence Day, 9 April (1991)

Constitution: adopted NA February 1921; currently amending constitution for Parliamentary and popular review by late 1995

Legal system: based on civil law system

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Chairman of Parliament Eduard Amvrosiyevich SHEVARDNADZE (since 10 March 1992); election last held 11 October 1992 (next to be held NA 1995); results—Eduard SHEVARDNADZE 95%

head of government: Prime Minister Otar PATSATSIA (since September 1993); Deputy Prime Ministers Avtandil MARGIANI, Zurab KERVALISHVILI (since NA), Tamaz NADARISHVILI (since September 1993), Teimuraz BASILIA (since NA)

cabinet: Council of Ministers

Legislative branch:

Georgian Parliament (Supreme Soviet): elections last held 11 October 1992 (next to be held NA 1995); 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

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court
Political parties and leaders: Merab Kostava Society, Vazha ADAMIA, chairman; Traditionalists' Union, Akaki ASATIANI, chairman; Georgian Social Democratic Party, Guram MUCHAIDZE, chairman; Green Party, Zurab ZHVANIA, chairman; Georgian Popular Front (GPF), Nodar NATADZE, chairman; National Democratic Party (NDP), Gia CHANTURIA, chairman; National Independence Party (NIP), Irakli Tsereteli, chairman; Charter 1991 Party, Tedo PATASHVILI, chairman; Peace Bloc; Unity; October 11

Other political or pressure groups:

supporters of ousted President Zviad GAMSAKHURDIA (deceased 1 January 1994) boycotted the October elections and remain a source of opposition and instability

Member of: BSEC, CIS, CSCE, EBRD, ECE, IBRD, IDA, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, IOC, ITU, NACC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Petr CHKHEIDZE

chancery: (temporary) Suite 424, 1511 K Street NW, Washington, DC
telephone: (202) 393-6060

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Kent N. BROWN

embassy: #25 Antoneli Street, T'bilisi 380026
mailing address: use embassy street address
telephone: (7) 8832-98-99-68
FAX: (7) 8832-93-37-59

Flag: maroon field with small rectangle in upper hoist side corner; rectangle divided horizontally with black on top, white below

Economy

Overview: Georgia's economy has traditionally revolved around Black Sea tourism; cultivation of citrus fruits, tea, and grapes; mining of manganese and copper; and a small industrial sector producing wine, metals, machinery, chemicals, and textiles. The country imports the bulk of its energy needs, including natural gas and coal. Its only sizable domestic energy resource is hydropower. Since 1990, widespread conflicts, e.g., in Abkhazia, South Ossetia, and Mengrelia, severely aggravated the economic crisis resulting from the disintegration of the Soviet command economy in December 1991. Throughout 1993, much of industry was functioning at only 20% of capacity; heavy disruptions in agricultural cultivation were reported; and tourism was shut down. The country is precariously dependent on US and EU humanitarian grain shipments, as most other foods are priced beyond reach of the average citizen. Georgia is also suffering from an acute energy crisis, as it is having problems paying for even minimal imports. Georgia is pinning its hopes for recovery on reestablishing trade ties with Russia and on developing international transportation through the key Black Sea ports of P'ot'i and Bat'umi.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$7.8 billion (1993 estimate from the UN International Comparison Program, as extended to 1991 and published in the World Bank's World Development Report 1993; and as extrapolated to 1993 using official Georgian statistics, which are very uncertain because of major economic changes since 1990)

National product real growth rate: -35% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$1,390 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 40.5% per month (2nd half 1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: officially less than 5% but real unemployment may be up near 20%, with even larger numbers of underemployed workers

Budget:

revenues: \$NA

expenditures: \$NA, including capital expenditures of \$NA

Exports: \$NA

commodities: citrus fruits, tea, wine, other agricultural products; diverse types of machinery; ferrous and nonferrous metals;

textiles; chemicals; fuel re-exports
partners: Russia, Turkey, Armenia, Azerbaijan (1992)

Imports: \$NA

commodities: fuel, grain and other foods, machinery and parts, transport equipment
partners: Russia, Azerbaijan, Turkey (1993)

External debt: \$100 million to \$200 million (1993 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate -27% (1993); accounts for 36% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 4,875,000 kW

production: 15.8 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 2,835 kWh (1992)

Industries: heavy industrial products include raw steel, rolled steel, airplanes; machine tools, foundry equipment, electric locomotives, tower cranes, electric welding equipment, machinery for food preparation and meat packing, electric motors, process control equipment, instruments; trucks, tractors, and other farm machinery; light industrial products, including cloth, hosiery, and shoes; chemicals; wood-working industries; the most important food industry is wine

Agriculture: accounts for 41% of GDP; accounted for 97% of former USSR citrus fruits and 93% of former USSR tea; important producer of grapes; also cultivates vegetables and potatoes; dependent on imports for grain, dairy products, sugar; small livestock sector
Illicit drugs: illicit cultivator of cannabis and opium poppy; mostly for domestic consumption; used as transshipment point for illicit drugs to Western Europe

Economic aid:

recipient: heavily dependent on US for humanitarian grain shipments; EC granted around \$70 million in trade credits in 1992 and another \$40 million in 1993; Turkey granted \$50 million in 1993; smaller scale credits granted by Russia and China

Currency: coupons introduced in April 1993 to be followed by introduction of the lari at undetermined future date; in July 1993 use of the Russian ruble was banned

Exchange rates: NA

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 1,570 km, does not include industrial lines (1990)

Highways:

total: 33,900 km

paved and gravelled: 29,500 km

unpaved: earth 4,400 km (1990)

Pipelines: crude oil 370 km, refined products 300 km, natural gas 440 km (1992)

Ports: coastal—Bat'umi, P'ot'i, Sokhumi

Merchant marine: 41 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 575,823 GRT/882,110 DWT, bulk cargo 14, oil tanker 27

Airports:

total: 37

usable: 27

with permanent-surface runways: 14

with runways over 3,659 m: 0

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 10

with runways 1,060-2,439 m: 4

note: a C-130 can land on a 1,060-m airstrip

Telecommunications: poor telephone service; as of mid-1993, 672,000 telephone lines providing 14 lines per 100 persons; 339,000 unsatisfied applications for telephones (31 December 1990); international links via landline to CIS members and Turkey; low capacity satellite earth station and leased international connections via the Moscow international gateway switch with other countries; international electronic mail and telex service available

Note: transportation network is disrupted by ethnic conflict, criminal activities, and fuel shortages

Defense Forces

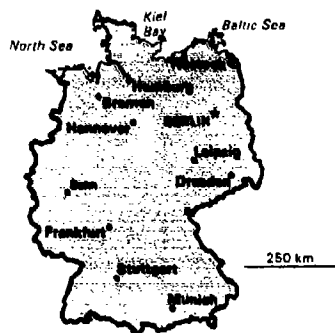
Branches: Army, Air Force, Navy, Interior Ministry Troops, Border Guards

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,362,818; fit for military service 1,081,624; reach military age (18) annually 42,881 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: \$NA, NA% of GNP

Note: Georgian forces are poorly organized and not fully under the government's control

Germany



Geography

Location: Central Europe, bordering the North Sea between France and Poland

Map references: Arctic Region, Europe, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 356,910 sq km

land area: 349,520 sq km

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: emissions from coal-burning utilities and industries in the southeast and lead emissions from vehicle exhausts (the result of continued use of leaded fuels) contribute to air pollution; acid rain, resulting from sulfur dioxide emissions, is damaging forests; heavy pollution in the Baltic Sea from raw sewage and industrial effluents from rivers in eastern Germany

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: party to—Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulphur, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber, Wetlands, Whaling; signed, but not ratified—Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Hazardous Wastes

Note: strategic location on North European Plain and along the entrance to the Baltic Sea

People

Population: 81,087,506 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.36% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 11.04 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 10.89 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 3.39 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 6.5 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 76.34 years

male: 73.22 years

female: 79.64 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.47 children born/woman (1994 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

Literacy: 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)

Government

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

National holiday: German Unity Day (Day of Unity), 3 October (1990)

Constitution: 23 May 1949, known as Basic Law; became constitution of the united German people 3 October 1990

Legal system: civil law system with indigenous concepts; judicial review of legislative acts in the Federal Constitutional Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Dr. Richard von WEIZSACKER (since 1 July 1984); note—presidential elections were held on 23 May 1994; Roman HERZOG was the winner and will be inaugurated 1 July 1994

head of government: Chancellor Dr. Helmut KOHL (since 4 October 1982)

cabinet: Cabinet: appointed by the president upon the proposal of the chancellor

Legislative branch: bicameral chamber (no official name for the two chambers as a whole)

Federal Assembly (Bundestag): last held 2 December 1990 (next to be held by 16 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) CDU 268, CSU 51, SPD 239, FDP 79, PDS 17, Greens/Alliance '90 8; elected by direct popular vote under a system combining direct and proportional representation; a party must win 5% of the national vote or 3 direct mandates to gain representation

Federal Council (Bundesrat): State governments are directly represented by votes; each has 3 to 6 votes depending on size and are required to vote as a block; current composition: votes—(68 total) SPD-led states 37, CDU-led states 31

Judicial branch: Federal Constitutional Court (Bundesverfassungsgericht)

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), Rudolf SCHARPING, chairman; Alliance '90/Greens, Ludger VOLMER, Marianne BIRTHLER, co-chairmen; Party of Democratic Socialism (PDS), Lothar BISKY, chairman; Republikaner, Franz SCHOENHUBER; National Democratic Party (NPD), Guenter DECKERT; Communist Party (DKP), Rolf PRIEMER

Other political or pressure groups: expellee, refugee, and veterans groups

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, UNOMIG, UNOSOM, UNTAC, UPU, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Immo STABREIT

chancery: 4645 Reservoir Road NW, Washington, DC 20007

telephone: (202) 298-4000

FAX: (202) 298-4249

consulate(s) general: Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, San Francisco, Seattle
consulate(s): Manila (Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands) and Wellington (America Samoa)

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Richard C.

HOLBROOKE

embassy: Deichmanns Avenue 29, 53170 Bonn

mailing address: Unit 21701, Bonn; APO AE 09080

telephone: [49] (228) 3391

FAX: [49] (228) 339-2663

branch office: Berlin

consulate(s) general: Frankfurt, Hamburg, Leipzig, Munich, and Stuttgart

Flag: three equal horizontal bands of black (top), red, and yellow

Economy

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 pushed western Germany into its deepest recession since World War II. The western German economy shrank by 1.9% in 1993 as the Bundesbank maintained high interest rates to offset the inflationary effects of large government deficits and high wage settlements. Eastern Germany grew by 7.1% in 1993 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 1993 accounted for about 20.5% of GDP. GDP in the western region is now \$19,400 per capita, or 78% 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 8% 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 90% of the 13,000 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—\$1.331 trillion (1993)

western: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$1.218 trillion (1993)

eastern: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$112.7 billion (1993)

National product real growth rate:

Germany: -1.2% (1993)

western: -1.9% (1993)

eastern: 7.1% (1993)

National product per capita:

Germany: \$16,500 (1993)

western: \$19,400 (1993)

eastern: \$6,300 (1993)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

western: 4.2% (1993)

eastern: 8.9% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate:

western: 8.1% (December 1993)

eastern: 15.4% (December 1993)

Budget:

revenues: \$918 billion

expenditures: \$972 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1992)

Exports: \$392 billion (f.o.b., 1993)

commodities: manufactures 89.0% (including machines and machine tools, chemicals, motor vehicles, iron and steel products), agricultural products 5.4%, raw materials 2.2%, fuels 1.3% (1992)

partners: EC 51.3% (France 11.1%, Netherlands 8.3%, Italy 8.2%, UK 7.9%, Belgium-Luxembourg 7.5%), EFTA 13.3%, US 6.8%, Eastern Europe 5.0%, OPEC 3.3% (1993)

Imports: \$374.6 billion (f.o.b., 1993)

commodities: manufactures 74.9%, agricultural products 10.3%, fuels 7.4%, raw materials 5.5% (1992)

partners: EC 49.7 (France 11.0%, Netherlands 9.2%, Italy 8.8%, UK 6.6%, Belgium-Luxembourg 6.7%), EFTA 12.7%, US 5.9%, Japan 5.2%, Eastern Europe 4.8%, OPEC 2.6% (1993)

Germany (continued)

External debt: \$NA

Industrial production:

western: growth rates -7% (1993)

eastern: \$NA

Electricity:

capacity: 134,000,000 kW

production: 580 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 7,160 kWh (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

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

Illicit drugs: source of precursor chemicals for South American cocaine processors; transshipment point for Southwest Asian heroin and Latin American cocaine for West European markets

Economic aid:

western-donor: ODA and OOF commitments (1970-89), \$75.5 billion

eastern-donor: bilateral to non-Communist less developed countries (1956-89) \$4 billion

Currency: 1 deutsche mark (DM) = 100 pfennige

Exchange rates: deutsche marks (DM) per US\$1—1.7431 (January 1994), 1.6533 (1993), 1.5617 (1992), 1.6595 (1991), 1.6157 (1990), 1.8800 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

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:

total: 625,600 km (1991 est.); *western*—501,000 km (1990 est.); *eastern*—124,600 km

(1988 est.)

paved: 543,200 km, including 10,814 km of expressways; *western*—495,900 km, including 8,959 km of expressways; *eastern*—47,300 km, including 1,855 km of expressways

unpaved: 82,400 km; *western*—5,000 km earth; *eastern*—77,400 km gravel and earth

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, Brunsbüttel, Cuxhaven, Emden, Bremen, Hamburg, Kiel, Lubeck, Wilhelmshaven, Rostock, Wismar, Stralsund, Sassnitz; inland—31 major on Rhine and Elbe rivers

Merchant marine: 485 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 4,541,441 GRT/5,835,511 DWT, short-sea passenger 5, passenger 3, cargo 241, refrigerated cargo 7, container 132, roll-on/roll-off cargo 20, railcar carrier 5, barge carrier 7, oil tanker 7, chemical tanker 20, liquefied gas tanker 16, combination bulk 6, bulk 11, combination ore/oil 5

note: the German register includes ships of the former East and West Germany

Airports:

total: 590

usable: 583

with permanent-surface runways: 308

with runways over 3,659 m: 5

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 85

with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 97

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

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 20,253,482; fit for military service 17,506,468;

reach military age (18) annually 418,124 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$42.4 billion, 2.2% of GDP (1992)

Ghana



Geography

Location: Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean between Cote d'Ivoire and Togo

Map references: Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 238,540 sq km

land area: 230,020 sq km

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 sq km (1989)

Environment:

current issues: recent drought in north severely affecting agricultural activities; deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; poaching and habitat destruction threatens wildlife populations; water pollution; limited supply of safe drinking water
natural hazards: dry, dusty, harmattan winds occur from January to March
international agreements: party to—

Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Law of the Sea, Nuclear Test

Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Marine Life Conservation

Note: Lake Volta is the world's largest artificial lake; northeasterly harmattan wind (January to March)

People

Population: 17,225,185 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 3.09% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 44.13 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 12.27 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -0.97 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 83.1 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 55.52 years

male: 53.58 years

female: 57.52 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.15 children born/woman (1994 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), African languages (including Akan, Moshi-Dagomba, Ewe, and Ga)

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

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)

Government

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)

National holiday: Independence Day, 6

March (1957)

Constitution: new constitution approved 28 April 1992

Legal system: based on English common law and customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage: universal at 18

Executive branch:

chief of state and head of government:

President Jerry John RAWLINGS (since 3

November 1992) election last held 3

November 1992 (next to be held NA)

cabinet: Cabinet; president nominates members subject to approval by the Parliament

Legislative branch: unicameral

National Assembly: elections last held 29

December 1992 (next to be held NA)

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

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

Member of: ACP, AfDB, C, CCC, ECA,

ECOWAS, FAO, G-24, G-77, GATT, IAEA,

IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO,

IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, 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 Ekwow SPIO-GARBRAH

chancery: 3512 International Drive NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: (202) 686-4520

FAX: (202) 686-4527

consulate(s) 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, 775297 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

Economy

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. The agriculture sector consists largely of small traditional farm holdings, rain-fed for

Ghana (continued)

the most part. 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 and plans to float 5% of its stake in Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, which would make the exchange the largest in sub-Saharan Africa outside of South Africa.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$25 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 3.9% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: \$1,500 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 10% (1992)

Unemployment rate: 10% (1991)

Budget:

revenues: \$1 billion

expenditures: \$905 million, including capital expenditures of \$200 million (1991 est.)

Exports: \$1 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities: cocoa 40%, gold, timber, tuna, bauxite, and aluminum

partners: Germany 31%, US 12%, UK 11%, Netherlands 6%, Japan 5% (1991)

Imports: \$1.5 billion (c.i.f., 1992)

commodities: petroleum 16%, consumer goods, foods, intermediate goods, capital equipment

partners: UK 22%, US 11%, Germany 9%, Japan 6%

External debt: \$4.6 billion (1992 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 4.7% in manufacturing (1992); accounts for almost 15% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 1,180,000 kW

production: 4.49 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 290 kWh (1991)

Industries: mining, lumbering, light manufacturing, aluminum, food processing

Agriculture: accounts for 43% 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; transit hub for Southwest and Southeast Asian heroin destined for the US and Europe

Economic aid:

recipient: 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 new cedi (C) = 100 pesewas

Exchange rates: new cedis per US\$1—713.00 (October 1993), 437.09 (1992), 367.83

(1991), 326.33 (1990), 270.00 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 953 km, all 1.067-meter gauge; 32 km double track; railroads undergoing major renovation

Highways:

total: 32,250 km

paved: concrete, bituminous 6,084 km

unpaved: gravel, crushed stone, improved earth 26,166 km

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: 5 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 46,289 GRT/61,606 DWT, cargo 4, refrigerated cargo 1

Airports:

total: 11

usable: 11

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: 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

Defense Forces

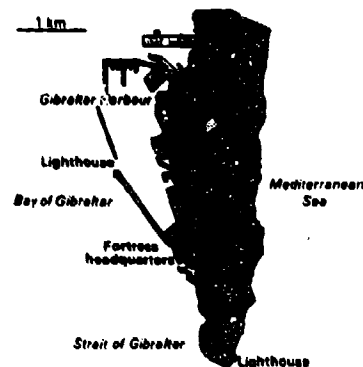
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Police Force, Civil Defense

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 3,867,183; fit for military service 2,159,769; reach military age (18) annually 170,283 (1991 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$30 million, less than 1% of GDP (1989 est.)

Gibraltar

(dependent territory of the UK)



Geography

Location: Southwestern Europe, bordering the Strait of Gibraltar, which links the North Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, on the southern coast of Spain

Map references: Africa, Europe

Area:

total area: 6.5 sq km

land area: 6.5 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: natural freshwater sources are meager, so large concrete or natural rock water catchments collect rain water

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: NA

Note: strategic location on Strait of Gibraltar that links the North Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea

People

Population: 31,684 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.58% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 15.37 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 8.87 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -0.73 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 8.1 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 76.33 years

male: 73.44 years

female: 79.19 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.33 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Gibraltarian(s)

adjective: Gibraltar

Ethnic divisions: Italian, English, Maltese, Portuguese, Spanish

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), Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Russian

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

Government

Names:

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Gibraltar

Digraph: GI

Type: dependent territory of the UK

Capital: Gibraltar

Administrative divisions: none (dependent territory of the UK)

Independence: none (dependent territory of the UK)

National holiday: Commonwealth Day (second Monday of March)

Constitution: 30 May 1969

Legal system: English law

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal, plus other UK subjects resident six months or more

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor and Commander in Chief Gen. Sir John CHAPPLE (since NA March 1993)

head of government: Chief Minister Joe BOSSANO (since 25 March 1988)

Gibraltar Council: advises the governor
cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed from the elected members of the Assembly by the governor in consultation with the chief minister

Legislative branch: unicameral

House of Assembly: elections 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

Judicial branch: Supreme Court, Court of Appeal

Political parties and leaders: Gibraltar 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

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

Economy

Overview: The British military presence has been severely reduced and now only contributes about 11% to the local economy. The financial sector accounts for 15% of GDP; tourism and shipping services fees also generate income. 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 re-exports) petroleum 51%, manufactured goods 41%, other 8%

partners: UK, Morocco, Portugal,

Netherlands, Spain, US, FRG

Imports: \$258 million (c.i.f., 1988)

commodities: fuels, manufactured goods, and foodstuffs

partners: UK, Spain, Japan, Netherlands

External debt: \$318 million (1987)

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity:

capacity: 47,000 kW

production: 200 million kWh

consumption per capita: 6,740 kWh (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:

recipient: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-88), \$800,000; Western (non-US) countries and ODA bilateral commitments (1992-93), \$2.5 million

Currency: 1 Gibraltar pound (£G) = 100 pence

Exchange rates: Gibraltar pounds (£G) per US\$1—0.6699 (January 1994), 0.6658 (1993), 0.5664 (1992), 0.5652 (1991), 0.5603 (1990), 0.6099 (1989); note—the Gibraltar pound is at par with the British pound

Fiscal year: 1 July—30 June

Communications

Railroads: 1,000-meter-gauge system in dockyard area only

Highways:

total: 50 km

paved: 50 km

Pipelines: none

Ports: Gibraltar

Merchant marine: 29 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 496,898 GRT/857,140 DWT, cargo 4, bulk 5, refrigerated cargo 1, container 1, oil tanker 16, chemical tanker 2

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: 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

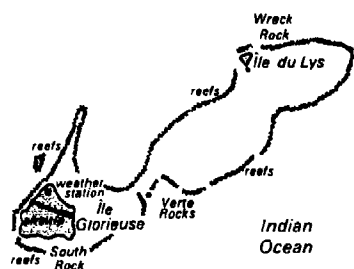
Defense Forces

Branches: British Army, Royal Navy, Royal Air Force

Note: defense is the responsibility of the UK

Glorioso Islands (possession of France)

3 km



Geography

Location: Southern Africa, in the Indian Ocean just north of Madagascar

Map references: Africa

Area:

total area: 5 sq km

land area: 5 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: subject to periodic cyclones

international agreements: NA

People

Population: uninhabited

Government

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)

Economy

Overview: no economic activity

Communications

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: 1

Defense Forces

Note: defense is the responsibility of France

Greece

150 km



Geography

Location: Balkan State, Southern Europe, bordering the Mediterranean Sea between Turkey and Bulgaria

Map references: Africa, Europe, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 131,940 sq km

land area: 130,800 sq km

comparative area: slightly smaller than Alabama

Land boundaries: total 1,210 km, Albania 282 km, Bulgaria 494 km, Turkey 206 km, The Former Yugoslav Republic of 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; dispute with The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia over name and symbol implying territorial claim

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: air pollution; water pollution

natural hazards: subject to severe earthquakes

international agreements: party to—Air Pollution, Antarctic Treaty, Environmental

Modification, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified—Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea
Note: strategic location dominating the Aegean Sea and southern approach to Turkish Straits; a peninsular country, possessing an archipelago of about 2,000 islands

People

Population: 10,564,630 (July 1994 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.84% (1994 est.)
Birth rate: 10.5 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Death rate: 9.32 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Net migration rate: 7.21 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 8.6 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 77.71 years
male: 75.2 years
female: 80.35 years (1994 est.)
Total fertility rate: 1.45 children born/woman (1994 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), English, French
Literacy: age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)
total population: 93%
male: 98%
female: 89%
Labor force: 4.083 million
by occupation: services 48%, agriculture 24%, industry 28% (1993)

Government

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, Iliia, Imathia, Ioannina, Iraklion, Kardhitsu, 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, Zakynthos, autonomous region: Agion Oros (Mt. Athos)

Independence: 1829 (from the Ottoman Empire)

National holiday: Independence Day, 25 March (1821) (proclamation of the war of independence)

Constitution: 11 June 1975

Legal system: based on codified Roman law; judiciary divided into civil, criminal, and administrative courts

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal and compulsory

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Konstantinos KARAMANLIS (since 5 May 1990); election last held 4 May 1990 (next to be held May 1995); results—Konstantinos KARAMANLIS was elected by Parliament

head of government: Prime Minister Andreas PAPANDEOU (since 10 October 1993)

cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the president on recommendation of the prime minister

Legislative branch:

unicameral Chamber of Deputies (Vouli ton Ellinon): elections last held 10 October 1993 (next to be held by NA October 1997); results—PASOK 46.88%, ND 39.30%, Political Spring 4.87%, KKE 4.54%, and Progressive Left Coalition 2.94%; seats—(300 total) PASOK 170, ND 111, Political Spring 10, KKE 9

Judicial branch: Supreme Judicial Court, Special Supreme Tribunal

Political parties and leaders:

New Democracy (ND; conservative), Miltiades EVERT; Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), Andreas PAPANDEOU; Progressive Left Coalition, Maria DAMANAKI; Democratic Renewal (DIANA), Konstantinos STEFANOPOULOS; Communist Party (KKE), Aleka PAPANIGA; Ecologist-Alternative List, leader rotates; Political Spring, Antonis SAMARAS
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, UNOMIG, UNOSOM, UPU, WEU (associate), WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Loucas TSILAS
chancery: 2221 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: (202) 939-5800

FAX: (202) 939-5824

consulate(s) general: Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, and San Francisco

consulate(s): New Orleans

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Thomas 'T. NILES

embassy: 91 Vasilissis Sophias Boulevard, 10160 Athens

mailing address: PSC 108, Athens; APO AE 09842

telephone: [30] (1) 721-2951 or 721-8401

FAX: [30] (1) 645-6282

consulate(s) 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

Economy

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% in 1989. Since then, the public sector has been reduced to about 60% of GDP. Tourism continues as a major source of foreign exchange, and agriculture is self-sufficient except for meat, dairy products, and animal feedstuffs. Over the last decade, real GDP growth has averaged 1.6% a year, compared with the European Union average of 2.2%. Inflation is four times the EU average, and the national debt has reached 140% of GDP, the highest in the EU. Prime Minister PAPANDEOU will probably only make limited progress correcting the economy's problems of high inflation, large budget deficit, and decaying infrastructure. His economic program suggests that although he will shun his expansionary policies of the 1980s, he will avoid tough measures needed to slow inflation or reduce the state's role in the economy. He has limited the previous government's privatization plans, for example, and has called for generous welfare spending and real wage increases. In 1994, the GDP growth rate is likely to remain low, and inflation probably will accelerate, remaining the highest in the EU. PAPANDEOU'S failure to improve the country's economic performance will further strain relations with the EU. Since Greece's accession to the then EC in 1981, Athens' heavy reliance on EU aid—amounting to about 6% of Greek GDP annually—and its poor use of Union funds have riled Brussels. Its ailing economy will continue to be a drag on

Greece (continued)

European economic and monetary union.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$93.2 billion (1993)

National product real growth rate: 1% (1993)

National product per capita: \$8,900 (1993)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 14.4% (1993)

Unemployment rate: 9.5% (1993)

Budget:

revenues: \$28.3 billion

expenditures: \$37.6 billion, including capital expenditures of \$5.2 billion (1994)

Exports: \$6 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities: manufactured goods 53%, foodstuffs 34%, fuels 5%

partners: Germany 23%, Italy 18%, France 7%, UK 7%, US 4% (1992)

Imports: \$23.3 billion (c.i.f., 1992)

commodities: manufactured goods 72%, foodstuffs 15%, fuels 10%

partners: Germany 20%, Italy 14%, France 8%, Netherlands 7%, Japan 6% (1992)

External debt: \$23.1 billion (1992)

Industrial production: growth rate -1.3% (1992); accounts for 20% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 10,500,000 kW

production: 36.4 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 3,610 kWh (1992)

Industries: food and tobacco processing, textiles, chemicals, metal products, tourism, mining, petroleum

Agriculture: including fishing and forestry, accounts for 15% of GDP and 24% 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

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:

recipient: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-81), \$525 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$1.39 billion

Currency: 1 drachma (Dr) = 100 lepta

Exchange rates: drachmae (Dr) per US\$1—250.28 (January 1994), 229.26 (1993), 190.62 (1992), 182.27 (1991), 158.51 (1990), 162.42 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 2,479 km total; 1,565 km 1,435-mm standard gauge, of which 36 km electrified and 100 km double track; 892 km 1,000-mm gauge; 22 km 750-mm narrow gauge; all

government owned

Highways:

total: 38,938 km

paved: 16,090 km

unpaved: crushed stone, gravel 13,676 km; improved earth 5,632 km; unimproved earth 3,540 km

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 Piraeus (Piraeus) by 325 km; and three unconnected rivers

Pipelines: crude oil 26 km; petroleum products 547 km

Ports: Piraeus (Piraeus), Thessaloniki

Merchant marine: 1,059 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 29,343,367 GRT/54,249,294 DWT, passenger 15, short-sea passenger 65, passenger-cargo 2, cargo 117, container 36, roll-on/roll-off cargo 17, refrigerated cargo 11, vehicle carrier 1, oil tanker 251, chemical tanker 20, liquefied gas 6, combination ore/oil 38, specialized tanker 3, bulk 453, combination bulk 23, livestock carrier 1

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

Defense Forces

Branches: Hellenic Army, Hellenic Navy, Hellenic Air Force, National Guard, Police

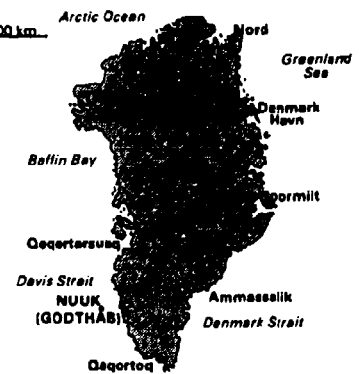
Manpower availability: males age 15-49

2,645,859; fit for military service 2,025,212; reach military age (21) annually 74,484 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$4.2 billion, 5.1% of GDP (1992)

Greenland

(part of the Danish realm)



Geography

Location: Northern North America, in the North Atlantic Ocean, between Canada and Norway

Map references: Arctic Region, North America, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 2,175,600 sq km

land area: 383,600 sq km (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: dispute between Denmark and Norway over maritime boundary in Arctic Ocean between Greenland and Jan Mayen has been settled by the International Court of Justice (ICJ)

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: NA

Note: dominates North Atlantic Ocean between North America and Europe; sparse population confined to small settlements along coast; continuous permafrost over northern two-thirds of the island

People

Population: 57,040 (July 1994 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.94% (1994 est.)
Birth rate: 18.6 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Death rate: 7.43 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Net migration rate: -1.75 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 26.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 66.91 years
male: 62.55 years
female: 71.28 years (1994 est.)
Total fertility rate: 2.29 children born/woman (1994 est.)
Nationality:
noun: Greenlander(s)
adjective: Greenlandic
Ethnic divisions: Greenlander 86% (Eskimos and Greenland-born Caucasians), Danish 14%
Religions: Evangelical Lutheran
Languages: Eskimo dialects, Danish
Literacy:
total population: NA%
male: NA%
female: NA%
Labor force: 22,800
by occupation: largely engaged in fishing, hunting, sheep breeding

Government

Names:

conventional long form: none
conventional short form: Greenland
local long form: none
local short form: Kalaallit Nunaat

Digraph:

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)

National holiday: Birthday of the Queen, 16 April (1940)

Constitution: 5 June 1953 (Danish constitution)

Legal system: Danish

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

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)

cabinet: Landsstyre; formed from the Landsting on basis of strength of parties

Legislative branch: unicameral

Parliament (Landssting): elections 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
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
Judicial branch: High Court (Landsret)

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

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

Economy

Overview: Greenland's economic situation at present is difficult. Unemployment is increasing, and prospects for economic growth in the immediate future are dim. Following the closing of the Black Angel lead and zinc mine in 1989, Greenland became almost completely dependent on fishing and fish processing, the 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 central government 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:

capacity: 84,000 kW

production: 176 million kWh

consumption per capita: 3,060 kWh (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 oere

Exchange rates: Danish kroner (DKr) per

US\$1—6.771 (January 1994), 6.484 (1993),

6.036 (1992), 6.396 (1991), 6.189 (1990),

7.310 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Highways:

total: 150 km

paved: 60 km

unpaved: 90 km

Ports: Kangerluarsorseq (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

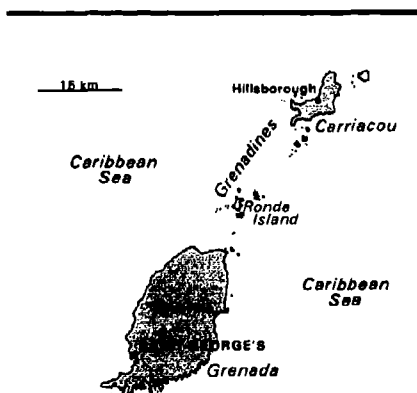
Greenland (continued)

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

Defense Forces

Note: defense is responsibility of Denmark

Grenada



Geography

Location: Caribbean, in the eastern Caribbean Sea, about 150 km north of Trinidad and Tobago

Map references: Central America and the Caribbean, South America, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 340 sq km

land area: 340 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: lies on edge of hurricane belt; hurricane season lasts from June to November

international agreements: party to—Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection; signed, but not ratified—Climate Change

Note: islands of the Grenadines group are divided politically with Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

People

Population: 94,109 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.35% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 30.28 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 6.19 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -20.6 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 12.4 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 70.4 years

male: 68 years

female: 72.85 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.93 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Grenadian(s)

adjective: Grenadian

Ethnic divisions: black African

Religions: Roman Catholic, Anglican, other Protestant sects

Languages: English (official), French patois

Literacy: 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)

Government

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)

National holiday: Independence Day, 7

February (1974)

Constitution: 19 December 1973

Legal system: based on English common law

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

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)

cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the governor general on advice of the prime minister

Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament

Senate: consists of a 13-member body, 10

appointed by the government and 3 by the

Leader of the Opposition

House of Representatives: elections last held

on 13 March 1990 (next to be held by NA

March 1995); results—percent of vote by party

NA; seats—(15 total) NDC 7, GULP 4, TNP 2, NNP 2

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

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

Member of: ACP, C, CARICOM, CDB, ECLAC, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICTU, 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

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Charge d'Affaires Ollie P. ANDERSON

embassy: Point Salines, Saint George's
mailing address: P. O. Box 54, Saint George's, Grenada, W.I.

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

Economy

Overview: The economy is essentially agricultural and centers on the traditional production of spices and tropical plants. Agriculture accounts for about 15% 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): 3.6% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: 25% (1992 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$78 million

expenditures: \$51 million, including capital expenditures of \$22 million (1991 est.)

Exports: \$19.9 million (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities: bananas, cocoa, nutmeg, fruit and vegetables, clothing, mace

partners: Netherlands, UK, Trinidad and Tobago, United States

Imports: \$103.2 million (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities: food 25%, manufactured goods 22%, machinery 20%, chemicals 10%, fuel 6% (1989)

partners: US 29%, UK, Trinidad and Tobago, Japan, Canada (1989)

External debt: \$109 million (1992)

Industrial production: growth rate 1.8% (1992 est.); accounts for 9% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 12,500 kW

production: 26 million kWh

consumption per capita: 310 kWh (1992)

Industries: food and beverage, textile, light assembly operations, tourism, construction

Agriculture: accounts for 15% 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:

recipient: 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

Communications

Highways:

total: 1,000 km

paved: 600 km

unpaved: otherwise improved 300 km;

unimproved earth 100 km

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 the islands of Trinidad, Tobago and Saint Vincent; VHF and UHF radio links to the islands of Trinidad and Carriacou; broadcast stations—1 AM, no FM, 1 TV

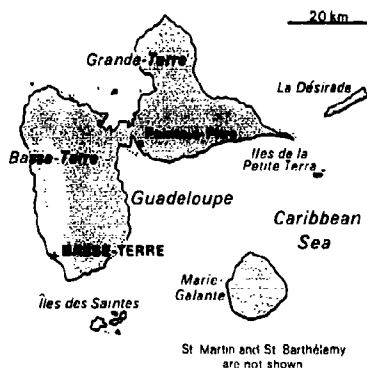
Defense Forces

Branches: Royal Grenada Police Force, Coast Guard

Defense expenditures: \$NA, NA% of GDP

Guadeloupe

(overseas department of France)



Geography

Location: Caribbean, in the Caribbean Sea, 500 km southeast of Puerto Rico

Map references: Central America and the Caribbean

Area:

total area: 1,780 sq km

land area: 1,760 sq km

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: subject to hurricanes (June to October); La Soufriere is an active volcano

international agreements: NA

People

Population: 428,947 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.55% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 17.68 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 5.94 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 3.73 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 8.9 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 76.97 years

male: 73.91 years

female: 80.14 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.04 children

born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Guadeloupean(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, creole patois

Literacy: 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%

Government

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)

National holiday: National Day, Taking of the Bastille, 14 July (1789)

Constitution: 28 September 1958 (French Constitution)

Legal system: French legal system

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Francois

MITTERRAND (since 21 May 1981)

head of government: Prefect Franck PERRIEZ

(since NA 1992); President of the General

Council Dominique LARIFA (since NA);

President of the Regional Council Lucette

MICHAUX-CHEVRY (since 22 March 1992)

cabinet: Council of Ministers

Legislative branch: unicameral General

Council and unicameral Regional Council

General Council: elections last held NA

March 1992 (next to be held by NA 1996);

results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—

(43 total) FRUI.G 13, RPR/DUD 13, PPDG 8,

FGPS 3, PCG 3 UPLG 1, PSG 1, independent 1

Regional Council: elections last held on 31 January 1993 (next to be held by 16 March 1998); results—RPR/DUD 48.30%, FGPS 17.09%, FRUI.G 7.44%, PPDG 8.90%, UPLG 7.75% PCG 6.05%; seats—(41 total) seats by party NA

French Senate: elections 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

French National Assembly: elections last held on 21 and 28 March 1993 (next to be held March 1998); Guadeloupe elects four representatives; results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(4 total) PS 1, RPR 1, PCG 1, independent 1

Judicial branch: Court of Appeal (Cour d'Appel) with jurisdiction over Guadeloupe, French Guiana, and Martinique

Political parties and leaders: Rally for the Republic (RPR), Aldo BLAISE; Communist Party of Guadeloupe (PCG), Christian Medard CELESTE; Socialist Party (FGPS), Georges LOUISOR; Popular Union for the Liberation of Guadeloupe (UPLG), Lucien PERATIN; FGPS Dissidents (FRUI.G); Union for French Democracy (UDF), Simon BARLAGNE; Union for the Center Rally (URC; coalition of the FGPS, RPR, and UDF); Guadeloupe Objective (OG), Lucette MICHAUX-CHEVRY; Progressive Democratic Party (PPDG), Henri BANGOU

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)

Member of: FZ, WCL, WFTU

Diplomatic representation in US: none (overseas department of France)

US diplomatic representation: none (overseas department of France)

Flag: the flag of France is used

Economy

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

Guam (territory of the US)

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—\$2.9 billion (1991)

National product real growth rate: NA%
National product per capita: \$8,400 (1991)

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, sugar, rum
partners: France 68%, Martinique 22% (1987)

Imports: \$1.2 billion (c.i.f., 1988)

commodities: vehicles, foodstuffs, clothing and other consumer goods, construction materials, petroleum products

partners: France 64%, Italy, FRG, US (1987)

External debt: \$NA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity:

capacity: 171,500 kW

production: 441 million kWh

consumption per capita: 1,080 kWh (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:

recipient: 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—5.9205 (January 1994), 5.6632 (1993), 5.2938 (1992), 5.6421 (1991), 5.4453 (1990), 6.3801 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: privately owned, narrow-gauge plantation lines

Highways:

total: 1,940 km

paved: 1,600 km

unpaved: gravel, earth 340 km

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

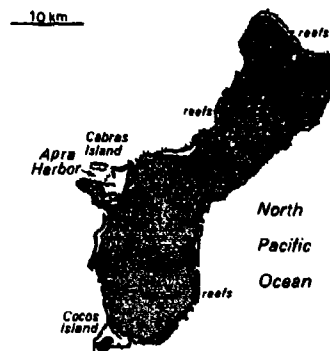
Telecommunications: domestic facilities inadequate; 57,300 telephones; interisland

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

Defense Forces

Branches: French Forces, Gendarmerie

Note: defense is responsibility of France



Geography

Location: Oceania, Micronesia, in the North Pacific Ocean, 5,955 km west-southwest of Honolulu, about three-quarters of the way between Hawaii and the Philippines

Map references: Oceania

Area:

total area: 541.3 sq km

land area: 541.3 sq km

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 depth or to depth of exploitation

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

territorial sea: 12 nm

Intern. maritime boundaries: 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 coralline limestone plateau (source of most fresh water) with steep coastal cliffs and narrow coastal plains in north, low-lying 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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: frequent squalls during rainy season; subject to relatively frequent but potentially very destructive typhoons (especially in August)

international agreements: N

Guam (continued)

Note: largest and southernmost island in the Mariana Islands archipelago; strategic location in western North Pacific Ocean

People

Population: 149,620 (July 1994 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.48% (1994 est.)
Birth rate: 25.66 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Death rate: 3.86 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Net migration rate: 3 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 15.17 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 74.29 years
male: 72.42 years
female: 76.13 years (1994 est.)
Total fertility rate: 2.39 children born/woman (1994 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, Chamorro, Japanese
Literacy: 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)

Government

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: Agaña
Administrative divisions: none (territory of the US)
Independence: none (territory of the US)
National holiday: Guam Discovery Day (first Monday in March) (1521); Liberation Day, 21 July
Constitution: Organic Act of 1 August 1950
Legal system: modeled on US; federal laws apply
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal; US citizens, but do not vote in US presidential elections

Executive branch:

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); election last held on 6 November 1990 (next to be held NA November 1994); results—Joseph F. ADA reelected
cabinet: executive departments; heads appointed by the governor with the consent of the Guam legislature
Legislative branch: unicameral
Legislature: elections 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: elections 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
Judicial branch: Federal District Court, Territorial Superior Court
Political parties and leaders: Democratic Party (controls the legislature); Republican Party (party of the Governor)
Member of: ESCAP (associate), IOC, SPC
Diplomatic representation in US: none (territory of the US)
US diplomatic representation: 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

Economy

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. The slowdown in Japanese economic growth has been reflected in less vigorous growth in the tourism sector. 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. In early 1994, Guam faces the problem of building up the civilian economic sector to offset the impact of military downsizing.
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 (1991)
Exports: \$34 million (f.o.b., 1984)
commodities: mostly transshipments of refined petroleum products, construction materials, fish, food and beverage products
partners: US 25%, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands 63%, other 12%
Imports: \$493 million (c.i.f., 1984)
commodities: petroleum and petroleum products, food, manufactured goods
partners: US 23%, Japan 19%, other 58%
External debt: SNA
Industrial production: growth rate NA%
Electricity:
capacity: 500,000 kW
production: 2.3 billion kWh
consumption per capita: 16,300 kWh (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: 1 United States dollar (US\$) = 100 cents
Exchange rates: US currency is used
Fiscal year: 1 October—30 September

Communications

Highways:

total: 674 km (all-weather roads)

paved: NA

unpaved: NA

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

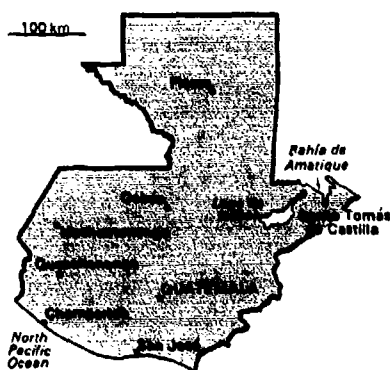
with runways 1,200-2,439 m: 0

Telecommunications: 26,317 telephones (1989); broadcast stations—3 AM, 3 FM, 3 TV; 2 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT ground stations

Defense Forces

Note: defense is the responsibility of the US

Guatemala



Geography

Location: Middle America, between Honduras and Mexico

Map references: Central America and the Caribbean, North America, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:
total area: 108,890 sq km
land area: 108,430 sq km
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: maritime border with Belize in dispute; desultory 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 (Petén)

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: deforestation; soil erosion; water pollution

natural hazards: numerous volcanoes in mountains, with frequent violent earthquakes; Caribbean coast subject to hurricanes and other tropical storms

international agreements: party to—Antarctic Treaty, Endangered Species, Environmental

Modification, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands;

signed, but not ratified—Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea

Note: no natural harbors on west coast

People

Population: 10,721,387 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 2.58% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 35.42 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 7.53 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -2.11 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 53.1 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 64.42 years

male: 61.86 years

female: 67.1 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 4.76 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Guatemalan(s)

adjective: Guatemalan

Ethnic divisions: Ladino 56% (mestizo—mixed Indian and European ancestry), Indian 44%

Religions: Roman Catholic, Protestant, traditional Mayan

Languages: Spanish 60%, Indian language 40% (18 Indian dialects, including Quiche, Cakchiquel, Kekchi)

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

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 0.7%, mining 0.3% (1985)

Government

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)

National holiday: Independence Day, 15 September (1821)

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

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state and head of government:

President Ramiro DE LEON Carpio (since 6 June 1993); Vice President Arturo HERBRUGER (since 18 June 1993); election 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

cabinet: Council of Ministers; named by the president

Legislative branch: unicameral

Congress of the Republic (Congreso de la Republica): 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

note: by agreement of 11 November 1993, a special election is to be held in mid-1994 to elect a new congress

Judicial branch: Supreme Court of Justice (Corte Suprema de Justicia)

Political parties and leaders: National Centrist Union (UCN), (vacant); Solidarity Action Movement (MAS), Oliverio GARCIA Rodas; 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 Perez; National Authentic Center (CAN), Hector MAYORA Dawe; Democratic Institutional Party (PID), Oscar RIVAS; Nationalist United Front (FUN), Gabriel GIRON; Guatemalan Republican Front (FRG), Efraim RIOS Montt

Guatemala (continued)

Other political or pressure groups:

Coordinating Committee of Agricultural, Commercial, Industrial, and Financial Associations (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)

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 Edmond

MULET Lesseur

chancery: 2220 R Street NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: (202) 745-4952 through 4954

FAX: (202) 745-1908

consulate(s) general: Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, 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) 31-88-55

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

Economy

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 almost 5% as government policies favoring competition and foreign trade and investment took stronger hold. In 1993, despite political unrest, this momentum continued, foreign investment held up, and growth was estimated at 4%.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$31.3 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 4% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$3,000 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 11.6% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: 6.1% (1992 est.), with 30-40% underemployment

Budget:

revenues: \$604 million (1990)

expenditures: \$808 million, including capital expenditures of \$134 million (1990)

Exports: \$1.3 billion (f.o.b., 1993)

commodities: coffee, sugar, bananas,

cardamom, beef

partners: US 37%, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Germany, Honduras

Imports: \$2.6 billion (c.i.f., 1993)

commodities: fuel and petroleum products, machinery, grain, fertilizers, motor vehicles

partners: US 45%, Mexico, Venezuela, Japan, Germany

External debt: \$2.2 billion (1992 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 1.9% (1991 est.); accounts for 18% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 847,600 kW

production: 2.5 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 260 kWh (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: transit country for cocaine shipments; illicit producer of opium poppy and cannabis for the international drug trade; the government has an active eradication program for cannabis and opium poppy

Economic aid:

recipient: 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—5.8542 (January 1994), 5.6354 (1993), 5.1706 (1992), 5.0289 (1991), 4.4858 (1990), 2.8161 (1989); note—black-market rate 2.800 (May 1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 1,019 km 0.914-meter gauge, single track; 917 km government owned, 102 km privately owned

Highways:

total: 26,429 km

paved: 2,868 km

unpaved: gravel 11,421 km; unimproved earth 12,140 km

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: 523

usable: 465

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: 20

Telecommunications: fairly modern network centered in the city of Guatemala; 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

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49

2,491,582; fit for military service 1,629,222;

reach military age (18) annually 119,545 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate

conversion—\$121 million, 1% of GDP (1993)

Guernsey

(British crown dependency)

5 km



English Channel



Geography

Location: Western Europe, in the English Channel, 52 km west of France between UK and France

Map references: Europe

Area:

total area: 194 sq km

land area: 194 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: NA

Note: large, deepwater harbor at Saint Peter Port

People

Population: 63,719 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.01% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 13.21 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 9.97 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 6.81 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 6.6 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 78.15 years

male: 75.45 years

female: 80.88 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.68 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Channel Islander(s)

adjective: Channel Islander

Ethnic divisions: UK and Norman-French descent

Religions: Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Baptist, Congregational, Methodist

Languages: English, French; Norman-French dialect spoken in country districts

Literacy:

total population: NA%

male: NA%

female: NA%

Labor force: NA

Government

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)

National holiday: Liberation Day, 9 May (1945)

Constitution: unwritten; partly statutes, partly common law and practice

Legal system: English law and local statute; justice is administered by the Royal Court

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

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)

cabinet: Advisory and Finance Committee (other committees); appointed by the States

Legislative branch: unicameral

Assembly of the States: elections 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

Judicial branch: Royal Court

Political parties and leaders: none; all independents

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 flag

Economy

Overview: Financial services account for more than 50% of total income. Tourism, manufacturing, and horticulture, mainly to natoes and cut flowers, have been declining. Bank profits (1992) registered a record 26% growth. Fund management and insurance are the two other major income generators.

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, flowers and ferns, sweet peppers, eggplant, other vegetables

partners: UK (regarded as internal trade)

Imports: \$NA

commodities: coal, gasoline, and oil

partners: UK (regarded as internal trade)

External debt: \$NA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity:

capacity: 173,000 kW

production: 525 million kWh

consumption per capita: 9,060 kWh (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—0.6699 (January 1994), 0.6658 (1993), 0.5664 (1992), 0.5652 (1991), 0.5603 (1990), 0.6099 (1989); note—the Guernsey pound is at par with the British pound

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Highways:

total: NA

paved: NA

unpaved: NA

Ports: Saint Peter Port, Saint Sampson

Airports:

total: 2

usable: 2

Guernsey (continued)

with permanent-surface runways: 2

with runways over 3,659 m: 0

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 0

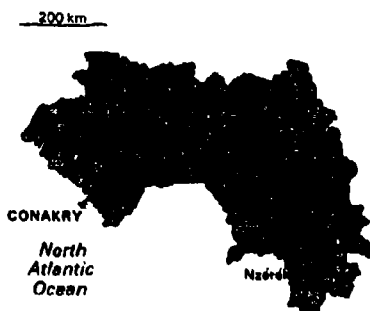
with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 1

Telecommunications: broadcast stations—1 AM, no FM, 1 TV; 41,900 telephones; 1 submarine cable

Defense Forces

Note: defense is the responsibility of the UK

Guinea



Geography

Location: Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean between Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone

Map references: Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 245,860 sq km

land area: 245,860 sq km

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: deforestation; inadequate supplies of safe drinking water; desertification; soil contamination and erosion

natural hazards: hot, dry, dusty harmattan haze may reduce visibility during dry season

international agreements: party to—

Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection

People

Population: 6,391,536 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 2.45% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 44.08 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 19.6 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 139.2 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth: total population: 44.13 years

male: 41.9 years

female: 46.43 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 5.85 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Guinean(s)

adjective: Guinean

Ethnic divisions: Peuhl 40%, Malinke 30%,

Soussou 20%, indigenous tribes 10%

Religions: Muslim 85%, Christian 8%, indigenous beliefs 7%

Languages: French (official); each tribe has its own language

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

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)

Government

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, Kouba, Koundara, Kouroussa, Labe, Lelouma, Lola, Macenta, Mali, Mamou, Mandiana, Nzerekore, Pita, Siguiiri, Telimele, Tougue, Yomou

Independence: 2 October 1958 (from France)

National holiday: Anniversary of the Second Republic, 3 April (1984)

Constitution: 23 December 1990 (Loi Fundamentale)

Legal system: based on French civil law

system, customary law, and decrees; legal codes currently being revised; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage: none

Executive branch:

chief of state and head of government:

President Lansana CONTE, elected in the first multi-party election 19 December 1993 prior to the election he had ruled as head of military government since 5 April 1984

cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the president

Legislative branch: unicameral

People's National Assembly (Assemblée Nationale Populaire): the People's National Assembly was dissolved after the 3 April 1984 coup; framework established in December 1983 for a new National Assembly with 114 seats; legislative elections are scheduled for 1994

Judicial branch: Court of Appeal (Cour d'Appel)

Political parties and leaders: political parties were legalized on 1 April 1992

pro-government: Party for Unity and Progress (PUP)

other: Rally for the Guinean People (RPG), Alpha CONDE; Union for a New Republic (UNR), Mamadou BAH; Party for Renewal and Progress (PRP), Siradiou DIALLO

Member of: ACCT, ACP, AfDB, CCC, CEAO (observer), ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, MINURSO, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Elhadj

Boubacar BARRY

chancery: 2112 Leroy Place NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: (202) 483-9420

FAX: (202) 483-8688

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Joseph A.

SALOOM

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

Economy

Overview: Although possessing major mineral and hydropower resources and considerable potential for agricultural development, Guinea remains 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. The mining sector accounted for 85% of exports in 1991. Long-run improvements in literacy, financial institutions, and the legal framework are needed if the country is to move out of poverty. Except in the bauxite industry, foreign investment remains minimal.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$3.1 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 3.2% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: \$500 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 16.6% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget:

revenues: \$449 million

expenditures: \$708 million, including capital expenditures of \$361 million (1990 est.)

Exports: \$622 million (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities: bauxite, alumina, diamonds, gold, coffee, pineapples, bananas, palm kernels
partners: US 23%, Belgium 12%, Ireland 12%, Spain 12%

Imports: \$768 million (c.i.f., 1992 est.)

commodities: petroleum products, metals, machinery, transport equipment, foodstuffs, textiles, and other grain

partners: France 26%, Cote d'Ivoire 12%, Hong Kong 6%, Germany 6%

External debt: 2.5 billion (1992)

Industrial production: growth rate NA%; accounts for 27% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 113,000 kW

production: 300 million kWh

consumption per capita: 40 kWh (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:

recipient: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$227 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$1.465 billion; 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—810.94 (1 July 1993), 922.9 (30 September 1992), 675 (1990), 618 (1989), 515 (1988), 440 (1987), 383 (1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 1,045 km; 806 km 1,000-meter gauge, 239 km 1,435-meter standard gauge

Highways:

total: 30,100 km

paved: 1,145 km

unpaved: gravel, crushed stone 12,955 km (of which barely 4,500 are currently all-weather roads); unimproved earth 16,000 km (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 INTELSTAT earth station

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy (acts primarily as a coast guard), Air Force, Presidential Guard, Republican Guard, paramilitary National Gendarmerie, National Police Force

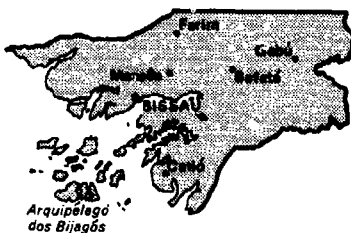
Manpower availability: males age 15-49

1,440,297; fit for military service 726,543

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$29 million, 1.2% of GDP (1988)

Guinea-Bissau

100 km



North Atlantic Ocean

Geography

Location: Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean between Guinea and Senegal

Map references: Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 36,120 sq km

land area: 28,000 sq km

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: Guinea-Bissau and Senegal signed an agreement resolving their maritime boundary in 1993

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: deforestation; soil erosion; overgrazing

natural hazards: hot, dry, dusty harmattan haze may reduce visibility during dry season; brush fires

international agreements: party to—

Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Nuclear Test Ban, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change

People

Population: 1,098,231 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 2.37% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 40.75 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 17.03 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 120 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 47.44 years

male: 45.79 years

female: 49.15 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 5.51 children born/woman (1994 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), Criolo, African languages

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

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)

Government

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 formerly highly centralized, multiparty since mid-1991

Capital: Bissau

Administrative divisions: 9 regions (regioes, singular—regiao): Bafata, Biombo, Bissau, Bolama, Cacheu, Gabu, Oio, Quinara, Tombali

Independence: 10 September 1974 (from Portugal)

National holiday: Independence Day, 10 September (1974)

Constitution: 16 May 1984, amended 4 May 1991 (currently undergoing revision to liberalize popular participation in the government)

Legal system: NA

Suffrage: 15 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state and head of government:

President of the Council of State Gen. Joao Bernardo VIEIRA (assumed power 14 November 1980 and was elected President of Council of State on 16 May 1984); election last held 19 June 1989 (next to be held 3 July 1994); results—Gen. Joao Bernardo VIEIRA was reelected without opposition by the National People's Assembly
Council of State: this body is elected by the National People's Assembly from among its own members to legislate between sessions of the National People's Assembly
cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the president

Legislative branch: unicameral

National People's Assembly: (Assembleia Nacional Popular) elections last held 15 June 1989 (next to be held 3 July 1994); results—PAIGC was the only party; seats—(150 total) PAIGC 150

Judicial branch: none; there is a Ministry of Justice in the Council of Ministers

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 (FD), Aristides MENEZES, leader

note: PAIGC is still the major party (of 10 parties) and controls all aspects of the government

Member of: ACCT (associate), ACP, AfDB, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT (nonsignatory user), INTERPOL, 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

FAX: (202) 872-4226

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Roger A. MCGUIRE

embassy: Barrio de Penha, Bissau

mailing address: C.P. 297, 1067 Bissau

Codex, Bissau, Guinea-Bissau

telephone: [245] 25-2273, 25-2274, 25-2275, 25-2276

FAX: [245] 25-2282

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

Economy

Overview: Guinea-Bissau ranks among the poorest countries in the world, with a per capita GDP of roughly \$800. 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.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$860 million (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: NA

National product per capita: \$800 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 55% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget:

revenues: \$33.6 million

expenditures: \$44.8 million, including capital expenditures of \$570,000 (1991 est.)

Exports: \$20.4 million (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities: cashews, fish, peanuts, palm kernels

partners: Portugal, Spain, Senegal, India, Nigeria

Imports: \$63.5 million (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities: foodstuffs, transport equipment, petroleum products, machinery and equipment

partners: Portugal, Netherlands, China, Germany, Senegal

External debt: \$462 million (December 1990 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 0.1% (1991 est.); accounts for 5% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 22,000 kW

production: 30 million kWh

consumption per capita: 30 kWh (1991)

Industries: agricultural processing, beer, soft drinks

Agriculture: accounts for over 45% 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:

recipient: 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—11,850 (December 1993), 10,082 (1993), 6,934 (1992), 3,659 (1991), 2,185 (1990), 1,810 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Highways:

total: 3,218 km

paved: bituminous 2,698 km

unpaved: earth 520 km

Inland waterways: scattered stretches are important to coastal commerce

Ports: Bissau

Airports:

total: 32

usable: 16

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

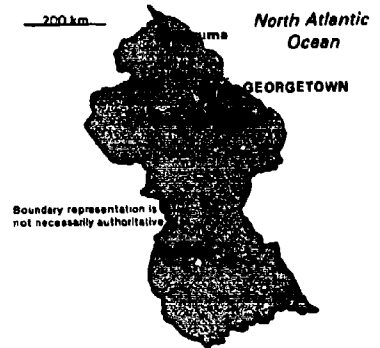
Telecommunications: poor system of radio relay, open-wire lines, and radiocommunications; 3,000 telephones; broadcast stations—2 AM, 3 FM, 1 TV

Defense Forces

Branches: People's Revolutionary Armed Force (FARP; including Army, Navy, Air Force), paramilitary force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 243,715; fit for military service 139,161

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$9.3 million, 5%-6% of GDP (1987)



Geography

Location: Northern South America, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean between Suriname and Venezuela

Map references: South America, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 214,970 sq km

land area: 196,850 sq km

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/Kutari 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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: water pollution from sewage and agricultural and industrial chemicals; deforestation

natural hazards: flash floods a constant threat during rainy seasons

Guyana (continued)

international agreements: party to—
Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Ozone
Layer Protection, Tropical Timber; signed, but
not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change

People

Population: 729,425 (July 1994 est.)
Population growth rate: -0.75% (1994 est.)
Birth rate: 19.95 births/1,000 population
(1994 est.)
Death rate: 7.36 deaths/1,000 population
(1994 est.)
Net migration rate: -20.03 migrant(s)/1,000
population (1994 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 48.5 deaths/1,000 live
births (1994 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 64.9 years
male: 61.66 years
female: 68.3 years (1994 est.)
Total fertility rate: 2.29 children born/
woman (1994 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, Amerindian dialects
Literacy: age 15 and over having ever
attended school (1990 est.)
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)

Government

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)
National holiday: Republic Day, 23 February
(1970)
Constitution: 6 October 1980
Legal system: based on English common law

with certain admixtures of Roman-Dutch law;
has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Executive branch:
chief of state: Executive President Cheddi
JAGAN (since 5 October 1992); First Vice
President Sam HINDS (since 5 October 1992);
election 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
head of government: Prime Minister Sam
HINDS (since 5 October 1992)
cabinet: Cabinet of Ministers; appointed by the
president, responsible to the legislature
Legislative branch: unicameral
National Assembly: elections 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
Judicial branch: Supreme Court of
Judicature
Political parties and leaders: People's
Progressive Party (PPP), Cheddi JAGAN;
People's National Congress (PNC), Hugh
Desmond HOYTE; 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
Member of: ACP, C, CARICOM, CCC,
CDB, ECLAC, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB,
IBRD, ICAO, ICTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO,
IMF, IMO, INTELSAT (nonsignatory user),
INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LAES, LORCS,
NAM, OAS, ONUSAL, UN, UNCTAD,
UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU,
WHO, WMO
Diplomatic representation in US:
chief of mission: Ambassador Dr. Ali Odeen
ISHMAEL
chancery: 2490 Tracy Place NW, Washington,
DC 20008
telephone: (202) 265-6900 through 6903
US diplomatic representation:
chief of mission: Ambassador George F. Jones
embassy: 99-100 Young and Duke Streets,
Kingstown, 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

Economy

Overview: Guyana, one of the poorest
countries in the Western Hemisphere, has
pushed ahead strongly in 1991-93, at 7%
average annual growth rate. Favorable factors
include recovery in the key agricultural and
mining sectors, a more favorable atmosphere
for business initiative, a more realistic
exchange rate, a sharp drop in the inflation rate,
and the continued support of international
organizations. Serious underlying economic
problems will continue. Electric power has
been in short supply and constitutes a major
barrier to future gains in national output. The
government will have to persist in efforts to
control external debt and inflation and to
extend the privatization program.
National product: GDP—purchasing power
equivalent—\$1.4 billion (1993 est.)
National product real growth rate: 8.3%
(1993 est.)
National product per capita: \$1,900 (1993
est.)
Inflation rate (consumer prices): 7% (1993
est.)
Unemployment rate: 12% (1992 est.)
Budget:
revenues: \$121 million
expenditures: \$225 million, including capital
expenditures of \$50 million (1990 est.)
Exports: \$400 million (f.o.b., 1993 est.)
commodities: sugar, bauxite/alumina, rice,
shrimp, molasses
partners: UK 33%, US 31%, Canada 9%,
France 5%, Japan 3%, (1992)
Imports: \$520 million (c.i.f., 1993 est.)
commodities: manufactures, machinery,
petroleum, food
partners: US 37%, Trinidad and Tobago 13%,
UK 11%, Italy 8%, Japan 5% (1992)
External debt: \$1.9 billion including arrears
(1992 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate 11%
(1991 est.); accounts for about 11% of GDP
Electricity:
capacity: 253,500 kW
production: 276 million kWh
consumption per capita: 370 kWh (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:

Haiti

recipient: 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—130.7 (January 1994), 126.7 (1993), 125.0 (1992), 111.8 (1991), 39.533 (1990), 27.159 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: no public railroads; about 100 km of narrow gauge industrial railroads to transport minerals, including bauxite

Highways:

total: 7,665 km

paved: 550 km

unpaved: gravel 5,000 km; earth 2,115 km

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: 12

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

Defense Forces

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 15-49 197,802; fit for military service 150,072

Defense expenditures: \$NA, NA% of GDP



Geography

Location: Caribbean, in the northern Caribbean Sea, about 90 km southeast of Cuba

Map references: Central America and the Caribbean, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 27,750 sq km

land area: 27,560 sq km

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: deforestation; soil erosion
natural hazards: lies in the middle of the hurricane belt and subject to severe storms from June to October; occasional flooding and earthquakes

international agreements: party to—Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Nuclear Test Ban

Note: shares island of Hispaniola with Dominican Republic (western one-third is Haiti, eastern two-thirds is the Dominican Republic)

People

Population: 6,491,450 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.63% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 39.72 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 18.78 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -4.67 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 108.5 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 45.11 years

male: 43.45 years

female: 46.85 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 5.94 children born/woman (1994 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

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

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)

Government

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—departemen-);

Artibonite, Centre, Grand'Anse, Nord, Nord-Est,

Nord-Ouest, Ouest, Sud, Sud-Est

Independence: 1 January 1804 (from France)

National holiday: Independence Day, 1 January (1804)

Constitution: 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

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Haiti (continued)

Executive branch:

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; election last held 16 December 1990 (next to be held by December 1995); results—Rev. Jean-Bertrand ARISTIDE 67.5%, Marc BAZIN 14.2%, Louis DEJOIE 4.9%

head of government: acting Prime Minister Robert MALVAL (since August 1993)
cabinet: Cabinet; chosen by prime minister in consultation with the president

Legislative branch: bicameral National Assembly (Assemblée Nationale)
Senate: elections 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

Chamber of Deputies: elections 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

Judicial branch: Court of Appeal (Cour de Cassation)

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 MC. JERE

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); Revolutionary Front for Haitian Advancement and Progress (FRAPH)
Member of: ACCT, ACP, CARICOM (observer), CCC, ECLAC, FAO, G-77, GATT,

IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, 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

FAX: (202) 745-7215

consulate(s) general: Boston, Chicago, Miami, New York, and San Juan (Puerto Rico)

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador William Lacy SWING

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] 23-1641

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)

Economy

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. Output continued to drop in 1993 although not as sharply as in 1992.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$5.2 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: -13% (FY92 est.)

National product per capita: \$800 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 20% (FY92 est.)

Unemployment rate: 25-50% (1991)

Budget:

revenues: \$300 million

expenditures: \$416 million, including capital expenditures of \$145 million (1990 est.)

Exports: \$135 million (f.o.b., 1992 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: \$423 million (f.o.b., 1992 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:

capacity: 217,000 kW

production: 480 million kWh

consumption per capita: 75 kWh (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 and marijuana en route to the US and Europe

Economic aid:

recipient: 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—12.00 (1 July 1993), 8.4 (December 1991), fixed rate of 5.000 through second quarter of 1991

Fiscal year: 1 October—30 September

Communications

Railroads: 40 km 0.760-meter narrow gauge, single-track, privately owned industrial line

Highways:

total: 4,000 km

paved: 950 km

unpaved: otherwise improved 900 km;

unimproved earth 2,150 km

Inland waterways: negligible; less than 100 km navigable

Ports: Port-au-Prince, Cap-Haitien; six minor ports

Airports:

total: 14

usable: 11

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—

Heard Island and McDonald Islands

(territory of Australia)

33 AM, no FM, 4 TV, 2 shortwave; 1 Atlantic
Ocean INTELSAT earth station

Defense Forces

Branches: Army (including Police), Navy,
Air Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49
1,313,265; fit for military service 709,712;
reach military age (18) annually 62,488 (1994
est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate
conversion—\$34 million, 1.5% of GDP (1988
est.)

20 km



Type: territory of Australia administered by
the Ministry for Environment, Sport, and
Territories

Capital: none; administered from Canberra,
Australia

Independence: none (territory of Australia)

Economy

Overview: no economic activity

Communications

Ports: none; offshore anchorage only

Defense Forces

Note: defense is the responsibility of Australia

Geography

Location: Southern Africa, in the Indian
Ocean, 4,100 km southwest of Australia

Map references: Antarctic Region

Area:

total area: 412 sq km

land area: 412 sq km

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 quiescent 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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: NA

Note: primarily used for research stations

People

Population: uninhabited

Government

Names:

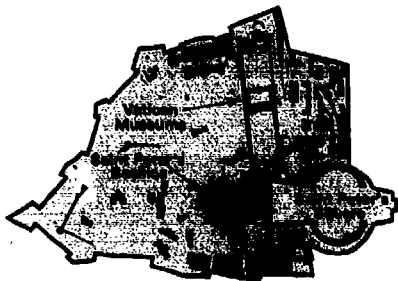
conventional long form: Territory of Heard
Island and McDonald Islands

conventional short form: Heard Island and
McDonald Islands

Digraph: HM

Holy See (Vatican City)

250 meters



Geography

Location: Southern Europe, an enclave of Rome—central Italy
Map references: Europe
Area:
total area: 0.44 sq km
land area: 0.44 sq km
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 sq km
Environment:
current issues: NA
natural hazards: NA
international agreements: signed, but not ratified—Air Pollution, Environmental Modification
Note: urban; 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

People

Population: 821 (July 1994 est.)
Population growth rate: 1.15% (1994 est.)
Birth rate: NA
Death rate: NA
Net migration rate: NA
Infant mortality rate: NA

Life expectancy at birth: NA
Total fertility rate: NA
Nationality:
noun: none
adjective: none
Ethnic divisions: Italians, Swiss
Religions: Roman Catholic
Languages: Italian, Latin, 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

Government

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)
National holiday: Installation Day of the Pope, 22 October (1978) (John Paul II)
note: Pope John Paul II was elected on 16 October 1978
Constitution: Apostolic Constitution of 1967 (effective 1 March 1968)
Legal system: NA
Suffrage: limited to cardinals less than 80 years old
Executive branch:
chief of state: Pope JOHN PAUL II (Karol WOJTYLA; since 16 October 1978); election 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
head of government: Secretary of State Archbishop Angelo Cardinal SODANO (since NA 1991)
cabinet: Pontifical Commission; appointed by Pope
Legislative branch: unicameral Pontifical Commission
Judicial branch: none; normally handled by Italy
Political parties and leaders: none
Other political or pressure groups: none (exclusive of influence exercised by church officers)
Member of: CSCE, IAEA, ICFTU, IMF (observer), INTELSTAT, 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 miter centered in the white band

Economy

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:
capacity: 5,000 kW standby
production: power supplied by Italy
consumption per capita: NA (1992)
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—1,700.2 (January 1994), 1,573.7 (1993), 1,232.4 (1992), 1,240.6 (1991), 1,198.1 (1990), 1,372.1 (1989); note—the Vatican lira is at par with the Italian lira which circulates freely
Fiscal year: calendar year

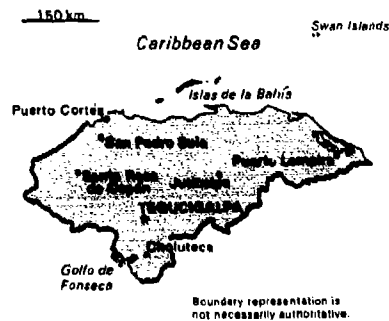
Communications

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

Honduras

Defense Forces

Note: defense is the responsibility of Italy; Swiss Papal Guards are posted at entrances to the Vatican City



Geography

Location: Middle America, between Guatemala and Nicaragua

Map references: Central America and the Caribbean, North America, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 112,090 sq km

land area: 111,890 sq km

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: urban population expanding;

deforestation results from logging and the clearing of land for agricultural purposes; further land degradation and soil erosion hastened by uncontrolled development and improper land use practices such as farming of marginal lands; mining activities polluting Lago de Yojoa (the country's largest source of freshwater) with heavy metals as well as several rivers and streams

natural hazards: subject to frequent, but generally mild, earthquakes; damaging hurricanes and floods along Caribbean coast
international agreements: party to—Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Tropical Timber

People

Population: 5,314,794 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 2.73% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 34.97 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 6.22 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -1.5 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 45.3 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 67.6 years

male: 65.23 years

female: 70.08 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 4.71 children born/woman (1994 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

Languages: Spanish, Indian dialects

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

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)

Government

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

Honduras (continued)

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)

National holiday: Independence Day, 15 September (1821)

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

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal and compulsory

Executive branch:

chief of state and head of government:

President Carlos Roberto REINA Idiaquez (since 27 January 1994); election last held on 28 November 1993 (next to be held November 1997); results—Carlos Roberto REINA Idiaquez (PLH) 53%, Oswaldo RAMOS Soto (PNH) 41%, other 6%

cabinet: Cabinet

Legislative branch:

National Congress (Congreso Nacional):

elections last held on 27 November 1993 (next to be held November 1997); results—PNH 53%, PLH 41%, PDCH 1.0%, PINU-SD 2.5%, other 2.5%; seats—(134 total) PNH 55, PLH 77, PINU-SD 2

Judicial branch: Supreme Court of Justice (Corte Suprema de Justicia)

Political parties and leaders: Liberal Party (PLH), Rafael PINEDA Ponce, president; National Party (PN) has two factions: Movimiento Nacional de Reivindicacion Callejista (Monarca), Rafael Leonardo CALLEJAS, and Oswaldista, Oswaldo RAMOS Soto, presidential candidate; National Innovation and Unity Party (PINU), Olban VALLADARES, president; Christian Democratic Party (PDCH), Efraim 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)

Member of: BCIE, CACM, ECLAC, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ITU, LAES, LAIA (observer), LORCS, MINURSO, OAS, OPANAL, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU,

WHO, WIPO, WMO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Rene Arturo

BENDANA

chancery: 3007 Tilden Street NW,

Washington, DC 20008

telephone: (202) 966-7702, 2604, 5008, 4596

FAX: (202) 966-9751

consulate(s) general: Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, New York, San Francisco, and San Juan (Puerto Rico)

consulate(s): Boston, Detroit, and Jacksonville

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador William PRYCE

embassy: Avenida La Paz, Tegucigalpa

mailing address: American Embassy, 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

Economy

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 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 former President CALLEJAS in 1990 is beginning to take hold. In 1993 the large fiscal deficit emerged as a key economic problem, the result of improvident state spending.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$10 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 3.7% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$1,950 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 13% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: 10% (30-40% underemployed) (1992)

Budget:

revenues: \$1.4 billion

expenditures: \$1.9 billion, including capital expenditures of \$511 million (1990 est.)

Experts: \$850 million (f.o.b., 1993 est)

commodities: bananas, coffee, shrimp, lobster, minerals, meat, lumber

partners: US 53%, Germany 11%, Belgium 8%, UK 5%

Imports: \$1.1 billion (c.i.f. 1993 est)

commodities: machinery and transport equipment, chemical products, manufactured goods, fuel and oil, foodstuffs

partners: US 50%, Mexico 8%, Guatemala 6%

External debt: \$2.8 billion (1990)

Industrial production: growth rate 0.8% (1990 est.); accounts for 15% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 575,000 kW

production: 2 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 390 kWh (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: transshipment point for cocaine; illicit producer of cannabis, cultivated on small plots and used principally for local consumption

Economic aid:

recipient: 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—

7.2600 (December 1993), 7.2600 (1993),

5.8300 (1992), 5.4000 (1991); 2.0000 (fixed

rate until 1991) 5.70 parallel black-market rate (November 1990); the lempira was allowed to float in 1992

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 785 km total; 508 km 1.067-meter gauge, 277 km 0.914-meter gauge

Highways:

total: 8,950 km

paved: 1,700 km

unpaved: otherwise improved 5,000 km;

unimproved earth 2,250 km

Inland waterways: 465 km navigable by small craft

Ports: Puerto Castilla, Puerto Cortes, San Lorenzo

Hong Kong

(dependent territory of the UK)

Merchant marine: 270 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 831,856 GRT/1,248,186 DWT, passenger-cargo 2, cargo 177, refrigerated cargo 20, container 7, roll-on/roll-off cargo 6, oil tanker 22, chemical tanker 2, specialized tanker 2, bulk 25, passenger 2, short-sea passenger 2, vehicle carrier 1, liquified gas 1, combination bulk 1

note: a flag of convenience registry; Russia owns 14 ships under the Honduran flag

Airports:

total: 160

usable: 133

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 earth stations and the Central American microwave radio relay system; broadcast stations—176 AM, no FM, 7 SW, 28 TV

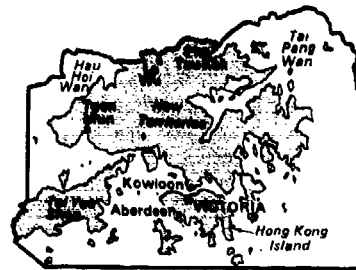
Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy (including Marines), Air Force, Public Security Forces (FUSEP)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,229,777; fit for military service 732,866; reach military age (18) annually 60,445 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$42.8 million, about 1.3% of GDP (1993 est.)

18 km



Lema Channel

Geography

Location: Eastern Asia, on the southeast coast of China bordering the South China Sea

Map references: Asia, Southeast Asia, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 1,040 sq km

land area: 990 sq km

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 sq km (1989)

Environment:

current issues: air and water pollution from rapid urbanization

natural hazards: occasional typhoons

international agreements: NA

Note: more than 200 islands

People

Population: 5,548,754 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: -0.09% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 12.16 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 5.85 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -7.21 migrant(s)/1,000

population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 5.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 80.09 years

male: 76.67 years

female: 83.71 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.37 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Chinese

adjective: Chinese

Ethnic divisions: Chinese 95%, other 5%

Religions: eclectic mixture of local religions 90%, Christian 10%

Languages: Chinese (Cantonese), English

Literacy: age 15 and over having ever attended school (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)

Government

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)

National holiday: Liberation Day, 29 August (1945)

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
Suffrage: direct election 21 years of age; universal for permanent residents 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

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952)

Hong Kong (continued)

head of government: Governor Chris PATTEN (since 9 July 1992); Chief Secretary Anson CHAN Fang On-Sang (since 29 November 1993)

cabinet: Executive Council; appointed by the governor

Legislative branch: unicameral

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

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Political parties and leaders: United Democrats of Hong Kong, Martin LEE, chairman; Democratic Alliance for the Betterment of Hong Kong, TSANG Yuk-shing, chairman; Hong Kong Democratic Foundation, Dr. Patrick SHIU Kin-ying, chairman

note: in April 1994, the United Democrats of Hong Kong and Meeting Point merged to form the "Democratic Party;" the merger becomes effective in October 1994

Other political or pressure groups: Liberal Party, Allen LEE, chairman; Meeting Point, Anthony CHEUNG Bing-leung, chairman; Association for Democracy and People's Livelihood, Frederick FUNG Kin Kee, chairman; Liberal Democratic Federation, HU Fa-kuang, chairman; Federation of Trade Unions (pro-China), LEE Chark-tim, president; Hong Kong and Kowloon Trade Union Council (pro-Taiwan); Confederation of Trade Unions (pro-democracy), LAU Chin-shek, chairman; 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, CHEUNG Man-kwong, president; Hong Kong Alliance in Support of the Patriotic Democratic Movement in China, Szeto WAH, chairman

note: in April 1994, the United Democrats of Hong Kong and Meeting Point merged to form the "Democratic Party;" the merger becomes effective in October 1994

Member of: COCOM (cooperating), APEC, AsDB, CCC, ESCAP (associate), GATT, ICFTU, IMO (associate), INTERPOL (subbureau), IOC, ISO (correspondent), WCL, WMO

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

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Consul General Richard MUELLER

consulate general: 26 Garden Road, Hong Kong

mailing address: PSC 464, Box 30, Hong Kong, or FPO AP 96522-0002

telephone: [852] 523-9011

FAX: [852] 845-1598

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

Economy

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 17% of GDP. Goods and services exports account for about 50% of GDP. 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, 5.0% in 1992, and 5.2% in 1993. 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—purchasing power equivalent—\$119 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 5.2% (1993)

National product per capita: \$21,500 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 9.5% (1993)

Unemployment rate: 2.3% (1993 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$19.2 billion

expenditures: \$19.7 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (FY94)

Exports: \$145.1 billion (including re-exports of \$104.2 billion; f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: clothing, textiles, yarn and fabric, footwear, electrical appliances, watches and clocks, toys

partners: China 32%, US 23%, Germany 5%, Japan 5%, UK 3% (1993 est.)

Imports: \$149.6 billion (c.i.f., 1993 est.)

commodities: foodstuffs, transport equipment, raw materials, semimanufactures, petroleum

partners: China 36%, Japan 19%, Taiwan 9%, US 7% (1993 est.)

External debt: none (1993)

Industrial production: growth rate 2% (1993 est.)

Electricity:

capacity: 9,566,000 kW

production: 29.4 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 4,980 kWh (1992)

Industries: textiles, clothing, tourism, electronics, plastics, toys, watches, clocks

Agriculture: minor role in the economy; local farmers produce 26% fresh vegetables, 27% live poultry; 8% of land area suitable for farming

Illicit drugs: a hub for Southeast Asian heroin trade; transshipment and major financial and money-laundering center

Economic aid:

recipient: 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 (1993), 7.741 (1992), 7.771 (1991), 7.790 (1990), 7.800 (1989); 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

Communications

Railroads: 35 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, government owned

Highways:

total: 1,100 km

paved: 794 km

unpaved: gravel, crushed stone, earth 306 km

Ports: Hong Kong

Merchant marine: 201 ships (1,000 GRT or over), totaling 6,972,233 GRT/11,965,809 DWT, short-sea passenger 1, cargo 23, refrigerated cargo 7, container 29, vehicle carrier 2, oil tanker 16, chemical tanker 3, combination ore/oil 6, liquefied gas 7, bulk 105, combination bulk 2

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

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: 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

Howland Island

(territory of the US)

member nations, Japan, Taiwan, Australia, Middle East, and Western Europe

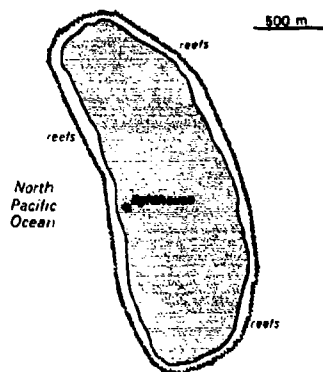
Defense Forces

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 1,636,397; fit for military service 1,251,901; reach military age (18) annually 42,044 (1994 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



Geography

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

Map references: Oceania

Area:

total area: 1.6 sq km

land area: 1.6 sq km

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 depth or to 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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: lacks freshwater

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: NA

Note: almost totally covered with grasses, prostrate vines, and low-growing shrubs; small area of trees in the center; primarily a nesting, roosting, and foraging habitat for seabirds, shorebirds, and marine wildlife; feral cats

People

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

Government

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

Economy

Overview: no economic activity

Communications

Ports: none; offshore anchorage only; one boat landing area along the middle of the west coast

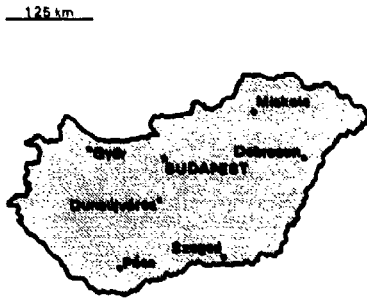
Airports: airstrip constructed in 1937 for scheduled refueling stop on the round-the-world flight of Amelia Earhart and Fred Noonan—they left Lae, New Guinea, for Howland Island, but were never seen again; the airstrip is no longer serviceable

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

Defense Forces

Note: defense is the responsibility of the US; visited annually by the US Coast Guard

Hungary



Geography

Location: Central Europe, between Slovakia and Romania

Map references: Ethnic Groups in Eastern Europe, Europe

Area:

total area: 93,030 sq km

land area: 92,340 sq km

comparative area: slightly smaller than Indiana

Land boundaries: total 1,989 km, Austria 366 km, Croatia 329 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: Gabčíkovo Dam dispute with Slovakia

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 sq km (1989)

Environment:

current issues: air pollution; industrial and municipal pollution of Lake Balaton

natural hazards: levees are common along many streams, but flooding occurs almost every year

international agreements: party to—Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulphur, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified—Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds,

Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Law of the Sea

Note: landlocked; strategic location astride main land routes between Western Europe and Balkan Peninsula as well as between Ukraine and Mediterranean basin

People

Population: 10,319,113 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: -0.03% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 12.46 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 12.72 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 12.5 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 71.37 years

male: 67.37 years

female: 75.58 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.83 children born/woman (1994 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: 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)

Government

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-Zemlen, 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)

National holiday: St. Stephen's Day (National Day), 20 August (commemorates the founding of Hungarian state circa 1000 A.D.)

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

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Arpad GONCZ (since 3 August 1990; previously interim president from 2 May 1990); election 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

head of government: Prime Minister Peter BOROSS (since 12 December 1993 on the death of Jozsef ANTALL); new prime minister will probably be Gyula HORN

cabinet: Council of Ministers; elected by the National Assembly on recommendation of the president

Legislative branch:

National Assembly (Orszaggyules): elections last held on 8 and 29 May 1994 (next to be held spring 1998); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(386 total) Hungarian Socialist Party 209, Alliance of Free Democrats 70, Hungarian Democratic Forum 37, Independent Smallholders 26, Christian Democratic People's Party 22, Federation of Young Democrats 20, other 2

Judicial branch:

Political parties and leaders: Democratic Forum, Sandor LESZAK, chairman; Independent Smallholders (FKGP), Jozsef TORGYAN, president; Hungarian Socialist Party (MSZP), Gyula HORN, president; 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 (MSZP) in October 1989; there is still a small MSZMP

Member of: Australian Group, BIS, CCC, CE, CEI, CERN, COCOM (cooperating), CSCE, EBRD, ECE, FAO, G-9, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO,

ITU, LORCS, MTCR, NACC, NAM (guest), NSG, OAS (observer), PCA, UN, UNAVEM II, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIKOM, UNOMOZ, UNOMUR, UNOSOM, UNTAC, UPU, WFTU, 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(s) general: Los Angeles and New York

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Donald BLINKEN
embassy: V. Szabadsag Ter 12, Budapest
mailing address: Am Embassy, Unit 1320, Budapest; APO AE 09213
telephone: [36] (1) 112-6450
FAX: [36] (1) 132-8934

Flag: three equal horizontal bands of red (top), white, and green

Economy

Overview: Hungary is still in the midst of a difficult transition from a command to a market economy. Its economic reforms during the Communist era gave it a head start on this process, particularly in terms of attracting foreign investors—Hungary has accounted for about half of all foreign direct investment in Eastern Europe since 1989. Nonetheless, the economy continued to contract in 1993, with real GDP falling perhaps 1%. Although the privatization process has lagged, in December 1993 Hungary carried out the largest privatization yet in Eastern Europe, selling a controlling interest in the Matav telecommunications firm to private investors—including a 30% share to a US-German consortium for \$875 million. Overall, about half of GDP now originates in the private sector. Unemployment rose to about 13% in 1993 while inflation remained above 20%, and falling exports pushed the trade deficit to about \$3 billion. The government hopes that economic recovery in Western Europe in 1994 will boost exports, lower the trade deficit, and help jump-start the economy. The budget, however, is likely to remain a serious concern: depressed tax revenue pushed up the budget deficit in 1993.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$57 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: -1% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$5,500 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 23% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: 13% (1993)

Budget:

revenues: \$10.2 billion
expenditures: \$12.5 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1993 est.)
Exports: \$8.9 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)
commodities: raw materials, semi-finished goods, chemicals 39.6%, machinery 14.5%, consumer goods 22.3%, food and agriculture 20.0%, fuels and energy 3.6% (January-June 1993)
partners: EC 49.8% (Germany 27.8%, Italy 9.5%), Austria 10.7%, the FSU 13.1%, Eastern Europe 9.8% (1992)

Imports: \$12.5 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)
commodities: fuels and energy 13.9%, raw materials, semi-finished goods, chemicals 35.9%, machinery 22.4%, consumer goods 21.8%, food and agriculture 6.0% (January-June 1993)
partners: EC 42.8% (Germany 23.6%, Italy 6.3%), Austria 14.4%, the FSU 16.8%, Eastern Europe 9.2%

External debt: \$24.7 billion (November 1993)

Industrial production: growth rate 4% (1993 est.)

Electricity:

capacity: 7,200,000 kW
production: 30 billion kWh
consumption per capita: 3,000 kWh (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: assistance pledged by OECD countries since 1989 about \$9 billion
Currency: 1 forint (Ft) = 100 filler
Exchange rates: forints per US\$1—93.46 (September 1993), 92.5 (1993), 78.99 (1992), 74.74 (1991), 63.21 (1990), 59.07 (1989)
Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

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:

total: 130,224 km
paved: 61,948 km
unpaved: 68,276 km (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: 10 cargo ships (1,000 GRT or over) and 1 bulk totaling 46,121 GRT/61,613 DWT

Airports:

total: 126
usable: 65
with permanent-surface runways: 12
with runways over 3,659 m: 1
with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 18
with runways 1,060-2,439 m: 31

note: a C-130 can land on a 1,060-m airstrip
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

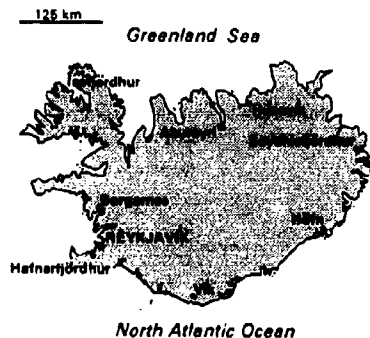
Defense Forces

Branches: Ground Forces, Air and Air Defense Forces, Border Guard, Territorial Defense

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 2,636,888; fit for military service 2,105,628; reach military age (18) annually 90,134 (1994 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

Iceland



Geography

Location: Nordic State, Northern Europe, in the North Atlantic Ocean, between Greenland and Norway

Map references: Arctic Region, Europe, North America, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 103,000 sq km

land area: 100,250 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: water pollution from fertilizer runoff; inadequate wastewater treatment

natural hazards: subject to earthquakes and volcanic activity

international agreements: party to—Air Pollution, Climate Change, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands;

signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Environmental Modification, Marine Life Conservation

Note: strategic location between Greenland and Europe; westernmost European country; more land covered by glaciers than in all of continental Europe

People

Population: 263,599 (July 1994 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: 0.9% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 16.41 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 6.72 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -0.73 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 4 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 78.83 years

male: 76.57 years

female: 81.21 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.11 children

born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Icelander(s)

adjective: Icelandic

Ethnic divisions: homogeneous mixture of descendants of Norwegians and Celts

Religions: Evangelical Lutheran 96%, other Protestant and Roman Catholic 3%, none 1% (1988)

Languages: Icelandic

Literacy: age 15 and over can read and write (1976 est.)

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)

Government

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* (kaupstadir, singular—kaupstadhur); Akranes*, Akureyri*, Arnessysla, Austur-Bardhastrandarsysla, Austur-Hunavatnssysla,

Austur-Skaftafellssysla, Borgarfjardharsysla, Dalasysla, Eyjafjardharsysla, Gullbringusysla, Hafnarfjörður*, Husavik*, Isafjörður*, Keflavik*, Kjosarsysla, Kopavogur*, Myrasysla, Neskaupstadhur*, Nordhur-Isafjardharsysla, Nordhur-Mulasysla, Nordhur-Thingeyarsysla, Olafsfjörður*, Rangarvallasysla, Reykjavik*, Saudharkrokur*, Seydhisfjörður*, Siglufjörður*, Skagafjardharsysla, Snaefellsnes-og Hnappadalssysla, Strandasysla, Sudhur-Mulasysla, Sudhur-Thingeyarsysla, Vestmannaeyjar*, Vestur-Bardhastrandarsysla, Vestur-Hunavatnssysla, Vestur-Isafjardharsysla, Vestur-Skaftafellssysla

Independence: 17 June 1944 (from Denmark)

National holiday: Anniversary of the Establishment of the Republic, 17 June (1944)

Constitution: 16 June 1944, effective 17 June 1944

Legal system: civil law system based on Danish law; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Vigdis

FINNBOGADOTTIR (since 1 August 1980);

election last held on 29 June 1988 (next

scheduled for June 1996); results—there was

no election in 1992 as President Vigdis

FINNBOGADOTTIR was unopposed

head of government: Prime Minister David

ODDSSON (since 30 April 1991)

cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the president

Legislative branch: unicameral

Parliament (Althing): elections 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

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

(Haestirettur)

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

Member of: Australian Group, BIS, CCC,

CE, CSCE, EBRD, ECE, EFTA, FAO, GATT,

IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IFC,

ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSTAT,

INTERPOL, IOC, ISO, 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: Ambassador Einar

BENEDIKTSSON

chancery: 2022 Connecticut Avenue NW,
Washington, DC 20008

telephone: (202) 265-6653 through 6655

FAX: (202) 265-6656

consulate(s) general: New York

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Parker W.

BORG

embassy: Laufasvegur 21, Box 40, Reykjavik

mailing address: US Embassy, PSC 1003, Box

40, Reykjavik; FPO AE 09728-0340

telephone: [354] (1) 629100

FAX: [354] (1) 629139

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)

Economy

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 continued in 1993 due to a third year of cutbacks in fishing quotas as well as falling world prices for the country's main exports: fish and fish products, aluminum, and ferrosilicon. Real GDP declined 3.3% in 1992 and rose slightly, by 0.4%, 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. Inflation, previously a serious problem, declined from double digit rates in the 1980s to only 3.7% in 1992-93.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$4.2 billion (1993)

National product real growth rate: 0.4% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$16,000 (1993)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 4% (1993)

Unemployment rate: 4.5% (1993 est.)

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, animal

products, aluminum, ferrosilicon, diatomite
partners: EC 68% (UK 25%, FRG 12%), US 11%, Japan 8% (1992)

Imports: \$1.5 billion (c.i.f., 1992)

commodities: machinery and transportation equipment, petroleum products, foodstuffs, textiles

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:

capacity: 1,063,000 kW

production: 5,165 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 19,940 kWh (1992)

Industries: fish processing, aluminum smelting, ferro-silicon production, geothermal power

Agriculture: accounts for about 15% 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 1.1 million metric tons in 1992

Economic aid:

recipient: 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—72.971 (January 1994), 67.603 (1993), 57.546 (1992), 58.996 (1991), 58.284 (1990), 57.042 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Highways:

total: 12,537 km

paved: 2,690 km

unpaved: gravel, earth 9,847 km

Ports: Reykjavik, Akureyri, Hafnarfjordhur, Keflavik, Seydhisfjordhur, Siglufjordhur, Vestmannaeyjar

Merchant marine: 8 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 33,212 GRT/47,359 DWT, cargo 2, refrigerated cargo 2, roll-on/roll-off cargo 2, oil tanker 1, chemical tanker 1

Airports:

total: 90

usable: 84

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: 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

Defense Forces

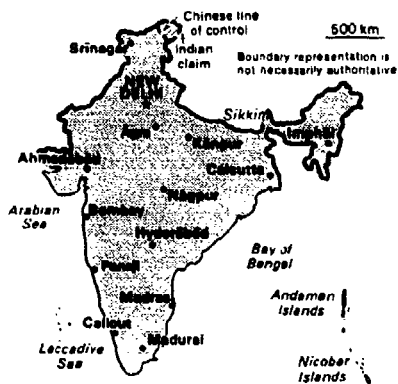
Branches: Police, Coast Guard

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 70,074; fit for military service 62,197

Defense expenditures: none

India



Geography

Location: Southern Asia, bordering the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal, between Bangladesh and Pakistan

Map references: Asia, Standard Time Zones of the World

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 sq km (1989)

Environment:

current issues: deforestation; soil erosion;

overgrazing; desertification; air pollution from

industrial effluents and vehicle emissions; water pollution from raw sewage and runoff of agricultural pesticides; huge and rapidly growing population is overstraining natural resources

natural hazards: droughts, flash floods, severe thunderstorms common; subject to earthquakes (a quake measuring 6.4 on the Richter scale occurred near Hyderabad killing several thousand people and causing extensive damage in late September 1993)

international agreements: party to—Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber, Wetlands, Whaling; signed, but not ratified—Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Law of the Sea

Note: dominates South Asian subcontinent; near important Indian Ocean trade routes

People

Population: 919,903,056 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.82% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 28.45 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 10.29 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 78.4 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 58.58 years

male: 58.09 years

female: 59.09 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.48 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Indian(s)

adjective: Indian

Ethnic divisions: Indo-Arya 72%,

Dravidian 25%, Mongoloid and other 3%

Religions: Hindu 80%, Muslim 14%, Christian 2.4%, Sikh 2%, Buddhist 0.7%, Jains 0.5%, other 0.4%

Languages: 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), Telugu (official), Marathi (official), Tamil (official), Urdu (official), Gujarati (official), Malayalam (official), Kannada (official), Oriya (official), Punjabi (official), Assamese (official), Kashmiri (official), Sindhi (official), Sanskrit (official), Hindustani a popular variant of Hindu/Urdu, is spoken widely throughout northern India

note: 24 languages each spoken by a million or more persons; numerous other languages and dialects, for the most part mutually unintelligible

Literacy: age 7 and over can read and write (1991 est.)

total population: 52.11%

male: 63.86%

female: 39.42%

Labor force: 314.751 million (1990)

by occupation: agriculture 65% (1993 est.)

Government

Names:

conventional long form: Republic of India

conventional short form: India

Digraph:

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)

National holiday: Anniversary of the Proclamation of the Republic, 26 January (1950)

Constitution: 26 January 1950

Legal system: based on English common law; limited judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Shankar Dayal SHARMA (since 25 July 1992); Vice President Kicheril Raman NARAYANAN (since 21 August 1992)

head of government: Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha RAO (since 21 June 1991)

cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the president on recommendation of the prime minister

Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament (Sansad)

Council of States (Rajya Sabha): body consisting of not more than 250 members, up to 12 appointed by the president, the remainder chosen by the elected members of the state and territorial assemblies

People's Assembly (Lok Sabha): elections 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

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Political parties and leaders: Congress (I) Party, P. V. Narasimha RAO, president; Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), L.K. ADVANI; Janata Dal Party, Chandra SHEKHAR; Janata Dal (Ajit Singh), Ajit SINGH; Communist Party of India/Marxist (CPI/M), Harkishan Singh SURJEET; Communist Party of India (CPI), Indrajit GUPTA; Telugu Desam (a regional party in Andhra Pradesh), N. T. Rama RAO; All-India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK; a regional party in Tamil Nadu), Jayaram JAYALALITHA; Samajwadi Party (SP, formerly Samajwadi Janata Party), Mulayam Singh YADAV (President), Om Prakash CHAUTALA, Devi LAL; 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), Vinod MISHRA; Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (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

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

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, ICTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAS (observer), ONUSAL, PCA, SAARC, UN, UNAVEM II, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNIKOM, UNOMOZ, UNOSOM, UNPROFOR, 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

consulate(s) general: Chicago, New York, and San Francisco

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador-designate

Frank WISNER

embassy: Shanti Path, Chanakyapuri 110021, New Delhi

mailing address: use embassy street address

telephone: [91] (11) 600651

FAX: [91] (11) 687-2028

consulate(s) 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

Economy

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. US and other foreign firms are increasing their investment in India. In January 1994, international financial reserves were comfortably high.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$1.17 trillion (FY94 est.)

National product real growth rate: 3.8% (FY94 est.)

National product per capita: \$1,300 (FY94 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 8% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget:

revenues: \$29.6 billion

expenditures: \$45.1 billion, including capital expenditures of \$11.2 billion (FY93)

Exports: \$21.4 billion (f.o.b., 1993)

commodities: gems and jewelry, clothing, engineering goods, chemicals, leather manufactures, cotton yarn, and fabric
partners: US 18.9%, Germany 7.8%, Italy 7.8% (FY93)

Imports: \$22 billion (c.i.f., 1993)

commodities: crude oil and petroleum products, gems, fertilizer, chemicals, machinery

partners: US 9.8%, Belgium 8.4%, Germany 7.6% (FY93)

External debt: \$90.1 billion (March 1993)

Industrial production: growth rate 2% (1993 est.); accounts for about 25% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 82,000,000 kW

production: 310 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 340 kWh (1992)

Industries: textiles, chemicals, food processing, steel, transportation equipment, cement, mining, petroleum, machinery

Agriculture: accounts for about 40% of GDP and employs 65% 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; minor production of illicit opium

Economic aid:

recipient: 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—31.370 (January 1994), 30.493 (1993), 25.918 (1992), 22.742 (1991), 17.504 (1990), 16.226 (1989)

Fiscal year: 1 April—31 March

Communications

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:

total: 1.97 million km

paved: 960,000 km

unpaved: gravel, crushed stone, earth 1.01 million km (1989)

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: 297 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 6,236,902 GRT/10,369,948 DWT, short-sea passenger 1, passenger-cargo 6, cargo 81, roll-on/roll-off cargo 1, container 7, oil tanker 66, chemical tanker 9, combination ore/oil 7, bulk 111, combination bulk 2, liquefied gas 6

Airports:

total: 337

usable: 288

with permanent-surface runways: 208

with runways over 3,659 m: 2

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 59

with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 92

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 INTEL.SAT earth stations and by

India (continued)

submarine cables to Malaysia and the United Arab Emirates; broadcast stations—96 AM, 4 FM, 274 TV (government controlled)

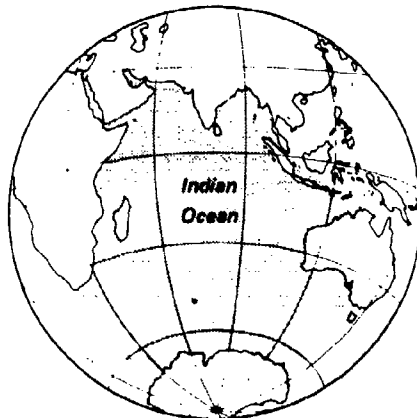
Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Security or Paramilitary Forces (including Border Security Force, Assam Rifles, and Coast Guard)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 247,948,906; fit for military service 145,881,705; reach military age (17) annually 9,408,586 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$5.8 billion, 2.4% of GDP (FY93/94)

Indian Ocean



Geography

Location: body of water between Africa, Asia, Australia, and Antarctica

Map references: Southeast Asia, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 73.6 million sq km

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, Bay of Bengal, Persian Gulf, Red Sea, Strait of Malacca, Great Australian Bight, Gulf of Oman, Mozambique Channel, 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:

current issues: endangered marine species

include the dugong, seals, turtles, and whales; oil pollution in the Arabian Sea, Persian Gulf, and Red Sea

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: NA

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

Government

Digraph: XO

Economy

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 fish, minerals, oil and gas, fishing, sand and gravel

Communications

Ports: Bombay (India), Calcutta (India), Madras (India), Colombo (Sri Lanka), Durban (South Africa), Fremantle (Australia), Jakarta (Indonesia), Melbourne (Australia), Richards Bay (South Africa)

Telecommunications: submarine cables from India to United Arab Emirates and Malaysia, and from Sri Lanka to Djibouti and Indonesia

Indonesia

1200 km



Geography

Location: Southeastern Asia, between Malaysia and Australia

Map references: Oceania, Southeast Asia, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 1,919,440 sq km

land area: 1,826,440 sq km

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 U.N.; 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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: deforestation; water pollution from industrial wastes, sewage; air pollution in urban areas

natural hazards: occasional floods, severe droughts, and tsunamis

international agreements: party to-- Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber; signed, but not ratified-- Biodiversity, Climate

Change, Marine Life Conservation

Note: archipelago of 13,500 islands (6,000 inhabited); straddles Equator; strategic location astride or along major sea lanes from Indian Ocean to Pacific Ocean

People

Population: 200,409,741 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.59% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 24.45 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 8.6 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 67.3 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 60.74 years

male: 58.7 years

female: 62.88 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.8 children born/woman (1994 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), English, Dutch, local dialects the most widely spoken of which is Javanese

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

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.)

Government

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)

National holiday: Independence Day, 17 August (1945)

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

Suffrage: 17 years of age; universal and married persons regardless of age

Executive branch:

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)

cabinet: Cabinet

Legislative branch: unicameral

House of Representatives: (Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat or DPR) elections 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 military representatives appointed) GOLKAR 282, PPP 62, PDI 56

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)

Political parties and leaders: GOLKAR

(quasi-official party based on functional groups), LI Gen. (Ret.) HARMOKO, general chairman; Indonesia Democracy Party (PDI-federation of former Nationalist and Christian Parties), Megawati SUKARNOPUTRI, chairman; Development Unity Party (PPP, federation of former Islamic parties), Ismail Hasan METAREUM, chairman

Member of: APEC, ASDB, ASEAN, CCC, CP, ESCAP, FAO, G-15, G-19, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICTU, 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 Arifin SIREGAR

Indonesia (continued)

chancery: 2020 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036
telephone: (202) 775-5200
FAX: (202) 775-5365
consulate(s) general: Chicago, Houston, New York, and Los Angeles
consulate(s): San Francisco
US diplomatic representation:
chief of mission: Ambassador Robert L. BARRY
embassy: Medan Merdeka Selatan 5, Box 1, Jakarta
mailing address: APO AP 96520
telephone: [62] (21) 360-360
FAX: [62] (21) 386-2259
consulate(s): 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

Economy

Overview: Indonesia is a mixed economy with some 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 1985-93 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 21% 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. Foreign investment has also boosted manufacturing output and exports in recent years. Indeed, 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 and 1993 has matched the government target of 6%-7% annual growth.

National product: GDP—purchasing power

equivalent—\$571 billion (1993 est.)
National product real growth rate: 6.5% (1993 est.)
National product per capita: \$2,900 (1993 est.)
Inflation rate (consumer prices): 10% (1993 est.)
Unemployment rate: 3% official rate; underemployment 45% (1993 est.)
Budget:
revenues: \$32.8 billion
expenditures: \$32.8 billion, including capital expenditures of \$12.9 billion (FY95)
Exports: \$38.2 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)
commodities: petroleum and gas 28%, clothing and fabrics 15%, plywood 11%, footwear 4% (1992)
partners: Japan 32%, US 13%, Singapore 9%, South Korea 6% (1992)
Imports: \$28.3 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)
commodities: machinery 37%, semi-finished goods 16%, chemicals 14%, raw materials 10%, transport equipment 7%, foodstuffs 6%, petroleum products 4%, consumer goods 3% (1992)
partners: Japan 22%, US 14%, Germany 8%, South Korea 7%, Singapore 6%, Australia 5%, Taiwan 5% (1992)
External debt: \$100 billion (1994 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate 11.6% (1989 est.); accounts 35% of GDP
Electricity:
capacity: 11,600,000 kW
production: 38 billion kWh
consumption per capita: 200 kWh (1990)
Industries: petroleum and natural gas, textiles, mining, cement, chemical fertilizers, plywood, food, rubber
Agriculture: accounts for 21% 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:
recipient: 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—2,116.9 (January 1994), 2,087.1 (1993), 2,029.9 (1992), 1,950.3 (1991), 1,842.8 (1990), 1,770.1 (1989)
Fiscal year: 1 April—31 March

Communications

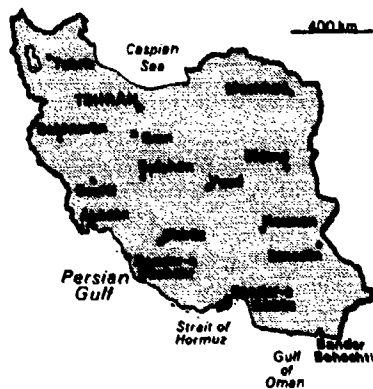
Railroads: 6,964 km total; 6,389 km 1,067-

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:
total: 119,500 km
paved: NA
unpaved: NA
undifferentiated: provincial 34,180 km; district 73,508 km; state 11,812 km
Inland waterways: 21,579 km total; Sumatra 5,471 km, Java and Madura 820 km, Kalimantan 10,460 km, Sulawesi 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: 430 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 1,893,830 GRT/2,768,294 DWT, short-sea passenger 7, passenger-cargo 13, cargo 256, container 11, roll-on/roll-off cargo 5, vehicle carrier 4, oil tanker 83, chemical tanker 7, liquefied gas 6, specialized tanker 7, livestock carrier 1, bulk 26, passenger 4
Airports:
total: 444
usable: 414
with permanent-surface runways: 122
with runways over 3,659 m: 1
with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 11
with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 68
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 INTEL.SAT earth station and 1 Pacific Ocean INTEL.SAT earth station; and 1 domestic satellite communications system

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, National Police
Manpower availability: males age 15-49 54,518,490; fit for military service 32,175,853; reach military age (18) annually 2,201,295 (1994 est.)
Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$2.1 billion, 1.5% of GNP (FY93/94 est.)

Iran



Geography

Location: Middle East, between the Persian Gulf and the Caspian Sea

Map references: Asia, Middle East, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 1,648 million sq km

land area: 1,636 million sq km

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 Gulf 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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: air pollution, especially in urban areas, from vehicle emissions, refinery operations, and industry; deforestation;

overgrazing; desertification; oil pollution in the Persian Gulf; shortages of drinking water

natural hazards: periodic droughts

international agreements: party to —

Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes,

Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection,

Wetlands; signed, but not ratified—

Biodiversity, Climate Change, Environmental

Modification, Law of the Sea, Marine Life

Conservation

People

Population: 65,615,474 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 3.46% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 42.43 births/1,000 population

(1994 est.)

Death rate: 7.83 deaths/1,000 population

(1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrants/1,000

population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 60.2 deaths/1,000 live

births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 65.66 years

male: 64.7 years

female: 66.68 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.33 children born/

woman (1994 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: age 15 and over can read and write

(1990 est.)

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.)

Government

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); Azarbaijan-e

Bakhtari, Azarbaijan-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, Zanzan

Independence: 1 April 1979 (Islamic

Republic of Iran proclaimed)

National holiday: Islamic Republic Day, 1

April (1979)

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

Suffrage: 15 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

supreme leader and functional chief of state:

Leader of the Islamic Revolution Ayatollah Ali

Hoseini-KHAMENEI (since 4 June 1989);

supreme leader (velayat-e faqih)

head of government: President Ali Akbar

Hashemi-RAFSANJANI (since 3 August

1989); election last held June 1993 (next to be

held June-July 1997); results—Ali Akbar

HASHEMI-RAFSANJANI was elected with

63% of the vote

cabinet: Council of Ministers; selected by the

president with legislative approval

Legislative branch: unicameral

Islamic Consultative Assembly: (Majles-e-

Shura-ye-Eslami) elections 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

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Political parties and leaders: there are at

least 76 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,

Iran (continued)

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

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, WCL, 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 Avenue 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 Akbar (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

Economy

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. Over the past several years, the government has introduced several measures to liberalize the economy and reduce government intervention, but most of these changes have moved slowly because of political opposition. Iran has faced increasingly severe financial difficulties in 1992-93 due to an import surge since 1989 and general financial mismanagement. At yearend 1993 the Iranian Government estimated that it owed foreign creditors about \$30 billion; an estimated \$8 billion of this debt was in arrears. Earnings from oil exports—which provide over 90% of Iran's export revenues—are providing less relief to Iran than usual because of declining oil prices. Estimated overall growth was a robust 6.3% in 1992 and a moderate 3% in 1993.

National product: GNP—purchasing power equivalent—\$303 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 3% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$4,780 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 30% (September 1992-September 1993)

Unemployment rate: 30% (1991 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$NA

expenditures: \$NA, including capital expenditures of \$NA

Exports: \$15.5 billion (f.o.b., FY92 est.)

commodities: petroleum 90%, carpets, fruits, nuts, hides

partners: Japan, Italy, France, Netherlands, Belgium/Luxembourg, Spain, and Germany

Imports: \$23.7 billion (c.i.f., FY92 est.)

commodities: machinery, military supplies, metal works, foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals, technical services, refined oil products

partners: Germany, Japan, Italy, UK, France

External debt: \$30 billion (December 1993)

Industrial production: growth rate 3% (1993 est.); accounts for almost 30% of GDP, including petroleum

Electricity:

capacity: 15,649,000 kW

production: 43.6 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 710 kWh (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; net opiate importer but also a key transshipment point for Southwest Asian heroin to Europe

Economic aid:

recipient: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-80), \$1 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—1,748.86 (January 1994), 1,267.77 (1993), 65,552 (1992), 67,505 (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; there is also a black market rate of 2200 rials per US\$1 (December 1993)

Fiscal year: 21 March—20 March

Communications

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:

total: 140,200 km

paved: 42,694 km

unpaved: gravel, crushed stone 46,866 km; improved earth 49,440 km; unimproved earth 1,200 km

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 4,350 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: 139 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 4,480,000 GRT/8,332,667 DWT, cargo 41, roll-on/roll-off cargo 8, oil tanker 31, chemical tanker 4, refrigerated cargo 3, bulk 48, combination bulk 2, liquefied gas 1, short-sea passenger 1

Airports:

total: 219

usable: 193

with permanent-surface runways: 80

with runways over 3,659 m: 17

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 18

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

Defense Forces

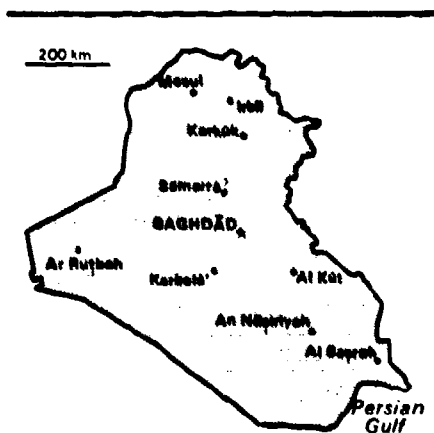
Branches: Islamic Republic of Iran Ground Forces, Navy, Air and Air Defense Force, Revolutionary Guards (including Basij militia and own ground, air, and naval forces), Law Enforcement Forces

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 14,382,216; fit for military service 8,555,760; reach military age (21) annually 600,630 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: according to official Iranian data, Iran spent 1.785 billion rials, including \$808 million in hard currency in 1992 and budgeted 2,507 billion rials, including \$850 million in hard currency for 1993 (est.)

note: conversion of rial expenditures into US dollars using the prevailing exchange rate could produce misleading results

Iraq



Geography

Location: Middle East, between Iran and Saudi Arabia

Map references: Middle East, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 437,072 sq km

land area: 432,162 sq km

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 refuse to unconditionally recognize Kuwaiti sovereignty or the inviolability of the UN demarcated border; 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 sq km (1989 est)

Environment:

current issues: government water control projects drain inhabited marsh areas, drying up or diverting the streams and rivers that support a sizable population of Shi'a Muslims who have inhabited these areas for thousands of years; the destruction of the natural habitat also poses serious threats to the wildlife populations; damage to water treatment and sewage facilities during Gulf war; inadequate supplies of potable water; development of Tigris-Euphrates Rivers system contingent upon agreements with upstream riparians (Syria, Turkey); air and water pollution; soil degradation (salinization) and erosion; desertification

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: party to—Law of the Sea, Nuclear Test Ban; signed, but not ratified—Environmental Modification

People

Population: 19,889,666 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 3.73% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 44.11 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 7.26 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0.4 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 67.1 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 65.74 years

male: 64.87 years

female: 66.66 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.71 children born/woman (1994 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, Kurdish (official in Kurdish regions), Assyrian, Armenian

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

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

Government

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)

National holiday: Anniversary of the Revolution, 17 July (1968)

Constitution: 22 September 1968, effective 16 July 1970 (provisional 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

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President SADDAM Husayn (since 16 July 1979); Vice President Taha Muhyi al-Din MARUF (since 21 April 1974); Vice President Taha Yasin RAMADAN (since 23 March 1991)

head of government: Prime Minister Ahmad Husayn Khudayir al-SAMARRAI (since 5 September 1993); Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Mikhail AZIZ (since NA 1979)

Revolutionary Command Council: Chairman SADDAM Husayn, Vice Chairman Izzat IBRAHIM al-Duri

cabinet: Council of Ministers

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Assembly (Majlis al-Watani):

elections 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; the assembly is not recognized by the Baghdad government

Judicial branch: Court of Cassation

Iraq (continued)

Political parties and leaders: Ba'ath Party

Other political or pressure groups: political parties and activity severely restricted; opposition to regime from disaffected members of the Baath Party. Army officers, and Shi'a religious and ethnic Kurdish dissidents; the Green Party (government-controlled)

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

Economy

Overview: The Ba'athist 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 1993 and early 1994; consumer prices at least tripled in 1993. 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 1993-94 is far below the 1989-90 level, but no precise estimate is available.

National product: GNP—purchasing power equivalent—\$38 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: NA%

National product per capita: \$2,000 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 200% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget:

revenues: \$NA

expenditures: \$NA, including capital expenditures of \$NA

Exports: \$10.4 billion (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities: crude oil and refined products, fertilizer, sulfur

partners: US, Brazil, Turkey, Japan, Netherlands, Spain (1990)

Imports: \$6.6 billion (c.i.f., 1990)

commodities: manufactures, food
partners: Germany, US, Turkey, France, UK (1990)

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:

capacity: 7,300,000 kW available out of 9,902,000 kW due to Gulf war

production: 12.9 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 700 kWh (1992)

Industries: petroleum production and refining, chemicals, textiles, construction materials, food processing

Agriculture: accounted for 11% of GNP and 30% of labor force before the Gulf war; principal products—wheat, barley, rice, vegetables, dates, other fruit, cotton, wool;

livestock—cattle, sheep; not self-sufficient in food output

Economic aid:

recipient: 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 (May 1994) US\$1 = 370 Iraqi dinars

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 2,457 km 1.435-meter standard gauge

Highways:

total: 34,700 km

paved: 17,500 km

unpaved: improved earth 5,500 km;

unimproved earth 11,700 km

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 reopened in November 1993; Khawr az Zubayr and Al Basrah have been closed since 1980

Merchant marine: 37 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 805,205 GRT/1,444,810 DWT, passenger 1, passenger-cargo 1, cargo 15, refrigerated cargo 1, roll-on/roll-off cargo 3, oil tanker 16

note: none of the Iraqi flag merchant fleet was trading internationally as of 1 January 1993

Airports:

total: 118

usable: 105

with permanent-surface runways: 76

with runways over 3,659 m: 10

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 51

with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 17

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

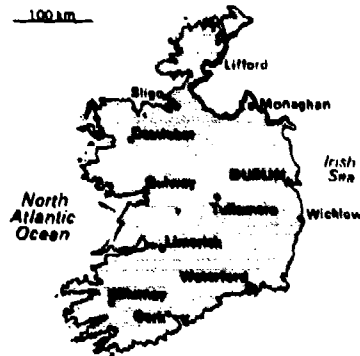
Ireland

Defense Forces

Branches: Army and Republican Guard, Navy, Air Force, Air Defense Force, Border Guard Force, Internal Security Forces

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 4,428,193; fit for military service 2,487,319; reach military age (18) annually 219,641 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—SNA, NA% of GNP



Geography

Location: Western Europe, in the North Atlantic Ocean, across the Irish Sea from Great Britain

Map references: Europe, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 70,280 sq km

land area: 68,890 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: water pollution, especially of lakes, from agricultural runoff

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: party to—Air Pollution, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Nuclear

Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Tropical Timber, Wetlands, Whaling; signed, but not ratified—Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Marine Life Conservation

Note: strategic location on major air and sea routes between North American and northern Europe; over 40% of the population resides within 60 miles of Dublin

People

Population: 3,539,296 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.3% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 14.21 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 8.59 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -2.67 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 7.4 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 75.68 years

male: 72.85 years

female: 78.68 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.99 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Irishman(men), Irishwoman(women), Irish (collective plural)

adjective: Irish

Ethnic divisions: Celtic, English

Religions: Roman Catholic 93%, Anglican 3%, none 1%, unknown 2%, other 1% (1981)

Languages: Irish (Gaelic), spoken mainly in areas located along the western seaboard, English is the language generally used

Literacy: age 15 and over can read and write (1981 est.)

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)

Government

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

Ireland (continued)

Independence: 6 December 1921 (from UK)

National holiday: Saint Patrick's Day, 17 March

Constitution: 29 December 1937; adopted 1 July 1937 by plebiscite

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

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Mary Bourke ROBINSON (since 9 November 1990); election last held 9 November 1990 (next to be held November 1997); results—Mary Bourke ROBINSON 52.8%, Brian LENIHAN 47.2%
head of government: Prime Minister Albert REYNOLDS (since 11 February 1992)
cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by president with previous nomination of the prime minister and approval of the House of Representatives

Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament (Oireachtas)

Senate (Seanad Eireann): elections 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 (Dail Eireann): elections 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

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

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

Member of: Australian Group, BIS, CCC, CE, COCOM (cooperating), 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, UNOSOM, UNPROFRO, UNTAC, UNTSO, UPU, WEU (observer), 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

consulate(s) general: Boston, Chicago, New York, and San Francisco

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Jean Kennedy SMITH

embassy: 42 Elgin Road, Ballsbridge, Dublin

mailing address: use embassy street address

telephone: [353] (1) 6687122

FAX: [353] (1) 6689946

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

Economy

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 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.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$46.3 billion (1993)

National product real growth rate: 2.7% (1993)

National product per capita: \$13,100 (1993)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 2.7% (1994 est.)

Unemployment rate: 16% (1994 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$16 billion

expenditures: \$16.6 billion, including capital expenditures of \$1.6 billion (1992 est.)

Exports: \$28.3 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities: chemicals, data processing equipment, industrial machinery, live animals, animal products

partners: EC 75% (UK 32%, Germany 13%, France 10%), US 9%

Imports: \$23.3 billion (c.i.f., 1992)

commodities: food, animal feed, data processing equipment, petroleum and petroleum products, machinery, textiles, clothing

partners: EC 66% (UK 41%, Germany 8%,

Netherlands 4%), US 15%

External debt: \$17.6 billion (1992)

Industrial production: growth rate 11.5% (1992); accounts for 37% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 5,000,000 kW

production: 14.5 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 4,120 kWh (1992)

Industries: food products, brewing, textiles, clothing, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, machinery, transportation equipment, glass and crystal

Agriculture: accounts for 8% 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

Illicit drugs: transshipment point for hashish from North Africa to the UK and Netherlands

Economic aid:

donor: ODA commitments (1980-89), \$90 million

Currency: 1 Irish pound (£Ir) = 100 pence

Exchange rates: Irish pounds (£Ir) per US\$1—0.6978 (January 1994), 0.6816 (1993), 0.5864 (1992), 0.6190 (1991), 0.6030 (1990), 0.7472 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: Irish National Railways (CIE) operates 1,947 km 1,602-meter gauge, government owned; 485 km double track; 37 km electrified

Highways:

total: 92,294 km

paved: 87,422 km

unpaved: gravel, crushed stone 4,872 km

Inland waterways: limited for commercial traffic

Pipelines: natural gas 225 km

Ports: Cork, Dublin, Waterford

Merchant marine: 53 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 139,278 GRT/173,325 DWT, short-sea passenger 3, cargo 32, refrigerated cargo 2, container 4, oil tanker 3, specialized tanker 3, chemical tanker 2, bulk 4

Airports:

total: 44

usable: 42

with permanent-surface runways: 14

with runways over 3,659 m: 0

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 2

with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 7

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

Defense Forces

Branches: Army (including Naval Service

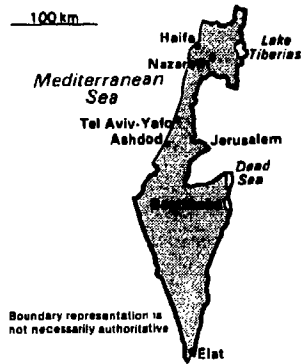
Israel

(also see separate Gaza Strip and West Bank entries)

and Air Corps), National Police (Garda Siochana)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 914,052; fit for military service 739,288; reach military age (17) annually 33,809 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$569 million, 1%-2% of GDP (1993 est.)



Note: The territories occupied by Israel since the 1967 war are not included in the data below. In keeping with the framework established at the Madrid Conference in October 1991, bilateral negotiations are being conducted between Israel and Palestinian representatives, Syria, and Jordan to determine the final status of the occupied territories. On 25 April 1982, Israel withdrew from the Sinai pursuant to the 1979 Israel-Egypt Peace treaty.

Geography

Location: Middle East, bordering the eastern Mediterranean Sea, between Egypt and Lebanon

Map references: Africa, Middle East, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 20,770 sq km

land area: 20,330 sq km

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; the Gaza Strip and Jericho, formerly occupied by Israel, are now administered by the Palestinian Authority; other areas of the West Bank outside Jericho are Israeli occupied; 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 sq km (1989)

Environment:

current issues: limited arable land and freshwater resources pose serious constraints; deforestation; air pollution from industrial and vehicle emissions; groundwater pollution from industrial and domestic waste, chemical fertilizers, and pesticides

natural hazards: sandstorms may occur during spring and summer

international agreements: party to—Biodiversity, Endangered Species, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution; signed, but not ratified—Climate Change, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Life Conservation

Note: there are 200 Jewish settlements and civilian land use sites in the West Bank, 40 in the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights, 24 in the Gaza Strip, and 25 in East Jerusalem (April 1994)

People

Population: 5,050,850 (July 1994 est.)

note: includes 110,500 Jewish settlers in the West Bank, 14,000 in the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights, 4,500 in the Gaza Strip, and 144,100 in East Jerusalem (1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 2.22% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 20.55 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 6.43 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 8.04 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 8.6 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 77.96 years

male: 75.86 years

female: 80.16 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.83 children born/woman (1994 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), Arabic used officially for Arab minority, English most commonly used foreign language

Israel (continued)

Literacy: age 15 and over can read and write (1983)

total population: 92%

male: 95%

female: 89%

Labor force: 1.9 million (1992)

by occupation: public services 29.3%, industry 22.1%, commerce 13.9%, finance and business 10.4%, personal and other services 7.4%, construction 6.5%, transport, storage, and communications 6.3%, agriculture, forestry, and fishing 3.5%, other 0.6% (1992)

Government

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)

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)

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

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Ezer WEIZMAN (since 13 May 1993) election last held 24 March 1993 (next to be held NA March 1999); results—Ezer WEIZMAN elected by Knesset

head of government: Prime Minister Yitzhak RABIN (since NA July 1992)

cabinet: Cabinet; selected from and approved by the Knesset

Legislative branch: unicameral parliament (*Knesset*): elections last held NA June 1992 (next to be held by NA 1996); 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 (Hadash) 3,

Moledet 3, Arab Democratic Party 2; note—in 1994 three new parties were formed, Yi'ud (from Tzomet), Histadrut List (from the Labor Party), and Peace Guard (from Moledet), resulting in the following new distribution of seats—Labor Party 41, Likud bloc 32, Meretz 12, National Religious Party 6, Shas 6, Tzomet 5, United Torah Jewry 4, Democratic Front for Peace and Equality (Hadash) 3, Yi'ud 3, Histadrut List 3, Moledet 2, Arab Democratic Party 2, Peace Guard 1

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Political parties and leaders:

members of the government: Labor Party, Prime Minister Yitzhak RABIN; MERETZ, Minister of Communications Shulamit ALONI *not in coalition, but voting with the government:* SHAS, Arieh DERI; Democratic Front for Peace and Equality (Hadash), Hashim MAHAMID; Arab Democratic Party, Abd al Wahab DARAWSHAH; Histadrut List, Haim RAMON

opposition parties: Likud Party, Binyamin NETANYAHU; Tzomet, Rafael EITAN; National Religious Party, Zevulun HAMMER; United Torah Jewry, Avraham SHAPIRA; Moledet, Rehavam ZEEVI; Yi'ud, Gonen SEGEV; Peace Guard, Shoul GUTMAN

note: Israel currently has a coalition government comprising 3 parties that hold 56 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

Member of: AG (observer), CCC, CE (observer), CERN (observer), 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

FAX: (202) 364-5610

consulate(s) general: Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Philadelphia, and San Francisco

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Edward DJEREJIAN (expected to resign in August 1994)

embassy: 71 Hayarkon Street, Tel Aviv

mailing address: PSC 98, Box 100, Tel Aviv; APO AE 09830

telephone: [972] (3) 517-4338

FAX: [972] (3) 663-449

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

Economy

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 22% of Israeli workers, construction 6.5%, agriculture, forestry, and fishing 3.5%, and services most of the rest. Diamonds, high-technology equipment, and agricultural products (fruits and vegetables) are leading exports. Israel usually posts current account deficits, which are covered by large transfer payments from abroad and by foreign loans. Roughly half of the government's 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 450,000 during the period 1990-93, increased unemployment, intensified housing problems, and strained the government budget. At the same time, the immigrants bring to the economy valuable scientific and professional expertise. Economic problems have eased as immigration has declined, but activity has slowed as the economy shifts from housing to export-driven growth.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$65.7 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 3.5% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$13,350 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 11.3% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: 10.4% (1993 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$33.4 billion

expenditures: \$36.3 billion, including capital expenditures of \$9.4 billion (FY93)

Exports: \$14.1 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: machinery and equipment, cut diamonds, chemicals, textiles and apparel, agricultural products, metals

partners: US, EC, Japan

Imports: \$20.3 billion (c.i.f., 1993 est.)

commodities: military equipment, investment goods, rough diamonds, oil, other productive inputs, consumer goods

partners: US, EC

External debt: \$24.8 billion (December 1993 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 6.5% (1993 est.); accounts for about 30% of GDP

Italy



Geography

Location: Southern Europe, a peninsula extending into the central Mediterranean Sea
Map references: Africa, Europe, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 301,230 sq km

land area: 294,020 sq km

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: none

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: air pollution from industrial emissions such as sulfur dioxide; coastal and inland rivers polluted from industrial and agricultural effluents; acid rain damaging lakes

natural hazards: regional risks include

landslides, mudflows, avalanches, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, flooding; land subsidence in Venice

international agreements: party to—Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulphur, Antarctic Treaty.

Electricity:

capacity: 5,835,000 kW

production: 21.84 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 4,600 kWh (1992)

Industries: food processing, diamond cutting and polishing, textiles and apparel, chemicals, metal products, military equipment, transport equipment, electrical equipment, miscellaneous machinery, potash mining, high-technology electronics, tourism

Agriculture: accounts for about 7% of GDP; largely self-sufficient in food production, except for grains; principal products—citrus and other fruits, vegetables, cotton; livestock products—beef, dairy, poultry

Illicit drugs: increasingly concerned about cocaine and heroin abuse and trafficking

Economic aid:

recipient: 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—2.9760 (February 1994), 2.8301 (1993), 2.4591 (1992), 2.2791 (1991), 2.0162 (1990), 1.9164 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year (since 1 January 1992)

Communications

Railroads: 600 km 1.435-meter gauge, single track; diesel operated

Highways:

total: 13,300 km

paved: 13,300 km

Pipelines: crude oil 708 km; petroleum products 290 km; natural gas 89 km

Ports: Ashdod, Haifa

Merchant marine: 33 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 637,097 GRT/737,762 DWT, cargo 8, container 22, refrigerated cargo 2, roll-on/roll-off cargo 1

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: 55

usable: 48

with permanent-surface runways: 30

with runways over 3,659 m: 1

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 6

with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 13

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

Italy (continued)

Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified—Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea
Note: strategic location dominating central Mediterranean as well as southern sea and air approaches to Western Europe

People

Population: 58,138,394 (July 1994 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.21% (1994 est.)
Birth rate: 10.79 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Death rate: 9.71 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Net migration rate: 1.03 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 7.6 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 77.64 years
male: 74.44 years
female: 81.04 years (1994 est.)
Total fertility rate: 1.39 children born/woman (1994 est.)
Nationality:
noun: Italian(s)
adjective: Italian
Ethnic divisions: 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 98%, other 2%
Languages: Italian, 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: age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)
total population: 97%
male: 98%
female: 96%
Labor force: 23.988 million
by occupation: services 58%, industry 32.2%, agriculture 9.8% (1988)

Government

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)
National holiday: Anniversary of the Republic, 2 June (1946)
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
Suffrage: 18 years of age, universal (except in senatorial elections, where minimum age is 25)
Executive branch:
chief of state: President Oscar Luigi SCALFARO (since 28 May 1992)
head of government: Prime Minister Silvio BERLUSCONI (since 11 May 1994)
cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the president
Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament (Parlamento)
Senate (Senato della Repubblica): elections last held 27-28 March 1994 (next expected to be held by spring 2001); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(326 total); 315 elected, 11 appointed senators-for-life) PDS 61, Northern League 60, National Alliance 48, Forza Italia 36, Popular Party 31, Communist Refounding 18, Greens and The Network 13, Socialist Party 13, Christian Democratic Center 12, Democratic Alliance 8, Christian Socialists 5, Pact for Italy 4, Radical Party 1, others 5
Chamber of Deputies (Camera dei Deputati): elections last held 27-28 March 1994 (next expected to be held by spring 2001); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(630 total) Northern League 117, PDS 114, Forza Italia 113, National Alliance 109, Communist Refounding 39, Christian Democratic Center 33, Popular Party 33, Greens and The Network 20, Democratic Alliance 18, Socialist Party 16, Pact for Italy 13, Christian Socialists 5
Judicial branch: Constitutional Court (Corte Costituzionale)
Political parties and leaders:
Rightists: Forza Italia, Silvio BERLUSCONI; National Alliance (was Italian Social Movement—MSI—until January 1994), Gianfranco FINI, party secretary; Lega Nord (Northern League), Umberto BOSSI, president
Leftists: Democratic Party of the Left (PDS—was Communist Party, or PCI, until January 1991), Achille OCCHETTO, secretary; Communist Refounding, Fausto BERTINOTTI; Greens, Carlo RIPA di MEARA; Radical Party, Marco PANNELLA; Italian Socialist Party, Ottaviano DELTURCO;

The Network, Leoluca ORLANDO; Christian Socialists, Ermanno GORRIERI
Centrists: Pact for Italy, Mario SEGNI; Popular Party, Rosa JERVOLINO; Christian Democratic Center, Pier Ferdinando CASINI
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 and merchants associations (Confindustria, Confcommercio); organized farm groups (Confcoltivatori, Confagricoltura)
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, ONUSAL, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNIKOM, UNMOGIP, UNOSOM, UNTAC, 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
consulate(s) general: Boston, Chicago, Houston, Miami, New York, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, San Francisco
consulate(s): Detroit, New Orleans, and Newark (New Jersey)
US diplomatic representation:
chief of mission: Ambassador Reginald BARTHOLOMEW
embassy: Via Veneto 119/A, 00187-Rome
mailing address: PSC 59, Box 100, Rome; APO AE 09624
telephone: [39] (6) 46741
FAX: [39] (6) 488-2672
consulate(s) general: Florence, Milan, Naples
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

Economy

Overview: Since World War II the Italian 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 and fell by 0.7% in 1993. 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 Ministers AMATO and CIAMPI, the government adopted a fairly stringent budget for 1993 and 1994, 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 were forced to withdraw the lira from the European monetary system in September 1992 when it came under extreme pressure in currency markets. 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 Union.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$967.6 billion (1993)

National product real growth rate: -0.7% (1993)

National product per capita: \$16,700 (1993)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 4.2% (1993)

Unemployment rate: 11.3% (January 1994)

Budget:

revenues: \$302 billion

expenditures: \$391 billion, including capital expenditures of \$48 billion (1993 est.)

Exports: \$178.2 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities: metals, textiles and clothing, production machinery, motor vehicles,

transportation equipment, chemicals, other

partners: EC 58.3%, US 6.8%, OPEC 5.1%

(1992)

Imports: \$188.5 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities: industrial machinery, chemicals, transport equipment, petroleum, metals, food, agricultural products

partners: EC 58.8%, OPEC 6.1%, US 5.5%

(1992)

External debt: \$67 billion (1993 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate -2.8% (1993 est.); accounts for almost 35% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 58,000,000 kW

production: 235 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 4,060 kWh (1992)

Industries: machinery, iron and steel, chemicals, food processing, textiles, motor

vehicles, clothing, footwear, ceramics

Agriculture: accounts for about 4% of GDP and about 9.8% 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: important gateway country for Latin American cocaine and Southwest Asian heroin 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—1,700.2 (January 1994), 1,573.7 (1993), 1,232.4 (1992), 1,240.6 (1991), 1,198.1 (1990), 1,372.1 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

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:

total: 298,000 km

paved: 270,000 km (including nearly 7,000 km of expressways)

unpaved: gravel, crushed stone 23,000 km; earth 5,000 km

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: 474 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 6,055,779 GRT/8,924,779

DWT, passenger 8, short-sea passenger 34, cargo 72, refrigerated cargo 2, container 20,

roll-on/roll-off cargo 62, vehicle carrier 7, multifunction large-load carrier 1, oil tanker

129, chemical tanker 34, liquefied gas 39, specialized tanker 10, combination ore/oil 5,

bulk 50, combination bulk 1

Airports:

total: 137

usable: 132

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

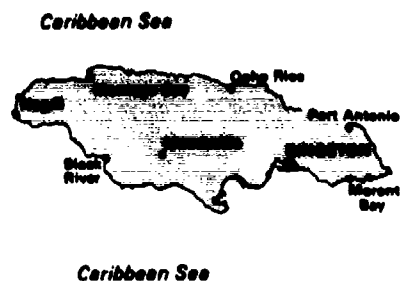
Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Carabinieri

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 14,921,411; fit for military service 12,982,445; reach military age (18) annually 403,017 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$24.5 billion, 2% of GDP (1992)

Jamaica



Geography

Location: Caribbean, in the northern Caribbean Sea, about 160 km south of Cuba

Map references: Central America and the Caribbean, North America, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 10,990 sq km

land area: 10,830 sq km

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: deforestation; water pollution
natural hazards: subject to hurricanes (especially July to November)

international agreements: party to—Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change

Note: strategic location between Cayman Trench and Jamaica Channel, the main sea lanes for Panama Canal

People

Population: 2,555,064 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.02% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 21.69 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 5.62 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -5.9 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 16.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 74.36 years

male: 72.16 years

female: 76.68 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.41 children born/woman (1994 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, Creole

Literacy: age 15 and over having ever attended school (1990 est.)

total population: 9.3%

male: 98%

female: 99%

Labor force: 1,062,100

by occupation: services 41%, agriculture 22.5%, industry 19%, unemployed 17.5% (1989)

Government

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)

National holiday: Independence Day (first

Monday in August) (1962)

Constitution: 6 August 1962

Legal system: based on English common law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

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); Deputy Prime Minister Seymour MULLINGS (since NA)

cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the governor general on the advice of the prime minister

Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament

Senate: consists of a 21-member body

appointed by the governor general

House of Representatives: elections 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

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

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); New Beginnings Movement

(NBM)

Member of: ACP, C, CARICOM, GCC,

CDB, ECLAC, FAO, G-19, G-77, GATT,

G-15, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU,

IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT,

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

Leighton BERNAL

chancery: Suite 355, 1850 K Street NW,

Washington, DC 20006

telephone: (202) 452-0660

FAX: (202) 452-0081

consulate(s) general: Miami and New York

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: (vacant); Charge d' Affaires

Lacy A. WRIGHT, Jr.

embassy: Jamaica Mutual Life Center, 2

Oxford Road, 3rd floor, Kingston

mailing address: use Embassy street address

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)

Economy

Overview: The economy is based on sugar, bauxite, and tourism. 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 to 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 1.2%, supported by a recovery in tourism and stabilization of the Jamaican dollar in the second half of 1992.

National product: GDP—purchasing power

equivalent—\$8 billion (1992 est.)
National product real growth rate: 1.2% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: \$3,200 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 30% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: 15.4% (1992)

Budget:

revenues: \$600 million

expenditures: \$736 million, including capital expenditures of \$NA (FY91 est.)

Exports: \$1.1 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities: alumina, bauxite, sugar, bananas, rum

partners: US 40%, UK 14%, Germany 10%, Canada 10%, Norway 7%

Imports: \$1.5 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities: fuel, other raw materials, construction materials, food, transport equipment, other machinery and equipment

partners: US 53%, UK 5%, Venezuela 6%, Germany 5%, Japan 4.0%

External debt: \$4.5 billion (1992 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 2.0% (1990); accounts for almost 25% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 1,127,000 kW

production: 2.736 trillion kWh

consumption per capita: 1,090 kWh (1992)

Industries: tourism, bauxite mining, textiles, food processing, light manufactures

Agriculture: accounts for about 7% of GDP, 23% 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: transshipment point for cocaine from Central and South America to North America and Europe; illicit cultivation of cannabis; government has an active cannabis eradication program

Economic aid:

recipient: 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 -32.758 (31 December 1993), 22.960 (1992), 12.116 (1991), 7.184 (1990), 5.7446 (1989)

Fiscal year: 1 April—31 March

Communications

Railroads: 370 km, all 1.435-meter standard gauge, single track

Highways:

total: 18,200 km

paved: 12,600 km

unpaved: gravel 3,200 km; improved earth 2,400 km

Pipelines: petroleum products 10 km

Ports: Kingston, Montego Bay, Port Antonio

Merchant marine: 4 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 9,618 GRT/16,215 DWT, roll-on/roll-off cargo 1, oil tanker 1, bulk 2

Airports:

total: 40

usable: 27

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

Defense Forces

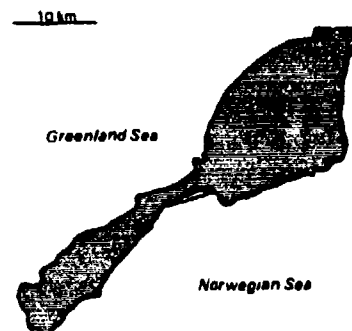
Branches: Jamaica Defense Force (including Ground Forces, Coast Guard and Air Wing), Jamaica Constabulary Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49

664,122; fit for military service 469,982; reach military age (18) annually 26,103 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$19.3 million, 1% of GDP (FY91/92)

Jan Mayen
(territory of Norway)



Geography

Location: Nordic State, Northern Europe, 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

Map references: Arctic Region

Area:

total area: 373 sq km

land area: 373 sq km

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: dispute between Denmark and Norway over maritime boundary in Arctic Ocean between Greenland and Jan Mayen has been settled by the International Court of Justice

Climate: arctic maritime with frequent storms and persistent fog

Terrain: volcanic island, partly covered by glaciers; Beerenberg is 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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: volcanic activity resumed in 1970

international agreements: NA

Note: barren volcanic island with some moss and grass

Jan Mayen (continued)

People

Population: no permanent inhabitants; note—there are personnel who man the LORAN C base and the weather and coastal services radio station

Government

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)

Economy

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:

capacity: 15,000 kW

production: 40 million kWh

consumption per capita: NA (1992)

Communications

Highways:

total: NA

paved: NA

unpaved: NA

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

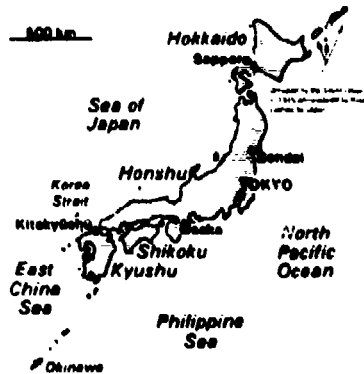
with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 1

Telecommunications: radio and meteorological station

Defense Forces

Note: defense is the responsibility of Norway

Japan



Geography

Location: Eastern Asia, off the southeast coast of Russia and east of the Korean peninsula

Map references: Asia, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 377,835 sq km

land area: 374,744 sq km

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: islands of Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotau, and the Habomai 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 sq km (1989)

Environment:

current issues: air pollution from power plant emissions results in acid rain; acidification of

lakes and reservoirs degrading water quality and threatening aquatic life

natural hazards: many dormant and some active volcanoes; about 1,500 seismic occurrences (mostly tremors) every year; subject to tsunamis

international agreements: party to—Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber, Wetlands, Whaling; signed, but not ratified—Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Law of the Sea

Note: strategic location in northeast Asia

People

Population: 125,106,937 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.32% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 10.49 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 7.31 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 4.3 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 79.31 years

male: 76.47 years

female: 82.28 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.55 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Japanese (singular and plural)

adjective: Japanese

Ethnic divisions: Japanese 99.4%, other 0.6% (mostly Korean)

Religions: observe both Shinto and Buddhist 84%, other 16% (including 0.7% Christian)

Languages: Japanese

Literacy: age 15 and over can read and write (1970 est.)

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)

Government

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)

National holiday: Birthday of the Emperor, 23 December (1933)

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

Suffrage: 20 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Emperor AKIHITO (since 7 January 1989)

head of government: Prime Minister Tsutomu HATA (since 25 April 1994); Deputy Prime Minister (vacant)

cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the prime minister

Legislative branch: bicameral Diet (Kokkai) *House of Councillors (Sangi-in):* elections last held on 26 July 1992 (next to be held NA July 1995); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(252 total) LDP 95, SDPJ 68, Shin Ryoku fu-Kai 37, CGP 24, JCP 11, other 17 *House of Representatives (Shugi-in):* elections last held on 18 July 1993 (next to be held by NA); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(511 total) LDP 206, SDPJ 74, Shinseito 62, CGP 52, JNP 37, DSP 19, JCP 15, Sakigake 15, others 19, independents 10, vacant 2

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Political parties and leaders: Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), Yohei KONO, president; Yoshiro MORI, secretary general; Social Democratic Party of Japan (SDPJ), Tomiichi MURAYAMA; Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), Keigo 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; Shinseito (Japan Renewal Party, JRP), Tsutomu HATA, chairman; Ichiro OZAWA, secretary general; Sakigake (Harbinger), Masayoshi TAKEMURA, chairman; Mirai (Future Party), Michihiko KANO, chairman; The Liberal Party, Koji KAKIZAWA, chairman

note: Shin Ryoku fu-Kai is a new, upper house only, parliamentary alliance which includes the JRP, JNP, DSP, and a minor labor group

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, UNRWA, UNTAC, 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

FAX: (202) 328-2187

consulate(s) general: Agana (Guam), Anchorage, Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Honolulu, Houston, Kansas City (Missouri), Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, New York, Portland (Oregon), San Francisco, and Seattle *consulate(s):* Saipan (Northern Mariana Islands)

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Walter F.

MONDALE

embassy: 10-5, Akasaka 1-chome, Minato-ku (107), Tokyo

mailing address: Unit 45004, Box 258, Tokyo;

APO AP 96337-0001

telephone: [81] (3) 3224-5000

FAX: [81] (3) 3505-1862

consulate(s) general: Naha (Okinawa), Osaka-Kobe, Sapporo

consulate(s): Fukuoka

Flag: white with a large red disk (representing the sun without rays) in the center

Economy

Overview: Government-industry cooperation, a strong work ethic, mastery of high technology, and a comparatively small defense allocation have helped Japan advance with extraordinary rapidity to the rank of second most powerful economy in the world. 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 came to a halt in 1992-93 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 remarkably low in comparison with the other industrialized nations. Japan continues to run a huge trade surplus—\$120 billion in 1993, up more than 10% from the year earlier—which

supports extensive investment in foreign assets. The new prime minister HATA in early 1994 reiterated previous governments' vows of administrative and economic reform, including reduction in the trade surplus, but his weak coalition government faces strong resistance from traditional interest groups. The crowding of the habitable land area and the aging of the population are two major long-run problems. **National product:** GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$2,549 trillion (1993)

National product real growth rate: 0% (1993)

National product per capita: \$20,400 (1993)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 1.3% (1993)

Unemployment rate: 2.5% (1993)

Budget:

revenues: \$490 billion

expenditures: \$579 billion, including capital expenditures (public works only) of about \$68 billion (FY93)

Exports: \$360.9 billion (f.o.b., 1993)

commodities: manufactures 97% (including machinery 46%, motor vehicles 20%, consumer electronics 10%)

partners: Southeast Asia 33%, US 29%,

Western Europe 18%, China 5%

Imports: \$240.7 billion (c.i.f., 1993)

commodities: manufactures 52%, fossil fuels 20%, foodstuffs and raw materials 28%

partners: Southeast Asia 25%, US 23%,

Western Europe 15%, China 9%

External debt: \$NA

Industrial production: growth rate -4.0% (1993); accounts for 30% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 196,000,000 kW

production: 835 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 6,700 kWh (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 (1970-93), \$123 billion

note: ODA outlay of \$9.9 billion in 1994 (est.)

Currency: yen (¥)

Exchange rates: yen (¥) per US\$1—111.51 (January 1994), 111.20 (1993), 126.65 (1992), 134.71 (1991), 144.79 (1990), 137.96 (1989)

Japan (continued)

Fiscal year: 1 April—31 March

C ommunications

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 double-track and multitrack sections, 9,038 km 1.067-meter narrow-gauge electrified, 2,012 km 1.435-meter standard-gauge electrified (1987)

Highways:

total: 1,115,609 km

paved: 782,042 km (including 4,869 km of national expressways)

unpaved: gravel, crushed stone, or earth 333,567 km (1991)

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: 926 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 20,383,101 GRT/31,007,515 DWT, passenger 10, short-sea passenger 36, passenger cargo 3, cargo 76, container 44, roll-on/roll-off cargo 44, refrigerated cargo 66, vehicle carrier 94, oil tanker 265, chemical tanker 9, liquefied gas 42, combination ore/oil 9, specialized tanker 2, bulk 225, multi-function large load carrier 1

note: Japan also owns a large flag of convenience fleet, including up to 38% of the total number of ships under the Panamanian flag

Airports:

total: 167

usable: 165

with permanent-surface runways: 137

with runways over 3,659 m: 2

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 34

with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 52

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

Defense Forces

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)

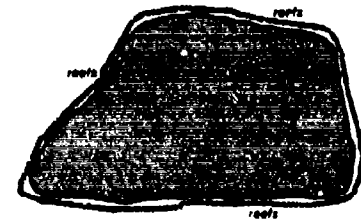
Manpower availability: males age 15-49 32,044,032; fit for military service 27,597,444; reach military age (18) annually 953,928 (1994

est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$37 billion, 0.94% of GDP (FY93/94 est.)

Jarvis Island (territory of the US)

1 km



South Pacific Ocean

Geography

Location: Oceania, Polynesia, in the South Pacific Ocean, 2,090 km south of Honolulu, just south of the Equator, about halfway between Hawaii and the Cook Islands

Map references: Oceania

Area:

total area: 4.5 sq km

land area: 4.5 sq km

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 depth or to 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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: lacks fresh water

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: NA

Note: sparse bunch grass, prostrate vines, and low-growing shrubs; primarily a nesting, roosting, and foraging habitat for seabirds, shorebirds, and marine wildlife; feral cats

People

Population: uninhabited; note—Millersville settlement on western side of island

Jersey (British crown dependency)

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

Government

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

Economy

Overview: no economic activity

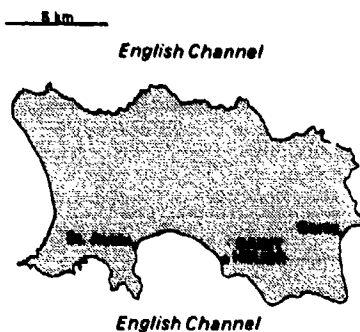
Communications

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

Defense Forces

Note: defense is the responsibility of the US; visited annually by the US Coast Guard



Geography

Location: Western Europe, 27 km from France in the English Channel

Map references: Europe

Area:

total area: 117 sq km

land area: 117 sq km

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%

Irrigated land: NA sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: NA

Note: largest and southernmost of Channel Islands; about 30% of population concentrated in Saint Helier

People

Population: 86,048 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.7% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 12.81 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 10.1 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 4.25 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 4.7 deaths/1,000 live

births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 76.64 years

male: 73.54 years

female: 80.09 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.43 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Channel Islander(s)

adjective: Channel Islander

Ethnic divisions: UK and Norman-French descent

Religions: Anglican, Roman Catholic, Baptist, Congregational New Church, Methodist, Presbyterian

Languages: English (official), French (official), Norman-French dialect spoken in country districts

Literacy:

total population: NA%

male: NA%

female: NA%

Labor force: NA

Government

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)

National holiday: Liberation Day, 9 May (1945)

Constitution: unwritten; partly statutes, partly common law and practice

Legal system: English law and local statute

Suffrage: universal adult at age NA

Executive branch:

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 L. CRILL (since NA)

cabinet: committees; appointed by the States

Legislative branch: unicameral

Assembly of the States: elections 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

Judicial branch: Royal Court

Political parties and leaders: none; all independents

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 (continued)

Economy

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 EU 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 million

expenditures: \$284.4 million, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1985)

Exports: \$NA

commodities: light industrial and electrical goods, foodstuffs, textiles

partners: UK

Imports: \$NA

commodities: machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, foodstuffs, mineral fuels, chemicals

partners: UK

External debt: \$NA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity:

capacity: 50,000 kW standby

production: power supplied by France

consumption per capita: NA (1992)

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—0.6699 (January 1994), 0.6658 (1993), 0.5664 (1992), 0.5652 (1991), 0.5603 (1990), 0.6099 (1989); the Jersey pound is at par with the British pound

Fiscal year: 1 April—31 March

Communications

Highways:

total: NA

paved: NA

unpaved: NA

Ports: Saint Helier, Gorey, Saint Aubin

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

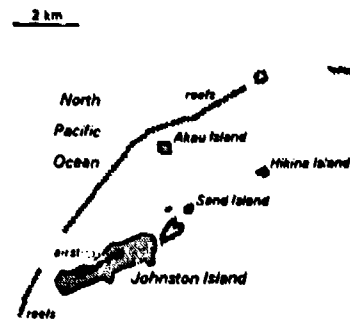
with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 1

Telecommunications: 63,700 telephones; broadcast stations—1 AM, no FM, 1 TV; 3 submarine cables

Defense Forces

Note: defense is the responsibility of the UK

Johnston Atoll (territory of the US)



Geography

Location: Oceania, Polynesia, in the North Pacific Ocean, 1,430 km west-southwest of Honolulu, about one-third of the way between Hawaii and the Marshall Islands

Map references: Oceania

Area:

total area: 2.8 sq km

land area: 2.8 sq km

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 depth or to 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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: NA

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); some low-growing vegetation

Jordan

(also see separate West Bank entry)

People

Population: 327 (July 1994 est.)

Government

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)

US diplomatic representation: none (territory of the US)

Flag: the flag of the US is used

Economy

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

Communications

Highways:

total: NA

paved: NA

unpaved: NA

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 TACAN and beacon

with runways 1,220-2,439 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

Defense Forces

Note: defense is the responsibility of the US



Geography

Location: Middle East, between Israel and Saudi Arabia

Map references: Africa, Middle East, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 89,213 sq km

land area: 88,884 sq km

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: lack of adequate natural water resources; deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: party to—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands

People

Population: 3,961,194 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 3.5% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 38.77 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 4.22 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0.47 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 32.3 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 71.85 years

male: 70.04 years

female: 73.77 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 5.64 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Jordanian(s)

adjective: Jordanian

Ethnic divisions: Arab 98%, Circassian 1%, Armenian 1%

Religions: Sunni Muslim 92%, Christian 8%

Languages: Arabic (official), English widely understood among upper and middle classes

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

total population: 80%

male: 89%

female: 70%

Labor force: 600,000 (1992)

by occupation: industry 11.4%, commerce, restaurants, and hotels 10.5%, construction 10.0%, transport and communications 8.7%, agriculture 7.4%, other services 52.0% (1992)

Government

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 Ma'raq, 'Amman, Al Tafilah, Az Zarqa', Irbid, Ma'an

Independence: 25 May 1946 (from League of Nations mandate under British administration)

National holiday: Independence Day, 25 May (1946)

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

Suffrage: 20 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

Jordan (continued)

chief of state: King HUSSEIN Bin Talal Al Hashimi (since 11 August 1952)

head of government: Prime Minister Abd al-Salam al-MAJALI (since May 1993)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the monarch
Legislative branch: bicameral National Assembly (Majlis al-'Umma)

House of Notables (Majlis al-A'ayan): consists of a 40-member body appointed by the king from designated categories of public figures

House of Representatives: elections last held 8 November 1993 (next to be held NA November 1997); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(80 total) Muslim Brotherhood (fundamentalist) 16, Independent Islamic bloc (generally traditionalist) 6, Radical leftist 3, pro-government 55
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

Political parties and leaders: NA; note—political parties were legalized in December 1992

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, UNTAC, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Fayiz A.

TARAWNAH

chancery: 3504 International Drive NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: (202) 966-2664

FAX: (202) 966-3110

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Wesley EGAN, Jr.

embassy: Jabel Amman, Amman

mailing address: P. O. Box 354, Amman, or APO AE 09892-0200

telephone: [962] (6) 820-101

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

Economy

Overview: Jordan benefited from increased Arab aid during the oil boom of the late 1970s and early 1980s, when its annual real GNP growth averaged more than 10%. In the remainder of the 1980s, however, reductions in

both Arab aid and worker remittances slowed real economic growth to an average of roughly 2% per year. Imports—mainly oil, capital goods, consumer durables, and food—outstripped 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-supported 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, worker remittances and trade contracted, and refugees flooded the country, producing serious balance-of-payments problems, stunting GDP growth, and straining government resources. The economy rebounded in 1992, largely due to the influx of capital repatriated by workers returning from the Gulf, but the recovery has been losing steam since mid-1993. The government is implementing the reform program adopted in 1992 and continues to secure rescheduling of its heavy foreign debt.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$11.5 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 5% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$3,000 (1993 est.)

inflation rate (consumer prices): 5% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: 20% (1993 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$1.7 billion

expenditures: \$1.9 billion, including capital expenditures of \$420 million (1993)

Exports: \$1.4 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: phosphates, fertilizers, potash,

agricultural products, manufactures

partners: India, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, EC, Indonesia, UAE

Imports: \$3.2 billion (c.i.f., 1993 est.)

commodities: crude oil, machinery, transport equipment, food, live animals, manufactured goods

partners: EC, US, Iraq, Japan, Turkey

External debt: \$6.8 billion (December 1993 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 3% (1993 est.); accounts for 20% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 1,030,000 kW

production: 3,814 billion kWh

consumption: per capita: 1,070 kWh (1992)

Industries: phosphate mining, petroleum refining, cement, potash, light manufacturing

Agriculture: accounts for about 10% of GDP; principal products are wheat, barley, citrus fruit, tomatoes, melons, olives; livestock—

sheep, goats, poultry; large net importer of food

Economic aid:

recipient: 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—0.7019 (February 1994), 0.6928 (1993), 0.6797 (1992), 0.6808 (1991), 0.6636 (1990), 0.5704 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 789 km 1,050-meter gauge, single track

Highways:

total: 7,500 km

paved: asphalt 5,500 km

unpaved: gravel, crushed stone 2,000 km

Pipelines: crude oil 209 km

Ports: Al 'Aqabah

Merchant marine: 3 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 71,566 GRT/129,351 DWT, cargo 1, bulk 1, oil tanker 1

Airports:

total: 16

usable: 14

with permanent-surface runways: 13

with runways over 3,659 m: 1

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 12

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

Defense Forces

Branches:

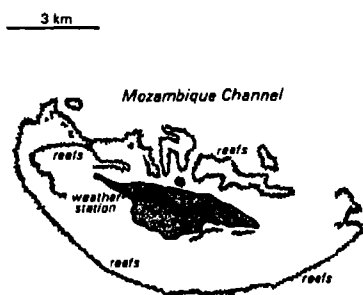
Jordanian Armed Forces (JAF)—Royal Jordanian Land Force, Royal Jordanian Air Force, Royal Naval Force; note—the Public Security Force normally under Ministry of Interior, but falls under JAF authority in wartime or crisis situations

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 966,420; fit for military service 685,112; reach military age (18) annually 42,776 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$340 million, 6.5% of GDP (1993 est.)

Juan de Nova Island

(possession of France)



Geography

Location: Southern Africa, in the central Mozambique Channel about one-third of the way between Madagascar and Mozambique

Map references: Africa

Area:

total area: 4.4 sq km

land area: 4.4 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: subject to periodic cyclones

international agreements: NA

Note: wildlife sanctuary

People

Population: uninhabited

Government

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)

Economy

Overview: no economic activity

Communications

Railroads: short line going to a jetty

Ports: none; offshore anchorage only

Airports:

total: 1

usable: 1

with permanent-surface runways: 0

with runways over 3,659 m: 0

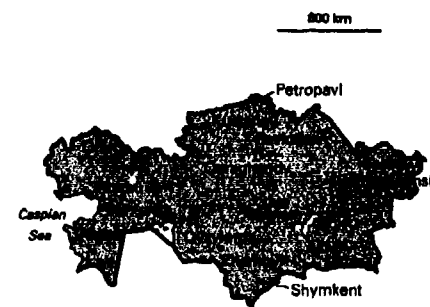
with runways 2,439-3,659 m: 0

with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 1

Defense Forces

Note: defense is the responsibility of France

Kazakhstan



Geography

Location: Central Asia, between Russia and Uzbekistan, bordering on the Caspian Sea and the Aral Sea

Map references: Asia, Commonwealth of Independent States—Central Asian States, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 2,717,300 sq km

land area: 2,669,800 sq km

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 borders with Russia, Azerbaijan, and Turkmenistan in the Caspian Sea are under negotiation at present

International disputes: Russia may dispute current de facto maritime border to midpoint of Caspian Sea from shore

Climate: continental, cold winters and hot summers, 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: major deposits of petroleum, coal, iron ore, manganese, chrome ore, nickel, cobalt, copper, molybdenum, lead, zinc, bauxite, gold, uranium

Land use:

arable land: 15%

permanent crops: NEGL%

meadows and pastures: 57%

forest and woodland: 4%

other: 24%

Irrigated land: 23,080 sq km (1990)

Environment:

current issues: radioactive or toxic chemical sites associated with its former defense industries and test ranges are found throughout

Kazakhstan (continued)

the country and pose health risks for humans and animals; industrial pollution is severe in some cities; because the two main rivers which flowed into the Aral Sea have been diverted for irrigation, it is drying up and leaving behind a harmful layer of chemical pesticides and natural salts; these substances are then picked up by the wind and blown into noxious dust storms; pollution in the Caspian Sea; soil pollution from overuse of agricultural chemicals and salinization from faulty irrigation practices

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change

Note: landlocked

People

Population: 17,267,554 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.64% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 19.4 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 7.93 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -5.09 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 40.9 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 68.04 years

male: 63.39 years

female: 72.93 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.44 children born/woman (1994 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% (1991 official data)

Religions: Muslim 47%, Russian Orthodox 44%, Protestant 2%, other 7%

Languages: Kazakh (Qazaqz) official language spoken by over 40% of population, Russian (language of interethnic communication) spoken by two-thirds of population and used in everyday business

Literacy: age 9-49 can read and write (1970) *total population:* 100%

male: 100%

female: 100%

Labor force: 7.356 million

by occupation: industry and construction 31%, agriculture and forestry 26%, other 43% (1992)

Government

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

Administrative divisions: 19 oblystar (singular—oblyst) and 1 city (qalalar, singular—qala)*; Almaty*, Almaty Oblyst, Aqmola Oblyst, Aqtobe Oblyst, Atyrau Oblyst, Batys Qazaqstan Oblyst (Oral), Kokshetau Oblyst, Mangghystau Oblyst, Ongtustik Qazaqstan Oblyst (Shymkent), Qaraghandy Oblyst, Qostanay Oblyst, Qyzylorda Oblyst, Pavlodar Oblyst, Semey Oblyst, Shyghys Qazaqstan Oblyst (Oskemen; formerly Ust'-Kamenogorsk), Soltustik Qazaqstan Oblyst (Petropavl), Taldyqorghhan Oblyst, Torghay Oblyst, Zhambyl Oblyst, Zhezqazghan Oblyst

note: names in parentheses are administrative centers when name differs from oblyst name
Independence: 16 December 1991 (from the Soviet Union)

National holiday: Independence Day, 16 December (1991)

Constitution: adopted 28 January 1993

Legal system: based on civil law system

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Nursultan A. NAZARBAYEV (since NA April 1990); Vice President Yerik ASANBAYEV (since 1 December 1991); election last held 1 December 1991 (next to be held NA 1995); percent of vote by party NA; Nursultan A. NAZARBAYEV ran unopposed

head of government: Prime Minister Sergey TERESHCHENKO (since 14 October 1991); First Deputy Prime Minister Arkezhan KAZHEGELDIN (since NA November 1993)
cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the prime minister

Legislative branch: unicameral
Supreme Council: elections last held 7 March 1994 (next to be held NA 1999); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(177 total) Union Peoples' Unity of Kazakhstan 33, Federation of Trade Unions of the Republic of Kazakhstan 11, People's Congress of Kazakhstan Party 9, Socialist Party of Kazakhstan 8, Peasant Union of the Republic of Kazakhstan 4, Social Movement "LAD" 4, Organization of Veterans 1, Union of Youth of Kazakhstan 1, Democratic Committee for Human Rights 1, Association of Lawyers of Kazakhstan 1, International Public Committee "Aral-Asia-Kazakhstan" 1, Congress of Entrepreneurs of Kazakhstan 1, Deputies of the 12th Supreme Soviet 40, independents 62

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Political parties and leaders: Peoples Unity Movement (PUU), Kuanysh SULTANOV, chairman; Peoples Congress, Olzhas SULEYMENOV, chairman; Kazakhstan Socialist Party (SPK; former Communist Party), Piotr SVOIK, co-chairman; Republican Party (Azat), Kamal ORMANTAYEV,

chairman; Democratic Progress (Russian) Party, Alexandra DOKUCHAYEVA, chairman; Union Peoples' Unity of Kazakhstan (SNEK); Federation of Trade Unions of the Republic of Kazakhstan; Peasant Union of the Republic Kazakhstan; Social Movement LAD (Slavic Rebirth Society), V. MIKHAYLOV, chairman; Union of Youth of Kazakhstan; Democratic Committee for Human Rights; Association of Lawyers of Kazakhstan; International Public Committee "Aral-Asia-Kazakhstan"; Congress of Entrepreneurs of Kazakhstan; Deputies of the 12th Supreme Soviet

Other political or pressure groups:

Independent Trade Union Center (Birlesu; an association of independent trade union and business associations), Leonid SOLOMIN, president

Member of: CCC, CIS, CSCE, EBRD, ECO, ESCAP, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTFLSAT (nonsignatory user), INTERPOL, IOD, ACC, OIC (observer), UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Tuleutai SULEYMENOV

chancery: 3421 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20007

telephone: (202) 333-4504/7

FAX: (202) 333-4509

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador William H. COURTNEY

embassy: 99/97 Furmanova Street, Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan 480012

mailing address: American Embassy Almaty, c/o Department of State, Washington, DC, 20521-7030

telephone: (7) (3272) 63-17-70, 63-24-26, 63-28-80, 63-34-05

FAX: (7) (3272) 63-38-83

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

Economy

Overview: Kazakhstan, the second largest of the former Soviet states in territory, possesses vast oil, coal, rare metals, and agricultural resources. While the economy is gradually making the transition from a Soviet command system to a market system, strong elements of state control persist including government ownership of most economic assets and a continued system of mandatory state procurement for the key products such as grain and energy; likewise, agriculture remains largely collectivized. On the other hand, new businesses are forming rapidly, the economy is opening to foreign investment, and 12% of state-owned commercial enterprises have been

privatized. In 1993, a three-year industrial privatization program was launched; an independent currency was successfully introduced; and two large joint ventures were established with western oil companies. These far-reaching structural transformations have resulted in a cumulative decline in national income of more than 30% since 1990. Loose monetary policies have kept the inflation rate high, averaging 28% per month for 1993 and accelerating at the end with the disruption caused by a new currency. Since the introduction of its independent currency in November 1993, the government has renewed its commitment to fiscal discipline and accelerating economic reform. However, growing economic hardship and rising ethnic tensions between Kazakhs and Russians over the division of economic assets will likely lead to strong pressure to backtrack.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$60.3 billion (1993 estimate from the UN International Comparison Program, as extended to 1991 and published in the World Bank's World Development Report 1993; and as extrapolated to 1993 using official Kazakhstani statistics, which are very uncertain because of major economic changes since 1990)

National product real growth rate: -13% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$3,510 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 28% per month (1993)

Unemployment rate: 0.6% includes only officially registered unemployed; also large numbers of underemployed workers

Budget:

revenues: \$NA

expenditures: \$NA, including capital expenditures of \$1.76 billion (1991 est.)

Exports: \$1.3 billion to outside the FSU countries (1993)

commodities: oil, ferrous and nonferrous metals, chemicals, grain, wool, meat (1992)

partners: Russia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan

Imports: \$358.3 million from outside the FSU countries (1993)

commodities: machinery and parts, industrial materials, oil and gas (1992)

partners: Russia and other former Soviet republics, China

External debt: \$1.5 billion debt to Russia

Industrial production: growth rate -16% (1993)

Electricity:

capacity: 19,135,000 kW

production: 81.3 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 4,739 kWh (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 26% of the labor force; grain, mostly spring wheat; meat, cotton, wool

Illicit drugs: illicit cultivation of cannabis and opium poppy; mostly for CIS consumption; limited government eradication program; used as transshipment point for illicit drugs to Western Europe and North America from Central and Southwest Asia

Economic aid:

recipient: approximately \$1 billion in foreign credits to become available in 1994

Currency: national currency the tenge introduced on 15 November 1993

Exchange rates: NA

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 14,460 km (all 1,520-meter gauge); does not include industrial lines (1990)

Highways:

total: 189,000 km

paved and graveled: 108,100 km

unpaved: earth 80,900 km (1990)

Inland waterways: Syrdariya River, Ertis River

Pipelines: crude oil 2,850 km, refined products 1,500 km, natural gas 3,480 km (1992)

Ports: inland—Atyrau (formerly Gur'yev; on Caspian Sea)

Airports:

total: 365

usable: 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 17 telephones for each 100 persons in urban areas and 7.6 telephones per 100 persons in rural areas; of the approximately 2.2 million telephones, Almaty has 184,000; broadcast receivers—TVs 4,750,000, radios 4,088,000, radio receiver systems with multiple speakers for program diffusion 6,082,000; 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

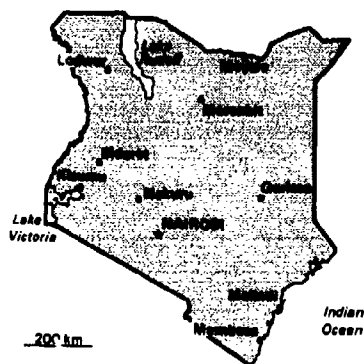
Defense Forces

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

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 4,432,716; fit for military service 3,554,209; reach military age (18) annually 154,989 (1994 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

Kenya



Geography

Location: Eastern Africa, bordering the northwestern Indian Ocean between Tanzania and Somalia

Map references: Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:
total area: 582,650 sq km
land area: 569,250 sq km
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, fluor spar, garnets, wildlife

Land use:

arable land: 3%
permanent crops: 1%
meadows and pastures: 7%
forest and woodland: 4%
other: 85%

Irrigated land: 520 sq km (1989)

Environment:

current issues: water pollution from urban and industrial wastes; degradation of water quality from increased use of pesticides and fertilizers; deforestation; soil erosion; desertification; poaching

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: party to—

Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Nuclear

Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands, Whaling; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change

Note: the Kenyan Highlands comprise one of the most successful agricultural production regions in Africa; glaciers on Mt. Kenya; unique physiography supports abundant and varied wildlife of scientific and economic value

People

Population: 28,240,658 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 3.07% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 42.44 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 11.74 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 74.1 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 53.23 years

male: 51.48 years

female: 55.03 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 5.91 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Kenyan(s)

adjective: Kenyan

Ethnic divisions: Kikuyu 22%, Luhya 14%, Luo 13%, Kalenjin 12%, Kamba 11%, Kisii 6%, Meru 6%, Asian, European, and Arab 1%, other 15%

Religions: Roman Catholic 28%, Protestant (including Anglican) 26%, indigenous beliefs 18%, Muslim 6%

Languages: English (official), Swahili (official), numerous indigenous languages
Literacy: age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

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: agriculture 75-80% (1993 est.), non-agriculture 20-25% (1993 est.)

Government

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)

National holiday: Independence Day, 12 December (1963)

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

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state and head of government:

President Daniel Toroitich arap MOI (since 14 October 1978); Vice President George SAITOTI (since 10 May 1989); election last held on 29 December 1992 (next to be held NA 1997); 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%

cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the president

Legislative branch: unicameral

National Assembly (Bunge): elections last held on 29 December 1992; seats—(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 in 1991

Judicial branch: Court of Appeal, High Court

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), Michael WAMALWA; Forum for the Restoration of Democracy (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; Roman Catholic Church

Member of: ACP, AfDB, C, CCC, EADB, ECA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IGADD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LORCS, MINURSO, NAM, OAU, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNIKOM, UNPROFOR, UNTAC, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: (vacant)

chancery: 2249 R Street NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: (202) 387-6101

consulate(s) general: Los Angeles and New York

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Aurelia

BRAZEAL

embassy: corner of Moi Avenue and Haile

Selassie Avenue, Nairobi

mailing address: P. O. Box 30137, Unit 64100,

Nairobi or APO AE 09831

telephone: [254] (2) 334141

FAX: [254] (2) 340838

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

Economy

Overview: Kenya's 3.1% annual population growth rate—one of the highest in the world—has led to a decline in per capita output in each of the last three years, 1991-93. Undependable weather conditions and a shortage of arable land hamper long-term growth in agriculture, the leading economic sector. In industry and services, Nairobi's reluctance to embrace IMF-supported reforms has held back investment. Ethnic clashes and continued suspension of quick disbursing aid by the international donors kept growth at only 0.5% in 1993. **National product:** GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$33.2 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 0.5% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$1,200 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 55% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: 23.8% urban (1993 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$2.4 billion

expenditures: \$2.8 billion, including capital expenditures of \$740 million (1990 est.)

Exports: \$1 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities: tea 25%, coffee 18%, petroleum products 11% (1990)

partners: EC 47%, Africa 23%, Asia 11%, US 4%, Middle East 3% (1991)

Imports: \$1.6 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)

partners: EC 46%, Asia 23%, Middle East 20%, US 5% (1991)

External debt: \$7 billion (1992 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 5.4% (1989 est.); accounts for 13% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 730,000 kW

production: 2.54 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 100 kWh (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:

recipient: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$839 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$7.49 billion; 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—68.413 (December 1993), 32.217 (1992), 27.508 (1991), 22.915 (1990), 20.572 (1989)

Fiscal year: 1 July—30 June

Communications

Railroads: 2,040 km 1,000-meter gauge

Highways:

total: 64,590 km

paved: 7,000 km

unpaved: gravel 4,150 km; improved earth 53,440 km

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: 2 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 4,883 GRT/6,255 DWT, oil tanker ship 1, barge carrier 1

Airports:

total: 248

usable: 213

with permanent-surface runways: 28

with runways over 3,659 m: 2

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 3

with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 44

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

Defense Forces

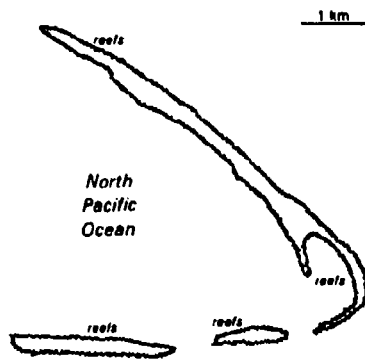
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, paramilitary General Service Unit of the Police

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 6,144,891; fit for military service 3,799,202

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$294 million, 4.9% of GDP (FY88/89 est.)

Kingman Reef

(territory of the US)



Geography

Location: Oceania, Micronesia, in the North Pacific Ocean, 1,600 km south-southwest of Honolulu, about halfway between Hawaii and American Samoa

Map references: Oceania

Area:

total area: 1 sq km

land area: 1 sq km

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 depth or to 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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: wet or awash most of the time, maximum elevation of about 1 meter

makes this a maritime hazard

international agreements: NA

Note: barren coral atoll with deep interior lagoon; closed to the public

People

Population: uninhabited

Government

Names:

conventional long form: none
conventional short form: Kingman Reef

Digraph: KQ

Type: unincorporated territory of the US administered by the US Navy, however it is awash the majority of the time, so it is not usable and uninhabited.

Capital: none; administered from Washington, DC

Economy

Overview: no economic activity

Communications

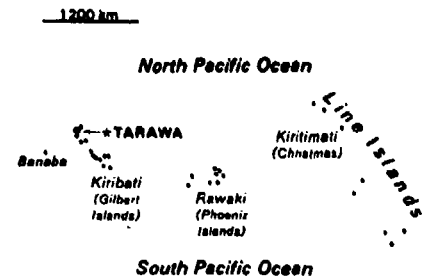
Ports: none; offshore anchorage only

Airports: lagoon was used as a halfway station between Hawaii and American Samoa by Pan American Airways for flying boats in 1937 and 1938

Defense Forces

Note: defense is the responsibility of the US

Kiribati



Geography

Location: Oceania, Micronesia, straddling the equator in the Pacific Ocean, about halfway between Hawaii and Australia

Map references: Oceania

Area:

total area: 717 sq km

land area: 717 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: typhoons can occur any time, but usually November to March; subject to occasional tornadoes

international agreements: party to—Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection; signed, but not ratified—Climate Change

Note: 20 of the 33 islands are inhabited;

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

People

Population: 77,853 (July 1994 est.)
Population growth rate: 1.99% (1994 est.)
Birth rate: 31.64 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Death rate: 12.31 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Net migration rate: 0.56 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 98.4 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 54.16 years
male: 52.56 years
female: 55.78 years (1994 est.)
Total fertility rate: 3.77 children born/woman (1994 est.)
Nationality:
noun: I-Kiribati (singular and plural)
adjective: I-Kiribati
Ethnic divisions: Micronesian
Religions: Roman Catholic 52.6%, Protestant (Congregational) 40.9%, Seventh-Day Adventist, Baha'i, Church of God, Mormon 6% (1985)
Languages: English (official), Gilbertese
Literacy:
total population: NA%
male: NA%
female: NA%
Labor force: 7,870 economically active, not including subsistence farmers (1985 est.)

Government

Names:
conventional long form: Republic of Kiribati
conventional short form: Kiribati
former: Gilbert Islands
Digraph: K
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)
National holiday: Independence Day, 12 July (1979)
Constitution: 12 July 1979
Legal system: NA
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Executive branch:
chief of state and head of government: President (Bereitenti) Teatao TEANNAKI

(since 8 July 1991); Vice President (Kauoman-ni-Bereitenti) Taomati IUTA (since 8 July 1991); election last held on 8 July 1991 (next to be held by NA 1996); results—Teatao TEANNAKI 52%, Roniti TEIWAKI 28%
cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the president from an elected parliament
Legislative branch: unicameral
House of Assembly (Maneaba Ni Maungatabu): elections 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
Judicial branch: Court of Appeal, High Court
Political parties and leaders: National Progressive Party, Teatao TEANNAKI; Christian Democratic Party, Teburoro TITO; New Movement Party, leader NA; Liberal Party, Teawareka 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
Member of: ACP, AsDB, C, ESCAP, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFC, IMF, INTELSTAT (nonsignatory user), INTERPOL, ITU, SPARTECA, SPC, SPF, UNESCO, UPU, WHO

Diplomatic representation in US: Kiribati has no mission in the US
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

Economy

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: 1.5% (1992 est.)
National product per capita: \$525 (1990 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 4% (1992 est.)
Unemployment rate: 2%; underemployment 70% (1992 est.)
Budget:
revenues: \$29.9 million
expenditures: \$16.3 million, including capital expenditures of \$14 million (1990 est.)
Exports: \$4.2 million (f.o.b., 1992 est.)
commodities: copra 50%, seaweed 16%, fish 15%
partners: Denmark, Fiji, US
Imports: \$33.1 million (c.i.f., 1992 est.)
commodities: foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, miscellaneous manufactured goods, fuel
partners: Australia 40%, Japan 18%, Fiji 17%, NZ 6%, US 4% (1991)
External debt: \$2 million (December 1989 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate 0.7% (1992 est.); accounts for less than 4% of GDP
Electricity:
capacity: 5,000 kW
production: 13 million kWh
consumption per capita: 190 kWh (1990)
Industries: fishing, handicrafts
Agriculture: accounts for 23% of GDP (including fishing); copra and fish contribute about 65% to exports; subsistence farming predominates; food crops—taro, breadfruit, sweet potatoes, vegetables; not self-sufficient in food
Economic aid:
recipient: Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$273 million
Currency: 1 Australian dollar (\$) = 100 cents
Exchange rates: Australian dollars (\$) per US\$1—1.4364 (January 1994), 1.4704 (1993), 1.3600 (1992), 1.2835 (1991), 1.2799 (1990), 1.2618 (1989)
Fiscal year: NA

Communications

Highways:
total: 640 km
paved: NA
unpaved: NA
Inland waterways: small network of canals, totaling 5 km, in Line Islands
Ports: Banaba and Betio (Tarawa)
Merchant marine: 1 passenger-cargo ship (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 1,291 GRT/1,295 DWT
Airports:
total: 21
usable: 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

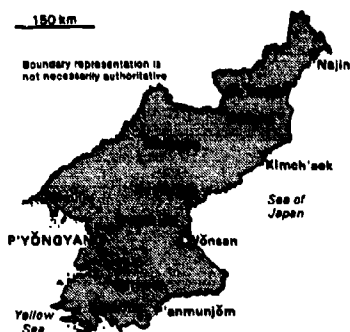
Kiribati (continued)

Telecommunications: 1,400 telephones; broadcast stations—1 AM, no FM, no TV; 1 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT earth station

Defense Forces

Branches: Police Force (carries out law enforcement functions and paramilitary duties; there are small police posts on all islands); no military force is maintained
Defense expenditures: \$NA, NA% of GDP

Korea, North



Geography

Location: Eastern Asia, between China and South Korea
Map references: Asia, Standard Time Zones of the World
Area:
total area: 120,540 sq km
land area: 120,410 sq km
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 sq km (1989)
Environment:
current issues: localized air pollution attributable to inadequate industrial controls
natural hazards: late spring droughts often followed by severe flooding; subject to occasional typhoons which occur during the early fall
international agreements: party to—Antarctic

Treaty, Environmental Modification, Ship Pollution; signed, but not ratified—Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea
Note: strategic location bordering China, South Korea, and Russia; mountainous interior is isolated, nearly inaccessible, and sparsely populated

People

Population: 23,066,573 (July 1994 est.)
Population growth rate: 1.83% (1994 est.)
Birth rate: 23.75 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Death rate: 5.5 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 27.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 69.78 years
male: 66.69 years
female: 73.02 years (1994 est.)
Total fertility rate: 2.37 children born/woman (1994 est.)
Nationality:
noun: Korean(s)
adjective: Korean
Ethnic divisions: racially homogeneous
Religions: Buddhism and Confucianism, some Christianity and syncretic Chondogyo
note: autonomous religious activities now almost nonexistent; government-sponsored religious groups exist to provide illusion of religious freedom
Languages: Korean
Literacy: age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)
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.)

Government

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

National holiday: DPRK Foundation Day, 9 September (1948)

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

Suffrage: 17 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

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); election last held 24 May 1990 (next to be held by NA 1995); results—President KIM Il-song was reelected without opposition
head of government: Premier KANG Song-san (since December 1992)

cabinet: State Administration Council; appointed by the Supreme People's Assembly

Legislative branch: unicameral

Supreme People's Assembly (Ch'oego Inmin Hoeui): elections 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

Judicial branch: Central Court

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 Pyong-sik, chairman; Chondoist Chongu Party, YU Mi-yong, chairwoman

Member of: ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IAEA, ICAO, IFAD, IMF (observer), IMO, INTELSAT (nonsignatory user), 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

Economy

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 7%-9%, as the economy felt the cumulative effect of the reduction in outside support. The leadership insisted on 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. Six 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: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$22 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: -7 to -9% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: \$1,000 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): NA%

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget:

revenues: \$19.3 billion

expenditures: \$19.3 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1992 est.)

Exports: \$1.3 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities: minerals, metallurgical products, agricultural and fishery products, manufactures (including armaments)

partners: China, Japan, Russia, South Korea, Germany, Hong Kong, Mexico

Imports: \$1.9 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities: petroleum, grain, coking coal, machinery and equipment, consumer goods

partners: China, Russia, Japan, Hong Kong, Germany, Singapore

External debt: \$8 billion (1992 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate -7% to -9% (1992 est.)

Electricity:

capacity: 7,300,000 kW

production: 26 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 1,160 kWh (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

Economic aid:

recipient: Communist countries, \$1.4 billion a year in the 1980s, but very little now

Currency: 1 North Korean won (Wn) = 100 chon

Exchange rates: North Korean won (Wn) per US\$1—2.15 (May 1994), 2.13 (May 1992),

2.14 (September 1991), 2.1 (January 1990), 2.3 (December 1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

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:

total: 30,000 km

paved: 1,440 km

unpaved: gravel, crushed stone, earth 28,560 km (1991)

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, Wonsang;

secondary—Haeju, Kimch'aek, Kosong, Sinuiju, Songnim, Sonbong (formerly Unggi), Ungsang

Merchant marine: 83 ships (1,000 GRT and over) totaling 706,497 GRT/1,114,827 DWT,

passenger 1, short-sea passenger 1, passenger-cargo 2, cargo 67, oil tanker 2, bulk 9,

combination bulk 1

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

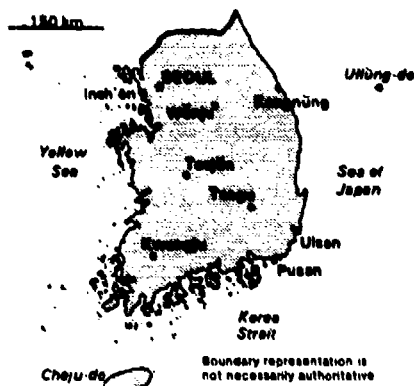
(1989); 3,500,000 radio receivers; 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT earth station

Defense Forces

Branches: Korean People's Army (including the Army, Navy, Air Force), Civil Security Forces

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 6,658,529; fit for military service 4,044,355; reach military age (18) annually 196,763 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—about \$5 billion, 20%-25% of GNP (1991 est.); note—the officially announced but suspect figure is \$2.2 billion (1994), about 12% of total spending



Geography

Location: Eastern Asia, between North Korea and Japan

Map references: Asia, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 98,480 sq km

land area: 98,190 sq km

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 sq km (1989)

Environment:

current issues: air pollution in large cities; water pollution from the discharge of sewage and industrial effluents

natural hazards: occasional typhoons bring high winds and floods; earthquakes in southwest

international agreements: party to—Antarctic Treaty, Climate Change, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber, Whaling; signed, but not ratified—Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Biodiversity, Law of the Sea

People

Population: 45,082,880 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.04% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 15.7 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 6.17 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0.91 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 21.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 70.59 years

male: 67.39 years

female: 73.98 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.65 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Korean(s)

adjective: Korean

Ethnic divisions: homogeneous (except for about 20,000 Chinese)

Religions: Christianity 48.6%, Buddhism 47.4%, Confucianism 3%, pervasive folk religion (shamanism), Chondogyo (Religion of the Heavenly Way) 0.2%

Languages: Korean, English widely taught in high school

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

total population: 96%

male: 99%

female: 99%

Labor force: 20 million

by occupation: services and other 52%, mining and manufacturing 27%, agriculture, fishing, forestry 21% (1991)

Government

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

National holiday: Independence Day, 15 August (1948)

Constitution: 25 February 1988

Legal system: combines elements of continental European civil law systems.

Anglo-American law, and Chinese classical thought

Suffrage: 20 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President KIM Yong-sam (since 25 February 1993); election last held on 18 December 1992 (next to be held NA December 1997); results—KIM Yong-sam (DLP) 41.9%, KIM Tae-chung (DP) 33.8%, CHONG Chu-yong (UPP) 16.3%, other 8%

head of government: Prime Minister YI Yong-tok (since 29 April 1994); Deputy Prime Minister CHONG Chae-sok (since 21 December 1993) and Deputy Prime Minister YI Hong-ku (since 30 April 1994)
cabinet: State Council; appointed by the president on the prime minister's recommendation

Legislative branch: unicameral

National Assembly (Kukhoe): elections 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 January 1994 was DLP 172, DP 96, UPP 11, other 20

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

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Political parties and leaders:

majority party: Democratic Liberal Party (DLP), KIM Yong-sam, president
opposition: Democratic Party (DP), YI Ki-taek, executive chairman; United People's Party (UPP), KIM Tong-kil, 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

Member of: AfDB, APEC, AsDB, CCC, COCOM (cooperating), CP, EBRD, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTERSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LORCS, OAS (observer), UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNOSOM, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: Ambassador HAN Sung-su
chancery: 2450 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: (202) 939-5600

consulate(s) general: Agana (Guam).

Anchorage, Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Honolulu, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, San Francisco, and Seattle

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador James T. LANEY

embassy: 82 Sejong-Ro, Chongro-ku, Seoul
mailing address: American Embassy, Unit 15550, Seoul; APO AP 96205-0001
telephone: [82] (2) 397-4000 through 4008 and 397-4114

FAX: [82] (2) 738-8845

consulate(s): 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

Economy

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, economic policy focused on slowing the growth rate of inflation and reducing the deficit. Annual growth slowed to 5%, still above the rate in most other countries of the world. Growth increased to 6.3% in 1993 as a result of fourth quarter manufacturing production growth of over 10% and is expected to be in the 8% range for 1994.

National product: GNP—purchasing power equivalent—\$424 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 6.3% (1993)

National product per capita: \$9,500 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 4.8% (1993)

Unemployment rate: 2.6% (October 1993)

Budget:

revenues: \$48.4 billion

expenditures: \$48.4 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1993 est.)

Exports: \$81 billion (f.o.b., 1993)

commodities: electronic and electrical equipment, machinery, steel, automobiles,

ships, textiles, clothing, footwear, fish

partners: US 26%, Japan 17%, EC 14%

Imports: \$78.9 billion (c.i.f., 1993)

commodities: machinery, electronics and electronic equipment, oil, steel, transport equipment, textiles, organic chemicals, grains

partners: Japan 26%, US 24%, EC 15%

External debt: \$42 billion (1992)

Industrial production: growth rate 5.0% (1992 est.); accounts for about 45% of GNP

Electricity:

capacity: 27,016 kW (1993)

production: 105 billion kWh (1992)

consumption per capita: 2,380 kWh (1992)

Industries: electronics, automobile production, chemicals, shipbuilding, steel, textiles, clothing, footwear, food processing
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:

recipient: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$3.9 billion; non-US countries (1970-89), \$3 billion

Currency: 1 South Korean won (W) = 100 chun (theoretical)

Exchange rates: South Korean won (W) per US\$1—810.48 (January 1994), 802.68 (1993), 780.65 (1992), 733.35 (1991), 707.76 (1990), 671.46 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

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:

total: 63,201 km

paved: expressways 1,551 km

unpaved: NA

undifferentiated: national highway 12,190 km; provincial, local roads 49,460 km (1991)

Inland waterways: 1,609 km; use restricted to small native craft

Pipelines: petroleum products 455 km

Ports: Pusan, Inch'on, Kunsan, Mokp'o, Ulsan

Merchant marine: 417 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 6,425,920 GRT/10,535,850 DWT, short-sea passenger 1, cargo 132, container 60, refrigerated cargo 11, vehicle carrier 9, oil tanker 47, chemical tanker 16, liquefied gas 13, combination ore/oil 2, bulk 123, combination bulk 2, multifunction large-load carrier 1

Airports:

total: 104

usable: 95

with permanent-surface runways: 61

with runways over 3,659 m: 0

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 23

with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 18

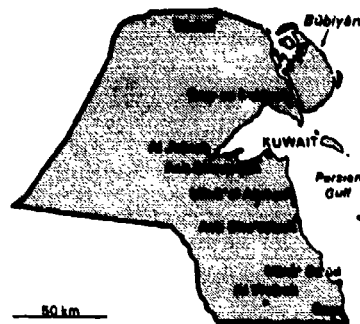
Telecommunications: excellent domestic and international services; 13,276,449 telephone subscribers; broadcast stations—79 AM, 46 FM, 256 TV (57 of 1 kW or greater); satellite earth stations—2 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT and 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 13,435,598; fit for military service 8,623,325; reach military age (18) annually 417,055 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$12.2 billion, 3.6% of GNP (1993 est.)



Geography

Location: Middle East, at the head of the Persian Gulf, between Iraq and Saudi Arabia

Map references: Africa, Middle East, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 17,820 sq km
land area: 17,820 sq km
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 refuse to unconditionally recognize Kuwaiti sovereignty of the inviolability of the UN demarcated border; 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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: some of world's largest and most sophisticated desalination facilities provide much of the water; air and water pollution; desertification

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: party to—Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Endangered Species, Marine Dumping

Note: strategic location at head of Persian Gulf

People

Population: 1,819,322 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 5.24% (1994 est.)

note: this rate reflects the continued post-Gulf crisis return of nationals and expatriates

Birth rate: 29.43 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 2.37 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 25.35 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 12.5 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 74.99 years

male: 72.83 years

female: 77.25 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 4 children born/woman (1994 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), English widely spoken

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

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 non-Kuwaiti (1986)

Government

Names:

conventional long form: State of Kuwait

conventional short form: Kuwait

local long form: Dawlat al Kuwayt

local short form: Al Kuwait

Digraph: KU

Type: nominal constitutional monarchy

Capital: Kuwait

Administrative divisions: 5 governorates (muhafazat, singular—muhafazah); Al 'Ahmadi, Al Jahrah, Al Kuwait, Hawalli, Al Farwaniyah

Independence: 19 June 1961 (from UK)

National holiday: National Day, 25 February (1948)

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

Suffrage: adult males who resided in Kuwait before 1920 and their male descendants at age 21

note: only 10% of all citizens are eligible to vote

Executive branch:

chief of state: Amir Shaykh JABIR al-Ahmad al-Jabir Al Sabah (since 31 December 1977)

head of government: Prime Minister and Crown Prince SAAD al-Abdallah al-Salim Al Sabah (since 8 February 1978); Deputy Prime Minister SABAH al-Ahmad al-Jabir Al Sabah (since 17 October 1992)

cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the Prime Minister and approved by the Amir
Legislative branch: unicameral
National Assembly (Majlis al-umma): dissolved 3 July 1986; new elections were held on 5 October 1992 with a second election in the 14th and 16th constituencies held February 1993

Judicial branch: High Court of Appeal

Political parties and leaders: none

Other political or pressure groups: small, clandestine leftist and Shi'a fundamentalist groups are active; several groups critical of government policies are publicly active

Member of: ABEDA, AfDB, AFESD, AL, AMF, BDEAC, CAEU, ESCWA, FAO, G-77, GATT, GCC, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO (correspondent), ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAPC, 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

FAX: (202) 966-0517

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador-designate Ryan CROCKER

embassy: Bneid al-Gar (opposite the Kuwait International Hotel), Kuwait City
mailing address: P.O. Box 77 SAFAT, 13001 SAFAT, Kuwait; Unit 69000, Kuwait; APO

AE 09880-9000

telephone: [965] 242-4151 through 4159

FAX: [965] 244-2855

Flag: three equal horizontal bands of green (top), white, and red with a black trapezoid based on the hoist side

Economy

Overview: Kuwait is a small and relatively open economy with proven crude oil reserves of about 94 billion barrels—10% of world reserves. Kuwait has rebuilt its war-ravaged petroleum sector; its crude oil production reached at least 2.0 million barrels per day by the end of 1993. The government ran a sizable fiscal deficit in 1993. Petroleum accounts for nearly half of GDP and 90% of export and government revenues.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$25.7 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 15% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$15,100 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 3% (1993)

Unemployment rate: NEGL% (1992 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$9 billion

expenditures: \$13 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (FY93)

Exports: \$10.5 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: oil

partners: France 16%, Italy 15%, Japan 12%, UK 11%

Imports: \$6 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: food, construction materials, vehicles and parts, clothing

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:

capacity: 6,873,000 kW available out of

7,398,000 kW due to Persian Gulf war

production: 12.264 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 8,890 kWh (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 bilateral aid to less developed countries (1979-89), \$18.3 billion

Currency: 1 Kuwaiti dinar (KD) = 1,000 fils

Exchange rates: Kuwaiti dinars (KD) per US\$1—0.2982 (January 1994), 0.3017 (1993), 0.2934 (1992), 0.2843 (1991), 0.2915 (1990),

0.2937 (1989)

Fiscal year: 1 July—30 June

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways:

total: 3,900 km

paved: bituminous 3,000 km

unpaved: gravel, sand, earth 900 km

Pipelines: crude oil 877 km; petroleum

products 40 km; natural gas 165 km

Ports: Ash Shu'aybah, Ash Shuwaykh, Mina'

al Ahmadi, Mina' 'Abd Allah, Mina' Su'ud

Merchant marine: 46 ships (1,000 GRT or

over), totaling 2,153,693 GRT/3,561,568

DWT, cargo 10, livestock carrier 4, oil tanker

23, liquefied gas 7, container 2

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 the Gulf war 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 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

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, National Police Force, National Guard

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 537,696; fit for military service 321,767; reach military age (18) annually 15,354 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$2.5 billion, 7.3% of GDP (FY92/93)

Kyrgyzstan

150 km



Geography

Location: Central Asia, between China and Kazakhstan

Map references: Asia, Commonwealth of Independent States—Central Asian States, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 198,500 sq km

land area: 191,300 sq km

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 southwestern boundary in Isfara Valley area

Climate: dry continental to polar in high Tien Shan; subtropical in southwest (Fergana Valley); temperate in northern foothill zone

Terrain: peaks of Tier Shan rise to 7,000 meters, and associated valleys and basins encompass entire nation

Natural resources: small amounts of coal abundant hydroelectric potential; significant deposits of gold and rare earth metals; locally exploitable coal, oil and natural gas; other deposits of nepheline, mercury, bismuth, lead, and zinc, natural gas, oil, nepheline, rare earth metals, mercury, bismuth, gold, lead, zinc, hydroelectric power

Land use:

arable land: 7%

permanent crops: NEGL%

meadows and pastures: 42%

forest and woodland: 0%

other: 51%

Irrigated land: 10,320 sq km (1990)

Environment:

current issues: water pollution; many people get their water directly from contaminated streams and wells and as a result, water-borne diseases are prevalent; increasing soil salinity from faulty irrigation practices

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: NA

Note: landlocked

People

Population: 4,698,108 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.53% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 26.33 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 7.36 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -3.64 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 46.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 67.92 years

male: 63.69 years

female: 72.35 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.35 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Kyrgyz(s)

adjective: Kyrgyz

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, Russian widely used

Literacy: age 9-49 can read and write (1970) *total population:* 100%

male: 100%

female: 100%

Labor force: 1.836 million

by occupation: agriculture and forestry 38%, industry and construction 21%, other 41% (1990)

Government

Names:

conventional long form: Kyrgyz Republic

conventional short form: Kyrgyzstan

local long form: Kyrgyz Respublikasy

local short form: none

former: Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic

Digraph: KG

Type: republic

Capital: Bishkek

Administrative divisions: 6 oblastar (singular—oblast); Chuy Oblasty, Jalal-Abad Oblasty, Naryn Oblasty, Osh Oblasty, Talas Oblasty, Ysyk-Kol Oblasty

note: the administrative center for Chuy Oblasty is Bishkek; the administrative center for Ysyk-Kol Oblasty may be Ksyk-Kol or Karakol; all other oblastar have administrative centers of the same name as the oblast

Independence: 31 August 1991 (from Soviet Union)

National holiday: National Day, 2

December; Independence Day, 31 August

(1991)

Constitution: adopted 5 May 1993

Legal system: based on civil law system

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Askar AKAYEV (since 28 October 1990); election last held 12 October 1991 (next to be held NA 1996); results—Askar AKAYEV won in uncontested election with 95% of vote and with 90% of electorate voting; note—president elected by Supreme Soviet 28 October 1990, then by popular vote 12 October 1991; note—AKAYEV won 96% of the vote in a referendum on his status as president on 30 January 1993

head of government: Prime Minister Apas DZHUMAGULOV (since NA December 1993); First Deputy Prime Minister Almambet MATURBRAIMOV (since NA)

cabinet: Cabinet of Ministers; subordinate to the president

Legislative branch:

unicameral Zhogorku Keneshom: elections last held 25 February 1990 for the Supreme Soviet (next to be held no later than NA November 1994 for the Zhogorku Keneshom); results—Communists 90%; seats—(350 total) Communists 310

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court

Political parties and leaders: Social Democrats, Ishenbai KADYRBEKOV, chairman; Kyrgyzstan Democratic Movement (KDM), Kazat AKHMATOV, chairman; National Unity, German KUZNETSOV; Communist Party, Dzhumalbek AMANBAYEV, chairman; Erkin (Free) Kyrgyzstan Party, Topchubek TURGUNALIYEV, chairman

Other political or pressure groups:

National Unity Democratic Movement; Peasant Party; Council of Free Trade Unions; Union of Entrepreneurs; Agrarian Party

Member of: CIS, CSCE, EBRD, ECE, ECO, ESCAP, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IOC, NACC, OIC, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: (vacant)

chancery: (temporary) Suite 705, 1511 K Street NW, Washington, DC 20005

telephone: (202) 347-3732/3

FAX: (202) 347-3718

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Edward HURWITZ

embassy: Erkindik Prospekt #66, Bishkek 720002

mailing address: use embassy street address *telephone:* 7-3312 22-29-20, 22-26-93, 22-29-89

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

Economy

Overview: Kyrgyzstan is one of the smallest and poorest states of the former Soviet Union. Its economy is heavily agricultural, producing cotton and tobacco on irrigated land in the south, grain in the foothills of the north, and sheep and goats on mountain pastures. Its small and obsolescent industrial sector, concentrated around Bishkek, is heavily dependent on Russia and other CIS countries for customers and for inputs, including most of its fuel. Since 1990, the economy has contracted by almost 40%. Kyrgyzstan's inflation was high in 1993, about 23% per month, but rates were declining at the end of the year. Kyrgyzstan introduced its national currency, the som, in May 1993, it has privatized 28% of its former state assets, and plans call for a massive voucher privatization in 1994. Although Kyrgyzstan will receive relatively large flows of foreign aid, ongoing economic restructuring will continue to be painful with an anticipated increase in unemployment as uneconomic enterprises close. President AKAYEV will be under strong political pressure to backtrack on some reform measures.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$11.3 billion (1993 estimate from the UN International Comparison Program, as extended to 1991 and published in the World Bank's World Development Report 1993; and as extrapolated to 1993 using official Kirghiz statistics, which are very uncertain because of major economic changes since 1990)

National product real growth rate: -13.4% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$2,440 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 23% per month (1993 est.)

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

Budget:

revenues: \$NA

expenditures: \$NA, including capital expenditures of \$NA

Exports: \$100.4 million to countries outside the FSU (1993 est.)

commodities: wool, chemicals, cotton, ferrous and nonferrous metals, shoes, machinery, tobacco

partners: Russia 70%, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and others

Imports: \$105.8 million from countries outside the FSU (1993 est.)

commodities: grain, lumber, industrial products, ferrous metals, fuel, machinery, textiles, footwear

partners: other CIS republics

External debt: \$NA

Industrial production: growth rate -27% (1993 est.)

Electricity:

capacity: 4,100,000 kW

production: 11.8 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 2,551 kWh (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 cultivator of cannabis and opium poppy; mostly for CIS consumption; limited government eradication program; used as transshipment point for illicit drugs to Western Europe and North America from Central and Southwest Asia

Economic aid:

recipient: \$80 million in 1993 and an anticipated \$400 million in 1994

Currency: introduced national currency, the som (10 May 1993)

Exchange rates: NA

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 370 km; does not include industrial lines (1990)

Highways:

total: 30,300 km

paved and graveled: 22,600 km

unpaved: earth 7,700 km (1990)

Pipelines: natural gas 200 km

Ports: none; landlocked

Airports:

total: 52

usable: 27

with permanent-surface runways: 12

with runways over 3,659 m: 1

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 4

with runways 1,060-2,439 m: 13

note: a C-130 can land on a 1,060-m airstrip

Telecommunications: poorly developed;

342,000 telephones in 1991 (also about 100,000 unsatisfied applications for household telephones); 76 telephones per 1,000 persons (31 December 1991); microwave radio relay is principal means of intercity telephone links;

connections with other CIS countries by landline or microwave and with other countries by leased connections with Moscow

international gateway switch and by satellite; 2 satellite earth stations—1 GORIZONT and 1 INTELSAT (links through Ankara to 200 other countries and receives Turkish broadcasts);

broadcast receivers—radios 825,000, TVs 875,000, radio receiver systems with multiple speakers for program diffusion 748,000

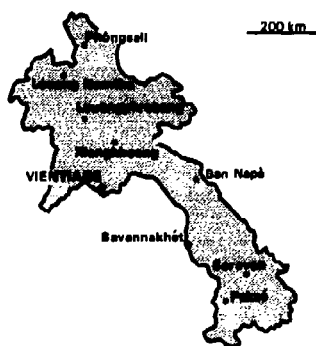
Defense Forces

Branches: National Guard, Security Forces (internal and border troops), Civil Defense

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,123,959; fit for military service 912,516; reach military age (18) annually 44,528 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: \$NA, NA% of GDP

Laos



Geography

Location: Southeastern Asia, between Vietnam and Thailand

Map references: Southeast Asia, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 236,800 sq km

land area: 230,800 sq km

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: deforestation; soil erosion

natural hazards: subject to floods, drought, and blight

international agreements: party to—

Environmental Modification, Nuclear Test

Ban; signed, but not ratified—Law of the Sea

Note: landlocked

People

Population: 4,701,654 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 2.85% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 43.23 births/1,000 population

(1994 est.)

Death rate: 14.74 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 101.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 51.68 years

male: 50.16 years

female: 53.28 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.07 children born/woman (1994 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), French, English

Literacy: age 15-45 can read and write (1993)

total population: 64%

male: NA%

female: NA%

Labor force: 1 million-1.5 million

by occupation: agriculture 85-90% (est.)

Government

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, Xekong,

Vientiane, Viangchan*, Xaignabouri,

Xiangkhoang

Independence: 19 July 1949 (from France)

National holiday: National Day, 2 December

(1975) (proclamation of the Lao People's

Democratic Republic)

Constitution: promulgated 14 August 1991

Legal system: based on civil law system; has

not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President NOUHAK

PHOUMSAVAN (since 25 November 1992)

head of government: Prime Minister Gen.

KHAMTAI SIPHANDON (since 15 August

1991)

cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by

the president, approved by the Assembly

Legislative branch: unicameral

Third National Assembly: elections 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

Judicial branch: Supreme People's Court
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

Member of: ACCT, A5DB, ASEAN (observer), CP, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT (non-signatory user), 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

FAX: (202) 332-4923

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Victor

TOMSETH

embassy: Rue Bartholonie, Vientiane

mailing address: B. P. 114, Vientiane, or

American Embassy, Box V, APO AP 96546

telephone: [851] 2220, 2357, or 3570, 16-9581

FAX: [851] 4675

Flag: three horizontal bands of red (top), blue (double width), and red with a large white disk centered in the blue band

Economy

Overview: Laos has had a Communist centrally planned economy with government ownership and control of major productive enterprises. Since 1986, however, the government has been decentralizing control and encouraging private enterprise. Laos is a landlocked country with a primitive infrastructure; 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—purchasing power equivalent—\$4.1 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 7% (1992 est.)
National product per capita: \$900 (1993 est.)
Inflation rate (consumer prices): 9.8% (1992 est.)
Unemployment rate: 21% (1989 est.)
Budget:
revenues: \$83 million
expenditures: \$188.5 million, including capital expenditures of \$94 million (1990 est.)
Exports: \$133 million (f.o.b., 1992 est.)
commodities: electricity, wood products, coffee, tin
partners: Thailand, Malaysia, Vietnam, FSU, US, China
Imports: \$266 million (c.i.f., 1992 est.)
commodities: food, fuel oil, consumer goods, manufactures
partners: Thailand, FSU, Japan, France, Vietnam, China
External debt: \$1.1 billion (1990 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate 12% (1991 est.); accounts for about 18% of GDP (1991 est.)
Electricity:
capacity: 226,000 kW
production: 990 million kWh
consumption per capita: 220 kWh (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 (180 metric tons in 1993)
Economic aid:
recipient: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY 70-79), \$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—720 (July 1993), 710 (May 1992), 710 (December 1991), 700 (September 1990), 576 (1989)
Fiscal year: 1 July—30 June

Communications

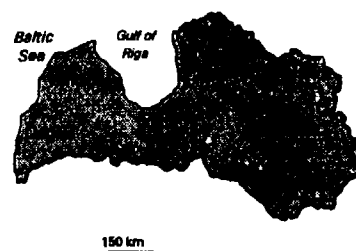
Railroads: none
Highways:
total: 27,527 km
paved: bituminous 1,856 km
unpaved: gravel, crushed stone, improved earth 7,451 km; unimproved earth 18,220 km (often impassable during rainy season)

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
Merchant marine: 1 cargo ship (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 2,370 GRT/3,000 DWT
Airports:
total: 53
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-existent; 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

Defense Forces

Branches: Lao People's Army (LPA); including naval, aviation, and militia elements), Air Force, National Police Department
Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,015,357; fit for military service 547,566; reach military age (18) annually 49,348 (1994 est.)
Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$NA, NA% of GDP

Latvia



Geography

Location: Eastern Europe, bordering on the Baltic Sea, between Sweden and Russia
Map references: Arctic Region, Asia, Europe, Standard Time Zones of the World
Area:
total area: 64,100 sq km
land area: 64,100 sq km
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 sq km (1990)
Environment:
current issues: 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
natural hazards: NA
international agreements: party to—Hazardous Wastes, Ship Pollution; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change

People

Population: 2,749,211 (July 1994 est.)

Latvia (continued)

Population growth rate: 0.5% (1994 est.)
Birth rate: 13.84 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Death rate: 12.61 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Net migration rate: 3.74 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 21.5 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 69.44 years
male: 64.37 years
female: 74.75 years (1994 est.)
Total fertility rate: 1.98 children born/woman (1994 est.)
Nationality:
noun: Latvian(s)
adjective: Latvian
Ethnic divisions: Latvian 51.8%, Russian 33.8%, Byelorussian 4.5%, Ukrainian 3.4%, Polish 2.3%, other 4.2%
Religions: Lutheran, Roman Catholic, Russian Orthodox
Languages: Lettish (official), Lithuanian, Russian, other
Literacy: 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)

Government

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: 26 counties (singular—rajons) and 7 municipalities*: Aizkraukles Rajons, Aluksnes Rajons, Balvu Rajons, Bauskas Rajons, Cesu Rajons, Daugavpils*, Daugavpils Rajons, Dobeles Rajons, Gulbenes Rajons, Jekabpils Rajons, Jelgava*, Jelgavas Rajons, Jurmala*, Krastavas Rajons, Kuldigas Rajons, Leipaja*, Liepajas Rajons, Limbazu Rajons, Ludzas Rajons, Madonas Rajons, Ogres Rajons, Preiju Rajons, Rezekne*, Rezeknes Rajons, Riga*, Rigas Rajons, Saldus Rajons, Talsu Rajons, Tukuma Rajons, Valkas Rajons, Valmieras Rajons, Ventspils*, Ventspils Rajons
Independence: 6 September 1991 (from Soviet Union)

National holiday: Independence Day, 18 November (1918)

Constitution: newly elected Parliament in 1993 restored the 1933 constitution

Legal system: based on civil law system

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Guntis ULMANIS (since 7 July 1993); Saeima elected President ULMANIS in the third round of balloting on 7 July 1993

head of government: Prime Minister Valdis BIRKAVS (since 20 July 1993)

cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the Supreme Council

Legislative branch:

Parliament (Saeima): elections last held 5-6 June 1993 (next to be held NA June 1996); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(100 total) LC 36, LNNK 15, Concord for Latvia 13, LZS 12, Equal Rights 7, LKDS 6, TUB 6, DCP 5

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court
Political parties and leaders: Latvian Way Union (LC), Valdis BIRKAVS; Latvian Farmers Union (LZS), Alvars BERKIS; Latvian National Independence Movement (LNNK), Andrejs KRASTINS, Aristids LAMBERGS, cochairmen; Concord for Latvia, Janis JURKANS; Equal Rights, Sergejs DIMANIS; Christian Democrat Union (LKDS), Peteris CIMDINS, Andris SAULITIS, Janis RUSKO; Fatherland and Freedom (TUB), Maris GRINBLATS, Roberts MILBERGS, Oigerts DZENTIS; Democratic Center (DCP), Ints CALITIS; Popular Front of Latvia (LTF), Uldis AUGSTKALNS
Member of: BIS, CBSS, CCC, CE (guest), CSCE, EBRD, ECE, FAO, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTEL SAT (nonsignatory user), INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ITU, LORCS, NACC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Ojars Eriks 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: use embassy street address

telephone: 46-9-882-0046

FAX: 46-9-882-0047

Flag: two horizontal bands of maroon (top and bottom), white (middle, narrower than other two bands)

Economy

Overview: Latvia is rapidly becoming a dynamic market economy, rivaled only by Estonia among the former Soviet states in the speed of its transformation. The transition has been painful with GDP falling over 45% in 1992-93, according to official statistics, and industrial production experiencing even steeper declines. Nevertheless, the

government's tough monetary policies and reform program, which foster the development of the private sector and market mechanisms, have kept inflation low, created a dynamic private sector—much of which is not captured in official statistics—and expanded trade ties with the West. Much of agriculture is already privatized and the government plans to step up the pace of privatization of state enterprises. The economy is now poised for recovery and will benefit from the country's strategic location on the Baltic Sea, its well-educated population, and its diverse—albeit largely obsolete—industrial structure.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$13.2 billion (1993 estimate from the UN International Comparison Program, as extended to 1991 and published in the World Bank's World Development Report 1993; and as extrapolated to 1993 using official Latvian statistics, which are very uncertain because of major economic changes since 1990)

National product real growth rate: -5% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$4,810 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 2% per month (1993 average)

Unemployment rate: 5.6% (December 1993)

Budget:

revenues: \$NA

expenditures: \$NA, including capital

expenditures of \$NA

Exports: \$429 million from non-FSU countries (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities: oil products, timber, ferrous

metals, dairy products, furniture, textiles

partners: Russia, other CIS countries, Western Europe

Imports:

commodities: fuels, cars, ferrous metals,

chemicals

partners: Russia, other CIS countries, Western Europe

External debt:

Industrial production: growth rate -38% (1992 est.)

Electricity:

capacity: 2,140,000 kW

production: 5.8 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 2,125 kWh (1992)

Industries: employs 41% 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 and

Lebanon

Latin America 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 cents; introduced NA March 1993

Exchange rates: lats per US\$1—0.5917 (January 1994), 1.32 (March 1993)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 2,400 km (1,524-mm gauge); 270 km electrified

Highways:

total: 59,500 km

paved and graveled: 33,000 km

unpaved: earth 26,500 km (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: 93 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 850,840 GRT/1,107,403 DWT, cargo 15, refrigerated cargo 27, container 2, roll-on/roll-off cargo 8, oil tanker 41

Airports:

total: 50

usable: 15

with permanent-surface runways: 11

with runways over 3,659 m: 0

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 7

with runways 1,060-2,439 m: 7

note: a C-130 can land on a 1,060-m airstrip

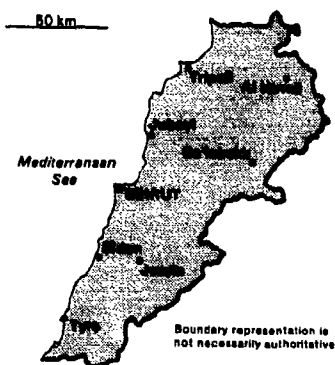
Telecommunications: Latvia is better provided with telephone service than most of the other former Soviet republics; subscriber circuits 660,000; subscriber density 240 per 1,000 persons (1993); an NMT-450 analog cellular telephone network covers 75% of Latvia's population; international traffic carried by leased connection to the Moscow international gateway switch and through the new Ericsson AXE local/transit digital telephone exchange in Riga and through the Finnish cellular net; electronic mail capability by Sprint data network; broadcasting services NA

Defense Forces

Branches: Ground Forces, Navy, Air Force, Security Forces (internal and border troops), Border Guard, Home Guard (Zemessardze)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 652,444; fit for military service 514,055; reach military age (18) annually 18,803 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: 176 million rubles, 3%-5% of GDP; note—conversion of the military budget into US dollars using the prevailing exchange rate could produce misleading results



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, retains most of its weapons. Foreign forces still occupy areas of Lebanon. Israel maintains troops in southern Lebanon and 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 1993, Syria maintained about 30,000-35,000 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.

Geography

Location: Middle East, in the eastern Mediterranean Sea, between Israel and Syria

Map references: Africa, Middle East, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 10,400 sq km

land area: 10,230 sq km

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 mountains 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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: deforestation; soil erosion; desertification; air and water pollution

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: party to—Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation

Note: Nahr al Litani only major river in Near East not crossing an international boundary; rugged terrain historically helped isolate, protect, and develop numerous factional groups based on religion, clan, and ethnicity

People

Population: 3,620,395 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.98% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 27.89 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 6.55 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -1.52 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 39.5 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 69.35 years

male: 66.92 years

female: 71.9 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.39 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Lebanese (singular and plural)

adjective: Lebanese

Lebanon (continued)

Ethnic divisions: Arab 95%, Armenian 4%, other 1%

Religions: Islam 70% (5 legally recognized Islamic groups—Alawite or Nusayri, Druze, Isma'iliite, Shi'a, Sunni), Christian 30% (11 legally recognized Christian groups—4 Orthodox Christian, 6 Catholic, 1 Protestant), Judaism NEGL%

Languages: Arabic (official), French (official), Armenian, English

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

total population: 80%

male: 88%

female: 73%

Labor force: 650,000

by occupation: industry, commerce, and services 79%, agriculture 11%, government 10% (1985)

Government

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 Biqā, 'Al Janub, Ash Shamal, Bayrut, Jabal Lubnan

Independence: 22 November 1943 (from League of Nations mandate under French administration)

National holiday: Independence Day, 22 November (1943)

Constitution: 23 May 1926, amended a number of times

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

Suffrage: 21 years of age; compulsory for all males; authorized for women at age 21 with elementary education

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Ilyas HARAWI (since 24 November 1989); 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

head of government: Prime Minister Rafiq HARIRI (since 22 October 1992)

cabinet: Cabinet; chosen by the president in consultation with the members of the National Assembly

Legislative branch:

National Assembly: (Arabic—Majlis

Alnuwab, French—Assemblée Nationale)

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

Judicial branch: four Courts of Cassation (three courts for civil and commercial cases and one court for criminal cases)

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

Member of: ABEDA, ACCT, AFESD, AL, AMF, CCC, ESCWA, FAO, G-24, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, 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 Riad

TABBARAH

chancery: 2560 28th Street NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: (202) 939-6300

FAX: (202) 939-6324

consulate(s) general: Detroit, New York, and Los Angeles

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Mark

HAMBLEY

mailing embassy: Antelias, Beirut

address: P. O. Box 70-840, PSC 815, Box 2,

Beirut; FPO AE 09836-0002

telephone: [961] 417774 or 415802 through 415803, 402200, 403300

FAX: [961] (1) 407-112

Flag: three horizontal bands of red (top), white (double width), and red with a green and brown cedar tree centered in the white band

Economy

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 the 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. In October 1992, Rafiq HARIRI was appointed Prime Minister.

HARIRI, a wealthy entrepreneur, has announced ambitious plans for Lebanon's reconstruction which involve a substantial influx of foreign aid and investment. Progress on restoring basic services is limited. Since Prime Minister HARIRI's appointment, the most significant improvement lies in the stabilization of the Lebanese pound, which had gained over 30% in value by yearend 1993. The year 1993 was marked by efforts of the new administration to encourage domestic and foreign investment and to obtain additional international assistance.

National product: GDP—exchange rate conversion—\$6.1 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 4.2% (1992)

National product per capita: \$1,720 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 35% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: 35% (1993 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$990 million

expenditures: \$1.98 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1993 est.)

Exports: \$925 million (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: agricultural products, chemicals, textiles, precious and semiprecious metals and jewelry, metals and metal products

partners: Saudi Arabia 21%, Switzerland 9.5%, Jordan 6%, Kuwait 12%, US 5%

Imports: \$4.1 billion (c.i.f., 1993 est.)

commodities: Consumer goods, machinery and transport equipment, petroleum products

partners: Italy 14%, France 12%, US 6%, Turkey 5%, Saudi Arabia 3%

External debt: \$700 million (1993 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 25% (1993 est.)

Electricity:

capacity: 1,300,000 kW

production: 3,413 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 990 kWh (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 hashish and heroin for the international drug trade; hashish production is shipped to Western Europe, the Middle East, and North and South America; increasingly a key locus of cocaine processing and trafficking

Economic aid: aid for Lebanon's reconstruction programs currently totals \$1.3 billion since October 1992, including a \$175 million loan from the World Bank

Currency: 1 Lebanese pound (£L) = 100 piasters

Exchange rates: Lebanese pounds (£L) per US\$1—1.713.00 (December 1993), 2,200.00

Lesotho

(1992), 928.23 (1991), 695.09 (1990), 496.69 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: system in disrepair, considered inoperable

Highways:

total: 7,300 km

paved: 6,200 km

unpaved: gravel 450 km; improved earth 650 km

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 268,268 GRT/399,054 DWT, cargo 39, refrigerated cargo 1, vehicle carrier 2, roll-on/roll-off cargo 2, container 2, livestock carrier 9, chemical tanker 1, specialized tanker 1, bulk 4, combination bulk 1, combination ore/oil 1

Airports:

total: 9

usable: 7

with permanent-surface runways: 5

with runways over 3,659 m: 0

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 3

with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 1

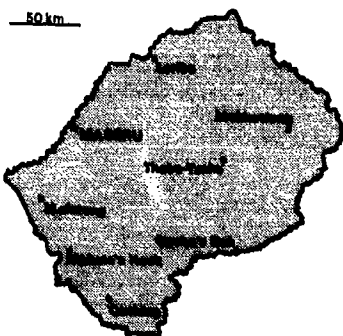
Telecommunications: telecommunications system severely damaged by civil war; rebuilding still underway; 325,000 telephones (95 telephones per 1,000 persons); domestic traffic carried primarily by microwave radio relay and a small amount of cable; international traffic by satellite—1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT earth station and 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station (erratic operations), coaxial cable to Syria; microwave radio relay to Syria but inoperable beyond Syria, Jordan, 3 submarine coaxial cables; broadcast stations—5 AM, 3 FM, 13 TV (numerous AM and FM stations are operated sporadically by various factions)

Defense Forces

Branches: Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF; including Army, Navy, and Air Force)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 827,267; fit for military service 514,291

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$271 million, 8.1% of GDP (1992 budget)



Geography

Location: Southern Africa, an enclave of South Africa

Map references: Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 30,350 sq km

land area: 30,350 sq km

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: water, agricultural and grazing land, some diamonds and other minerals

Land use:

arable land: 10%

permanent crops: 0%

meadows and pastures: 66%

forest and woodland: 0%

other: 24%

Irrigated land: NA sq km

Environment:

current issues: population pressure forcing settlement in marginal areas results in overgrazing, severe soil erosion, soil exhaustion; desertification

natural hazards: subject to periods of drought

international agreements: party to—Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified—

Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping

Note: landlocked; surrounded by South Africa; Highlands Water Project will control, store, and redirect water to South Africa

People

Population: 1,944,493 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 2.48% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 34 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 9.19 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 69.5 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 62.14 years

male: 60.32 years

female: 64.01 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 4.5 children born/woman (1994 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

Languages: Sesotho (southern Sotho),

English (official), Zulu, Xhosa

Literacy: 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

Government

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-Butha, Leribe, Mafeteng, Maseru, Mohale's Hoek, Mokhotlong, Qacha's Nek, Quthing, Thaba-Tseka

Independence: 4 October 1966 (from UK)

National holiday: Independence Day, 4 October (1966)

Constitution: 2 April 1993

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

Suffrage: 21 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: King LETSIE III (since 12 November 1990)

head of government: Prime Minister Ntsu

Lesotho (continued)

MOKHEHLE (since 2 April 1993)

Cabinet: Cabinet

Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament consisting of the Assembly or lower house whose members are chosen by popular election and the Senate or upper house whose members consist of the 22 principal chiefs and 10 other members appointed by the ruling party; election held in March 1993 (first since 1971); all 65 seats in the Assembly were won by the BCP

Judicial branch: High Court, Court of Appeal

Political parties and leaders: Basotho National Party (BNP), Evaristus SEKHONYANA; Basutholand 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), Jacob M. KENA

Member of: ACP, AfDB, C, CCC, ECA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSTAT (nonsignatory user), 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 Teboho KITLELI

chancery: 2511 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: (202) 797-5533 through 5536

FAX: (202) 234-6815

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: (vacant); Charge d' Affaires Karl HOFMANN

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

Economy

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 (recently equal to about 45% of GDP). The great majority of households gain their livelihoods from subsistence farming and migrant labor; a large portion of the adult male workforce is employed in South African mines. 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 13% in 1991.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$2.8 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 2.4% (FY 93)

National product per capita: \$1,500 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 17% (FY93)

Unemployment rate: at least 55% among adult males (1991 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$438 million

expenditures: \$430 million, including capital expenditures of \$155 million (1994 est.)

Exports: \$109 million (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities: wool, mohair, wheat, cattle, peas, beans, corn, hides, skins, baskets

partners: South Africa 42%, EC 28%, North and South America 25% (1991)

Imports: \$964 million (c.i.f., 1992)

commodities: mainly corn, building materials, clothing, vehicles, machinery, medicines, petroleum

partners: South Africa 94%, Asia 3%, EC 1% (1991)

External debt: \$428 million (1991)

Industrial production: growth rate 5.0% (1991 est.); accounts for 13% of GDP

Electricity: power supplied by South Africa

Industries: food, beverages, textiles, handicrafts, tourism

Agriculture: accounts for 15% of GDP (1991 est.) and employs 60-70% of all households;

exceedingly primitive, mostly subsistence farming and livestock; principal crops corn, wheat, pulses, sorghum, barley

Economic aid:

recipient: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$268 million; US (1992), \$10.3 million; US (1993 est.), \$10.1 million; 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—

3.4096 (January 1994), 3.2636 (1993), 2.8497 (1992), 2.7563 (1991), 2.5863 (1990), 2.6166 (1989); note—the Basotho loti is at par with the

South African rand

Fiscal year: 1 April—31 March

improved earth 1,806 km; unimproved earth 2,500 km (1988)

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

Defense Forces

Branches: Royal Lesotho Defense Force

(RLDF; including Army, Air Wing), Royal

Lesotho Mounted Police

Manpower availability: males age 15-49

438,096; fit for military service 236,324

Defense expenditures: exchange rate

conversion—\$55 million, 13% of GDP (1990 est.)

Communications

Railroads: 2.6 km; owned, operated by, and included in the statistics of South Africa

Highways:

total: 7,215 km

paved: 572 km

unpaved: gravel, stabilized earth 2,337 km;

Liberia



Geography

Location: Western Africa, bordering the North Pacific Ocean between Cote d'Ivoire and Sierra Leone

Map references: Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 111,370 sq km

land area: 96,320 sq km

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: West Africa's largest tropical rain forest, subject to deforestation; soil erosion; loss of biodiversity

natural hazards: dust-laden harmattan winds blow from the Sahara (December to March)

international agreements: party to—

Endangered Species, Nuclear Test Ban, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Environmental Modification, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation

People

Population: 2,972,766 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 3.33% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 43.48 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 12.34 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 2.16 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 113.3 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 57.73 years

male: 55.27 years

female: 60.25 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.36 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Liberian(s)

adjective: Liberian

Ethnic divisions: 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), Niger-Congo language group about 20 local languages come from this group

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

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

Government

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

National holiday: Independence Day, 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

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state and head of government:

Chairman of the Council of State David KPOMAKPOR (since March 1994); election last held on 15 October 1985 (next scheduled to be held September 1994); 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

cabinet: Cabinet; selected by the leaders of the major factions in the civil war

note: a transitional coalition government was formed as part of a July 1993 Cotonou Peace Treaty negotiated under UN auspices by the leaders of the major factions in the civil war; elections now scheduled for September 1994

Legislative branch: unicameral Transitional Legislative Assembly, the members of which are appointed by the leaders of the major factions in the civil war

note: the former bicameral legislature no longer exists and there is no assurance that it will ever be reconstituted

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Political parties and leaders: National Democratic Party of Liberia (NDPL),

Augustus CAINE, chairman; Liberian Action Party (LAP), Emmanuel KOROMAE,

chairman; Unity Party (UP), Joseph KOFA,

chairman; United People's Party (UPP),

Gabriel Baccus MATTHEWS, chairman;

National Patriotic Party (NPP), Charles

TAYLOR, chairman; Liberian Peoples Party

(LPP), Dusty WOLOKOLLIE, chairman

Member of: ACP, AfDB, CCC, ECA,

ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO,

ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO,

INMARSAT, INTELSAT (nonsignatory user),

INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU,

UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU,

WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: (vacant); Charge d'Affaires

Konah K. BLACKETT
chancery: 5201 16th Street NW, Washington, DC 20011

telephone: (202) 723-0437 through 0440

consulate(s) general: New York

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: (vacant); Charge d'Affaires

William P. TWADDELL

embassy: 111 United Nations Drive, Monrovia

mailing address: P. O. Box 100098, Mamba

Point, 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 (continued)

Economy

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 reestablishment of a strong central government with effective economic development programs.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$2.3 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 1.5% (1988)

National product per capita: \$800 (1993 est.)

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 est.)

Exports: \$505 million (f.o.b., 1989 est.)

commodities: iron ore 61%, rubber 20%, timber 11%, coffee

partners: US, EC, Netherlands

Imports: \$394 million (c.i.f., 1989 est.)

commodities: rice, mineral fuels, chemicals, machinery, transportation equipment, other foodstuffs

partners: US, EC, Japan, China, Netherlands, ECOWAS

External debt: \$2.1 billion (September 1993 est.)

Industrial production: NA (1993-94); much industrial damage caused by factional warfare

Electricity:

capacity: 410,000 kW

production: 750 million kWh

consumption per capita: 275 kWh (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

Illicit drugs: increasingly a transshipment

point for heroin and cocaine

Economic aid:

recipient: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY 70-89), \$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 (officially fixed rate since 1940); unofficial parallel exchange rate of L\$7 = US\$1, January 1992 (unofficial rate floats against the US dollar)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

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:

total: 10,087 km

paved: 603 km

unpaved: gravel 5,171 km (includes 2323 km of private roads of rubber and timber firms, open to the public); earth 4,313 km

Ports: Monrovia, Buchanan, Greenville, Harper (or Cape Palmas)

Merchant marine: 1,595 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 56,923,236 GRT/97,692,316 DWT, passenger 32, short-sea passenger 2, cargo 126, refrigerated cargo 61,

roll-on/roll-off cargo 19, vehicle carrier 59, container 112, barge carrier 3, oil tanker 468,

chemical 122, combination ore/oil 64, liquefied gas 67, specialized tanker 7, bulk

423, combination bulk 30

note: a flag of convenience registry; all ships are foreign owned; the top 4 owning flags are US 14%, Japan 13%, Norway 10%, and Hong Kong 8%

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

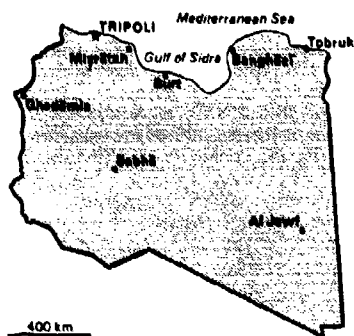
Defense Forces

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 15-49 707,927; fit for military service 377,950

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

Libya



Geography

Location: Northern Africa, on the southern coast of the Mediterranean Sea, between Egypt and Tunisia

Map references: Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 1,759,540 sq km

land area: 1,759,540 sq km

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: the International Court of Justice (ICJ) ruled in February 1994 that the 100,000 sq km Aozou Strip between Chad and Libya belongs to Chad, and that Libya must withdraw from it by 31 May 1994; Libya had withdrawn its forces in response to the ICJ ruling, but as of June 1994 still maintained an airfield in the disputed area; maritime boundary dispute with Tunisia; 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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: desertification; sparse natural surface-water resources; 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

natural hazards: hot, dry, dust-laden ghibli is a southern wind lasting one to four days in spring and fall

international agreements: party to—Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea

People

Population: 5,057,392 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 3.72% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 45.29 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 8.14 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 63.4 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 63.88 years

male: 61.73 years

female: 66.13 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.38 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Libyan(s)

adjective: Libyan

Ethnic divisions: Berber and Arab 97%, Greeks, Maltese, Italians, Egyptians, Pakistanis, Turks, Indians, Tunisians

Religions: Sunni Muslim 97%

Languages: Arabic, Italian, English, all are widely understood in the major cities

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

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%

Government

Names:

conventional long form: Socialist People's

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

conventional short form: Libya

local long form: Al Jumahiriyyah 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)

National holiday: Revolution Day, 1 September (1969)

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

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal and compulsory

Executive branch:

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) Abd al Majid al-Qa'ud (since 29 January 1994)

cabinet: General People's Committee; established by the General People's Congress

note: national elections are indirect through a hierarchy of peoples' committees

Legislative branch:

unicameral

General People's Congress: national elections are indirect through a hierarchy of peoples' committees

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court

Political parties and leaders:

none

Other political or pressure groups: various Arab nationalist movements with almost negligible memberships may be functioning clandestinely, as well as some Islamic elements

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, ISO, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, OPEC, 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)

Economy

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. Windfall revenues from the hike in world oil prices in late 1990 improved the foreign

Libya (continued)

payments position and resulted in a current account surplus through 1992. 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. The UN sanctions imposed in April 1992 have not yet had a major impact on the economy because Libya's oil revenues generate sufficient foreign exchange that, along with Libya's large currency reserves, sustain food and consumer goods imports as well as equipment for the oil industry and ongoing development projects.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$32 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 1% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$6,600 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 6% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget:

revenues: \$8.1 billion

expenditures: \$9.8 billion, including capital expenditures of \$3.1 billion (1989 est.)

Exports: \$7.7 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: crude oil, refined petroleum products, natural gas

partners: Italy, Germany, Spain, France, UK, Turkey, Greece, Egypt

Imports: \$8.26 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: machinery, transport equipment, food, manufactured goods

partners: Italy, Germany, UK, France, Spain, Turkey, Tunisia, Eastern Europe

External debt: \$3.5 billion excluding military debt (1991 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 10.5% (1990)

Electricity:

capacity: 4,935,000 kW

production: 14.385 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 2,952 kWh (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:

recipient: Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-87), \$242 million

note: no longer a recipient

Currency: 1 Libyan dinar (LD) = 1,000 dirhams

Exchange rates: Libyan dinars (LD) per US\$1—0.3233 (January 1994), 0.3250 (1993), 0.3013 (1992), 0.2684 (1991), 0.2699 (1990), 0.2922 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

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:

total: 19,300 km

paved: bituminous 10,800 km

unpaved: gravel, earth 8,500 km

Inland waterways: none

Pipelines: crude oil 4,383 km; natural gas 1,947 km; petroleum products 443 km (includes liquefied petroleum gas 256 km)

Ports: Tobruk, Tripoli, Benghazi, Misratah, Marsa al Burayqah, Ra's Lanuf, Ra's al Unif
Merchant marine: 31 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 690,703 GRT/1,211,184 DWT, short-sea passenger 4, cargo 10, roll-on/roll-off cargo 4, oil tanker 10, chemical tanker 1, liquefied gas 2

Airports:

total: 145

usable: 132

with permanent-surface runways: 57

with runways over 3,659 m: 8

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 28

with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 52

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

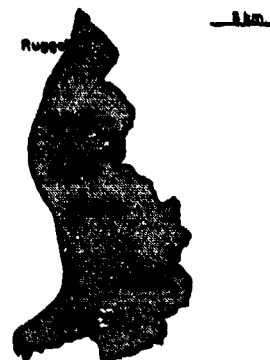
Defense Forces

Branches: Armed Peoples of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (including Army, Navy, Air and Air Defense Command)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,094,052; fit for military service 649,976; reach military age (17) annually 52,723 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$3.3 billion, 15% of GDP (1989 est.)

Liechtenstein



Geography

Location: Central Europe, between Austria and Switzerland

Map references: Europe, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 160 sq km

land area: 160 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: party to—Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulphur, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Hazardous Wastes, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea

Note: landlocked; variety of microclimatic variations based on elevation

People

Population: 30,281 (July 1994 est.)
Population growth rate: 1.26% (1994 est.)
Birth rate: 13.08 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Death rate: 6.6 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Net migration rate: 6.11 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 5.3 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 77.46 years
male: 73.76 years
female: 81.03 years (1994 est.)
Total fertility rate: 1.46 children born/woman (1994 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), Alemannic dialect
Literacy: 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)

Government

Names:
conventional long form: Principality of Liechtenstein
conventional short form: Liechtenstein
local long form: Fürstentum 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)
National holiday: Assumption Day, 15 August
Constitution: 5 October 1921
Legal system: local civil and penal codes; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Executive branch:

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: Mario FRICK (since 15 December 1993); Deputy Head of Government Dr. Thomas BUECHEL (since 15 December 1993)
cabinet: Cabinet; elected by the Diet, confirmed by the sovereign
Legislative branch: unicameral
Diet (Landtag): elections last held on 24 October 1993 (next to be held by March 1997); results—VU 50.1%, FBP 41.3%, FL 8.5%; seats—(25 total) VU 13, FBP 11, FL 1
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Oberster Gerichtshof) for criminal cases, Superior Court (Obergericht) for civil cases
Political parties and leaders: Fatherland Union (VU), Dr. Otto HASLER; Progressive Citizens' Party (FBP), Emanuel VOGT; Free Electoral List (FL)
Member of: CE, CSCE, EBRD, ECE, EFTA, IAEA, INTERSAT, 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

Economy

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 est.)
Exports: \$NA
commodities: small specialty machinery, dental products, stamps, hardware, pottery
partners: EFTA countries 20.9% (Switzerland 15.4%), EC countries 42.7%, other 36.4% (1990)
Imports: \$NA
commodities: machinery, metal goods, textiles, foodstuffs, motor vehicles
partners: NA
External debt: \$NA
Industrial production: growth rate NA%
Electricity:
capacity: 23,000 kW
production: 150 million kWh
consumption per capita: 5,230 kWh (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—1.4715 (January 1994), 1.4776 (1993), 1.4062 (1992), 1.4340 (1991), 1.3892 (1990), 1.6359 (1989)
Fiscal year: calendar year

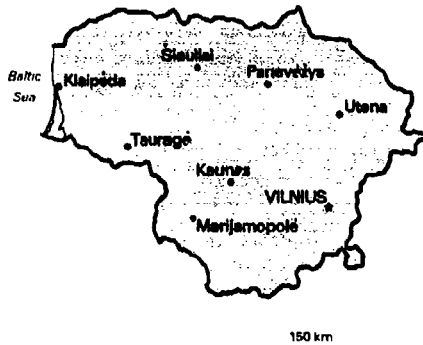
Communications

Railroads: 18.5 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, electrified; owned, operated, and included in statistics of Austrian Federal Railways
Highways:
total: 322.93 km
paved: 322.93 km
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

Defense Forces

Note: defense is responsibility of Switzerland

Lithuania



Geography

Location: Eastern Europe, bordering the Baltic Sea, between Sweden and Russia
Map references: Asia, Europe, Standard Time Zones of the World
Area:
total area: 65,200 sq km
land area: 65,200 sq km
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 Nemunas (Nemen) River border presently located on the Lithuanian bank and not in midriver as by international standards
Climate: maritime; wet, moderate winters and summers
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 sq km (1990)
Environment:
current issues: contamination of soil and groundwater with petroleum products and chemicals at military bases
natural hazards: NA
international agreements: party to—Ship Pollution; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change

People

Population: 3,848,389 (July 1994 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.74% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 14.71 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Death rate: 10.95 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Net migration rate: 3.62 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 16.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 71.24 years
male: 66.53 years
female: 76.19 years (1994 est.)
Total fertility rate: 2.01 children born/woman (1994 est.)
Nationality:
noun: Lithuanian(s)
adjective: Lithuanian
Ethnic divisions: Lithuanian 80.1%, Russian 8.6%, Polish 7.7%, Byelorussian 1.5%, other 2.1%
Religions: Roman Catholic, Lutheran, other
Languages: Lithuanian (official), Polish, Russian
Literacy: age 9-49 can read and write (1989)
total population: 98%
male: 99%
female: 98%
Labor force: 1.836 million
by occupation: industry and construction 42%, agriculture and forestry 18%, other 40% (1990)

Government

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: 44 regions (rajonai, singular—rajonas) and 11 municipalities*: Akmenes Rajonas, Alytaus Rajonas, Alytus*, Anyksciu Rajonas, Biršionas*, Birzu Rajonas, Druskininkai*, Ignalinos Rajonas, Jonavos Rajonas, Joniskio Rajonas, Jurbarko Rajonas, Kaišiadoriu Rajonas, Marijampoles Rajonas, Kaunas*, Kauno Rajonas, Kedainiu Rajonas, Kelmes Rajonas, Klaipėda*, Klaipėdos Rajonas, Kretingos Ragonas, Kupiskio Rajonas, Lazdiju Rajonas, Marijampole*, Mazeikiu Ragonas, Moletu Rajonas, Neringa* Pakruoju Rajonas, Palanga*, Panevezio Rajonas, Panevezys*, Pasvalio Rajonas, Plunges Rajonas, Prienu Rajonas, Radviliskio Rajonas, Raseiniu Rajonas, Rokiskio Rajonas, Sakiu Rajonas, Salcininku Rajonas, Siauliai*, Siauliu Rajonas, Silales Rajonas, Siltues Rajonas, Sirvintu Rajonas, Skuodo Rajonas, Svencioniu Rajonas, Taurages Rajonas, Telsiu Rajonas, Traky Rajonas, Ukmerges Rajonas, Utenos Rajonas, Varenos Rajonas, Vilkaviskio

Rajonas, Vilniaus Rajonas, Vilnius*, Zarasu Rajonas
Independence: 6 September 1991 (from Soviet Union)
National holiday: Independence Day, 16 February (1918)
Constitution: adopted 25 October 1992
Legal system: based on civil law system; no judicial review of legislative acts
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Executive branch:
chief of state: President Algirdas Mykolas BRAZAUSKAS (since 25 November 1992; elected acting president by Parliament 25 November 1992 and elected by direct vote 15 February 1993); election last held 14 February 1993 (next to be held NA 1997); results—Algirdas BRAZAUSKAS was elected; note—on 25 November 1992 BRAZAUSKAS was elected chairman of Parliament and, as such, acting president of the Republic; he was confirmed in office by direct balloting 15 February 1993
head of government: Premier Adolfas SLEZEVICIUS (since 10 March 1993)
cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the president on the nomination of the prime minister
Legislative branch: unicameral *Seimas (parliament):* elections last held 26 October and 25 November 1992 (next to be held NA); results—LDDP 51%; seats—(141 total) LDDP 73, Conservative Party 30, LKDP 17, LTS 8, Farmers' Union 4, LLS 4, Center Union 2, others 3
Judicial branch: Supreme Court, Court of Appeals
Political parties and leaders: Christian Democratic Party (LKDP), Povilas KATILIUS, chairman; Democratic Labor Party of Lithuania (LDDP), Adolfas SLEZEVICIUS, chairman; Lithuanian Nationalist Union (LTS), Rimantas SMETONA, chairman; Lithuanian Social Democratic Party (LSDP), Aloyzas SAKALAS, chairman; Farmers' Union, Jonas CIULEVICIUS, chairman; Center Union, Romualdas OZOLAS, chairman; Conservative Party, Vytautas LANDSBERGIS, chairman; Lithuanian Polish Union (LLS), Rytardas MACIKIANEC, chairman
Other political or pressure groups: Homeland Union; Lithuanian Future Forum; Farmers Union
Member of: BIS, CBSS, CCC, CE, CSCE, EBRD, ECE, FAO, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, INTEL.SAT (nonsignatory user), INTERPOL, IOC, ISO (correspondent), ITU, LORCS, NACC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO
Diplomatic representation in US:
chief of mission: Ambassador Alfonsas EIDIINTAS
chancery: 2622 16th Street NW, Washington, DC 20009
telephone: (202) 234-5860, 2639

FAX: (202) 328-0466

consulate(s) general: New York

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Darryl N. JOHNSON

embassy: Akmenu 6, Vilnius 232600

mailing address: APO AE 09723

telephone: 370-2-223-031

FAX: 370-2-222-779

Flag: three equal horizontal bands of yellow (top), green, and red

Economy

Overview: Since independence in September 1991, Lithuania has made steady progress in developing a market economy. Over 40% of state property has been privatized and trade is diversifying with a gradual shift away from the former Soviet Union to Western markets. Nevertheless, the process has been painful with industrial output in 1993 less than half the 1991 level. Inflation, while lower than in most ex-Soviet states, has exceeded rates in the other Baltic states. Full monetary stability and economic recovery are likely to be impeded by periodic government backtracking on key elements of its reform and stabilization program as it seeks to ease the economic pain of restructuring. Recovery will build on Lithuania's strategic location with its ice-free port at Klaipeda and its rail and highway hub in Vilnius connecting it with Eastern Europe, Belarus, Russia, and Ukraine, and on its agriculture potential, highly skilled labor force, and diversified industrial sector. Lacking important natural resources, it will remain dependent on imports of fuels and raw materials.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$12.4 billion (1993 estimate from the UN International Comparison Program, as extended to 1991 and published in the World Bank's World Development Report 1993; and as extrapolated to 1993 using official Lithuanian statistics, which are very uncertain because of major economic changes since 1990)

National product real growth rate: -10% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$3,240 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 188% (1993)

Unemployment rate: 1.8% (July 1993)

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 FSU countries 32%, West 12%

Imports: \$NA

commodities: oil 24%, machinery 14%, chemicals 8%, grain NA% (1989)
partners: Russia 62%, Belarus 18%, other FSU countries 10%, West 10%

External debt: \$NA

Industrial production: growth rate -52% (1992)

Electricity:

capacity: 5,925,000 kW

production: 25 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 6,600 kWh (1992)

Industries: employs 42% of the labor force; accounts for 23% of GOP 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 18% of labor force; accounts for 25% of GDP; sugar, grain, potatoes, sugar beets, 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 and Latin America to Western Europe; limited producer of illicit opium; mostly for domestic consumption

Economic aid:

recipient: 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: introduced the convertible litas in June 1993

Exchange rates: litai per US\$1—4 (fixed rate 1 May 1994); 3.9 (late January 1994)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 2,000 km (1,524-mm gauge); 120 km electrified

Highways:

total: 44,200 km

paved: 35,500 km

unpaved: earth 8,700 km (1990)

Inland waterways: 600 km perennially navigable

Pipelines: crude oil 105 km, natural gas 760 km (1992)

Ports: coastal—Klaipeda; inland—Kaunas

Merchant marine: 44 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 276,265 GRT/323,505 DWT, cargo 29, railcar carrier 3, roll-on/roll-off cargo 1, combination bulk 11

Airports:

total: 96

usable: 18

with permanent-surface runways: 12

with runways over 3,659 m: 0

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 5

with runways 1,060-2,439 m: 11

note: a C-130 can land on a 1,060-m airstrip

Telecommunications: Lithuania ranks among the most modern of the former Soviet republics in respect to its telecommunications system; telephone subscriber circuits 900,000; subscriber density 240 per 1,000 persons; land lines or microwave to former USSR republics; international connections no longer depend on the Moscow gateway switch, but are established by satellite through Oslo from Vilnius and through Copenhagen from Kaunas; 2 satellite earth stations—1 EUTELSAT and 1 INTELSAT; an NMT-450 analog cellular network operates in Vilnius and other cities and is linked internationally through Copenhagen by EUTELSAT; international electronic mail is available; broadcast stations—13 AM, 26 FM, 1 SW, 1 LW, 3 TV

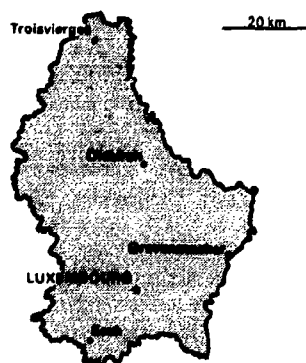
Defense Forces

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

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 941,273; fit for military service 744,867; reach military age (18) annually 27,375 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$NA, 5.5% of GDP (1993 est.)

Luxembourg



Geography

Location: Western Europe, between Belgium and Germany

Map references: Europe, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 2,586 sq km

land area: 2,586 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: deforestation

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: party to—Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulphur, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Environmental Modification, Law of the Sea

Note: landlocked

People

Population: 401,900 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.8% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 12.81 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 9.47 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 4.7 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 6.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 76.69 years

male: 73.01 years

female: 80.52 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.64 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Luxembourg(er)s

adjective: Luxembourg

Ethnic divisions: Celtic base (with French and German blend), Portuguese, Italian, and European (guest and worker residents)

Religions: Roman Catholic 97%, Protestant and Jewish 3%

Languages: Luxembourgeois, German, French, English

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

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)

Government

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

National holiday: National Day, 23 June (1921) (public celebration of the Grand Duke's birthday)

Constitution: 17 October 1868, occasional revisions

Legal system: based on civil law system; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal and compulsory

Executive branch:

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)

cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the sovereign

Legislative branch: unicameral

Chamber of Deputies (Chambre des Deputes):

elections 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

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)

Political parties and leaders: Christian

Social Party (CSV), Jacques SANTER;

Socialist Workers Party (LSAP), Jacques

POOS; Liberal (DP), Colette FLESCHE;

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

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

consulate(s) 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, Luxembourg City;

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

Economy

Overview: The stable, prosperous 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, is also closely connected economically to the Netherlands, and as a member of the 12-member European Union enjoys the advantages of the open European market.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$8.7 billion (1993)

National product real growth rate: 1% (1993)

National product per capita: \$22,600 (1993)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 3.6% (1992)

Unemployment rate: 5.1% (March 1994)

Budget:
revenues: \$3.5 billion
expenditures: \$3.5 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1992 est.)

Exports: \$6.4 billion (f.o.b., 1991 est.)
commodities: finished steel products, chemicals, rubber products, glass, aluminum, other industrial products
partners: EC 76%, US 5%

Imports: \$8.3 billion (c.i.f., 1991 est.)
commodities: minerals, metals, foodstuffs, quality consumer goods
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:
capacity: 1,238,750 kW
production: 1.375 billion kWh
consumption per capita: 3,450 kWh (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

Economic aid: none

Currency: 1 Luxembourg franc (LuxF) = 100 centimes

Exchange rates: Luxembourg francs (LuxF) per US\$1—36.242 (January 1994), 34.597 (1993), 32.150 (1992), 34.148 (1991), 33.418 (1990), 39.404 (1989); note—the Luxembourg franc is at par with the Belgian franc, which

circulates freely in Luxembourg
Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: Luxembourg National Railways (CFL) operates 272 km 1,435-mm standard gauge; 178 km double track; 197 km electrified

Highways:
total: 5,108 km
paved: 4,995 km (including 80 km of limited access divided highway)
unpaved: gravel 57 km; earth 56 km

Inland waterways: 37 km; Moselle River

Pipelines: petroleum products 48 km

Ports: Mertert (river port)

Merchant marine: 50 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 1,477,998 GRT/2,424,994 DWT, cargo 2, container 4, roll-on/roll-off cargo 4, oil tanker 5, chemical tanker 4, combination ore/oil 2, liquefied gas 9, passenger 2, bulk 8, combination bulk 6, refrigerated cargo 4

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: 0

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

Defense Forces

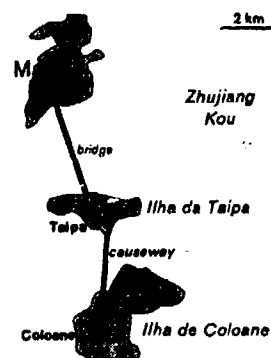
Branches: Army, National Gendarmerie

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 103,872; fit for military service 86,026; reach military age (19) annually 2,235 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$100 million, 1.2% of GDP (1992)

Macau

(*overseas territory of Portugal*)



Geography

Location: Eastern Asia, 27 km west-southwest of Hong Kong on the southeast coast of China bordering the South China Sea

Map references: Asia, Oceania, Southeast Asia, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:
total area: 16 sq km
land area: 16 sq km
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 sq km

Environment:
current issues: NA
natural hazards: NA
international agreements: party to—Ozone Layer Protection

Note: essentially urban; one causeway and one bridge connect the two islands to the peninsula on mainland

People

Population: 484,557 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.35% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 14.78 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 4.12 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 2.83 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Macau (continued)

Infant mortality rate: 5.5 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 79.75 years

male: 77.33 years

female: 82.3 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.46 children born/woman (1994 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), Cantonese is the language of commerce

Literacy: age 15 and over can read and write (1981)

total population: 90%

male: 93%

female: 86%

Labor force: 180,000 (1986)

by occupation: NA

Government

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)

National holiday: Day of Portugal, 10 June (1580)

Constitution: 17 February 1976, Organic Law of Macau; basic law drafted primarily by Beijing awaiting final approval

Legal system: Portuguese civil law system

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President (of Portugal) Mario Alberto SOARES (since 9 March 1986)

head of government: Governor Gen. Vasco Joaquim Rocha VIEIRA (since 20 March 1991)

cabinet: Consultative Council; consists of five members appointed by the governor, two nominated by the governor, five members elected for a four-year term (2 represent administrative bodies, 1 represents moral, cultural, and welfare interests, and 2 economic

interests), and three statutory members

Legislative branch: unicameral

Legislative Assembly: elections 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

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

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

Member of: ESCAP (associate), GATT, IMO (associate), INTERPOL (subbureau), WTO (associate)

Diplomatic representation in US: none (Chinese territory under Portuguese administration)

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

Economy

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—\$3.5 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: 12% (1992)

National product per capita: \$7,300 (1992)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 7.7% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: 2% (1992 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$305 million

expenditures: \$298 million, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1989 est.)

Exports: \$1.8 billion (1992 est.)

commodities: textiles, clothing, toys

partners: US 35%, Hong Kong 12.5%, Germany 12%, China 9.9%, France 3% (1992 est.)

Imports: \$2 billion (1992 est.)

commodities: raw materials, foodstuffs, capital goods

partners: Hong Kong 33%, China 20%, Japan 18% (1992 est.)

External debt: \$91 million (1985)

Industrial production: NA

Electricity:

capacity: 258,000 kW

production: 855 million kWh

consumption per capita: 1,806 kWh (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 (1991-93), 8,024 (1990), 8,030 (1989); note - linked to the Hong Kong dollar at the rate of 1.03 patacas per Hong Kong dollar

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Highways:

total: 42 km

paved: 42 km

Ports: Macau

Airports: none usable, 1 under construction; 1 seaplane station

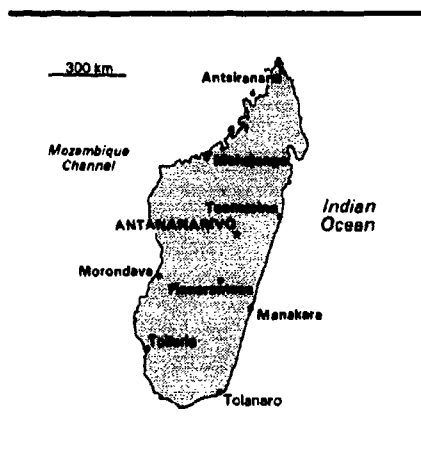
Telecommunications: fairly modern communication facilities maintained for domestic and international services; 52,000 telephones; broadcast stations—4 AM, 3 FM, no TV (TV programs received from Hong Kong); 115,000 radio receivers (est.); international high-frequency radio communication facility; access to international communications carriers provided via Hong Kong and China; 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT earth station

Defense Forces

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 139,499; fit for military service 77,887

Note: defense is responsibility of Portugal

Madagascar



Geography

Location: Southern Africa, in the western Indian Ocean, 430 km east of Mozambique
Map references: Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 587,040 sq km
land area: 581,540 sq km
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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: soil erosion results from deforestation and overgrazing; desertification; surface water contaminated with untreated sewage and other organic wastes; several species of flora and fauna unique to the island are endangered

natural hazards: subject to periodic cyclones

international agreements: party to—

Endangered Species, Marine Life

Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban; signed, but

not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change,

Law of the Sea

Note: world's fourth-largest island; strategic location along Mozambique Channel

People

Population: 13,427,758 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 3.19% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 45.22 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 13.35 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 89 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 53.98 years

male: 52.06 years

female: 55.96 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.63 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Malagasy (singular and plural)

adjective: Malagasy

Ethnic divisions: Malayo-Indonesian

(Merina and related Betsileo), Cotiers (mixed

African, Malayo-Indonesian, and Arab

ancestry—Betsimisaraka, Tsimihety, Antaisaka, Sakalava), French, Indian, Creole, Comoran

Religions: indigenous beliefs 52%, Christian 41%, Muslim 7%

Languages: French (official), Malagasy (official)

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

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)

Government

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)

National holiday: Independence Day, 26 June (1960)

Constitution: 19 August 1992 by national referendum

Legal system: based on French civil law system and traditional Malagasy law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Albert ZAFY (since 9

March 1993); election last held on 10 February

1993 (next to be held 1998); results—Albert

ZAFY (UNDD), 67%; Didier RATSIRAKA

(AREMA), 33%

head of government: Prime Minister

Francisque RAVONY (since 9 August 1993)

cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by

the prime minister

Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament

Senate: (Senat) two-thirds of upper house seats

are to be filled by an electoral college made up

of representatives of territorial collectivities;

the remaining third is to be filled by

presidential appointment, following

nomination by economic, social, and cultural

groups; the selection of senators was scheduled

for March 1994

National Assembly: (Assemblée Nationale)

elections last held on 16 June 1993 (next to be

held June 1997); results—percent of vote by

party NA; seats—(138 total) CFV coalition 76,

PMDM/MFM 16, CSCD 11, Famima 10,

RPSD 7, various pro-Ratsiraka groups 10,

others 8

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)

Political parties and leaders: Committee of

Living Forces (CFV), an alliance of National

Union for Development and Democracy

(UNDD), Support Group for Democracy and

Development in Madagascar (CSDDM),

Action and Reflection Group for the

Development of Madagascar (Grad), Congress

Party for Madagascar Independence—

Renewal (AKFM-Fanavaozana), and some 12

other anti-Ratsiraka opposition parties, trade

unions, and religious groups; leader Dr. Albert

ZAFY; Militant Party for the Development of

Madagascar (PMDM/MFM; formerly the

Movement for Proletarian Power), Manandafy

RAKOTONIRINA; Confederation of Civil

Societies for Development (CSCD), Guy Willy

RAZANAMASY; Association of United

Malagasys (Famima); Rally for Social

Democracy (RPSD), Pierre TSIRANANA

Other political or pressure groups:

National Council of Christian Churches

(FFKM); Federalist Movement

Member of: ACCT, ACP, AfDB, CCC, ECA,

FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC,

ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO,

Madagascar (continued)

INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO (correspondent), 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(s) general: New York

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Dennis P.

BARRETT

embassy: 14-16 Rue Rainitovo, Antsahavola, Antananarivo

mailing address: B. P. 620, Antananarivo

telephone: [261] (2) 212-57, 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

Economy

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 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. Subsequently, growth in output has been held back because of protracted antigovernment strikes and demonstrations for political reform.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$10.4 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 1% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: \$800 (1993 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 est.)

Exports: \$312 million (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities: coffee 45%, vanilla 20%, cloves 11%, shellfish, sugar, petroleum products

partners: France, Japan, Italy, Germany, US

Imports: \$350 million (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities: intermediate manufactures 30%, capital goods 28%, petroleum 15%, consumer goods 14%, food 13%

partners: France, Germany, UK, other EC, US

External debt: \$4.4 billion (1991)

Industrial production: growth rate 5.2% (1990 est.); accounts for 13% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 125,000 kW

production: 450 million kWh

consumption per capita: 35 kWh (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:

recipient: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$136 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$3.125 billion;

Communist countries (1970-89), \$491 million

Currency: 1 Malagasy franc (FMG) = 100 centimes

Exchange rates: Malagasy francs (FMG) per US\$1—1,965.8 (January 1994), 1,864.0 (1992), 1,835.4 (1991), 1,454.6 (December 1990), 1,603.4 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 1,020 km 1,000-meter gauge

Highways:

total: 40,000 km

paved: 4,694 km

unpaved: gravel, crushed stone, stabilized earth 811 km; other earth 34,495 km (est.)

Inland waterways: of local importance only; isolated streams and small portions of Canal des Pangalanes

Ports: Toamasina, Antsiranana, Mahajanga, Toliara

Merchant marine: 10 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 23,620 GRT/33,173 DWT, cargo 5, roll-on/roll-off cargo 2, oil tanker 1, chemical tanker 1, liquefied gas 1

Airports:

total: 140

usable: 105

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: 37

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

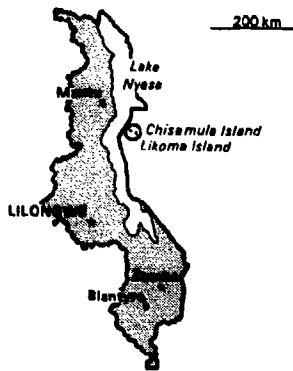
Defense Forces

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 2,924,829; fit for military service 1,739,830; reach military age (20) annually 124,652 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$37 million, 2.2% of GDP (1991 est.)

Malawi



Geography

Location: Southern Africa, between Mozambique and Zambia

Map references: Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 118,480 sq km

land area: 94,080 sq km

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: deforestation; land degradation; water pollution from agricultural runoff, sewage, industrial wastes; siltation of spawning grounds endangers fish population
natural hazards: NA

international agreements: party to—

Biodiversity, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Marine Life Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection; signed, but not ratified—Climate Change, Law of the Sea

Note: landlocked

People

Population: 9,732,409 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: -1.09% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 50.42 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 23.19 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -38.1 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 141.1 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 39.73 years

male: 38.93 years

female: 40.55 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 7.43 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Malawian(s)

adjective: Malawian

Ethnic divisions: Chewa, Nyanja, Tumbuko, Yao, Lomwe, Sena, Tonga, Ngoni, Ngonde, Asian, European

Religions: Protestant 55%, Roman Catholic 20%, Muslim 20%, traditional indigenous beliefs

Languages: English (official), Chichewa (official), other languages important regionally
Literacy: 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)

Government

Names:

conventional long form: Republic of Malawi

conventional short form: Malawi

former: Nyasaland

Digraph: MI

Type: multiparty democracy following a referendum on 14 June 1993; formerly a one-party republic

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, Nkhonkhotakota, Nsanje, Ntchisi, Rumphi, Salima, Thyolo, Zomba

Independence: 6 July 1964 (from UK)

National holiday: Independence Day, 6 July (1964)

Constitution: 6 July 1966; 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

Suffrage: 21 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state and head of government:

President Dr. Hastings Kamuzu BANDA (since 6 July 1966); note—President BANDA sworn in as President for Life on 6 July 1971; rescinded by parliament in November 1993; elections to be held May 1994

cabinet: Cabinet; named by the president

Legislative branch: unicameral

National Assembly: elections last held 26-27 June 1987 (next to be held by June 1997); seats—(141 total, 136 elected) MCP 141

Judicial branch: High Court, Supreme Court of Appeal

Political parties and leaders:

ruling party: Malawi Congress Party (MCP), Gwanda CHAKUAMBA Phiri, secretary general (top party position)

opposition groups: Alliance for Democracy (AFORD), Chakufwa CHIHANA; United Democratic Front (UDF), Bakili MULUZI; Socialist League of Malawi (Lesoma), Kapote MWAKUSULA, secretary general; Malawi Democratic Union (MDU), Harry BWANAUSI; Congress for the Second Republic (CSR), Kanyama CHIUME; Malawi Socialist Labor Party (MSLP), Stanford SAMBANEMANJA

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 3, Malawi

telephone: [265] 783-166

FAX: [265] 780-471

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 (continued)

Economy

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—purchasing power equivalent—\$6 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: -8% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: \$600 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 21% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget:

revenues: \$416 million

expenditures: \$498 million, including capital expenditures of SNA (1992 est.)

Exports: \$413 million (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities: tobacco, tea, sugar, coffee, peanuts, wood products

partners: US, UK, Zambia, South Africa, Germany

Imports: \$737 million (c.i.f., 1992)

commodities: food, petroleum products, semimanufactures, consumer goods, transportation equipment

partners: South Africa, Japan, US, UK, Zimbabwe

External debt: \$1.8 billion (December 1991 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 3.5% (1992 est.); accounts for about 15% of GDP (1992 est.)

Electricity:

capacity: 190,000 kW

production: 620 million kWh

consumption per capita: 65 kWh (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:

recipient: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$215 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$2.15 billion

Currency: 1 Malawian kwacha (MK) = 100 tambala

Exchange rates: Malawian kwacha (MK) per US\$1—4.4598 (November 1993), 3.6033

(1992), 2.8033 (1991), 2.7289 (1990), 2.7595 (1989)

Fiscal year: 1 April—31 March

Communications

Railroads: 789 km 1.067-meter gauge

Highways:

total: 13,135 km

paved: 2,364 km

unpaved: gravel, crushed stone, stabilized earth 251 km; earth, improved earth 10,520 km

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: 6

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 Limpopo railroads, but now most go through South Africa because of insurgent activity and damage to rail lines

Defense Forces

Branches: Army (including Air Wing and Naval Detachment), Police (including paramilitary Mobile Force Unit),

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 2,046,413; fit for military service 1,043,674

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$22 million, 1.6% of GDP (1989 est.)

Malaysia



Geography

Location: Southeastern Asia, bordering the South China Sea, between Vietnam and Indonesia

Map references: Asia, Oceania, Southeast Asia, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 329,750 sq km

land area: 328,550 sq km

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 n.n

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: air and water pollution; deforestation

natural hazards: subject to flooding
international agreements: party to—
Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes,
Marine Life Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban,
Ozone Layer Protection, Tropical Timber;
signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate
Change, Law of the Sea
Note: strategic location along Strait of
Malacca and southern South China Sea

People

Population: 19,283,157 (July 1994 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.28% (1994 est.)
Birth rate: 28.45 births/1,000 population
(1994 est.)
Death rate: 5.67 deaths/1,000 population
(1994 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000
population (1994 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 25.6 deaths/1,000 live
births (1994 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 69.15 years
male: 66.26 years
female: 72.18 years (1994 est.)
Total fertility rate: 3.51 children born/
woman (1994 est.)
Nationality:
noun: Malaysian(s)
adjective: Malaysian
Ethnic divisions: Malay and other indigenous
59%, Chinese 32%, Indian 9%
Religions:
Peninsular Malaysia: Muslim (Malays),
Buddhist (Chinese), Hindu (Indians)
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),
English, Chinese dialects, Tamil
Sabah: English, Malay, numerous tribal
dialects, Chinese (Mandarin and Hakka
dialects predominate)
Sarawak: English, Malay, Mandarin,
numerous tribal languages.
Literacy: age 15 and over can read and write
(1990 est.)
total population: 78%
male: 86%
female: 70%
Labor force: 7.258 million (1991 est.)

Government

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—self-governing state,
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)

National holiday: National Day, 31 August
(1957)

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

Suffrage: 21 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Paramount Ruler JA'AFAR ibni
Abdul Rahman (since 26 April 1994); Deputy
Paramount Ruler SALAHUDDIN ibni
Hisammuddin Alam Shah (since 26 April
1994)

head of government: Prime Minister Dr.
MAHATHIR bin Mohamad (since 16 July
1981); Deputy Prime Minister ANWAR bin
Ibrahim (since 1 December 1993)

cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the Paramount
Ruler from members of parliament

Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament
(Parlimen)

Senate (Dewan Negara): consists of a 58-
member body, 32 appointed by the paramount
ruler and 16 elected by the state legislatures
House of Representatives (Dewan Rakyat):
elections 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

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

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, LIM
Keng Yaik; Malaysian Indian Congress (MIC),
S. Samy VELLU

Sabah: National Front, Tan Sri SAKARAN,
Sabah Chief Minister; United Sabah National
Organization (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

Member of: APEC, AADB, 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,
UNOMOT, UNOSOM, UNTAC, UPU, WCL,
WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Abdul MAJID
bin Mohamed
chancery: 2401 Massachusetts Avenue NW,
Washington, DC 20008
telephone: (202) 328-2700
FAX: (202) 483-7661

consulate(s) 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; APO AP 96535-5000
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

Economy

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 1987-93. 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 1992-93,
demand for Malaysian goods remained strong,
and foreign investors continued to commit
large sums in the economy. The government is

Malaysia (continued)

aware of the inflationary potential of this rapid development and is closely monitoring fiscal and monetary policies.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$141 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 8% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$7,500 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 3.6% (1993)

Unemployment rate: 3% (1993)

Budget:

revenues: \$19.6 billion

expenditures: \$18 billion, including capital expenditures of \$5.4 billion (1994 est.)

Exports: \$46.8 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: electronic equipment, petroleum and petroleum products, palm oil, wood and wood products, rubber, textiles

partners: Singapore 23%, US 15%, Japan 13%, UK 4%, Germany 4%, Thailand 4% (1991)

Imports: \$40.4 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: machinery and equipment, chemicals, food, petroleum products

partners: Japan 26%, Singapore 21%, US 16%, Taiwan 6%, Germany 4%, UK 3%, Australia 3% (1991)

External debt: \$18.4 billion (1993 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 13% (1992); accounts for 43% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 8,000,000 kW

production: 30 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 1,610 kWh (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 17% 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

Illicit drugs: transit point for Golden Triangle heroin going to the US, Western Europe, and the Third World despite severe penalties for drug trafficking

Economic aid:

recipient: 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—2.7123 (January 1994), 2.5741 (1993), 2.5474 (1992), 2.7501 (1991), 1.7048 (1990), 2.7088 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

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:

total: 29,026 km (Peninsular Malaysia 23,600 km, Sabah 3,782 km, Sarawak 1,644 km)

paved: NA (Peninsular Malaysia 19,352 km mostly bituminous treated)

unpaved: NA (Peninsular Malaysia 4,248 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: 183 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 1,935,210 GRT/2,913,808

DWT, passenger-cargo 1, short-sea passenger 2, cargo 69, container 26, vehicle carrier 2, roll-on/roll-off cargo 2, livestock carrier 1, oil tanker 39, chemical tanker 6, liquefied gas 6, bulk 29

Airports:

total: 113

usable: 104

with permanent-surface runways: 33

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

Defense Forces

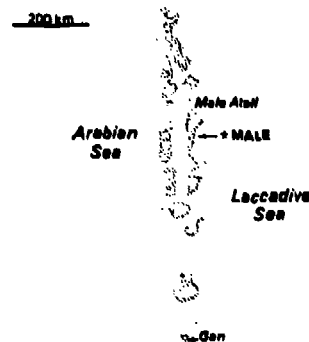
Defense Forces

Braunches: Malaysian Army, Royal Malaysian Navy, Royal Malaysian Air Force, Royal Malaysian Police Force, Marine Police, Sarawak Border Scouts

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 4,942,387; fit for military service 3,001,972; reach military age (21) annually 182,850 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$2.4 billion, about 5% of GDP (1992)

Maldives



Geography

Location: Southern Asia, in the Indian Ocean off the southwest coast of India

Map references: Asia, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 300 sq km

land area: 300 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: depletion of freshwater

aquifers threatens water supplies

natural hazards: low level of islands makes them very sensitive to sea level rise

international agreements: party to—

Biodiversity, Climate Change, Hazardous Wastes, Ozone Layer Protection; signed, but not ratified—Law of the Sea

Note: 1,200 coral islands grouped into 19 atolls; archipelago of strategic location astride and along major sea lanes in Indian Ocean

People

Population: 252,077 (July 1994 est.)
Population growth rate: 3.61% (1994 est.)
Birth rate: 43.59 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Death rate: 7.45 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 53.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 64.67 years
male: 63.24 years
female: 66.17 years (1994 est.)
Total fertility rate: 6.26 children born/woman (1994 est.)
Nationality:
noun: Maldivian(s)
adjective: Maldivian
Ethnic divisions: Sinhalese, Dravidian, Arab, African
Religions: Sunni Muslim
Languages: Divehi (dialect of Sinhala; script derived from Arabic), English spoken by most government officials
Literacy: 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%

Government

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)
National holiday: Independence Day, 26 July (1965)
Constitution: 4 June 1968
Legal system: based on Islamic law with admixtures of English common law primarily in commercial matters; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Supfrage: 21 years of age; universal
Executive branch:
chief of state and head of government: President Maumoon Abdul GAYOOM (since 11 November 1978); election last held 11 October 1993 (next to be held NA); results—President Maumoon Abdul GAYOOM was reelected with 92.76% of the vote
cabinet: Ministry of Atolls; appointed by the president

Legislative branch: unicameral
Citizens' Council (Majlis): elections last held on 7 December 1989 (next to be held 7 December 1994); results—percent of vote NA; seats—(48 total, 40 elected)
Judicial branch: High Court
Political parties and leaders: no organized political parties; country governed by the Didi clan for the past eight centuries
Member of: AsDB, C, CP, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT (nonsignatory user), INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, NAM, OIC, SAARC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US: Maldives has no embassy in the US, but does have a UN mission in New York; Permanent Representative to the UN Ahmed ZAKI
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

Economy

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: 6% (1993 est.)
National product per capita: \$620 (1991 est.)
Inflation rate (consumer prices): 15% (1993 est.)
Unemployment rate: NEGL%
Budget:
revenues: \$95 million (excluding foreign transfers)
expenditures: \$143 million, including capital expenditures of \$71 million (1993 est.)
Exports: \$56.3 million (f.o.b., 1993 est.)
commodities: fish, clothing
partners: US, UK, Sri Lanka
Imports: \$173.6 million (c.i.f., 1993 est.)
commodities: consumer goods, intermediate

and capital goods, petroleum products
partners: Singapore, Germany, Sri Lanka, India
External debt: \$148 million (1993 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate 24.0% (1990); accounts for 6% of GDP
Electricity:
capacity: 5,000 kW
production: 11 million kWh
consumption per capita: 50 kWh (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:
recipient: 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 laari
Exchange rates: rufiyaa (Rf) per US\$1—11.105 (January 1994), 10.957 (1993), 10.569 (1992), 10.253 (1991), 9.509 (1990), 9.0408 (1989)
Fiscal year: calendar year

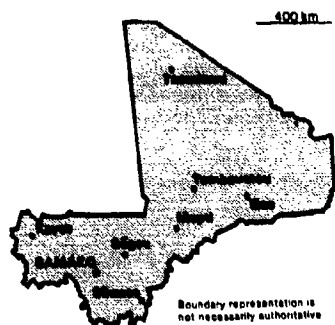
Communications

Highways:
total: NA
paved: NA
unpaved: NA (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, cargo 12, container 1, oil tanker 1
Airports:
total: 2
usable: 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

Defense Forces

Branches: National Security Service (paramilitary police force)
Manpower availability: males age 15-49 55,369; fit for military service 30,919
Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$NA, NA% of GDP

Mali



Geography

Location: Western Africa, between Mauritania and Niger

Map references: Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 1.24 million sq km

land area: 1.22 million sq km

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: deforestation; soil erosion; desertification; inadequate supplies of safe drinking water; poaching

natural hazards: hot, dust-laden harmattan haze common during dry seasons; recurring droughts

international agreements: party to—Law of the Sea, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified—Climate Change, Nuclear Test Ban
Note: landlocked

People

Population: 9,112,950 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 2.78% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 51.79 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 20.36 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -3.66 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 106.2 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 45.91 years

male: 44.29 years

female: 47.57 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 7.33 children born/woman (1994 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), Bambara 80%, numerous African languages

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

total population: 17%

male: 26%

female: 9%

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)

Government

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)

National holiday: Anniversary of the Proclamation of the Republic, 22 September (1960)

Constitution: new constitution adopted in constitutional referendum in 12 January 1992

Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Court (which was formally established on 9 March 1994); has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage: 21 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Alpha Oumar KONARE (since 8 June 1992); election last held in April 1992 (next to be held NA 1997); Alpha KONARE was elected in runoff race against Montaga TALL

head of government: Prime Minister Ibrahim Boubacar KEITA (since March 1994)

cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the prime minister

Legislative branch: unicameral

National Assembly: elections 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

Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)

Political parties and leaders: Association for Democracy (Adema), Alpha Oumar KONARE; National Congress for Democratic Initiative (CNID), Mountaga TALL; Sudanese Union/African Democratic Rally (US/RDA), Mamadou Madeira KEITA; 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), Dembo DIALLO; Party for Democracy and Progress (PDP), Idrissa TRAORE; Malian Union for Democracy and Development (UMDD)

Member of: ACCT, ACP, AfDB, CCC, CEAO, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, FZ, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO (correspondent), 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 William H. DAMERON III

embassy: Rue Rochester NY and Rue Mohamed V., Bamako

mailing address: B. P. 34, Bamako

telephone: [223] 225470

FAX: [223] 228059

Flag: three equal vertical bands of green (hoist side), yellow, and red; uses the popular pan-African colors of Ethiopia

Economy

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—purchasing power equivalent—\$5.8 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: -6.1% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: \$650 (1993 est.)

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

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget:

revenues: \$376 million

expenditures: \$697 million, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1992 est.)

Exports: \$330 million (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities: cotton, livestock, gold

partners: mostly franc zone and Western Europe

Imports: \$682 million (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities: machinery and equipment, foodstuffs, construction materials, petroleum, textiles

partners: mostly franc zone and Western Europe

External debt: \$2.6 billion (1991 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate -1.4% (1992 est.); accounts for 13.0% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 260,000 kW

production: 750 million kWh

consumption per capita: 90 kWh (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:

recipient: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$349 million; Western (non-US)

countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$3.02 billion; 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—592.05 (January 1994), 283.16 (1993), 264.69 (1992), 282.11 (1991), 272.26 (1990), 319.01 (1989)
note: beginning 12 January 1994, the CFA franc was devalued to CFAF 100 per French franc from CFAF 50 at which it had been fixed since 1948

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 642 km 1,000-meter gauge; linked to Senegal's rail system through Kayes

Highways:

total: 15,700 km

paved: 1,670 km

unpaved: gravel, improved earth 3,670 km;

unimproved earth 10,360 km

Inland waterways: 1,815 km navigable

Airports:

total: 33

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: 11

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

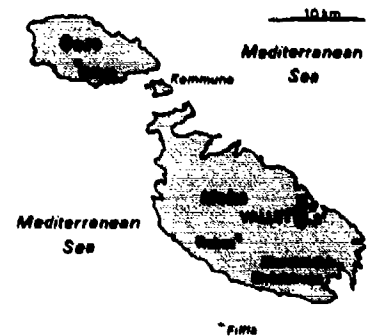
Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Air Force, Gendarmerie, Republican Guard, National Police (Surete Nationale)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,803,301; fit for military service 1,027,780

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$41 million, 2% of GDP (1989)

Malta



Geography

Location: Southern Europe, in the central Mediterranean Sea, 93 km south of Sicily (Italy), 290 km north of Libya

Map references: Europe, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 320 sq km

land area: 320 sq km

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 sq km (1989)

Environment:

current issues: fresh water very scarce;

increasing reliance on desalination

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: party to—Climate Change, Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity

Note: the country comprises an archipelago, with only the 3 largest islands (Malta, Gozo, and Comino) being inhabited; numerous bays provide good harbors

Malta (continued)

People

Population: 366,767 (July 1994 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.79% (1994 est.)
Birth rate: 13.56 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Death rate: 7.45 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Net migration rate: 1.84 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 7.9 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 76.77 years
male: 74.53 years
female: 79.18 years (1994 est.)
Total fertility rate: 1.94 children born/woman (1994 est.)
Nationality:
noun: Maltese (singular and plural)
adjective: Maltese
Ethnic divisions: Arab, Sicilian, Norman, Spanish, Italian, English
Religions: Roman Catholic 98%
Languages: Maltese (official), English (official)
Literacy: 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)

Government

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)
National holiday: Independence Day, 21 September (1964)
Constitution: 1964 constitution substantially amended on 13 December 1974
Legal system: based on English common law and Roman civil law; has accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Executive branch:
chief of state: President Ugo MIFSUD BONNICI (since 4 April 1994)
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)
cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the president

on advice of the prime minister
Legislative branch: unicameral
House of Representatives: elections 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)
Judicial branch: Constitutional Court, Court of Appeal
Political parties and leaders: Nationalist Party (NP), Edward FENECH ADAMI; Malta Labor Party (MLP), Alfred SANT
Member of: C, CCC, CE, CSCE, EBRD, ECE, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT (nonsignatory user), INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO (correspondent), ITU, NAM, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, 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(s): New York
US diplomatic representation:
chief of mission: (vacant); Charge d'Affaires William A. MOFFITT (new ambassador nominated, but not confirmed)
embassy: 2nd Floor, Development House, Saint Anne Street, Floriana, Valletta
mailing address: P. O. Box 535, Valletta
telephone: [356] 235960
FAX: [356] 243229
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

Economy

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 which employs about 4,300 people. In 1992, about 1,000,000 tourists visited the island. Per capita GDP at \$6,600 places Malta in the middle-income range of the world's nations.
National product: GDP—exchange rate conversion—\$2.4 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: 4.5% (1992)
National product per capita: \$6,600 (1992)
Inflation rate (consumer prices): 1.64% (1992)
Unemployment rate: 4% (1992)
Budget:
revenues: \$1.2 billion
expenditures: \$1.2 billion, including capital expenditures of \$182 million (FY94 est.)
Exports: \$1.3 billion (f.o.b., 1992)
commodities: machinery and transport equipment, clothing and footwear, printed matter
partners: Italy 30%, Germany 22%, UK 11%
Imports: \$1.93 billion (f.o.b., 1992)
commodities: food, petroleum, machinery and semimanufactured goods
partners: Italy 30%, UK 16%, Germany 13%, US 4%
External debt: \$118 million (1990)
Industrial production: growth rate 5.4% (1992); accounts for 27% of GDP
Electricity:
capacity: 328,000 kW
production: 1.11 billion kWh
consumption per capita: 3,000 kWh (1992)
Industries: tourism, electronics, ship repair yard, construction, food manufacturing, textiles, footwear, clothing, beverages, tobacco
Agriculture: accounts for 3% of GDP and 2% 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
Illicit drugs: transshipment point for hashish from North Africa to Western Europe
Economic aid:
recipient: 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—0.3951 (January 1994), 0.3821 (1993), 0.3178 (1992), 0.3226 (1991), 0.3172 (1990), 0.3483 (1989)
Fiscal year: 1 April—31 March

Communications

Highways:
total: 1,291 km
paved: asphalt 1,179 km
unpaved: gravel, crushed stone 77 km; earth 35 km
Ports: Valletta, Marsaxlokk
Merchant marine: 897 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 13,959,195 GRT/24,038,587

Man, Isle of (British crown dependency)

DWT, passenger 6, short-sea passenger 19, cargo 296, container 26, passenger-cargo 3, roll-on/roll-off cargo 20, vehicle carrier 9, barge carrier 3, refrigerated cargo 17, chemical tanker 25, combination ore/oil 18, specialized tanker 5, liquefied gas 2, oil tanker 157, bulk 259, combination bulk 28, multifunction large load carrier 3, railcar carrier 1

note: a flag of convenience registry; China owns 11 ships, Russia owns 42 ships, Cuba owns 10, Vietnam owns 6, Croatia owns 63, Romania owns 4

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

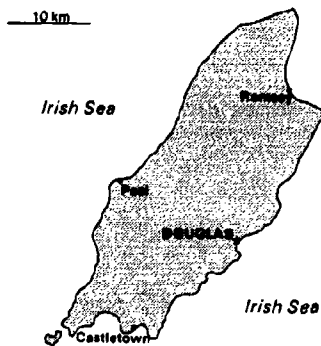
Telecommunications: automatic system satisfies normal requirements; 153,000 telephones; excellent service by broadcast stations—8 AM, 4 FM, and 2 TV; submarine cable and microwave radio relay between islands; international service by 1 submarine cable and 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

Defense Forces

Branches: Armed Forces, Maltese Police Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 98,241; fit for military service 78,071

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$21.9 million, 1.3% of GDP (1989 est.)



Geography

Location: Western Europe, in the Irish Sea, between Ireland and Great Britain

Map references: Europe

Area:

total area: 588 sq km

land area: 588 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: NA

Note: one small islet, the Calf of Man, lies to the southwest, and is a bird sanctuary

People

Population: 72,017 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.04% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 13.69 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 12.58 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 9.25 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 8.3 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 76.25 years

male: 73.51 years

female: 79.2 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.8 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Manxman, Manxwoman

adjective: Manx

Ethnic divisions: Manx (Norse-Celtic descent), Briton

Religions: Anglican, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Society of Friends

Languages: English, Manx Gaelic

Literacy:

total population: NA%

male: NA%

female: NA%

Labor force: 25,864 (1981)

by occupation: NA

Government

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)

National holiday: Tynwald Day, 5 July

Constitution: 1961, Isle of Man Constitution Act

Legal system: English law and local statute

Suffrage: 21 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

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 KERRUSH

(since NA 1990)

cabinet: Council of Ministers

Legislative branch: bicameral Tynwald

Legislative Council: consists of a 10-member

body composed of the Lord Bishop of Sodor

and Man, a nonvoting attorney general, and 8

others named by the House of Keys

House of Keys: elections last held in 1991

(next to be held NA 1996); results—percent of

vote NA; seats—(24 total) independents 24

Judicial branch: Court of Tynwald

Political parties and leaders: there is no

party system and members sit as independents

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

Man, Isle of (continued)

(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

Economy

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 about 45% to GNP. Trade is mostly with the UK. The Isle of Man enjoys free access to European Union 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 (1985 est.)

Exports: \$NA

commodities: tweeds, herring, processed shellfish, meat

partners: UK

Imports: \$NA

commodities: timber, fertilizers, fish

partners: UK

External debt: \$NA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity:

capacity: 61,000 kW

production: 190 million kWh

consumption per capita: 2,965 kWh (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—0.6699 (January 1994), 0.6658 (1993), 0.5664 (1992), 0.5652 (1991), 0.5603 (1990), 0.6099 (1989); the Manx pound is at par with the British pound

Fiscal year: 1 April—31 March

Communications

Railroads: 60 km; 36 km electric track, 24 km steam track

Highways:

total: 640 km

paved: NA

unpaved: NA

Ports: Douglas, Ramsey, Peel

Merchant marine: 67 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 1,359,951 GRT/2,316,628

DWT, cargo 10, container 5, roll-on/roll-off cargo 9, oil tanker 17, chemical tanker 5, liquefied gas 7, bulk 11, vehicle carrier 3

note: a captive register of the United Kingdom, although not all ships on the register are British owned

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

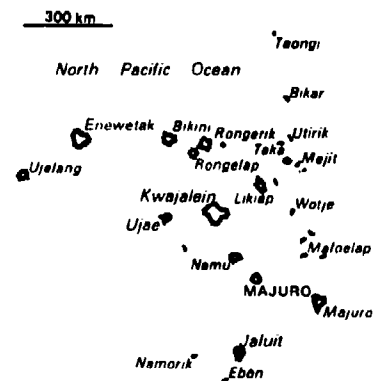
with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 1

Telecommunications: 24,435 telephones; broadcast stations—1 AM, 4 FM, 4 TV

Defense Forces

Note: defense is the responsibility of the UK

Marshall Islands



Geography

Location: Oceania, Micronesia, in the North Pacific Ocean, about two-thirds of the way between Hawaii and Papua New Guinea

Map references: Oceania, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 181.3 sq km

land area: 181.3 sq km

comparative area: slightly larger than Washington, DC

note: includes the atolls of Bikini, Eniwetak, 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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: inadequate supplies of safe drinking water

natural hazards: occasionally subject to typhoons

international agreements: party to—

Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution

Note: two archipelagic island chains of 30 atolls and 1,152 islands; Bikini and Eniwetak are former US nuclear test sites; Kwajalein, the famous World War II battleground, is now used as a US missile test range

People

Population: 54,031 (July 1994 est.)
Population growth rate: 3.86% (1994 est.)
Birth rate: 46.31 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Death rate: 7.68 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 49.3 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 63.13 years
male: 61.6 years
female: 64.74 years (1994 est.)
Total fertility rate: 6.94 children born/woman (1994 est.)
Nationality:
noun: Marshallese (singular and plural)
adjective: Marshallese
Ethnic divisions: Micronesian
Religions: Christian (mostly Protestant)
Languages: English (universally spoken and is the official language), two major Marshallese dialects from the Malayo-Polynesian family, Japanese
Literacy: age 15 and over can read and write (1980)
total population: 93%
male: 100%
female: 88%
Labor force: 4,800 (1986)
by occupation: NA

Government

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)
National holiday: Proclamation of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, 1 May (1979)
Constitution: 1 May 1979
Legal system: based on adapted Trust Territory laws, acts of the legislature, municipal, common, and customary laws
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Executive branch:
chief of state and head of government: President Amata KABUA (since 1979); election last held 6 January 1992 (next to be held NA; results—President Amata KABUA was reelected)
cabinet: Cabinet; president selects from the

parliament
Legislative branch: unicameral
Parliament (Nitijela): elections last held 18 November 1991 (next to be held November 1995); results—percent of vote NA; seats—(33 total)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court
Political parties and leaders: no formal parties; President KABUA is chief political (and traditional) leader
Member of: AsDB, ESCAP, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IMF, INTELSTAT (nonsignatory user), 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
FAX: (202) 232-3236
consulate(s) general: Honolulu and Los Angeles
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: (692) 625-4011
FAX: (692) 625-4012

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

Economy

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—purchasing power equivalent—\$63 million (1989 est.)
National product real growth rate: 6% (1992)
National product per capita: \$1,500 (1992 est.)
Inflation rate (consumer prices): 7% (1992 est.)
Unemployment rate: 16% (1991 est.)
Budget:
revenues: \$55 million
expenditures: \$NA, including capital

expenditures of \$NA (1987 est.)
Exports: \$3.9 million (f.o.b., 1992 est.)
commodities: coconut oil, fish, live animals, trichus shells
partners: US, Japan, Australia
Imports: \$62.9 million (c.i.f., 1992 est.)
commodities: foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, beverages and tobacco, fuels
partners: US, Japan, Australia
External debt: \$NA
Industrial production: growth rate NA%
Electricity:
capacity: 42,000 kW
production: 80 million kWh
consumption per capita: 1,840 kWh (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:
recipient: under the terms of the Compact of Free Association, the US is to provide approximately \$40 million in aid annually
Currency: 1 United States dollar (US\$) = 100 cents
Exchange rates: US currency is used
Fiscal year: 1 October—30 September

Communications

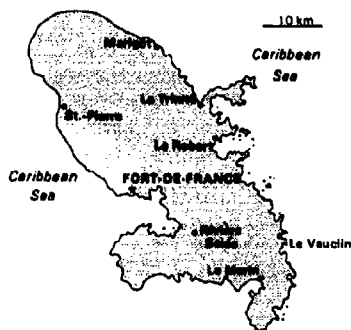
Highways:
total: NA
note: paved roads on major islands (Majuro, Kwajalein), otherwise stone-, coral-, or laterite-surfaced roads and tracks
Ports: Majuro
Merchant marine: 40 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 2,255,348 GRT/4,351,997 DWT, cargo 2, container 1, oil tanker 13, bulk carrier 23, combination ore/oil 1
note: a flag of convenience registry
Airports:
total: 16
usable: 16
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: 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 INTELSTAT earth stations; US Government satellite communications system on Kwajalein

Defense Forces

Note: defense is the responsibility of the US

Martinique

(overseas department of France)



Geography

Location: Caribbean, in the Caribbean Sea, off the coast of Venezuela

Map references: Central America and the Caribbean, South America

Area:

total area: 1,100 sq km

land area: 1,060 sq km

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: subject to hurricanes, flooding, and volcanic activity that result in an average of one major natural disaster every five years

international agreements: NA

People

Population: 392,362 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.2% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 17.96 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 5.95 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000

population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 10.4 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 78.01 years

male: 74.88 years

female: 81.2 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.92 children born/woman (1994 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, Creole patois

Literacy: 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%

Government

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)

National holiday: National Day, Taking of the Bastille, 14 July (1789)

Constitution: 28 September 1958 (French Constitution)

Legal system: French legal system

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Francois

MITTERRAND (since 21 May 1981)

head of government: Prefect Michel MORIN

(since NA); President of the General Council

Claude LISE (since 22 March 1992); President

of the Regional Council Emile CAPGRAS

(since 22 March 1992)

cabinet: Council of Ministers

Legislative branch: unicameral General Council and a unicameral Regional Assembly

General Council: elections 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: elections last held on 22 March 1992 (next to be held by March 1998); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(41 total) RPR-UDF 16, MIM 9, PPM 9, PCM 5, independents 2

French Senate: elections 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: elections last held on NA June 1993 (next to be held June 1998); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(4 total) RPR 3, FSM 1

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Political parties and leaders: Rally for the Republic (RPR), Stephen BAGOE; Union for a

Martinique of Progress (UMP); Martinique Progressive Party (PPM), Aime CESAIRE and

Camille DARSIERES; Socialist Federation of Martinique (FSM), Jean CRUSOL; Martinique

Communist Party (PCM); Martinique Patriots (PM); Union for French Democracy (UDF),

Jean MARAN; Martinique Independence Movement (MIM), Alfred MARIE-JEANNE

Other political or pressure groups: Alhed

Marie-Jeanne Socialist Revolution Group

(GRS); Caribbean Revolutionary Alliance

(ARC); Central Union for Martinique Workers

(CSTM), Marc PULVAR; Frantz Fanon

Circle; League of Workers and Peasants; Parti

Martiniquais Socialiste (PMS)

Member of: FZ, WCL, WFTU

Diplomatic representation in US: none

(overseas department of France)

US diplomatic representation: the post closed in August 1993 (overseas department of France)

Flag: the flag of France is used

Economy

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—\$3.3 billion (1991)

National product real growth rate: NA%
National product per capita: \$9,500 (1991)
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: \$201.5 million (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities: refined petroleum products, bananas, rum, pineapples
partners: France 57.1%, Guadeloupe 31.5%, French Guiana 6.2%

Imports: \$1.5 billion (c.i.f., 1991)

commodities: petroleum products, crude oil, foodstuffs, construction materials, vehicles, clothing and other consumer goods
partners: France 62.2%, UK, Italy, Germany, Japan, US

External debt: \$NA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity:

capacity: 113,100 kW

production: 588 million kWh

consumption per capita: 1,580 kWh (1992)

Industries: construction, rum, cement, oil refining, sugar, tourism

Agriculture: including fishing and forestry, accounts for about 10% of GDP; principal crops—pineapples, avocados, bananas, flowers, vegetables, sugarcane for rum; dependent on imported food, particularly meat and vegetables

Illicit drugs: transshipment point for cocaine and marijuana bound for the US and Europe

Economic aid:

recipient: 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—5.9305 (January 1994), 5.6632 (1993), 5.2938 (1992), 5.6421 (1991), 5.4453 (1990), 6.3801 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Highways:

total: 1,680 km

paved: 1,300 km

unpaved: gravel, earth 380 km

Ports: Fort-de-France

Airports:

total: 2

usable: 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

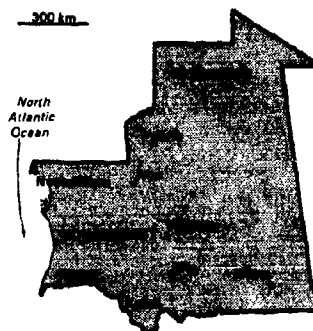
stations—1 AM, 6 FM, 10 TV; 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth stations

Defense Forces

Branches: French Forces, Gendarmerie

Note: defense is the responsibility of France

Mauritania



Geography

Location: Northern Africa, along the North Atlantic Ocean, between Western Sahara and Senegal

Map references: Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 1,030,700 sq km

land area: 1,030,400 sq km

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: overgrazing, deforestation, and soil erosion aggravated by drought are contributing to desertification; water scarcity away from the Senegal which is the only perennial river

natural hazards: hot, dry, dust/sand-laden sirocco wind blows primarily in March and April

international agreements: party to—Climate Change, Nuclear Test Ban, Wetlands; signed.

Mauritania (continued)

but not ratified—Biodiversity, Law of the Sea
Note: most of the population concentrated along the Senegal River in the southern part of the country

People

Population: 2,192,777 (July 1994 est.)
Population growth rate: 3.16% (1994 est.)
Birth rate: 47.65 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Death rate: 16.09 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 85.3 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 48.06 years
male: 45.23 years
female: 51.01 years (1994 est.)
Total fertility rate: 6.99 children born/woman (1994 est.)
Nationality:
noun: Mauritanian(s)
adjective: Mauritanian
Ethnic divisions: mixed Maur/black 40%, Maur 30%, black 30%
Religions: Muslim 100%
Languages: Hasaniya Arabic (official), Pular, Soninke, Wolof (official)
Literacy: age 10 and over can read and write (1990 est.)
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)

Government

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)
National holiday: Independence Day, 28 November (1960)

Constitution: 12 July 1991

Legal system: three-tier system: Islamic (Shari'a) courts, special courts, state security courts (in the process of being eliminated)

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state and head of government:

President Col. Maaouya Ould Sid'Ahmed TAYA (since 12 December 1984); election last held January 1992 (next to be held January 1998); results—President Col. Maaouya Ould Sid'Ahmed TAYA elected

cabinet: Council of Ministers

Legislative branch: bicameral legislature
Senate (Majlis al-Shuyukh): elections last held 15 April 1994 (one-third of the seats up for re-election in 1996)

National Assembly (Majlis al-Watani): elections last held 6 and 13 March 1992 (next to be held March 1997)

Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)

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)

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) 515-92

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

Economy

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, drought 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.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$2.2 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: 3.3% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$1,050 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 11.5% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: 20% (1991 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$280 million

expenditures: \$346 million, including capital expenditures of \$61 million (1989 est.)

Exports: \$432 million (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities: iron ore, fish and fish products
partners: Japan 27%, Italy, Belgium,

Luxembourg

Imports: \$413 million (c.i.f., 1992 est.)

commodities: foodstuffs, consumer goods, petroleum products, capital goods

partners: Algeria 15%, China 6%, US 3%, France, Germany, Spain, Italy

External debt: \$1.9 billion (1992 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 4.4% (1988 est.); accounts for almost 30% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 190,000 kW

production: 135 million kWh

consumption per capita: 70 kWh (1991)

Industries: fish processing, mining of iron ore and gypsum

Agriculture: accounts for 25% 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:

recipient: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$168 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$1.3 billion; OPEC

Mauritius

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: ouguiyas (UM) per US\$1—
124.480 (December 1993), 87.082 (1992),
81.946 (1991), 80.609 (1990), 83.051 (1989)
Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 690 km 1.435-meter (standard) gauge, single track, owned and operated by government mining company

Highways:

total: 7,525 km

paved: 1,685 km

unpaved: gravel, crushed stone, otherwise improved 1,040 km; unimproved earth 4,800 km (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: 28

usable: 28

with permanent-surface runways: 9

with runways over 3,659 m: 0

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 5

with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 17

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

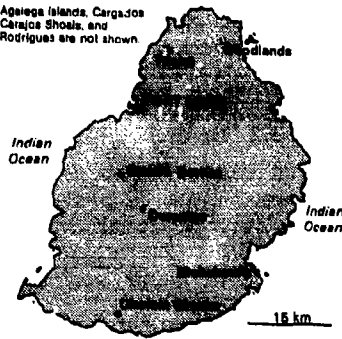
Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, National Gendarmerie, National Guard, National Police, Presidential Guard

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 467,677; fit for military service 228,385

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$40 million, 4.2% of GDP (1989)

Agalega Islands, Carajagos
Carajagos Shoals, and
Rodrigues are not shown



Geography

Location: Southern Africa, in the western Indian Ocean, 900 km east of Madagascar

Map references: Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 1,860 sq km

land area: 1,850 sq km

comparative area: slightly less than 10.5 times the size of Washington, DC

note: includes Agalega Islands, Carajagos Carajagos 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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: water pollution

natural hazards: subject to cyclones (November to April); almost completely surrounded by reefs

international agreements: party to—

Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered

Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Life Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Whaling; signed, but not ratified—Law of the Sea

People

Population: 1,116,923 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.92% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 19.28 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 6.41 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -3.67 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 18.4 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 70.54 years

male: 66.62 years

female: 74.63 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.22 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Mauritian(s)

adjective: Mauritian

Ethnic divisions: Inoo-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), Creole,

French, Hindi, Urdu, Hakka, Bojpoori

Literacy: 75% and over can read and write (1990)

total pop. 15 years and over: 85%

male: 85%

female: 75%

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)

Government

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, Carajagos Carajagos*, Flacq, Grand Port, Moka, Pamplemousses, Plaines Wilhems, Port Louis, Riviere du Rempart, Rodrigues*, Savanne

Independence: 12 March 1968 (from UK)

National holiday: Independence Day, 12

March (1968)

Constitution: 12 March 1968; revised 12

March 1992

Legal system: based on French law

Mauritius (continued)

system with elements of English common law in certain areas

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Cassam UTEEM

(since 1 July 1992); Vice President

Rabindranath GHURBURON (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)

cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the president on recommendation of the prime minister

Legislative branch: unicameral

Legislative Assembly: elections 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

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Political parties and leaders:

government coalition: Militant Socialist

Movement (MSM), A. JUGNAUTH;

Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM), Prem

NABABSING (less 12 legislators under the

leadership of Paul BERENGER, now voting

with the opposition); 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; MMM-Berenger Faction, Paul

BERENGER

Other political or pressure groups: various labor unions

Member of: ACCT, ACP, AfDB, C, CCC,

ECA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD,

ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF,

INMARSAT, 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 Anund

NEEWOR

chancery: Suite 441, 4301 Connecticut

Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: (202) 244-1491 or 1492

FAX: (202) 966-0983

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Leslie

ALEXANDER

embassy: 4th Floor, Rogers House, John

Kennedy Street, Port Louis

mailing address: use Embassy street address

telephone: [230] 208-9763 through 208-9767

FAX: [230] 208-9534

Flag: four equal horizontal bands of red (top), blue, yellow, and green

Economy

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 centers on industrialization (with a view to exports), agricultural diversification, and tourism. Economic performance in 1992 was impressive, with 6% real growth and low unemployment.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$8.6 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 6.3% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: \$7,800 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 4.6% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: 2.4% (1991 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$557 million

expenditures: \$607 million, including capital expenditures of \$111 million (1990 est.)

Exports: \$1.32 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities: textiles 44%, sugar 40%, light manufactures 10%

partners: EC and US have preferential treatment, EU 77%, US 15%

Imports: \$1.63 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities: manufactured goods 50%,

capital equipment 17%, foodstuffs 13%,

petroleum products 8%, chemicals 7%

partners: EC, US, South Africa, Japan

External debt: \$991 million (1992 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 7% (1990); accounts for 25% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 235,000 kW

production: 630 million kWh

consumption per capita: 570 kWh (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; heroin consumption and transshipment are growing problems

Economic aid:

recipient: 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—18.696 (January 1994), 17.648

(1993), 15.563 (1992), 15.652 (1991), 14.839 (1990), 15.250 (1989)

Fiscal year: 1 July—30 June

Communications

Highways:

total: 1,800 km

paved: 1,640 km

unpaved: earth 160 km

Ports: Port Louis

Merchant marine: 14 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 162,387 GRT/260,552 DWT, cargo 7, liquefied gas 1, bulk 6

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

Defense Forces

Branches: National Police Force, including the paramilitary Special Mobile Force (SMF), Special Support Units (SSU), and National Coast Guard

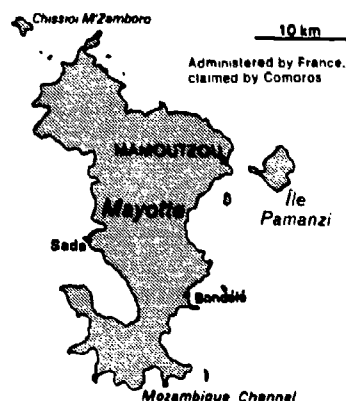
Manpower availability: males age 15-49

316,975; fit for military service 161,634

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$5 million, 0.2% of GDP (FY89)

Mayotte

(territorial collectivity of France)



Geography

Location: Southern Africa, in the northern Mozambique Channel about halfway between Madagascar and Mozambique

Map references: Africa

Area:

total area: 375 sq km

land area: 375 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: subject to cyclones during rainy season

international agreements: NA

Note: part of Comoro Archipelago

People

Population: 93,468 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 3.8% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 48.84 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 10.84 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000

population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 79.6 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 57.81 years

male: 55.63 years

female: 60.06 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.77 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Mahorais (singular and plural)

adjective: Mahoran

Ethnic divisions: NA

Religions: Muslim 99%, Christian (mostly Roman Catholic)

Languages: Mahorian (a Swahili dialect), French

Literacy:

total population: NA%

male: NA%

female: NA%

Labor force: NA

Government

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)

National holiday: Taking of the Bastille, 14 July (1789)

Constitution: 28 September 1958 (French Constitution)

Legal system: French law

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Francois

MITTERRAND (since 21 May 1981)

head of government: Prefect Jean-Jacques

DERACQ (since NA); President of the General

Council Younoussa BAMANA (since NA

1976)

Legislative branch: unicameral

General Council (Conseil General): elections

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: elections last held on 24

September 1989 (next to be held September

1995); results—percent of vote by party NA;

seats—(1 total) MPM 1

French National Assembly: elections last held

21 and 28 March 1993 (next to be held 1998);

results—UDF-CDS 54.3%, RPR 44.3%;

seats—(1 total) UDF-CDS 1

Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Tribunal

Superieur d'Appel)

Political parties and leaders: Mahoran

Popular Movement (MPM), Younoussa BAMANA; Party for the Mahoran Democratic Rally (PRDM), Darouche MAOULIDA; Mahoran Rally for the Republic (RPR), Mansour KAMARDINE; Union for French Democracy (UDF), Maoulida AHMED; Center of Social Democrats (CDS).

Member of: FZ

Diplomatic representation in US: none (territorial collectivity of France)

US diplomatic representation: none (territorial collectivity of France)

Flag: the flag of France is used

Economy

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. Mayotte's remote location is an obstacle to the development of tourism.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$54 million (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: NA%

National product per capita: \$600 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): NA%

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget:

revenues: \$NA

expenditures: \$37.3 million, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1985 est.)

Exports: \$4 million (f.o.b., 1984)

commodities: ylang-ylang, vanilla

partners: France 79%, Comoros 10%, Reunion 9%

Imports: \$21.8 million (f.o.b., 1984)

commodities: building materials, transportation equipment, rice, clothing, flour

partners: France 57%, Kenya 16%, South Africa 11%, Pakistan 8%

External debt: \$NA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity:

capacity: NA

production: NA

consumption per capita: NA

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:

recipient: 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—5.9205 (January 1994), 5.6632 (1993),

5.2938 (1992), 5.6421 (1991), 5.4453 (1990),

6.3801 (1989)

Mayotte (continued)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Highways:

total: 42 km

paved: bituminous 18 km

unpaved: 24 km

Ports: Dzaoudzi

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

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

Defense Forces

Note: defense is the responsibility of France

Mexico



Geography

Location: Middle America, between Guatemala and the US

Map references: North America, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 1,972,550 sq km

land area: 1,923,040 sq km

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: natural water resources scarce and polluted in north, inaccessible and poor quality in center and extreme southeast; untreated sewage and industrial effluents polluting rivers in urban areas; deforestation; widespread erosion; desertification; serious air pollution in the national capital and urban centers along US-Mexico border

natural hazards: subject to tsunamis along the Pacific coast, destructive earthquakes in the center and south, and hurricanes on the Gulf and Caribbean coasts

international agreements: party to—

Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands, Whaling
Note: strategic location on southern border of US

People

Population: 92,202,199 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.94% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 27.17 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 4.73 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -3.09 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 27.4 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 72.94 years

male: 69.36 years

female: 76.7 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.17 children born/woman (1994 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, various Mayan dialects

Literacy: 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%

Government

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)

National holiday: Independence Day, 16 September (1810)

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

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal and compulsory (but not enforced)

Executive branch:

chief of state and head of government:

President Carlos SALINAS de Gortari (since 1 December 1988); election last held on 6 July 1988 (next to be held 21 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)

cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the president

Legislative branch: bicameral National Congress (Congreso de la Union)

Senate (Camara de Senadores): elections last held on 18 August 1991 (next to be held 21 August 1994); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats in full Senate—(64 total); Senate will expand to 128 seats following next election) PRI 62, PRD 1, PAN 1

Chamber of Deputies (Camara de Diputados): elections last held on 18 August 1991 (next to be held 21 August 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

Judicial branch: Supreme Court of Justice (Corte Suprema de Justicia)

Political parties and leaders: (recognized party) Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), Ignacio Pichardo PAGAZA; National Action Party (PAN), Carlos CASTILLO; Popular Socialist Party (PPS), Indalecio SAYAGO Herrera; Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD), Porfirio MUNOZ Ledo; Cardenist Front for the National Reconstruction Party (PFCRN), Rafael AGUILAR Talamantes; Authentic Party of the Mexican Revolution (PARM), Rosa Maria MARTINEZ Denagri; Democratic Forum Party (PFD), Pablo Emilio MADERO; Mexican Green Ecologist Party (PVEM), 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 (CGO); Confederation of Employers of the Mexican Republic (COPARMEX); National Chamber of Transformation Industries (CANACINTRA); Coordinator for Foreign Trade Business Organizations (COECE); Federation of Unions Providing Goods and Services (FESEBES)

Member of: AG (observer), BCIE, CARICOM (observer), CCC, CDB, CG, EBRD, ECLAC, FAO, G-3, G-6, G-11, G-15, G-19, G-24, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO, ITU, LAES, LAIA, LORCS, NAM (observer), OAS, OECD, ONUSAL, OPANAL, PCA, RG, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTI, 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

consulate(s) general: Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas, Denver, El Paso, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, New York, San Antonio, San Diego, San Francisco, San Juan (Puerto Rico)

consulate(s): Albuquerque, Austin, Boston, Brownsville (Texas), Calexico (California), Corpus Christi, Del Rio (Texas), Detroit, Eagle Pass (Texas), Fresno (California), Laredo, Mc Allen (Texas), Midland (Texas), Nogales (Arizona), Oxnard (California), Philadelphia

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador James JONES
embassy: Paseo de la Reforma 305, Colonia Cuauhtemoc, 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

consulate(s) general: Ciudad Juarez,

Guadalajara, Monterrey, Tijuana
consulate(s): Hermosillo, Matamoros, 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

Economy

Overview: Mexico's economy, made up predominantly of private manufacturing and services and both large-scale and traditional

agriculture, is beginning to rebound from the economic difficulties of the 1980s but still faces key challenges. During the 1980s, the accumulation of large external debts, falling world petroleum prices, rapid population growth, and mounting inflation and unemployment plagued the economy. In recent years, the government has responded by implementing sweeping economic reforms. Strict fiscal and monetary discipline have brought inflation under control, reduced the internal debt, and produced budgetary surpluses in 1992 and 1993. The tight money policies, however, have restricted growth: barely 0.4% in 1993 after a rise of 2.6% in 1992 and 3.6% in 1991. Another aspect of the reform has been the privatization of more than 80% of Mexico's businesses, including all of the commercial banks. Seeking out increased trade and investment opportunities, the government negotiated the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) with the United States and Canada, which entered into force on 1 January 1994. Within Latin America, Mexico has completed bilateral free trade agreements with Chile and Costa Rica, and is continuing negotiations with Colombia and Venezuela for a trilateral deal in addition to holding trade discussions with various other nations. In January of 1993, Mexico replaced its old peso at the rate of 1,000 old to 1 new peso. Despite its hard-won economic progress and the prospects of long-term gains under NAFTA, Mexico still faces difficult problems, including sluggish growth, unemployment, continuing social inequalities, serious pollution, and the prospect of increased competition with the opening of trade.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$740 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 0.4% (1993)

National product per capita: \$8,200 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 8% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: 10.7% (1992 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$58.1 billion

expenditures: \$53 billion, including capital expenditures of \$3.4 billion (1992 est.)

Exports: \$50.5 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.), includes in-bond industries

commodities: crude oil, oil products, coffee, silver, engines, motor vehicles, cotton,

consumer electronics

partners: US 74%, Japan 8%, EC 4% (1992 est.)

Imports: \$65.5 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.), includes in-bond industries

commodities: metal-working machines, steel mill products, agricultural machinery,

electrical equipment, car parts for assembly, repair parts for motor vehicles, aircraft, and aircraft parts

partners: US 74%, Japan, 11%, EC 6% (1992)

Mexico (continued)

External debt: \$125 billion (1993 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 2.8% (1992 est.); accounts for 28% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 27,000,000 kW

production: 120.725 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 1,300 kWh (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

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 and marijuana from South America

Economic aid:

recipient: 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—3.3556 (March 1994), 3,094.9 (1992), 3,018.4 (1991), 2,812.6 (1990), 2,461.3 (1989)

note: the new peso replaced the old peso on 1 January 1993; 1 new peso = 1,000 old pesos

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 24,500 km total

Highways:

total: 242,300 km

paved: 84,800 km (including 3,166 km of expressways)

unpaved: gravel and earth 157,500 km

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 853,161 GRT/1,269,018 DWT, short-sea passenger 4, cargo 3, refrigerated cargo 2, roll-on/roll-off cargo 2, oil tanker 32, chemical tanker 4, liquefied gas 7, container 4

Airports:

total: 1,993

usable: 1,585

with permanent-surface runways: 202

with runways over 3,659 m: 3

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 35

with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 286

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; launched Solidarity I satellite in November 1993

Defense Forces

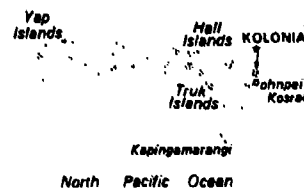
Branches: National Defense (including Army and Air Force), Navy (including Marines)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 22,779,635; fit for military service 16,619,809; reach military age (18) annually 1,053,025 (1994 est.)

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

Micronesia, Federated States of

1000 km



Geography

Location: Oceania, Micronesia, in the North Pacific Ocean, about three-quarters of the way between Hawaii and Indonesia

Map references: Oceania, Southeast Asia, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 702 sq km

land area: 702 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: subject to typhoons (June to December)

international agreements: party to—Climate Change, Law of the Sea; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity

Note: four major island groups totaling 607 islands

People

Population: 120,347 (July 1994 est.)
Population growth rate: 3.36% (1994 est.)
Birth rate: 28.3 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Death rate: 6.38 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Net migration rate: 11.65 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 37.24 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 67.63 years
male: 65.67 years
female: 69.62 years (1994 est.)
Total fertility rate: 4.01 children born/woman (1994 est.)
Nationality:
noun: Micronesian(s)
adjective: Micronesian; Kosrae(s), Pohnpeian(s), Trukese, Yapese
Ethnic divisions: nine ethnic Micronesian and Polynesian groups
Religions: Christian (divided between Roman Catholic and Protestant; other churches include Assembly of God, Jehovah's Witnesses, Seventh-Day Adventist, Latter-Day Saints, and the Baha'i Faith)
Languages: English (official and common language), Trukese, Pohnpeian, Yapese, Kosraean
Literacy: 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

Government

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)
National holiday: Proclamation of the

Federated States of Micronesia, 10 May (1979)

Constitution: 10 May 1979

Legal system: based on adapted Trust Territory laws, acts of the legislature, municipal, common, and customary laws

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state and head of government:

President Bailey OLTER (since 21 May 1991);

Vice President Jacob NENA (since 21 May

1991); election last held 11 May 1991 (next to

be held March 1995); results—President

Bailey OLTER elected president; Vice-

President Jacob NENA

cabinet:

Legislative branch: unicameral

Congress: elections last held on 5 March 1991

(next to be held March 1993); results—percent

of vote NA; seats—(14 total)

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Political parties and leaders: no formal parties

Member of: AsDB, ESCAP, IBRD, ICAO,

IDA, IFC, IMF, ITU, SPARTECA, SPC, SPF,

UN, UNCTAD, WHO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Jesse B.

MAREHALAU

chancery: 1725 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036

telephone: (202) 223-4383

FAX: (202) 223-4391

consulate(s) general: Honolulu and Tamuning (Guam)

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Aurelia E.

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

Economy

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 1990s. 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: 27% (1989)

Budget:

revenues: \$165 million

expenditures: \$115 million, including capital expenditures of \$20 million (1988 est.)

Exports: \$2.3 million (f.o.b., 1988)

commodities: copra

partners: NA

Imports: \$67.7 million (c.i.f., 1988)

commodities: NA

partners: NA

External debt: \$NA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity:

capacity: 18,000 kW

production: 40 million kWh

consumption per capita: 380 kWh (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:

recipient: under terms of the Compact of Free Association, the US will provide \$1.3 billion in grant aid during the period 1986-2001

Currency: 1 United States dollar (US\$) = 100 cents

Exchange rates: US currency is used

Fiscal year: 1 October—30 September

Communications

Highways:

total: 226 km

paved: 39 km (on major islands)

unpaved: stone, coral, laterite 187 km

Ports: Kolonia (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

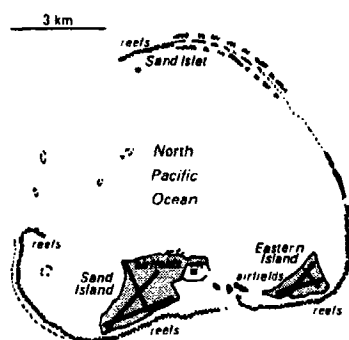
Telecommunications: telephone network—960 telephone lines total at Kolonia and Truk; islands interconnected by shortwave radio (used mostly for government purposes); 16,000 radio receivers, 1,125 TV sets (est. 1987); broadcast stations—5 AM, 1 FM, 6 TV, 1 shortwave; 4 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT earth stations

Defense Forces

Note: defense is the responsibility of the US

Midway Islands

(territory of the US)



Geography

Location: Oceania, Polynesia, in the North Pacific Ocean, 2,350 km west-northwest of Honolulu, about one-third of the way between Honolulu and Tokyo

Map references: Oceania

Area:

total area: 5.2 sq km

land area: 5.2 sq km

comparative area: about 9 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 or to depth of exploitation

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: NA

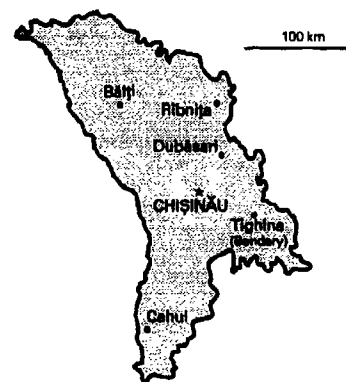
Note: a coral atoll; closed to the public

People

Population: no indigenous inhabitants;

note—there are 453 US military personnel

Moldova



Geography

Location: Eastern Europe, between Ukraine and Romania

Map references: Asia, Europe, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 33,700 sq km

land area: 33,700 sq km

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: no official territorial claims by either Moldova or Romania, but nationalists in Romania seek the merger of Moldova into Romania; potential future dispute by Moldova and Romania against Ukraine over former southern and northern Bessarabian areas and Northern Bukovina ceded to Ukraine upon Moldova's incorporation into USSR

Climate: moderate winters, warm summers
Terrain: rolling steppe, gradual slope south to Black Sea

Natural resources: lignite, phosphorites, gypsum

Land use:

arable land: 50%

permanent crops: 13%

meadows and pastures: 9%

forest and woodland: 0%

other: 28%

Irrigated land: 2,920 sq km (1990)

Environment:

current issues: heavy use of agricultural chemicals, including banned pesticides such as DDT, has contaminated soil and groundwater; extensive soil erosion from poor farming methods

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change

Note: landlocked

Government

Names:

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Midway Islands

Digraph:

MQ

Type: unincorporated territory of the US administered by the US Navy, under Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Pacific Division; this facility has been operationally closed since 10 September 1993 and is currently being transferred from Pacific Fleet to Naval Facilities Engineering Command via a Memorandum of Understanding

Capital: none; administered from Washington, DC

Flag: the US flag is used

Economy

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

Communications

Highways:

total: 32 km

paved: NA

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

Defense Forces

Note: defense is the responsibility of the US

People

Population: 4,473,033 (July 1994 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.38% (1994 est.)
Birth rate: 16.02 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Death rate: 10.02 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Net migration rate: -2.2 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 30.3 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 68.07 years
male: 64.65 years
female: 71.67 years (1994 est.)
Total fertility rate: 2.18 children born/woman (1994 est.)
Nationality:
noun: Moldovan(s)
adjective: Moldovan
Ethnic divisions: Moldavian/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)
note: the large majority of churchgoers are ethnic Moldavian
Languages: Moldovan (official; virtually the same as the Romanian language), Russian, Gagauz (a Turkish dialect)
Literacy: age 9-49 can read and write (1970)
total population: 100%
male: 100%
female: 99%
Labor force: 2.05 million (1992)
by occupation: agriculture 34.4%, industry 20.1%, other 45.5% (1985 figures)

Government

Names:
conventional long form: Republic of Moldova
conventional short form: Moldova
local long form: Republica Moldova
local short form: none
former: Soviet Socialist Republic of Moldova; Moldavia
Digraph: MD
Type: republic
Capital: Chisinau
Administrative divisions: previously divided into 46 rayons, new districts possible under new constitution in 1994
Independence: 27 August 1991 (from Soviet Union)
National holiday: Independence Day, 27 August 1991
Constitution: old Soviet constitution (adopted NA 1979) is still in effect but has

been heavily amended during the past few years; a new constitution is expected in 1994
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

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Executive branch:

chief of state: President Mircea SNEGUR (since 3 September 1990); election last held 8 December 1991 (next to be held NA 1996), results—Mircea SNEGUR ran unopposed and won 98.17% of vote; *note*—President SNEGUR was named executive president by the Supreme Soviet on 3 September 1990 and was confirmed by popular election on 8 December 1991

head of government: Prime Minister Andrei SANGHALI (since 1 July 1992; reappointed 5 April 1994 after elections for new legislature)
cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the president on recommendation of the prime minister

Legislative branch: unicameral
Parliament: elections last held 27 February 1994 (next to be held NA 1999); results—percent by party NA; seats—(104 total) Agrarian-Democratic Party 56, Socialist/Yedinstvo Bloc 28, Peasants and Intellectual Bloc 11, Christian Democratic Popular Front 9

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Political parties and leaders: Christian Democratic Popular Front (formerly Moldovan Popular Front), Iurie ROSCA, chairman; Yedinstvo Intermovement, V. YAKOVLEV, chairman; Social Democratic Party, Oazu NANTOI, chairman, two other chairmen; Agrarian-Democratic Party, Dumitru MCTPAN, chairman; Democratic Party, Gheorghe GHIMPU, chairman; Democratic Labor Party, Alexandru ARSENI, chairman; Reform Party, Anatol SELARU; Republican Party, Victor PUSCAS; Socialist Party, Valeriu SENIC, chairman; Communist Party, Vladimir VORONIN

Other political or pressure groups: United Council of Labor Collectives (UCLC), Igor SMIRNOV, chairman; Congress of Intellectuals, Alexandru MOSANU; 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; Stefan the Great Movement; Liberal Convention of Moldova; Association of Victims of Repression; Christian Democratic Youth League

Member of: BSEC, CE (guest), CIS, CSCE, EBRD, ECE, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT (nonsignatory user), IOC, ITU, NACC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WIPO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Nicolae TIU
chancery: 1511 K Street NW, Room 329, Washington, DC

telephone: (202) 783-3012 or -2807

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Mary C. PENDLETON

embassy: Strada Alexei Mateevich #103, Chisinau

mailing address: use embassy street address

telephone: 373 (2) 23-37-72 or 23-34-76

FAX: 7-0422-23-30-44

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

Economy

Overview: Moldova has pushed ahead boldly on economic reform since gaining its independence from the Soviet Union in 1991. It introduced a convertible currency—the leu—in late 1993 that has remained stable against the dollar, removed price controls on most products, eliminated licenses and quotas on most imports and exports, and freed interest rates. In 1994, Moldova aims to privatize at least one-third of state enterprises, lower inflation to 1% per month, and reduce the budget deficit to 3.5% of GDP. Moldova enjoys a favorable climate and good farmland but has no major mineral deposits. As a result, Moldova's economy is primarily based on agriculture, featuring fruits, vegetables, wine, and tobacco. Moldova, however, must import all of its supplies of oil, coal, and natural gas, and energy shortages have contributed to sharp production declines since the break-up of the Soviet Union. Activities by separatist groups in the Dniester region have held back economic development in that area. Foreign economic assistance has been a tangible plus for Moldova, whereas direct foreign investment has been lacking.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$16.3 billion (1993 estimate from the UN International Comparison Program, as extended to 1991 and published in the World Bank's World Development Report 1993; and as extrapolated to 1993 using official Moldovan statistics, which are very uncertain because of major economic changes since 1990)

Moldova (continued)

National product real growth rate: -4% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$3,650 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 30% per month (1993)

Unemployment rate: less than 1% (includes only officially registered unemployed; large numbers of underemployed workers)

Budget:

revenues: \$NA

expenditures: \$NA, including capital expenditures of \$NA

note: budget deficit for 1993 approximately 6% of GDP

Exports: \$108 million to outside the FSU countries (January-September 1993); over 70% of exports go to FSU countries

commodities: foodstuffs, wine, tobacco, textiles and footwear, machinery, chemicals (1991)

partners: Russia, Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Romania, Germany

Imports: \$145 million from outside the FSU countries (January-September 1993); over 70% of imports are from FSU countries

commodities: oil, gas, coal, steel machinery, foodstuffs, automobiles, and other consumer durables

partners: Russia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Romania, Germany

External debt: \$325 million (end of 1993)

Industrial production: growth rate -10% (1993)

Electricity:

capacity: 3,115,000 kW

production: 11.1 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 2,491 kWh (1992)

Industries: key products are canned food, agricultural machinery, foundry equipment, refrigerators and freezers, washing machines, hosiery, refined sugar, vegetable oil, shoes, textiles

Agriculture: Moldova's principal economic activity; products are vegetables, fruits, wine, grain, sugar beets, sunflower seed, meat, milk, tobacco

Illicit drugs: illicit cultivator of opium poppy and cannabis; mostly for CIS consumption; transshipment point for illicit drugs to Western Europe

Economic aid:

recipient: Joint EC-US loan (1993), \$127 million; IMF STF credit (1993), \$64 million; IMF stand-by loan (1993), \$72 million; US commitments (1992-93), \$61 million in humanitarian aid, \$11 million in technical assistance; World Bank loan (1993), \$60 million; Russia (1993), 50 billion ruble credit; Romania (1993), 20 billion lei credit

Currency: the leu (plural lei) was introduced in late 1993

Exchange rates: NA

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 1,150 km; does not include industrial lines (1990)

Highways:

total: 20,000 km

paved or gravelled: 13,900 km

unpaved: earth 6,100 km (1990)

Pipelines: natural gas 310 km (1992)

Ports: none; landlocked

Airports:

total: 26

usable: 15

with permanent-surface runways: 6

with runways over 3,659 m: 0

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 5

with runways 1,060-2,439 m: 8

note: a C-130 can land on a 1,060-m airstrip

Telecommunications:

The telecommunication system of Moldova is not well developed; number of telephone subscribers 577,000 (1991); number of subscribers per 1,000 persons 134 (1991); number of unsuccessful requests for telephone service 215,000 (1991); international connections to the other former Soviet republics by land line and microwave radio relay through Ukraine, and to other countries by leased connections to the Moscow international gateway switch; 2 satellite earth stations—1 EUTELSAT and 1 INTELSAT; broadcast services NA

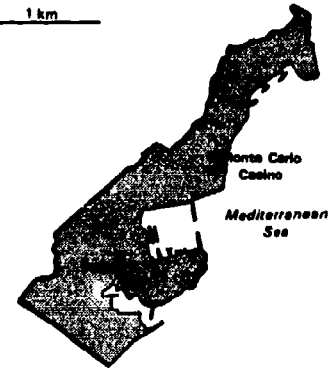
Defense Forces

Branches: Ground Forces, Air and Air Defence Force, Security Forces (internal and border troops)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,098,156; fit for military service 869,866; reach military age (18) annually 35,814 (1994 est.)

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

Monaco



Geography

Location: Western Europe, bordering the Mediterranean Sea, in southern France near the border with Italy

Map references: Europe, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 1.9 sq km

land area: 1.9 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: party to—

Biodiversity, Climate Change, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Whaling; signed, but not ratified—Law of the Sea

Note: second smallest independent state in world (after Holy See); almost entirely urban

People

Population: 31,278 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.81% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 10.71 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 12.21 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 9.59 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 7.2 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 77.69 years
male: 73.94 years
female: 81.64 years (1994 est.)
Total fertility rate: 1.7 children born/woman (1994 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), English, Italian, Monegasque
Literacy:
total population: NA%
male: NA%
female: NA%
Labor force: NA

Government

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)
National holiday: National Day, 19 November
Constitution: 17 December 1962
Legal system: based on French law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Suffrage: 25 years of age; universal
Executive branch:
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 1991)
cabinet: Council of Government; under the authority of the Prince
Legislative branch: unicameral
National Council (Conseil National): elections last held on 24 January 1988 (next to be held NA); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(18 total) UND 18
Judicial branch: Supreme Tribunal (Tribunal Supreme)
Political parties and leaders: National and Democratic Union (UND); Democratic Union Movement (MUD); Monaco Action;

Monegasque Socialist Party (PSM)
Member of: ACCT, CSCE, ECE, IAEA, ICAO, IMF (observer), IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO
Diplomatic representation in US:
honorary consulate(s) general: Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, San Francisco, San Juan (Puerto Rico)
honorary consulate(s): Dallas, 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

Economy

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 est.)
Exports: \$NA; full customs integration with France, which collects and rebates Monacan trade duties; also participates in EU market system through customs union with France
Imports: \$NA; full customs integration with France, which collects and rebates Monacan trade duties; also participates in EU market system through customs union with France
External debt: \$NA
Industrial production: growth rate NA%
Electricity:
capacity: 10,000 kW standby; power imported from France
production: NA
consumption per capita: NA (1992)

Agriculture: none
Economic aid: \$NA
Currency: 1 French franc (F) = 100 centimes
Exchange rates: French francs (F) per US\$1—5.9205 (January 1994), 5.6632 (1993), 5.2938 (1992), 5.6421 (1991), 5.4453 (1990), 6.3801 (1989)
Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

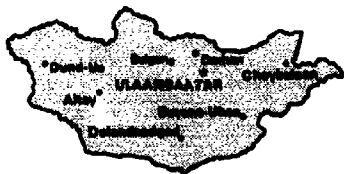
Railroads: 1.6 km 1.435-meter gauge
Highways: none; city streets
Ports: Monaco
Merchant marine: 1 oil tanker (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 3,268 GRT/4,959 DWT
Airports: 1 usable airfield with permanent-surface runways
Telecommunications: served by cable into the French communications system; automatic telephone system; 38,200 telephones; broadcast stations—3 AM, 4 FM, 5 TV; no communication satellite earth stations

Defense Forces

Note: defense is the responsibility of France

Mongolia

600 km



Geography

Location: Northern Asia, between China and Russia

Map references: Asia, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 1.565 million sq km

land area: 1.565 million sq km

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, fluor spar, gold

Land use:

arable land: 1%

permanent crops: 0%

meadows and pastures: 79%

forest and woodland: 10%

other: 10%

Irrigated land: 770 sq km (1989)

Environment:

current issues: limited water resources; policies of the former communist regime promoting rapid urbanization and industrial growth have raised concerns about their negative effects on the environment; the burning of soft coal and the concentration of factories in Ulaanbaatar have severely polluted the air; deforestation, overgrazing, the converting of virgin land to agricultural production have increased soil erosion from wind and rain; desertification

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: party to—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Environmental Modification, Nuclear Test Ban; signed, but not ratified—Law of the Sea

Note: landlocked; strategic location between China and Russia

People

Population: 2,429,762 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 2.61% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 33.04 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 6.99 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 43.4 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 66.16 years

male: 63.9 years

female: 68.52 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 4.33 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Mongolian(s)

adjective: Mongolian

Ethnic divisions: Mongol 90%, Kazakh 4%, Chinese 2%, Russian 2%, other 2%

Religions: predominantly Tibetan Buddhist, Muslim 4%

note: previously limited religious activity because of Communist regime

Languages: Khalkha Mongol 90%, Turkic, Russian, Chinese

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

Government

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-Olgii,

Bu'gan, Darhan*, Dornod, Dornogovi,

Dundgovi, Dzavhan, Erdenet*, Govi-Altay,

Hentii, Hovd, Hovsgol, Omnogovi,

Ovorhangay, Selenge, Suhbaatar, Tov,

Ulaanbaatar*, Uvs

Independence: 13 March 1921 (from China)

National holiday: National Day, 11 July (1921)

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

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Punsalmaagiyn OCHIRBAT (since 3 September 1990);

election last held 6 June 1993 (next to be held NA 1997); results—Punsalmaagiyn

OCHIRBAT (MNDP and MSDP) elected

directly with 57.8% of the vote; other

candidate Lodongiyn TUDEV (MPRP)

head of government: Prime Minister Putsagiyn

JASRAY (since 3 August 1992); Deputy Prime

Ministers Lhamsuren ENEBISH and

Choiijilsurengiyn PUREVDORJ (since NA)

cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the Great Hural

Legislative branch:

unicameral

State Great Hural: elections first time held 28

June 1992 (next to be held NA); results—

percent of vote by party NA; seats—(76 total)

MPRP 71, United Party 4, MSDP 1

note: the People's Small Hural no longer exists

Judicial branch: Supreme Court serves as

appeals court for people's and provincial

courts, but to date rarely overturns verdicts of

lower courts

Political parties and leaders: Mongolian

People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP),

Budragchagiin DASH-YONDON, secretary

general; Mongolian Democratic Party (MDP),

Erdeniijyn 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), D. GANBOLD, chairman;

Mongolian Social Democratic Party (MSDP),

B. BATBAYAR, chairman; Mongolian

Conservative Party, O. ZOYA; Mongolian

Green Party (MGP), M. GANBAT

note: opposition parties were legalized in May

1990

Member of: AsDB, CCC, ESCAP, FAO,

G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO,

IMF, INTEL SAT (nonsignatory user),

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: 2833 M Street NW, Washington,

DC 20007

telephone: (202) 333-7117

FAX: (202) 298-9227

consulate(s) general: New York

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Donald C.

JOHNSON

embassy: address NA, Ulaanbaatar
mailing address: Ulaanbaatar, c/o American Embassy Beijing, Micro Region II, Big Ring Road; PSC 461, Box 300, FPO AP 96521-0002
telephone: [976] (1) 329095 through 329606
FAX: [976] (1) 320-776

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)

Economy

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 past years extensive mineral resources had been developed with Soviet support; total Soviet assistance at its height amounted to 30% of GDP. 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. The Mongolian leadership is trying to make the transition from Soviet-style central planning to a market economy through privatization and price reform, and is soliciting support from international financial agencies and foreign investors. The economy, however, has still not recovered from the loss of Soviet aid, and the country continues to suffer substantial economic hardships.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$2.8 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: -1.3% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$1,200 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 325% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: 15% (1991 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$NA

expenditures: \$NA, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1991 est.)

note: deficit of \$67 million

Exports: \$355 million (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities: copper, livestock, animal products, cashmere, wool, hides, fluorspar, other nonferrous metals

partners: former CMEA countries 62%, China 17%, EC 8% (1992)

Imports: \$501 million (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities: machinery and equipment, fuels, food products, industrial consumer goods, chemicals, building materials, sugar, tea

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.); accounts for about 42% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 1,248,000 kW

production: 3,740 kWh

consumption per capita: 1,622 kWh (1992)

Industries: copper, processing of animal products, building materials, food and beverage, mining (particularly coal)

Agriculture: accounts for about 35% 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: NA

Currency: 1 tugrik (Tug) = 100 mongos

Exchange rates: tugriks (Tug) per US\$1—150 (1 January 1993), 40 (1992), 7.1 (1991), 5.63 (1990), 3.00 (1989)

note: the exchange rate 40 tugriks = 1 US\$ was introduced June 1991 and was in force to the end of 1992

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 1,750 km 1.524-meter broad gauge (1988)

Highways:

total: 46,700 km

paved: 1,000 km

unpaved: 45,700 km (1988)

Inland waterways: 397 km of principal routes (1988)

Ports: none; landlocked

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

Defense Forces

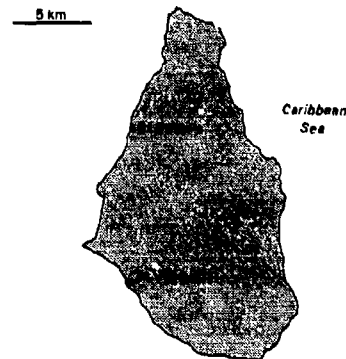
Branches: Mongolian People's Army (includes Internal Security Forces and Frontier Guards), Air Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 587,113; fit for military service 382,633; reach military age (18) annually 25,261 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$22.8 million of GDP, 1% of GDP (1992)

Montserrat

(dependent territory of the UK)



Geography

Location: Caribbean, in the eastern Caribbean Sea, about 400 km southeast of Puerto Rico

Map references: Central America and the Caribbean

Area:

total area: 100 sq km

land area: 100 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: subject to severe hurricanes (June to November)

international agreements: NA

Note: located 400 km east southe ist of Puerto Rico in the Caribbean Sea

People

Population: 12,701 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.33% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 15.93 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 9.79 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -2.83 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Montserrat (continued)

Infant mortality rate: 11.6 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 75.73 years

male: 73.96 years

female: 77.53 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.05 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Montserratian(s)

adjective: Montserratian

Ethnic divisions: black, Europeans

Religions: Anglican, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Pentecostal, Seventh-Day Adventist, other Christian denominations

Languages: English

Literacy: 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.)

Government

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)

National holiday: Celebration of the Birthday of the Queen (second Saturday of June)

Constitution: present constitution came into force 19 December 1989

Legal system: English common law and statute law

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor Frank SAVAGE (since NA February 1993)

head of government: Chief Minister Reuben T. MEADE (since October 1991)

cabinet: Executive Council; consists of the governor, the chief minister, three other ministries, the attorney-general, and the finance secretary

Legislative branch: unicameral

Legislative Council: elections 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

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

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

Member of: CARICOM, CDB, ECLAC (associate), ICFTU, INTERPOL (subbureau), OECS, WCL

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 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

Economy

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—purchasing power equivalent—\$53.7 million (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: 4.3% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: \$4,300 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 2.8% (1992)

Unemployment rate: 3% (1987)

Budget:

revenues: \$12.1 million

expenditures: \$14.3 million, including capital expenditures of \$3.2 million (1988 est.)

Exports: \$2.8 million (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities: electronic parts, plastic bags, apparel, hot peppers, live plants, cattle

partners: NA

Imports: \$80.6 million (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities: machinery and transportation equipment, foodstuffs, manufactured goods, fuels, lubricants, and related materials

partners: NA

External debt: \$2.05 million (1987)

Industrial production: growth rate 8.1% (1986); accounts for 10% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 5,271 kW

production: 12 million kWh

consumption per capita: 950 kWh (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:

recipient: 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

Communications

Highways:

total: 280 km

paved: 200 km

unpaved: gravel, earth 80 km

Ports: Plymouth

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: 0

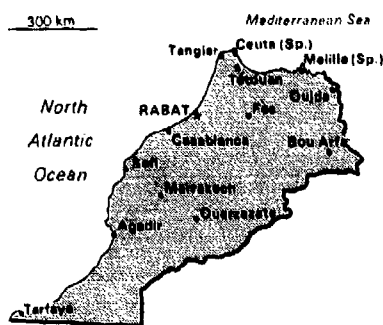
Telecommunications: 3,000 telephones; broadcast stations—8 AM, 4 FM, 1 TV

Defense Forces

Branches: Police Force

Note: defense is the responsibility of the UK

Morocco



Geography

Location: Northern Africa, bordering the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, between Algeria and Western Sahara

Map references: Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 446,550 sq km

land area: 446,300 sq km

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: land degradation/

desertification (soil erosion resulting from farming of marginal areas, overgrazing, destruction of vegetation); water supplies contaminated by untreated sewage; siltation of reservoirs; oil pollution of coastal waters
natural hazards: northern mountains geologically unstable and subject to earthquakes

international agreements: party to—Endangered Species, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ship Pollution, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Environmental Modification, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection

Note: strategic location along Strait of Gibraltar

People

Population: 28,558,635 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 2.12% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 28.59 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 6.26 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -1.16 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 49.6 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 68.23 years

male: 66.36 years

female: 70.2 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.83 children born/woman (1994 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), Berber dialects, French often the language of business, government, and diplomacy

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

total population: 50%

male: 61%

female: 38%

Labor force: 7.4 million

by occupation: agriculture 50%, services 26%, industry 15%, other 9% (1985)

Government

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 Srahna, 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)

National holiday: National Day, 3 March

(1961) (anniversary of King Hassan II's accession to the throne)

Constitution: 10 March 1972, revised 4 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

Suffrage: 21 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: King HASSAN II (since 3 March 1961)

head of government: Prime Minister Abdellatif FILALI (since 29 May 1994)

cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the King

Legislative branch: unicameral

Chamber of Representatives (Majlis Nawab):

elections last held 15 June 1993 (direct popular vote) and 17 September 1993 (indirect special interest vote); next to be held NA 1999;

results—seats (333 total), direct popular vote

(222 seats) USFP 48, IP 43, MP 33, RNI 28,

UC 27, PND 14, MNP 14, PPS 6, PDI 3, SAP

2, PA 2, OADP 2; indirect special interest vote

(111 seats) UC 27, MP 18, RNI 13, MNP 11,

PND 10, IP 7, Party of Shura and Istiqlal 6,

USFP 4, PPS 4, CDT 4, UTM 3, UGTM 2,

SAP 2

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Political parties and leaders:

opposition: Socialist Union of Popular Forces

(USFP), leader NA; Istiqlal Party (IP),

M'Hamed BOUCETTA; Party of Progress and

Socialism (PPS), Ali YATA; Organization of

Democratic and Popular Action (OADP),

leader NA

pro-government: Constitutional Union (UC),

Maati BOUABID; Popular Movement (MP),

Mohamed LAENSER; National Democratic

Party (PND), Mohamed Arsalane EL-JADIDI;

National Popular Movement, Mahjoubi

AHARDANE

independents: National Rally of Independents

(RNI), Ahmed OSMAN; Democracy and

Istiqlal Party (PDI), leader NA; Action Party

(PA), leader NA; Non-Obedience Candidates

(SAP), leader NA

labor unions and community organizations (in-

direct elections: Democratic Confederation of

Labor (CDT), leader NA; General Union of

Moroccan Workers (UGTM), leader NA;

Moroccan Union of Workers (UTM), leader

Morocco (continued)

NA; Party of Shura and Istiqlal, leader NA
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, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO, ITU, LORCS, OAS (observer), NAM, OIC, UN, UNAVEM II, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNOSOM, UNTAC, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Mohamed BENAÏSSA

chancery: 1601 21st Street NW, Washington, DC 20009;

telephone: (202) 462-7979 through 7982

FAX: (202) 265-0161

consulate(s) general: New York

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Marc C.

GINSBERG

embassy: 2 Avenue de Marrakech, Rabat

mailing address: PSC 74, Box 003 APO AE 09718

telephone: [212] (7) 76-22-65

FAX: [212] (7) 76-56-61

consulate(s) 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

Economy

Overview: Morocco faces the typical problems of developing countries—restraining government spending, reducing constraints on private activity and foreign trade, and keeping inflation within bounds. Since the early 1980s the government has pursued an economic program toward these objectives with the support of the IMF, the World Bank, and the Paris Club of creditors. The economy has substantial assets to draw on: the world's largest phosphate reserves, diverse agricultural and fishing resources, a sizable tourist industry, a growing manufacturing sector, and large remittances from Moroccans working abroad. However, a severe drought in 1992-93 has depressed economic activity and held down exports. Real GDP contracted by 2.9% in 1992, and growth for 1993 is estimated at only 2%. Despite these setbacks, initiatives to relax capital controls, strengthen the banking sector, and privatize state enterprises went forward in 1993. Servicing the large debt, high unemployment, and vulnerability to external economic forces remain long-term problems for Morocco.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$70.3 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 2% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$2,500 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 4.5% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: 16% (1992 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$7.5 billion

expenditures: \$7.7 billion, including capital expenditures of \$1.9 billion (1992 est.)

Exports: \$5.7 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities: food and beverages 30%,

semiprocessed goods 23%, consumer goods 21%, phosphates 17%

partners: EC 64%, India 6%, Japan 4%, US 3%

Imports: \$8.4 billion (c.i.f., 1992)

commodities: capital goods 24%,

semiprocessed goods 22%, raw materials 16%, fuel and lubricants 16%, food and beverages

13%, consumer goods 9%

partners: EC 63%, US 6%, Saudi Arabia 4%, FSU 4%, Japan 1%

External debt: \$21.3 billion (1992)

Industrial production: growth rate 0.1%; accounts for 31% of GDP (1991)

Electricity:

capacity: 2,384,000 kW

production: 8.864 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 317 kWh (1992)

Industries: phosphate rock mining and processing, food processing, leather goods, textiles, construction, tourism

Agriculture: accounts for 14% 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

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:

recipient: US commitments, including Ex-Im

(FY70-89), \$1.3 billion; US commitments,

including Ex-Im (1992), \$123.6 million;

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

note: \$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—9.669 (January 1994), 9.299 (1993),

8.538 (1992), 8.707 (1991), 8.242 (1990),

8.488 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 1,893 km 1.435-meter standard gauge (246 km double track, 974 km

electrified)

Highways:

total: 59,198 km

paved: 27,740 km

unpaved: gravel, crushed stone, improved earth, unimproved earth 31,458 km

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: 47 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 226,369 GRT/335,089 DWT, cargo 9, container 3, refrigerated cargo 12, roll-on/roll-off cargo 6, oil tanker 4, chemical tanker 11, short sea passenger 2

Airports:

total: 73

usable: 64

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: 25

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

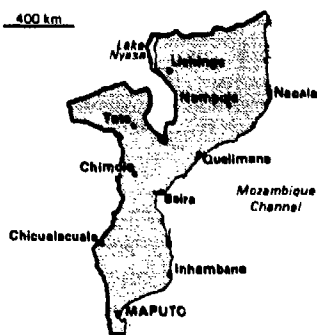
Defense Forces

Branches: Royal Moroccan Army, Royal Moroccan Navy, Royal Moroccan Air Force, Royal Gendarmerie, Auxiliary Forces

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 7,076,261; fit for military service 4,494,641; reach military age (18) annually 317,093 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$1.1 billion, 3.8% of GDP (1993 budget)

Mozambique



Geography

Location: Southern Africa, bordering the Mozambique Channel between South Africa and Tanzania opposite the island of Madagascar

Map references: Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 801,590 sq km

land area: 784,090 sq km

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: civil strife in the hinterlands has resulted in increased migration to urban and coastal areas with adverse environmental consequences: desertification; pollution of surface and coastal waters

natural hazards: severe drought and floods occur in central and southern provinces

international agreements: party to—

Endangered Species; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea

People

Population: 17,346,280 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 5.87% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 44.97 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 16.33 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 30.1 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 128.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 48.49 years

male: 46.63 years

female: 50.41 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.25 children

born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Mozambican(s)

adjective: Mozambican

Ethnic divisions: indigenous tribal groups, Europeans about 10,000, Euro-Africans 35,000, Indians 15,000

Religions: indigenous beliefs 60%, Christian 30%, Muslim 10%

Languages: Portuguese (official), indigenous dialects

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

total population: 33%

male: 45%

female: 21%

Labor force: NA

by occupation: 90% engaged in agriculture

Government

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)

National holiday: Independence Day, 25

June (1975)

Constitution: 30 November 1990

Legal system: based on Portuguese civil law system and customary law

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Joaquim Alberto

CHISSANO (since 6 November 1986)

head of government: Prime Minister Mario da

Graca MACHUNGO (since 17 July 1986)

cabinet: Cabinet

Legislative branch: unicameral Assembly of the Republic (Assembleia da Republica); draft electoral law provides for periodic, direct presidential and Assembly elections

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

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: under the terms of the 1992 peace accords multiparty elections are scheduled for October 1994; 11 parties, including the Mozambique National Resistance (RENAMO), Alfonso DHLAKAMA, president, are registered to participate

Member of: ACP, AfDB, CCC, ECA, FAO, FLS, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INMARSAT, IMO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, OIC, SADC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Hipolito Pereira Zozimo PATRICIO

chancery: Suite 570, 1990 M Street NW, Washington, DC 20036

telephone: (202) 293-7146

FAX: (202) 835-0245

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Dennis JETT

embassy: Avenida Kenneth Kuanda, 193

Maputo

mailing address: P. O. Box 783, Maputo

telephone: [258] (1) 49-27-97

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

Economy

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 is at only 75% of its 1981 level, and grain has to be imported. Industry operates at only 20-40% of capacity. The economy

Mozambique (continued)

depends heavily on foreign assistance to keep afloat. Peace accords signed in October 1992 improved chances of foreign investment, aided IMF-supported economic reforms, and supported continued economic recovery.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$9.8 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 4.1% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$600 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 40% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: 50% (1989 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$252 million

expenditures: \$607 million, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1992 est.)

Exports: \$164.4 million (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: shrimp 48%, cashews 21%, sugar 10%, copra 3%, citrus 3%

partners: US, Western Europe, Germany, Japan

Imports: \$1.03 billion (c.i.f., 1993 est.)

commodities: food, clothing, farm equipment, petroleum

partners: US, Western Europe, USSR

External debt: \$5 billion (1992 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 5% (1989 est.)

Electricity:

capacity: 2,270,000 kW

production: 1,745 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 115 kWh (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:

recipient: 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: meticals (Mt) per US\$1—4,941.3 (October 1993), 2,550.40 (1992), 1,763.99 (1991), 1,053.09 (1990), 844.34 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

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:

total: 26,498 km

paved: 4,593 km

unpaved: gravel, crushed stone, stabilized earth 829 km; unimproved earth 21,076 km

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: 134

with permanent-surface runways: 24

with runways over 3,659 m: 0

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 5

with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 28

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

Defense Forces

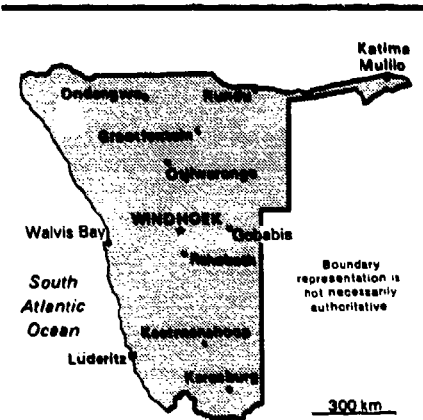
Branches: Army, Naval Command, Air and Air Defense Forces, Militia

note: as of early 1994, Mozambique was demobilizing and reorganizing its defence forces

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 3,890,532; fit for military service 2,233,824

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$118 million, 8% of GDP (1993 est.)

Namibia



Geography

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

Map references: Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 825,418 sq km

land area: 825,418 sq km

comparative area: slightly more than half the size of Alaska

Land boundaries: total 3,824 km, Angola 1,376 km, Botswana 1,360 km, South Africa 855 km, Zambia 233 km

Coastline: 1,572 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; quadripoint with Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe is in disagreement; dispute with South Africa over Walvis Bay and 12 offshore islands has been resolved and these territories were transferred to Namibian sovereignty on 1 March 1994

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: very limited natural water resources; desertification

natural hazards: NA
international agreements: party to—
Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Ozone
Layer Protection; signed, but not ratified—
Biodiversity, Climate Change

People

Population: 1,595,567 (July 1994 est.)
Population growth rate: 3.45% (1994 est.)
Birth rate: 43.4 births/1,000 population
(1994 est.)
Death rate: 8.87 deaths/1,000 population
(1994 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000
population (1994 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 61.8 deaths/1,000 live
births (1994 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 61.65 years
male: 58.97 years
female: 64.4 years (1994 est.)
Total fertility rate: 6.4 children born/woman
(1994 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
Languages: English 7% (official), Afrikaans
common language of most of the population
and about 60% of the white population,
German 32%, indigenous languages
Literacy: 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.)

Government

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, Ohangwena, Okarango, Omaheke,
Omusat, Oshana, Oshikoto, Otjozondjupa
Independence: 21 March 1990 (from South
African mandate)

National holiday: Independence Day, 21
March (1990)

Constitution: ratified 9 February 1990;
effective 12 March 1990

Legal system: based on Roman-Dutch law
and 1990 constitution

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state and head of government:
President Sam NUJOMA (since 21 March
1990); election 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)

cabinet: Cabinet: appointed by the president
from the National Assembly

Legislative branch: bicameral legislature
National Council: elections last held 30
November-3 December 1992 (next to be held
by December 1998); seats—(26 total) SWAPO
19, DTA 6, UDF 1

National Assembly: elections 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

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Political parties and leaders: South West
Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), Sam
NUJOMA; DTA of Namibia (formerly
Democratic Turnhalle Alliance) (DTA),
Mishake MUYONGO; 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
Member of: ACP, AfDB, C, CCC, ECA,
FAO, FLS, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO,
IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSTAT
(nonsignatory user), INTERPOL, IOC, 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 Avenue NW,
Washington, DC 20009

telephone: (202) 986-0540

FAX: (202) 986-0443

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: (vacant); Charge d'Affaires
Howard F. JETER

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

Economy

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—purchasing power
equivalent—\$3.85 billion (1993 est.)
National product real growth rate: 3.5%
(1992)

National product per capita: \$2,500 (1993
est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 17.9%
(1992) in urban area

Unemployment rate: 30% (1992)

Budget:

revenues: \$941 million

expenditures: \$1.05 billion, including capital
expenditures of \$157 million (FY93/94)

Exports: \$1.289 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities: diamonds, copper, gold, zinc,
lead, uranium, cattle, processed fish, karakul
skins

partners: Switzerland, South Africa,
Germany, Japan

Imports: \$1.178 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities: foodstuffs, petroleum products
and fuel, machinery and equipment

partners: South Africa, Germany, US,
Switzerland

External debt: about \$220 million (1992 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 4.9%
(1991); accounts for 35% of GDP, including
mining

Electricity:

capacity: 490,000 kW

production: 1.29 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 850 kWh (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:

recipient: 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—3.4096 (January 1994), 3.2678 (1993),

Namibia (continued)

2,8497 (1992), 2,7653 (1991), 2,5863 (1990),
2,6166 (1989)

Fiscal year: 1 April—31 March

Communications

Railroads: 2,341 km 1.067-meter gauge,
single track

Highways:

total: 54,500 km

paved: 4,080 km

unpaved: gravel 2,540 km; earth 47,880 km
(roads and tracks)

Ports: Luderitz; Walvis Bay

Airports:

total: 136

usable: 109

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: 64

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

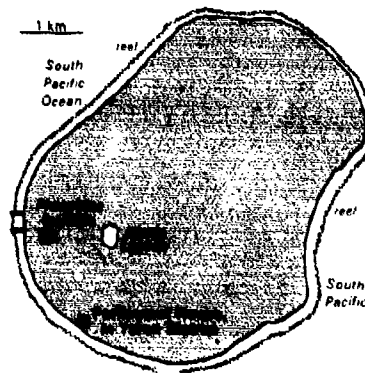
Defense Forces

Branches: National Defense Force (Army),
Police

Manpower availability: males age 15-49
336,145; fit for military service 199,337

Defense expenditures: exchange rate
conversion—\$66 million, 3.4% of GDP
(FY92)

Nauru



Geography

Location: Oceania, Micronesia, 500 km
north-northeast of Papua New Guinea

Map references: Oceania, Standard Time
Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 21 sq km

land area: 21 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: limited water resources, roof
storage tanks collect rainwater; phosphate
mining threatens limited remaining land
resources

natural hazards: rainfall is erratic

international agreements: party to—

Biodiversity, Climate Change, Marine

Dumping; signed, but not ratified—Law of the
Sea

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; only
53 km south of Equator

People

Population: 10,019 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.33% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 18.03 births/1,000 population
(1994 est.)

Death rate: 5.1 deaths/1,000 population
(1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0.4 migrant(s)/1,000
population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 40.6 deaths/1,000 live
births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 66.68 years

male: 64.3 years

female: 69.18 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.08 children born/
woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Nauruan(s)

adjective: Nauruan

Ethnic divisions: Nauruan 58%, other Pacific
Islander 26%, Chinese 8%, European 8%

Religions: Christian (two-thirds Protestant,
one-third Roman Catholic)

Languages: Nauruan (official; a distinct
Pacific Island language), 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

Government

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 District

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)

National holiday: Independence Day, 31
January (1968)

Constitution: 29 January 1968

Legal system: own Acts of Parliament and
British common law

Suffrage: 20 years of age; universal and
compulsory

Executive branch:

chief of state and head of government:

President Bernard DOWIYOGO (since 12
December 1989); election last held 19
November 1992 (next to be held NA

November 1995); results—Bernard DOWIYOGO elected by Parliament
cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the president from the parliament
Legislative branch: unicameral
Parliament: elections last held on 14 November 1992 (next to be held NA November 1995); results—percent of vote NA: seats—(18 total) independents 18
Judicial branch: Supreme Court
Political parties and leaders: none
Member of: AsDB, C (special), ESCAP, ICAO, INTELSAT (nonsignatory user), INTERPOL, ITU, SPARTECA, SPC, SPF, UPU

Diplomatic representation in US:

consulate(s): 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

Economy

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 (1986 e.t.)

Exports: \$93 million (f.o.b., 1984)

commodities: phosphates

partners: Australia, NZ

Imports: \$73 million (c.i.f., 1984)

commodities: food, fuel, manufactures,

building materials, machinery

partners: Australia, UK, NZ, Japan

External debt: \$33.3 million

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity:

capacity: 14,000 kW

production: 50 million kWh

consumption per capita: 5,430 kWh (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:

recipient: Western (non-US) countries (1970-89), \$2 million

Currency: 1 Australian dollar (\$) = 100 cents

Exchange rates: Australian dollars (\$) per US\$1—1.4364 (January 1994), 1.4704 (1993), 1.3600 (1992), 1.2834 (1991), 1.2799 (1990), 1.2618 (1989)

Fiscal year: 1 July—30 June

Communications

Railroads: 3.9 km; used to haul phosphates from the center of the island to processing facilities on the southwest coast

Highways:

total: 27 km

paved: 21 km

unpaved: improved earth 6 km

Ports: Nauru

Merchant marine: 1 bulk ship (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 4,426 GRT/5,750 DWT

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

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

Defense Forces

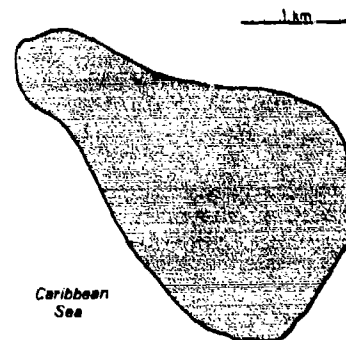
Branches: Directorate of the Nauru Police Force

note: no regular armed forces

Defense expenditures: \$NA—no formal defense structure

Navassa Island

(territory of the US)



Geography

Location: Caribbean, in the Caribbean Sea, 160 km south of the US Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay (Cuba), between Cuba, Haiti, and Jamaica

Map references: Central America and the Caribbean

Area:

total area: 5.2 sq km

land area: 5.2 sq km

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 depth or to 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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: NA

Note: strategic location 160 km south of the US Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; mostly exposed rock, but enough grassland to support goat herds; dense stands of fig-like trees, scattered cactus

People

Population: uninhabited; note—transient

Navassa Island (continued)

Haitian fishermen and others camp on the island

Government

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

Economy

Overview: no economic activity

Communications

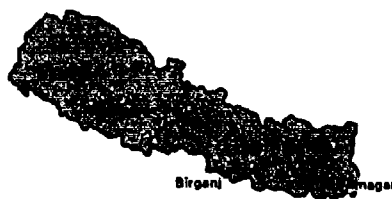
Ports: none; offshore anchorage only

Defense Forces

Note: defense is the responsibility of the US

Nepal

200 km



Geography

Location: Southern Asia, in the Himalayas, between China and India

Map references: Asia, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 140,800 sq km

land area: 136,800 sq km

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 sq km (1989)

Environment:

current issues: the almost total dependence on wood for fuel and cutting down trees to expand agricultural land without replanting has resulted in widespread deforestation; soil erosion; water pollution (use of contaminated water presents human health risks)

natural hazards: vulnerable to severe thunderstorms, flooding, landslides, drought, and famine depending on the timing, intensity, and duration of the summer monsoons

international agreements: party to—Biodiversity, Endangered Species, Nuclear Test Ban, Tropical Timber, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified—Climate Change, Law of the

Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation

Note: landlocked; strategic location between China and India; contains eight of world's 10 highest peaks

People

Population: 21,041,527 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 2.44% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 37.63 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 13.26 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 83.5 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 52.53 years

male: 52.35 years

female: 52.73 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 5.24 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Nepalese (singular and plural)

adjective: Nepalese

Ethnic divisions: Newars, Indians, Tibetans, Gurungs, Magars, Tamangs, Bhotias, Rais, Limbus, Sherpas

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), 20 languages divided into numerous dialects

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

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

Government

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 (ancho, singular and plural); Bagmati, Bheri, Dhawalagiri, Gandaki, Janakpur, Karnali, Kosi, Lumbini, Mahakali, Mechi, Narayani, Rapti, Sagarmatha, Seti

Independence: 1768 (unified by Prithvi Narayan Shah)

National holiday: Birthday of His Majesty the King, 28 December (1945)

Constitution: 9 November 1990

Legal system: based on Hindu legal concepts and English common law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

head of government: Prime Minister Girija Prasad KOIRALA (since 29 May 1991)

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)

cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the king on recommendation of the prime minister

Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament

National Council: consists of a 60-member body, 50 appointed by House of

Representatives and 10 by the King

House of Representatives: elections 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

Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Sarbochha Adalat)

Political parties and leaders: Nepali Congress Party (NCP), president Krishna Prasad BHATTARAI, Prime Minister Girija Prasad KOIRALA, Supreme Leader Ganesh Man SINGH; The Conservative National Democratic Party (NDP/Thapa), Surya Bahadur THAPA; Communist Party of Nepal/United Marxist and Leninist (CPN/UML), Man Mohan ADHIKARI; Terai Rights Sadbhavana (Goodwill) Party, Gajendra Narayan SINGH; United People's Front (UPF), Lila Mani POKHREL; Nepal Workers and Peasants Party (NWPP), Narayan Man BIJUKCHHE; National Democratic Party/Chand (NDP/Chand), Lokendra Bahadur CHAND; Rohit Party, N. M. BIJUKCHHE; Communist Party of Nepal (Democratic-Manandhar), B. B. MANANDHAR

Other political or pressure groups: numerous small, left-leaning student groups in the capital; several small, radical Nepalese antimonarchist groups

Member of: AsDB, CCC, CP, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO (correspondent), ITU, LORCS, NAM, SAARC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNPROF, UNTAC, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: (vacant)

chancery: 2131 Leroy Place NW, Washington,

DC 20008

telephone: (202) 667-4550

consulate(s) general: New York

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Sandra

VOGELGESANG

embassy: Pani Pokhari, Kathmandu

mailing address: use embassy street address

telephone: [977] (1) 411179 or 412718, 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

Economy

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 FY94. 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. 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 subsidies, 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, its remoteness, and susceptibility to natural disaster. Nepal experienced severe flooding in August 1993 which caused at least \$50 million in damage to the country's infrastructure.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$20.5 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 2.9% (FY93)

National product per capita: \$1,000 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 9% (September 1993)

Unemployment rate: 5% (1987); underemployment estimated at 25-40%

Budget:

revenues: \$457 million

expenditures: \$725 million, including capital expenditures of \$427 million (FY93 est.)

Exports: \$369 million (f.o.b., FY93) but does not include unrecorded border trade with India
commodities: carpets, clothing, leather goods, jute goods, grain

partners: US, Germany, India, UK

Imports: \$789 million (c.i.f., FY93 est.)

commodities: petroleum products 20%, fertilizer 11%, machinery 10%

partners: India, Singapore, Japan, Germany

External debt: \$2 billion (FY93 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 6% (FY91 est.); accounts for 16% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 300,000 kW

production: 1 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 50 kWh (1992)

Industries: small rice, jute, sugar, and oilseed mills; cigarette, textile, carpet, cement, and brick production; tourism

Agriculture: accounts for 60% of GDP and 93% 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; transit point for heroin from Southeast Asia to the West

Economic aid:

recipient: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$304 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1980-89), \$2.23 billion; 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—49.240 (January 1994), 48.607 (1993), 42.742 (1992), 37.255 (1991), 29.370 (1990), 27.189 (1989)

Fiscal year: 16 July—15 July

Communications

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:

total: 7,080 km

paved: 2,898 km

unpaved: gravel, crushed stone 1,660 km; seasonally motorable tracks 2,522 km (1990)

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

Nepal (continued)

AM, no FM, 1 TV; 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT earth station

Defense Forces

Branches: Royal Nepalese Army, Royal Nepalese Army Air Service, Nepalese Police Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 5,003,661; fit for military service 2,598,507; reach military age (17) annually 241,405 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$34 million, 2% of GDP (FY91/92)

Netherlands



Geography

Location: Western Europe, bordering the North Sea, between Belgium and Germany

Map references: Europe, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 37,330 sq km

land area: 33,920 sq km

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: water pollution in the form of heavy metals, organic compounds, and nutrients such as nitrates and phosphates; air pollution from vehicles and refining activities; acid rain

natural hazards: the extensive system of dikes and dams, protects nearly one-half of the total area from being flooded

international agreements: party to—Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulphur, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds,

Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic

Treaty, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber, Wetlands, Whaling; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Law of the Sea
Note: located at mouths of three major European rivers (Rhine, Maas or Meuse, Schelde)

People

Population: 15,367,928 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.58% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 12.62 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 8.5 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 1.68 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 6.1 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 77.75 years

male: 74.69 years

female: 80.97 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.58 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Dutchman(men), Dutchwoman(women)

adjective: Dutch

Ethnic divisions: Dutch 96%, Moroccans, Turks, and other 4% (1988)

Religions: Roman Catholic 34%, Protestant 25%, Muslim 3%, other 2%, unaffiliated 36% (1991)

Languages: Dutch

Literacy: age 15 and over can read and write (1979 est.)

total population: 99%

male: NA%

female: NA%

Labor force: 6.7 million (1991)

by occupation: services 50.1%, manufacturing and construction 28.2%, government 15.9%, agriculture 5.8% (1986)

Government

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)
National holiday: Queen's Day, 30 April (1938)
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
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Executive branch:
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 RUDOLPHUS (Ruud) F. M. LUBBERS (since 4 November 1982); Vice Prime Minister Willem (Wim) KOK (since 2 November 1989)—resigned after 3 May 1994 parliamentary elections; no new government has been formed to date
cabinet: Ministry of General Affairs; appointed by the prime minister
Legislative branch: bicameral legislature (Staten Generaal)
First Chamber (Eerste Kamer): elections last held on 9 June 1991 (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 (Tweede Kamer): elections last held on 3 May 1994 (next to be held in May 1999); results—PvdA 24.3%, CDA 22.3%, VVD 20.4%, D'66 16.5%, other 16.5%; seats—(150 total) PvdA 37, CDA 34, VVD 31, D'66 24, other 24
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (De Hoge Raad)
Political parties and leaders: Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA), Elco BRINKMAN; Labor (PvdA), Wim KOK; Liberal (VVD), Frits BOLKESTEIN; Democrats '66 (D'66), Hans van MIERLO; 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)
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, UNOMUR, UNPROFOR, UNTAC, UNTSO, UPU, WCL, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC
Diplomatic representation in US:
chief of mission: Ambassador Adriaan Pieter Roetert JACOBOWITS DE SZEGED
chancery: 4200 Linnean Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008
telephone: (202) 244-5300
FAX: (202) 362-3430
consulate(s) general: Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, Manila (Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands), New York
US diplomatic representation:
chief of mission: Ambassador Kirk Terry DORN BUSH
embassy: Lange Voorhout 102, 2514 EJ The Hague
mailing address: PSC 71, Box 1000, the Hague; APO AE 09715
telephone: [31] (70) 310-9209
FAX: [31] (70) 361-4688
consulate(s) 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

Economy

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. Rising 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—\$262.8 billion (1993)
National product real growth rate: -0.2% (1993)
National product per capita: \$17,200 (1993)
Inflation rate (consumer prices): 3.5% (1992 est.)
Unemployment rate: 9.1% (March 1994)
Budget:
revenues: \$109.9 billion
expenditures: \$122.1 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1992 est.)
Exports: \$139 billion (f.o.b., 1992)
commodities: metal products, chemicals,

processed food and tobacco, agricultural products
partners: EC 77% (Germany 27%, Belgium-Luxembourg 15%, UK 10%), US 4% (1991)
Imports: \$130.3 billion (f.o.b., 1992)
commodities: raw materials and semifinished products, consumer goods, transportation equipment, crude oil, food products
partners: EC 64% (Germany 26%, Belgium-Luxembourg 14%, UK 8%), US 8% (1991)
External debt: \$0
Industrial production: growth rate -1.5% (1993 est.); accounts for 25% of GDP
Electricity:
capacity: 22,216,000 kW
production: 63.5 billion kWh
consumption per capita: 4,200 kWh (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: gateway for cocaine, heroin, and hashish entering Europe; 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—1.9508 (January 1994), 1.8573 (1993), 1.7585 (1992), 1.8697 (1991), 1.8209 (1990), 2.1207 (1989)
Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

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:
total: 104,590 km
paved: 92,525 km (including 2,185 km of expressway)
unpaved: gravel, crushed stone 12,065 km (1990)
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: 324 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 2,507,112 GRT/3,208,838 DWT, short-sea passenger 3, cargo 180, refrigerated cargo 20, container 32.

Netherlands (continued)

roll-on/roll-off cargo 15, livestock carrier 1, multifunction large-load carrier 4, oil tanker 27, chemical tanker 21, liquefied gas 12, specialized tanker 2, bulk 3, combination bulk 3, railcar carrier 1

note: many Dutch-owned ships are also registered on the captive Netherlands Antilles register

Airports:

total: 28

usable: 28

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: 7

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

Defense Forces

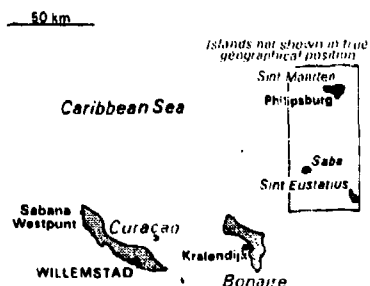
Branches: Royal Netherlands Army, Royal Netherlands Navy (including Naval Air Service and Marine Corps), Royal Netherlands Air Force, Royal Constabulary

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 4,180,745; fit for military service 3,667,212; reach military age (20) annually 98,479 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$7.8 billion, 3% of GDP (1992)

Netherlands Antilles

(part of the Dutch realm)



Geography

Location: Caribbean, two island groups—Curacao 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

Map references: Central America and the Caribbean

Area:

total area: 960 sq km

land area: 960 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: 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

international agreements: party to—Whaling

People

Population: 185,790 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.47% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 16.62 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 5.5 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -6.46 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 9.6 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 76.32 years

male: 74.1 years

female: 78.66 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.96 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Netherlands Antillean(s)

adjective: Netherlands Antillean

Ethnic divisions: mixed African 85%, Carib Indian, European, Latin, Oriental

Religions: Roman Catholic, Protestant, Jewish, Seventh-Day Adventist

Languages: Dutch (official), Papiamentu a

Spanish-Portuguese-Dutch-English dialect predominates, English widely spoken, Spanish

Literacy: 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)

Government

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)

National holiday: Queen's Day, 30 April (1938)

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

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

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 Miguel

POURIER (since 25 February 1994)
cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed with the advice and approval of the unicameral legislature

Legislative branch: unicameral
Staten: elections last held on 25 February 1994 (next to be held March 1998); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(23 total) PAR 8, PNP 3, SPA 2, PDB 2, UPB 1, MAN 2, DP 1, WIPM 1, DP-St. E 1, DP-St. M 1, Nos Patria 1
note: the government of Miguel POURIER is a coalition of several parties

Judicial branch: Joint High Court of Justice
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: Antillean Restructuring Party (PAR), Miguel POURIER; 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

Member of: CARICOM (observer), ECLAC (associate), ICFTU, INTERPOL, IOC, UNESCO (associate), UPU, WMO, WTO (associate)

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

Economy

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 Venezuela and the US being the major suppliers.

National product: GDP—exchange rate conversion—\$1.8 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 2% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$9,700 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 2% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: 16.4% (1991 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$209 million

expenditures: \$232 million, including capital expenditures of \$8 million (1992 est.)

Exports: \$240 million (f.o.b., 1993)

commodities: petroleum products 98%

partners: US 39%, Brazil 9%, Colombia 6%

Imports: \$1.2 billion (f.o.b., 1993)

commodities: crude petroleum 64%, food, manufactures

partners: Venezuela 26%, US 18%, Colombia 6%, Netherlands 6%, Japan 5%

External debt: \$701 million (December 1987)

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity:

capacity: 125,000 kW

production: 365 million kWh

consumption per capita: 1,980 kWh (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

Illicit drugs: money-laundering center; transshipment point for South American cocaine and marijuana bound for the US and Europe

Economic aid:

recipient: 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

Communications

Highways:

total: 950 km

paved: 300 km

unpaved: gravel, earth 650 km

Ports: Willemstad, Philipsburg, Kralendijk
Merchant marine: 113 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 966,797 GRT/1,251,871 DWT, passenger 4, cargo 43, refrigerated cargo 23, container 3, roll-on/roll-off cargo 7, multifunction large-load carrier 18, chemical tanker 7, liquefied gas 5, bulk 1, oil tanker 1, combination ore/oil 1

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

Defense Forces

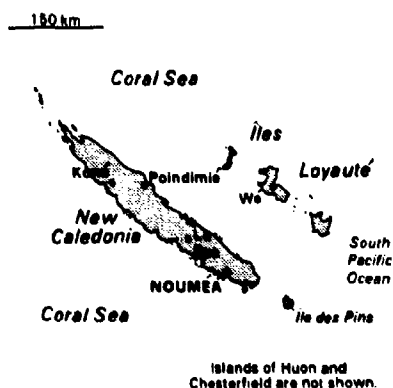
Branches: Royal Netherlands Navy, Marine Corps, Royal Netherlands Air Force, National Guard, Police Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 48,866; fit for military service 27,421; reach military age (20) annually 1,595 (1994 est.)

Note: defense is responsibility of the Netherlands

New Caledonia

(overseas territory of France)



Geography

Location: Oceania, Melanesia, in the South Pacific Ocean, 1,750 km east of Australia

Map references: Oceania

Area:

total area: 19,060 sq km

land area: 18,760 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: typhoons most frequent from November to March

international agreements: NA

People

Population: 181,309 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.79% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 22.39 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 4.96 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0.49 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 15.1 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 73.62 years

male: 70.32 years

female: 77.09 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.62 children born/woman (1994 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, 28 Melanesian-Polynesian dialects

Literacy: 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

Government

Names:

conventional long form: Territory of New Caledonia and Dependencies

conventional short form: New Caledonia

local long form: Territoire des

Nouvelle-Calédonie et Dépendances

local short form: Nouvelle-Calédonie

Digraph: NC

Type: overseas territory of France since 1956

Capital: Nouméa

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 Loyauté, Nord, and Sud

Independence: none (overseas territory of France; a referendum on independence will be held in 1998)

National holiday: National Day, Taking of the Bastille, 14 July (1789)

Constitution: 28 September 1958 (French Constitution)

Legal system: the 1988 Matignon Accords grant substantial autonomy to the islands; formerly under French law

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President François

MITTERRAND (since 21 May 1981)

head of government: High Commissioner and President of the Council of Government Alain CHRISTNACHT (since 15 January 1991;

appointed by the French Ministry of the Interior); President of the Territorial Congress

Simon LOUECKHOTE (since 26 June 1989)

cabinet: Consultative Committee

Legislative branch: unicameral

Territorial Assembly: elections 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

French Senate: elections 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: elections last held 21 March 1993 (next to be held 21 and 28 March 1998); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(2 total) RPCR 2

Judicial branch: Court of Appeal

Political parties and leaders: white-dominated Rassemblement pour la Calédonie dans la République (RPCR), conservative, Jacques LAFLEUR—affiliated to France's Rassemblement pour la République (RPR); Melanesian proindependence Kanaka Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS), Paul NEAOUTYINE; Melanesian moderate Kanak Socialist Liberation (LKS), Nidoish NAISSÉLINE; National Front (FN), extreme right, Guy GEORGE; Calédonie Demain (CD), right-wing, Bernard MARANT; Union Océanienne (UO), conservative, Michel HEMA; Front Uni de Libération Kanak (FULK), proindependence, Clarence UREGEL; Union Calédonienne (UC), François BURCK

Member of: ESCAP (associate), FZ, ICFTU, SPC, WFTU, WMO

Diplomatic representation in US: none (overseas territory of France)

US diplomatic representation: none (overseas territory of France)

Flag: the flag of France is used

Economy

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): 1.4% (1990)

Unemployment rate: 16% (1989)

Budget:

revenues: \$224 million

expenditures: \$211 million, including capital expenditures of SNA (1985 est.)

Exports: \$671 million (f.o.b., 1989)

New Zealand

commodities: nickel metal 87%, nickel ore
partners: France 32%, Japan 23.5%, US 3.6%
Imports: \$764 million (c.i.f., 1989)
commodities: foods, fuels, minerals, machines, electrical equipment
partners: France 44.0%, US 10%, Australia 9%

External debt: \$NA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity:

capacity: 400,000 kW

production: 2.2 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 12,790 kWh (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:

recipient: Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$4.185 billion

Currency: 1 CFP franc (CFPF) = 100 centimes

Exchange rates: Comptoirs Francais du Pacifique francs (CFPF) per US\$1—107.63 (January 1994), 102.96 (1993), 96.24 (1992), 102.57 (1991), 99.00 (1990), 115.99 (1989); note—linked at the rate of 18.18 to the French franc

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Highways:

total: 6,340 km

paved: 634 km

unpaved: 5,706 km (1987)

Ports: Noumea, Nepoui, Poro, Thio

Airports:

total: 30

usable: 28

with permanent-surface runways: 4

with runways over 3,659 m: 0

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 1

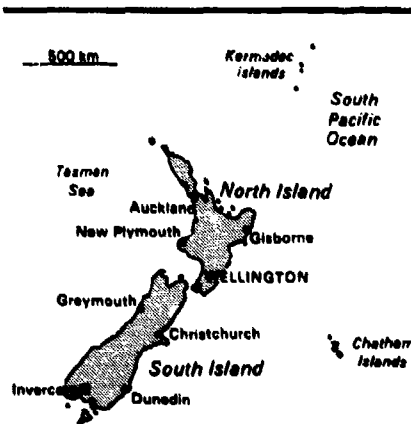
with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 1

Telecommunications: 32,578 telephones (1987); broadcast stations—5 AM, 3 FM, 7 TV; 1 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT earth station

Defense Forces

Branches: Gendarmerie, Police Force

Note: defense is the responsibility of France



Geography

Location: Southwestern Oceania, southeast of Australia in the South Pacific Ocean

Map references: Oceania, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 268,680 sq km

land area: 268,670 sq km

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: deforestation; soil erosion; native flora and fauna hard-hit by species introduced from outside

natural hazards: earthquakes are common, though usually not severe

international agreements: party to—Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Tropical

Timber, Wetlands, Whaling; signed, but not ratified—Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Life Conservation

Note: about 80% of the population lives in cities

People

Population: 3,388,737 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.57% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 15.52 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 8.06 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -1.78 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 8.9 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 76.38 years

male: 72.76 years

female: 80.18 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.03 children born/woman (1994 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), Maori

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

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)

Government

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**

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,

New Zealand (continued)

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)

National holiday: Waitangi Day, 6 February (1840) (Treaty of Waitangi established British sovereignty)

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

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

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)

cabinet: Executive Council; appointed by the governor general on recommendation of the prime minister

Legislative branch: unicameral

House of Representatives: (commonly called Parliament) elections last held on 6 November 1993 (next to be held NA November 1996); results—NP 35.2%, NZLP 34.7%, Alliance 18.3%, New Zealand First 8.3%; seats—(99 total) NP 50, NZLP 45, Alliance 2, New Zealand First Party 2

Judicial branch: High Court, Court of Appeal

Political parties and leaders: National Party (NP; government), James BOLGER; New Zealand Labor Party (NZLP; opposition), Helen CLARK; Alliance, Jim ANDERTON; Democratic Party, Dick RYAN; New Zealand Liberal Party, Hamish MACINTYRE and Gilbert MYLES; Green Party, no official leader; Mana Motuhake, Martin RATA;

Socialist Unity Party (SUP; pro-Soviet), Kenneth DOUGLAS; New Zealand First, Winston PETERS

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

Member of: ANZUS (US suspended security obligations to NZ on 11 August 1986), APEC, AsDB, Australia Group, C. CCC, CP, COCOM (cooperating), 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 Lionel John WOOD

chancery: 37 Observatory Circle NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: (202) 328-4800

consulate(s) general: Los Angeles

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Josiah BEEMAN

embassy: 29 Fitzherbert Terrace, Thorndon, Wellington

mailing address: P. O. Box 1190, Wellington; PSC 467, Box 1, FPO AP 96531-1001

telephone: [64] (4) 472-2068

FAX: [64] (4) 472-3537

consulate(s) 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

Economy

Overview: Since 1984 the government has been reorienting an agrarian economy dependent on a guaranteed British market to a more industrialized, 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. In 1992-93, growth picked up to 3% annually, a sign that the new economic approach is beginning to pay off. Business confidence has strengthened, and the inflation remains among the lowest in the industrial world. Unemployment, down from 11% in 1991, remains unacceptably high at 9%.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$53 billion (1993)

National product real growth rate: 3% (1993)

National product per capita: \$15,700 (1993)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 2% (1993)

Unemployment rate: 9.1% (September 1993)

Budget:

revenues: \$NA

expenditures: \$NA, including capital expenditures of \$NA

note: deficit \$345 million (October 1993)

Exports: \$10.3 billion (FY93)

commodities: wool, lamb, mutton, beef, fruit, fish, cheese, manufactures, chemicals, forestry products

partners: Australia 18.9%, Japan 15.1%, US 12.5%, South Korea 4.1%

Imports: \$9.4 billion (FY93)

commodities: petroleum, consumer goods, motor vehicles, industrial equipment

partners: Australia 21.1%, US 19.6%, Japan 14.7%, UK 6.3%, Germany 4.2%

External debt: \$35.3 billion (March 1993)

Industrial production: growth rate 1.9% (1990); accounts for about 20% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 8,000,000 kW

production: 31 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 9,250 kWh (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—1.7771 (January 1994), 1.8495 (1993), 1.8584 (1992), 1.7265 (1991), 1.6750 (1990), 1.6711 (1989)

Fiscal year: 1 July—30 June

Communications

Railroads: 4,716 km total; all 1,067-meter gauge; 274 km double track; 113 km electrified; over 99% government owned

Highways:

total: 92,648 km

paved: 49,547 km

unpaved: gravel, crushed stone 43,101 km

Inland waterways: 1,609 km; of little importance to transportation

Nicaragua

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 165,514 GRT/218,699 DWT, cargo 2, roll-on/roll-off cargo 5, railcar carrier 1, oil tanker 3, liquefied gas 1, bulk 6

Airports:

total: 108

usable: 108

with permanent-surface runways: 39

with runways over 3,659 m: 1

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 2

with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 39

Telecommunications: excellent

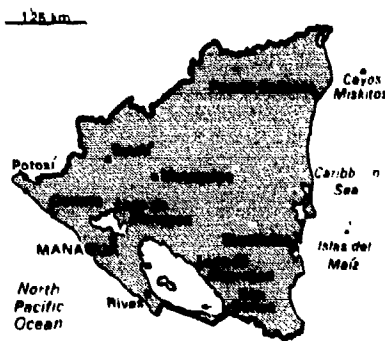
international and domestic systems; 2,110,000 telephones; broadcast stations—64 AM, 2 FM, 14 TV; submarine cables extend to Australia and Fiji; 2 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT earth stations

Defense Forces

Branches: New Zealand Army, Royal New Zealand Navy, Royal New Zealand Air Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 880,576; fit for military service 741,629; reach military age (20) annually 28,242 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$792 million, 2% of GDP (FY90/91)



Geography

Location: Middle America, between Costa Rica and Honduras

Map references: Central America and the Caribbean, South America

Area:

total area: 129,494 sq km

land area: 120,254 sq km

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: deforestation; soil erosion; water pollution

natural hazards: subject to destructive earthquakes, volcanoes, landslides, and

occasionally severe hurricanes

international agreements: party to—Endangered Species, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Environmental Modification, Law of the Sea

People

Population: 4,096,689 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 2.68% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 34.66 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 6.69 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -1.22 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 52.5 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 64.02 years

male: 61.18 years

female: 66.96 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 4.33 children born/woman (1994 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)

note: English- and Indian-speaking minorities on Atlantic coast

Literacy: age 15 and over can read and write (1971)

total population: 57%

male: 57%

female: 57%

Labor force: 1,086 million

by occupation: services 43%, agriculture 44%, industry 13% (1986)

Government

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)

Nicaragua (continued)

National holiday: Independence Day, 15 September (1821)

Constitution: 9 January 1987

Legal system: civil law system; Supreme Court may review administrative acts

Suffrage: 16 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

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); election last held on 25 February 1990 (next to be held November 1996); results—Violeta Barrios de CHAMORRO (UNO) 54.7%, Daniel ORTEGA Saavedra (FSLN) 40.8%, other 4.5%

cabinet: Cabinet

Legislative branch: unicameral

National Assembly (Asamblea Nacional):

elections last held on 25 February 1990 (next to be held November 1996); results—UNO 53.9%, FSLN 40.8%, PSC 1.6%, MUR 1.0%; seats—(92 total) UNO 41, FSLN 39, "Centrist" (Dissident UNO) 12

Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Corte Suprema)

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 ALEMÁN; 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 BALDODANO; UNO—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

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 Cortes

chancery: 1627 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20009

telephone: (202) 939-6570

consulate(s) general: Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, New York, San Francisco

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador John MAISTO

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

Economy

Overview: Since March 1991, when President CHAMORRO began an ambitious economic

stabilization program, Nicaragua has had considerable success in reducing inflation and obtaining substantial economic aid from abroad. Annual inflation fell from more than 750% in 1991 to less than 5% in 1992. Inflation rose again to an estimated 20% in 1993, although this increase was due almost entirely to a large currency devaluation in January. As of early 1994, the government was close to finalizing an enhanced structural adjustment facility with the IMF, after the previous standby facility expired in early 1993. Despite these successes, achieving overall economic growth in an economy scarred by misguided economic values and civil war during the 1980s has proved elusive. Economic growth was flat in 1992 and slightly negative in 1993. Nicaragua's per capita foreign debt is one of the highest in the world; nonetheless, as of late 1993, Nicaragua was current on its post-1988 debt as well as on payments to the international financial institutions. Definition of property rights remains a problem; ownership disputes over large tracts of land, businesses, and homes confiscated by the previous government have yet to be resolved.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$6.4 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: -0.5% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$1,600 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 20% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: 13%; underemployment 50% (1991)

Budget:

revenues: \$375 million (1992)

expenditures: \$410 million (1992), including capital expenditures of \$115 million (1991 est.)

Exports: \$228 million (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities: foodstuffs, cotton, coffee, chemicals

partners: EC 26%, US 26%, Japan, Costa

Rica, El Salvador, Mexico (1992)

Imports: \$907 million (c.i.f., 1992)

commodities: petroleum, food, chemicals,

machinery, clothing

partners: US 26%, Venezuela, Costa Rica, EC, Guatemala (1992)

External debt: \$10.5 billion (1992)

Industrial production: accounts for 20-25% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 434,000 kW

production: 1.118 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 290 kWh (1992)

Industries: food processing, chemicals, metal products, textiles, clothing, petroleum refining and distribution, beverages, footwear

Agriculture: crops account for about 15% of GDP; export crops—coffee, bananas, sugarcane, cotton; food crops—rice, corn, cassava, citrus fruit, beans; also produces a variety of animal products—beef, veal, pork, poultry, dairy products; normally self-sufficient in food

Niger

Illicit drugs: transshipment point for cocaine destined for the US

Economic aid:

recipient: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-92), \$620 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral

commitments (1970-89), \$1,381 billion

Currency: 1 gold cordoba (CS) = 100 centavos

Exchange rates: gold cordobas (CS) per US\$1—6 (10 January 1993), 5 (1992); note—gold cordoba replaced cordoba as Nicaragua's currency in 1991 (exchange rate of old cordoba had reached per US\$1—25,000,000 by March 1992)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 373 km 1,067-meter narrow gauge, government owned; majority of system not operating; 3 km 1,435-met. gauge line at Puerto Cabezas (does not connect with mainline)

Highways:

total: 25,930 km

paved: 4,000 km

unpaved: gravel, crushed stone 2,170 km; graded earth 5,425 km; unimproved earth 14,335 km

Pan-American highway: 368.5 km (not in total)

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: 208

usable: 149

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: 13

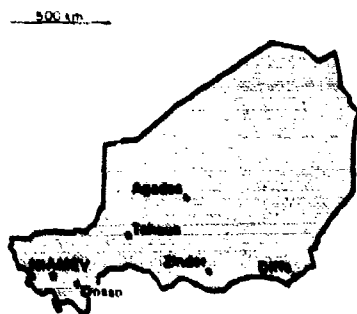
Telecommunications: low-capacity radio relay and wire system being expanded; connection into Central American Microwave System; 60,000 telephones; broadcast stations—45 AM, no FM, 7 TV, 3 shortwave; earth stations—1 Intersputnik and 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT

Defense Forces

Branches: Ground Forces, Navy, Air Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 946,177; fit for military service 582,669; reach military age (18) annually 45,555 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$36.5 million, 2.7% of GDP (1993 budget)



Geography

Location: Western Africa, between Algeria and Nigeria

Map references: Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 1,267 million sq km

land area: 1,266,700 sq km

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 sq km 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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: overgrazing; soil erosion; deforestation; desertification; wildlife populations (such as elephant, hippopotamus, and lion) threatened because of poaching and habitat destruction

natural hazards: recurrent droughts

international agreements: party to—Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea

Note: landlocked

People

Population: 8,971,605 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 3.36% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 54.95 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 21.32 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 111 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 44.61 years

male: 43.01 years

female: 46.26 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 7.35 children born/woman (1994 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%, about 4,000 French expatriates

Religions: Muslim 80%, remainder indigenous beliefs and Christians

Languages: French (official), Hausa, Djerma

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

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)

Government

Names:

conventional long form: Republic of Niger

conventional short form: Niger

local long form: Republique du Niger

local short form: Niger

Digraph: NG

Type: republic

Capital: Niamey

Administrative divisions: 7 departments

(departements, singular—departement):

Agadez, Diffa, Dosso, Maradi, Niamey,

Tahoua, Zinder

Independence: 3 August 1960 (from France)

National holiday: Republic Day, 18 December (1958)

Constitution: approved by national referendum 16 December 1992; promulgated January 1993

Niger (continued)

Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Mahamane OUSMANE (since 16 April 1993)

head of government: Prime Minister Mahamadou ISSOUFOU (since 17 April 1993)

cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the president on recommendation of the prime minister

Legislative branch: unicameral

National Assembly: elected by proportional representation for 5 year terms; elections last held 14 February 1993 (next election NA 1998); seats—(83 total) MNSD 29, CDS 22, PNDS 13, ANDP-Z 11, UPDP 2, PPN/RDA 2, UDFP 2, PSDN 1, UDPS 1

Judicial branch: State Court (Cour d'Etat), Court of Appeal (Cour d'Apel)

Political parties and leaders: National Movement of the Development Society (MNSD-NASSARA), Kada LABO, General Secretary; Democratic and Social Convention—Rahama (CDS- Rahama), Mahamane OUSMANE; Nigerien Party for Democracy and Socialism (PNDS), Mahamadou ISSOUFOU; Nigerien Alliance for Democracy and Progress-Zamanlahia (ANDP-Z), Moumouni Adamou DJERMAKOYE; Union of Patriots, Democrats, and Progressives (UPDP), Andre SALIFOU; Niger Progressive Party-African Democratic Rally (PPN-RDA), Harou KOUKA; Niger Social Democrat Party (PADN), Malam Adji WAZIRI; Union for Democracy and Social Progress (UDPS), Akoli DAOUEL

Member of: ACCT, ACP, AfDB, CCC, CEAO, ECA, ECOWAS, Entente, FAO, FZ, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSTAT, 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 John DAVISON

embassy: Rue 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

Economy

Overview: Niger's economy is centered on subsistence agriculture, animal husbandry, and re-export trade, and increasingly less on uranium, its major export throughout the 1970s and 1980s. Uranium revenues dropped by almost 50% between 1983 and 1990. Terms of trade with Nigeria, Niger's largest regional trade partner, have improved dramatically since the 50% devaluation of the African franc in January 1994; this devaluation boosted exports of livestock, peas, onions, and the products of Niger's small cotton industry. The government relies on bilateral and multilateral aid for operating expenses and public investment, and is strongly induced to adhere to structural adjustment programs designed by the IMF and the World Bank.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$5.4 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 1.9% (1991 est.)

National product per capita: \$650 (1993 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, onions

partners: France 77%, Nigeria 8%, Cote d'Ivoire, Italy

Imports: \$346 million (c.i.f., 1991)

commodities: primary materials, machinery, vehicles and parts, electronic equipment, cereals, petroleum products, pharmaceuticals, chemical products, foodstuffs

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:

capacity: 105,000 kW

production: 230 million kWh

consumption per capita: 30 kWh (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:

recipient: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$380 million; Western (non-US)

countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$3.165 billion; 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—592.05 (January 1994), 283.16 (1993), 264.69 (1992), 282.11 (1991), 272.26 (1990), 319.01 (1989) *note:* the official rate is pegged to the French franc, and beginning 12 January 1994, the CFA franc was devalued to CFAF 100 per French franc from CFAF 50 at which it had been fixed since 1948

Fiscal year: 1 October—30 September

Communications

Highways:

total: 39,970 km

paved: bituminous 3,170 km

unpaved: gravel, laterite 10,330 km; earth 3,470 km; tracks 23,000 km

Inland waterways: Niger River is navigable 300 km from Niamey to Gaya on the Benin frontier from mid-December through March

Airports:

total: 30

usable: 28

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: 14

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 INTELSTAT, 1 Indian Ocean INTELSTAT, and 3 domestic, with 1 planned

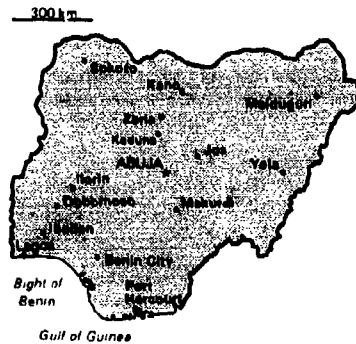
Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Air Force, Gendarmerie, National Police, Republican Guard

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,845,374; fit for military service 994,683; reach military age (18) annually 91,595 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$27 million, 1.3% of GDP (1989)

Nigeria



Geography

Location: Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean between Benin and Cameroon

Map references: Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 923,770 sq km

land area: 910,770 sq km

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, but a commission was formed January 1994 to study a flare-up of the dispute

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: soil degradation; rapid deforestation; desertification; recent droughts in north severely affecting marginal agricultural activities

natural hazards: periodic droughts

international agreements: party to—Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change

People

Population: 98,091,097 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 3.15% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 43.52 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 12.43 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0.36 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 75 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 55.33 years

male: 54.11 years

female: 56.59 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.37 children born/woman (1994 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), Hausa, Yoruba, Ibo, Fulani

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

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)

Government

Names:

conventional long form: Federal Republic of Nigeria

conventional short form: Nigeria

Digraph: NI

Type: military government since 31

December 1983; plans to institute a constitutional conference to prepare for a new transition to civilian rule after plans for a transition in 1993 were negated by General BABANGIDA

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)

National holiday: Independence Day, 1 October (1960)

Constitution: 1979 constitution still in force; plan for 1989 constitution to take effect in 1993 was not implemented

Legal system: based on English common law, Islamic law, and tribal law

Suffrage: 21 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state and head of government:

Chairman of the Provisional Ruling Council and Commander in Chief of Armed Forces and Defense Minister Gen. Sani ABACHA (since 17 November 1993); Vice-Chairman of the Provisional Ruling Council Oladipo DIYA (since 17 November 1993)

cabinet: Federal Executive Council

Legislative branch: bicameral National Assembly

Senate: suspended after coup of 17 November 1993

House of Representatives: suspended after coup of 17 November 1993

Judicial branch: Supreme Court, Federal Court of Appeal

Political parties and leaders:

note: two political party system suspended after the coup of 17 November 1993

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, ITU, LORCS, MINURSO, NAM, OAU, OIC (observer), OPEC, PCA, UN, UNAVEM, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIKOM, UNPROFOR, UNTAC, UPU, WCL, WHO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Zubair Mahmud KAZAURE

chancery: 1333 16th Street NW, Washington, DC 20036

telephone: (202) 986-8400

consulate(s) general: New York

US diplomatic representation:

Nigeria (continued)

chief of mission: Ambassador Walter

CARRINGTON

embassy: 2 Eleke Crescent, Lagos

mailing address: P. O. Box 554, Lagos

telephone: [234] (1) 610050

FAX: [234] (1) 610257

consulate(s) general: Kaduna

Flag: three equal vertical bands of green (hoist side), white, and green

Economy

Overview: The oil-rich Nigerian economy continues to be hobbled by poor macroeconomic management that has resulted in an average annual inflation rate of 60%, a growing foreign debt, and a worsening balance of payments. A deepening political crisis in 1993 has compounded the government's failure to reign in deficit spending, which prevents it from reaching an agreement with the IMF and its bilateral creditors on debt relief. Investment in both oil and non-oil sector industry has been undermined by corruption and squandered on white elephant projects that have failed to generate diversification or new employment.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$95.1 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 4.1% (1992)

National product per capita: \$1,000 (1993 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: \$11.9 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities: oil 95%, cocoa, rubber

partners: US 54%, EC 23%

Imports: \$8.3 billion (c.i.f., 1992)

commodities: machinery and equipment,

manufactured goods, food and animals

partners: EC 64%, US 10%, Japan 7%

External debt: \$29.5 billion (1992)

Industrial production: growth rate 7.7% (1991); accounts for 43% of GDP, including petroleum

Electricity:

capacity: 4,740,000 kW

production: 8.3 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 70 kWh (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 35% 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 movement of heroin en route from Southeast and Southwest Asia to Western Europe and North America; increasingly a transit route for cocaine from South America intended for West European, East Asian, and North American markets

Economic aid:

recipient: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$705 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$3 billion; Communist countries (1970-89), \$2.2 billion

Currency: 1 naira (N) = 100 kobo

Exchange rates: naira (N) per US\$1—21.886 (November 1993), 17.298 (1992), 9.909 (1991), 8.038 (1990), 7.3647 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 3,505 km 1.067-meter gauge

Highways:

total: 107,990 km

paved: mostly bituminous-surface treatment 30,019 km

unpaved: gravel, crushed stone, improved earth 25,411 km; unimproved earth 52,560 km

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: 33 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 432,704 GRT/686,718 DWT, cargo 18, roll-on/roll-off cargo 1, oil tanker 9, chemical tanker 3, bulk 1, liquified gas 1

Airports:

total: 80

usable: 67

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: 21

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

Defense Forces

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

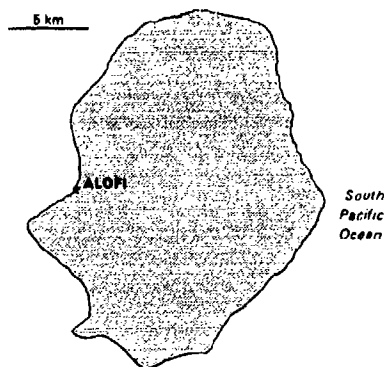
Manpower availability: males age 15-49

22,468,803; fit for military service 12,840,029; reach military age (18) annually 986,518 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$172 million, about 1% of GDP (1992)

Niue

(free association with New Zealand)



Geography

Location: Oceania, Polynesia, 460 km east of Tonga in the South Pacific Ocean

Map references: Oceania

Area:

total area: 260 sq km

land area: 260 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: subject to typhoons

international agreements: signed, but not ratified—Law of the Sea

Note: one of world's largest coral islands

People

Population: 1,906 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 3.66% (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Niuean(s)

adjective: Niuean

Ethnic divisions: Polynesian (with some 200 Europeans, Samoans, and Tongans)

Religions: Ekalesia Nieuve (Niuean Church)

75%—a Protestant church closely related to the London Missionary Society, Mormon 10%,

other 15% (mostly Roman Catholic, Jehovah's Witnesses, Seventh-Day Adventist)

Languages: Polynesian closely related to Tongan and Samoan, English

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

Government

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)

National holiday: Waitangi Day, 6 February (1840) (Treaty of Waitangi established British sovereignty)

Constitution: 19 October 1974 (Niue Constitution Act)

Legal system: English common law

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by New Zealand Representative Kurt MEYER (since NA)

head of government: Premier Frank F. LUI (since 12 March 1993; Acting Premier since December 1992)

cabinet: Cabinet; consists of the premier and three other ministers

Legislative branch: unicameral

Legislative Assembly: elections last held on 6 March 1993 (next to be held NA 1996); results—percent of vote NA; seats—(20 total, 6 elected)

Judicial branch: Appeal Court of New Zealand, High Court

Political parties and leaders: Niue Island Party (NIP), Young VIVIAN

Member of: ESCAP (associate), INTELSTAT (signatory user), 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

Economy

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: CNP—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 (1985 est.)

Exports: \$175,274 (f.o.b., 1985)

commodities: canned coconut cream, copra, honey, passion fruit products, pawpaw, root crops, limes, footballs, stamps, handicrafts

partners: NZ 89%, Fiji, Cook Islands, Australia

Imports: \$3.8 million (c.i.f., 1985)

commodities: food, live animals, manufactured goods, machinery, fuels, lubricants, chemicals, drugs

partners: NZ 59%, Fiji 20%, Japan 13%.

Western Samoa, Australia, US

External debt: \$NA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity:

capacity: 1,500 kW

production: 3 million kWh

consumption per capita: 1,490 kWh (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:

recipient: 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—1.7771 (January 1994), 1.8495 (1993), 1.8584 (1992), 1.7265 (1991).

Niue (continued)

1.6750 (1990), 1.6711 (1989)

Fiscal year: 1 April—31 March

Communications

Highways:

total: 229 km

unpaved: all-weather 123 km; plantation access 106 km

Ports: none; offshore anchorage only

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

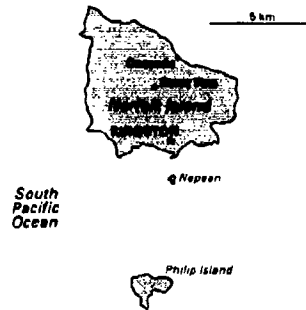
Telecommunications: single-line telephone system connects all villages on island; 383 telephones; 1,000 radio receivers (1987 est.); broadcast stations—1 AM, 1 FM, no TV

Defense Forces

Branches: Police Force

Note: defense is the responsibility of New Zealand

Norfolk Island (territory of Australia)



Geography

Location: Southwestern Oceania, 1,575 km east of Australia in the South Pacific Ocean

Map references: Oceania

Area:

total area: 34.6 sq km

land area: 34.6 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: subject to typhoons (especially May to July)

international agreements: NA

People

Population: 2,710 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.7% (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Norfolk Islander(s)

adjective: Norfolk Islander(s)

Ethnic divisions: 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), Norfolk a mixture of 18th century English and ancient Tahitian

Literacy:

total population: NA%

male: NA%

female: NA%

Labor force: NA

Government

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)

National holiday: Pitcairners Arrival Day Anniversary, 8 June (1856)

Constitution: Norfolk Island Act of 1979

Legal system: wide legislative and executive responsibility under the Norfolk Island Act of 1979; Supreme Court

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Administrator A. G. KERR (since NA April 1992) who is appointed by the Governor General of Australia

head of government: Assembly President David Ernest BUFFETT (since NA May 1992)

cabinet: Executive Council

Legislative branch:

Legislative Assembly: elections last held 1989 (held every three years); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(9 total) percent of seats by party NA

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Political parties and leaders: 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

Economy

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

Northern Mariana Islands

(commonwealth in political union with the US)

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 (1989 est.)

Exports: \$1.7 million (f.o.b., FY86)

commodities: postage stamps, seeds of the

Norfolk Island pine and Kentia palm, small

quantities of avocados

partners: Australia, Pacific Islands, NZ, Asia,

Europe

Imports: \$15.6 million (c.i.f., FY86)

commodities: NA

partners: Australia, Pacific Islands, NZ, Asia,

Europe

External debt: \$NA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity:

capacity: 7,000 kW

production: 8 million kWh

consumption per capita: 3,160 kWh (1990)

Industries: tourism

Agriculture: Norfolk Island pine seed, Kentia

palm seed, cereals, vegetables, fruit, cattle,

poultry

Economic aid: none

Currency: 1 Australian dollar (\$) = 100

cents

Exchange rates: Australian dollars (\$) per

US\$1—1.4364 (January 1994), 1.4704 (1993),

1.3600 (1992), 1.2835 (1991), 1.2799 (1990),

1.2618 (1989)

Fiscal year: 1 July—30 June

Communications

Highways:

total: 80 km

paved: 53 km

unpaved: earth, coral 27 km

Ports: none; loading jetties at Kingston and

Cascade

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

Telecommunications: 1,500 radio receivers

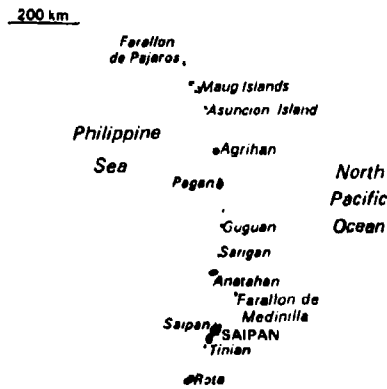
(1982); radio link service with Sydney; 987

telephones (1983); broadcast stations—1 AM,

no FM, no TV

Defense Forces

Note: defense is the responsibility of Australia



Geography

Location: Oceania, Micronesia, in the North Pacific Ocean, 5,635 km west-southwest of Honolulu, about three-quarters of the way between Hawaii and the Philippines

Map references: Oceania

Area:

total area: 477 sq km

land area: 477 sq km

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 or to depth of

exploitation

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: contamination of groundwater

on Saipan by raw sewage contributes to disease

natural hazards: active volcanoes on Pagan

and Agrihan; subject to typhoons (especially

August to November)

international agreements: NA

Note: strategic location in the North Pacific

Ocean

People

Population: 49,799 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 3.04% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 35.05 births/1,000 population

(1994 est.)

Death rate: 4.61 deaths/1,000 population

(1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000

population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 37.96 deaths/1,000

live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 67.43 years

male: 65.53 years

female: 69.48 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.69 children born/

woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: NA

adjective: NA

Ethnic divisions: Chamorro, Carolinians and

other Micronesians, Caucasian, Japanese,

Chinese, Korean

Religions: Christian (Roman Catholic

majority, although traditional beliefs and

taboos may still be found)

Languages: English, Chamorro, Carolinian

note: 86% of population speaks a language

other than English at home

Literacy: age 15 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

Government

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)

National holiday: Commonwealth Day, 8

January (1978)

Constitution: Covenant Agreement effective

3 November 1986 and the Constitution of the

Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana

Islands

Northern Mariana Islands

(continued)

Legal system: based on US system except for customs, wages, immigration laws, and taxation

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal; indigenous inhabitants are US citizens but do not vote in US presidential elections

Executive branch:

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); election last held in NA November 1989 (next to be held NA November 1993); results—Lorenzo I. DeLeon GUERRERO, Republican Party, was elected governor

Legislative branch: bicameral Legislature
Senate: elections 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: elections 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)

Judicial branch: Commonwealth Supreme Court, Superior Court, Federal District Court

Political parties and leaders: Republican Party, Governor Lorenzo GUERRERO; Democratic Party, Carlos SHODA, chairman

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

Economy

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 million
expenditures: \$127.7 million, including capital expenditures of SNA (1991 est.)

Exports: \$263.4 million (f.o.b. 1991 est.)
commodities: manufactured goods, garments, bread, pastries, concrete blocks, light iron work
partners: NA

Imports: \$392.4 million (c.i.f. 1991 est.)
commodities: food, construction, equipment, materials

partners: NA
External debt: \$0

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity:
capacity: 25,000 kW
production: 35 million kWh
consumption per capita: 740 kWh (1990)

Industries: tourism, construction, light industry, handicrafts

Agriculture: coconuts, fruits, cattle, vegetables

Economic aid: none

Currency: 1 United States dollar (US\$) = 100 cents

Exchange rates: US currency is used

Fiscal year: 1 October—30 September

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways:
total: 381.5 km
paved: NA

unpaved: NA
undifferentiated: primary 134.5 km; secondary 55 km; local 192 km (1991)

Inland waterways: none

Ports: Saipan, Tinian

Airports:

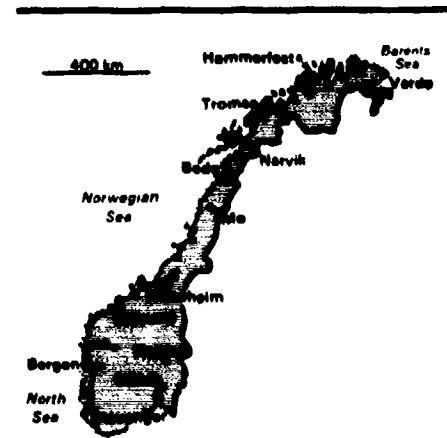
total: 6
usable: 5
with permanent-surface runways: 3
with runways over 3,659 m: 0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 2
with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 2

Telecommunications: broadcast stations—2 AM, 1 FM (1984), 1 TV, 2 cable TV stations; 2 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT earth stations

Defense Forces

Note: defense is the responsibility of the US

Norway



Geography

Location: Nordic State, Northern Europe, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, west of Sweden

Map references: Arctic Region, Europe, Standard Time Zones of the World
Area:

total area: 324,220 sq km
land area: 307,860 sq km
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 has been settled by the International 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 sq km (1989)

Environment:

current issues: water pollution; acid rain damaging forests and adversely affecting lakes, threatening fish stocks; air pollution from vehicle emissions

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: party to—Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulphur, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds,

Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber, Wetlands, Whaling; signed, but not ratified—Law of the Sea

Note: about two-thirds mountains; some 50,000 islands off its much indented coastline; 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

People

Population: 4,314,604 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.39% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 13.32 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 10.44 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 1.01 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 6.3 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 77.38 years

male: 74.02 years

female: 80.94 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.81 children
orn/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Norwegian(s)

adjective: Norwegian

Ethnic divisions: Germanic (Nordic, Alpine, Baltic), Lapps (Sami) 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)

note: small Lapp- and Finnish-speaking minorities

Literacy: age 15 and over can read and write (1976 est.)

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)

Government

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)

National holiday: Constitution Day, 17 May (1814)

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

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

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)

cabinet: State Council; appointed by the king in accordance with the will of the Storting

Legislative branch: unicameral Parliament (Storting)

Storting: elections last held on 13 September 1993 (next to be held September 1997);

results—Labor 37.1%, Center Party 18.5%,

Conservatives 15.6%, Christian Peoples' 8.4%, Socialist Left 7.9%, Progress 6%, Left

Party 3.6%, Red Electoral Alliance 1.2%; seats—(165 total) Labor 67, Center Party 32,

Conservatives 18, Christian Peoples' 13,

Socialist Left 13, Progress 10, Left Party 1,

Red Electoral Alliance 1, unawarded 10

Legting: Storting elects one-fourth of its member to upper house

Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Hoyesterett)

Political parties and leaders: Labor Party, Thorbjorn JAGLUND; Conservative Party, Jan

PETERSEN; 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; Left Party; Red Electoral Alliance

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, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL,

IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LORCS, MTCR, NACC,

NAM (guest), NATO, NC, NEA, NIB, NSG,

OECD, ONUSAL, PCA, UN, UNAVEM II,

UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO,

UNIFIL, UNIKOM, UNMOGIP, UNOSOM,

UNPROFOR, UNTAC, UNTSO, UPU, WEU

(associate), 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

consulate(s) general: Houston, Los Angeles,

Minneapolis, New York, and San Francisco

consulate(s): Miami

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Thomas A.

LOFTUS

embassy: Drammensveien 18, 0244 Oslo 2

mailing address: PSC 69, Box 1000, APO AE

09707

telephone: (47) 22-44-85-50

FAX: (47) 22-43-07-77

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)

Economy

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 se. or 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

Norway (continued)

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. Economic growth was only 1.6% in 1993, while inflation was a moderate 2.3%. Oslo, a member of the European Free Trade Area, has applied for membership in the European Union and continues to deregulate and harmonize with EU regulations. Membership is expected in early 1995.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$89.5 billion (1993)

National product real growth rate: 1.6% (1993)

National product per capita: \$20,800 (1993)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 2.3% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: 5.5% (excluding people in job-training programs) (1993 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$45.3 billion

expenditures: \$51.8 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1993)

Exports: \$32.1 billion (f.o.b., 1993)

commodities: petroleum and petroleum products 40%, metals and products 10.6%, fish and fish products 6.9%, chemicals 6.4%, natural gas 6.0%, ships 5.4%

partners: EC 66.3%, Nordic countries 16.3%, developing countries 8.4%, US 6.0%, Japan 1.8% (1993)

Imports: \$24.8 billion (c.i.f., 1993)

commodities: machinery and equipment 38.9%, chemicals and other industrial inputs 26.6%, manufactured consumer goods 17.8%, foodstuffs 6.4%

partners: EC 48.6%, Nordic countries 25.1%, developing countries 9.6%, US 8.1%, Japan 8.0% (1993)

External debt: \$6.5 billion (1992 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 6.2% (1992); accounts for 14% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 26,900,000 kW

production: 111 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 25,850 kWh (1992)

Industries: petroleum and gas, food processing, shipbuilding, pulp and paper products, metals, chemicals, timber, mining, textiles, fishing

Agriculture: accounts for 3% of GDP and about 6% 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: transshipment point for drugs 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 oer

Exchange rates: Norwegian kroner (Nkr) per US\$1 - 7.4840 (January 1994), 7.0941 (1993), 6.2145 (1992), 6.4829 (1991), 6.2597 (1990), 6.9045 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

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:

total: 88,800 km

paved: 38,580 km

unpaved: gravel, crushed stone, earth 50,220 km

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: 764 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 20,793,968 GRT/35,409,472

DWT, passenger 13, short-sea passenger 21, cargo 92, passenger-cargo 2, refrigerated cargo

13, container 17, roll-on/roll-off cargo 54, vehicle carrier 28, railcar carrier 1, oil tanker

162, chemical tanker 85, liquefied gas 81, combination ore/oil 28, bulk 159, combination

bulk 8

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 (761) under the Norwegian flag are now registered with the NIS

Airports:

total: 103

usable: 102

with permanent-surface runways: 65

with runways over 3,659 m: 0

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 13

with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 15

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

Defense Forces

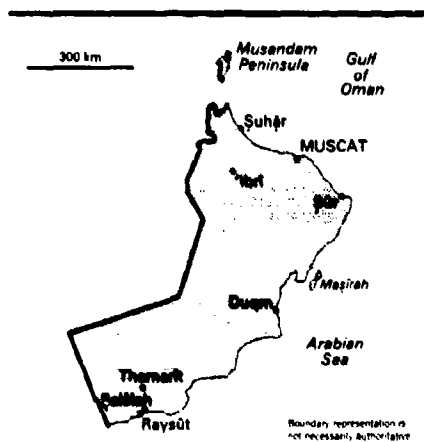
Branches: Norwegian Army, Royal

Norwegian Navy, Royal Norwegian Air Force, Home Guard

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,119,405; fit for military service 932,438; reach military age (20) annually 30,557 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$3.8 billion, 3.4% of GDP (1992)

Oman



Geography

Location: Middle East, along the Arabian Sea, between Yemen and the United Arab Emirates

Map references: Middle East, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 212,460 sq km

land area: 212,460 sq km

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 defining 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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: rising soil salinity; beach pollution from oil spills; sparse natural freshwater resources

natural hazards: summer winds often raise large sandstorms and dust storms in interior

international agreements: party to—Law of

the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ship Pollution, Whaling; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change

Note: strategic location with small foothold on Musandam Peninsula controlling Strait of Hormuz, a vital transit point for world crude oil

People

Population: 1,701,470 (July 1994 est.)

note: Oman's first census was concluded in December 1993; preliminary figures give a population of 2,000,000, of whom about 500,000 are expatriate workers; final evaluative figures are not yet available

Population growth rate: 3.46% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 40.38 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 5.77 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 36.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 67.79 years

male: 65.9 years

female: 69.77 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.53 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Omani(s)

adjective: Omani

Ethnic divisions: Arab, Baluchi, South Asian (Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Bangladeshi)

Religions: Ibadhi Muslim 75%, Sunni Muslim, Shi'a Muslim, Hindu

Languages: Arabic (official), English, Baluchi, Urdu, Indian dialects

Literacy:

total population: NA%

male: NA%

female: NA%

Labor force: 430,000 (est.)

by occupation: agriculture 40% (est.)

Government

Names:

conventional long form: Sultanate of Oman

conventional short form: Oman

local long form: Saltanat Uman

local short form: Uman

Digraph: MU

Type: monarchy

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): Masqat, Musandam, Zufar

Independence: 1650 (expulsion of the Portuguese)

National holiday: National Day, 18 November (1940)

Constitution: none

Legal system: based on English common law and Islamic law; ultimate appeal to the sultan; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage: none

Executive branch:

chief of state and head of government: Sultan and Prime Minister QABOOS bin Said Al Said (since 23 July 1970)

cabinet: Cabinet

Legislative branch: unicameral Consultative Council

Judicial branch: none; traditional Islamic judges and a nascent civil court system

Political parties and leaders: none

Other political or pressure groups: NA

Member of: ABEDA, AFESD, AL, AMF, ESCWA, FAO, G-77, GCC, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, 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-designate Ahmad bin Muhammad al-RASBI

chancery: 2342 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: (202) 387-1980 through 1982

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador David J. DUNFORD

embassy: address NA, Muscat

mailing address: P. O. Box 202 Code No. 115, 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

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Oman (continued)

National product real growth rate: 6.1% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$10,000 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 2% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget:

revenues: \$4.4 billion

expenditures: \$5.2 billion, including capital expenditures of \$1 billion (1994 est.)

Exports: \$5 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: petroleum 87%, re-exports, fish, processed copper, textiles

partners: UAE 30%, Japan 27%, South Korea 10%, Singapore 5% (1991)

Imports: \$3.7 billion (f.o.b. 1993 est.)

commodities: machinery, transportation equipment, manufactured goods, food, livestock, lubricants

partners: Japan 20%, UAE 14%, UK 19%, US 7% (1991)

External debt: \$3 billion (1993)

Industrial production: growth rate 8.6% (1991), accounts for almost 60% of GDP, including petroleum

Electricity:

capacity: 1,142,400 kW

production: 5.1 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 3,200 kWh (1992)

Industries: crude oil production and refining, natural gas production, construction, cement, copper

Agriculture: accounts for 4% 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:

recipient: 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

Communications

Highways:

total: 26,000 km

paved: 6,000 km

unpaved: motorable track 20,000 km

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

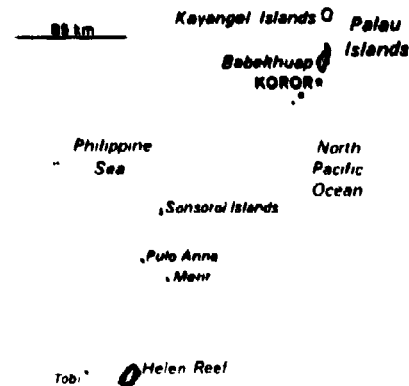
Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Royal Oman Police

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 382,793; fit for military service 217,755; reach military age (14) annually 22,118 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$1.6 billion, 16% of GDP (1993 est.)

Pacific Islands (Palau), Trust Territory of the (UN trusteeship administered by the US)



Geography

Location: Oceania, Micronesia, in the North Pacific Ocean, 850 km southeast of the Philippines

Map references: Oceania

Area:

total area: 458 sq km

land area: 458 sq km

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 depth or to 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 Babelthwap 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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: subject to typhoons (June to December)

international agreements: NA

Note: includes World War II battleground of Peleliu and world-famous rock islands; archipelago of six island groups totaling over 200 islands in the Caroline chain

People

Population: 16,366 (July 1994 est.)
Population growth rate: 1.81% (1994 est.)
Birth rate: 22.54 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Death rate: 6.61 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Net migration rate: 2.12 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 25.07 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 71.01 years
male: 69.14 years
female: 73.02 years (1994 est.)
Total fertility rate: 2.91 children born/woman (1994 est.)
Nationality:
noun: Palauan(s)
adjective: Palauan
Ethnic divisions: Palauans are a composite of Polynesian, Malayan, and Melanesian races
Religions: Christian (Catholics, Seventh-Day Adventists, Jehovah's Witnesses, the Assembly of God, the Liebenzell Mission, and Latter-Day Saints), Modekgei religion (one-third of the population observes this religion which is indigenous to Palau)
Languages: English (official in all of Palau's 16 states), Sonsorolese (official in the state of Sonsoral), Angaur and Japanese (in the state of Angaur), Tobi (in the state of Tobi), Palauan (in the other 13 states)
Literacy: age 15 and over can read and write (1980)
total population: 92%
male: 93%
female: 91%
Labor force: NA
by occupation: NA

Government

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: PS
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 Babelthiap

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

National holiday: Constitution Day, 9 July (1979)

Constitution: 1 January 1981

Legal system: based on Trust Territory laws, acts of the legislature, municipal, common, and customary laws

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state and head of government:

President Kuniwo NAKAMURA (since 1 January 1993), Vice-President Tommy E. REMENGESAU Jr. (since 1 January 1993); election last held on 4 November 1992 (next to be held NA November 1996); results—Kuniwo NAKAMURA 50.7%, Johnson TORIBIONG 49.3%

Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament (Oibii Era Kelulua or OEK)

Senate: elections 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: elections 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

Judicial branch: Supreme Court, National Court, Court of Common Pleas

Member of: ESCAP (associate), SPC, SPF (observer)

Diplomatic representation in US: trust territory of the UN administered by the US; Administrative Officer Charles UONG, Palau Liaison Office, 444 North Capitol Street NW, 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

Economy

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 million

expenditures: \$NA, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1986 est.)

Exports: \$500,000 (f.o.b., 1986)

commodities: trochus (type of shellfish), tuna, copra, handicrafts

partners: US, Japan

Imports: \$27.2 million (c.i.f., 1986)

commodities: NA

partners: US

External debt: about \$100 million (1989)

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity:

capacity: 16,000 kW

production: 22 million kWh

consumption per capita: 1,540 kWh (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:

recipient: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$2.56 billion; Western (non-US)

countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$92 million

Currency: 1 United States dollar (US\$) = 100 cents

Exchange rates: US currency is used

Fiscal year: 1 October—30 September

Communications

Highways:

total: 61 km

paved: 36 km

unpaved: gravel 25 km

Ports: Koror

Airports:

total: 3

usable: 3

with permanent-surface runways: 1

with runways over 3,659 m: 0

Pacific Islands (Palau), Trust Territory of the *(continued)*

with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 0

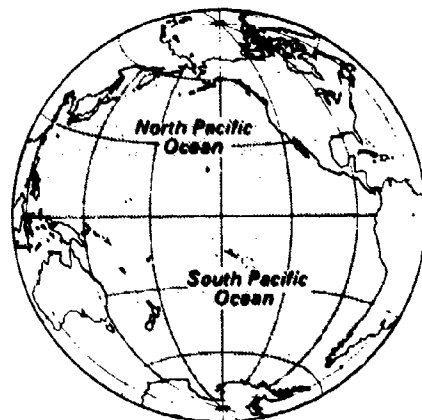
with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 3

Telecommunications: broadcast stations—1 AM, 1 FM, 2 TV; 1 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT earth station

Defense Forces

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

Pacific Ocean



Geography

Location: body of water between the Western Hemisphere, Asia, and Australia

Map references: Asia, North America, Oceania, South America, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 165,384 million sq km

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 Bali Sea, Bellingshausen Sea, Bering Sea, Bering Strait, Coral Sea, East China Sea, Gulf of Alaska, Gulf of Tonkin, Java Sea, Philippine Sea, Ross Sea, Savu Sea, Sea of Japan, Sea of Okhotsk, South China Sea, Tasman Sea, Timor 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:

current issues: endangered marine species include the dugong, sea lion, sea otter, seals, turtles, and whales; oil pollution in Philippine Sea and South China Sea

natural hazards: surrounded by a zone of violent volcanic and earthquake activity sometimes referred to as the Pacific Ring of Fire; 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

international agreements: NA

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; dotted with low coral islands and rugged volcanic islands in the southwestern Pacific Ocean

Government

Digraph: ZN

Economy

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 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, NZ, 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.

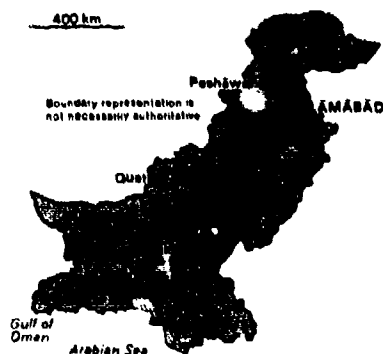
Industries: fishing, oil and gas production

Pakistan

Communications

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



Geography

Location: Southern Asia, along the Arabian Sea, between India and Afghanistan

Map references: Asia, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 803,940 sq km

land area: 778,720 sq km

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 sq km (1989)

Environment:

current issues: water pollution from untreated sewage, industrial wastes, and agricultural runoff; water scarcity; a majority of the population does not have access to safe drinking water; deforestation; soil erosion; desertification

natural hazards: frequent earthquakes, occasionally severe especially in north and west; flooding along the Indus after heavy rains (July and August)

international agreements: party to—Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Nuclear Test Ban, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea, Marine Life Conservation

Note: controls Khyber Pass and Bolan Pass, traditional invasion routes between Central Asia and the Indian Subcontinent

People

Population: 128,855,965 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 2.86% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 42.22 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 12.38 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -1.21 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 101.9 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 57.41 years

male: 56.79 years

female: 58.06 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.43 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Pakistani(s)

adjective: Pakistani

Ethnic divisions: Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashtun (Pathan), Baloch, Muhajir (immigrants from India and their descendents)

Religions: Muslim 97% (Sunni 77%, Shi'a 20%), Christian, Hindu, and other 3%

Languages: Urdu (official), English (official; lingua franca of Pakistani elite and most government ministries), Punjabi 64%, Sindhi 12%, Pashtu 8%, Urdu 7%, Balochi and other 9%

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

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.)

Government

Names:

conventional long form: Islamic Republic of Pakistan

conventional short form: Pakistan

former: West Pakistan

Digraph: PK

Type: republic

Capital: Islamabad

Pakistan (continued)

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)

National holiday: Pakistan Day, 23 March (1956) (proclamation of the republic)

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

Suffrage: 21 years of age; universal. separate electorates and reserved parliamentary seats for non-Muslims

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Sardar Farooq LEGHARI election last held on 13 November 1993 (next to be held no later than 14 October 1998); results—LEGHARI was elected by Parliament and the four provincial assemblies
head of government: Prime Minister Benazir BHUTTO

cabinet: Cabinet

Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament (Majlis-e-Shoora)

Senate: elections last held NA March 1994 (next to be held NA March 1997); seats—(87 total) Pakistan People's Party (PPP) 22, Pakistan Muslim League, Nawaz Sharif faction (PML/N) 17; Tribal Area Representatives (nonparty) 8, Awami National Party (ANP) 6, Pakistan Muslim League, Junejo faction (PML/J) 5, Jamhoori Watan Party (JWP) 5, Mohajir Quami Movement, Altaf faction (MQM/A) 5, Jamiat Ulema-i-Islam, Fazlur Rehman group (JUI/F) 2, Pakhtun Khwa Milli Awami Party (PKMAP) 2, Jamaat-i-Islami (JI) 2, National People's Party (NPP) 2, Balochistan National Movement, Hayee Group (BNM/H) 1, Balochistan National Movement, Mengal Group (BNM/M) 1, Jamiat Ulema-i-Pakistan, Niazi faction (JUP/NI) 1, Jamiat Ulema-i-Pakistan, Noorani faction (JUP/NO) 1, Jamiat-al-Hadith (JAH) 1, Jamiat Ulema-i-Islam, Sami-ul-Haq faction (JUI/S) 1, Pakistan Muslim League, Functional Group (PML/F) 1, Pakistan National Party (PNP) 1, Independents 2, vacant 1

National Assembly: elections last held 6 October 1993 (next to be held by October 1998); seats—(217 total): Pakistan People's Party (PPP) 92; Pakistan Muslim League, Nawaz Sharif faction (PML/N) 75; Pakistan Muslim League, Junejo faction (PML/J) 6; Islami-Jamhoori-Mahaz (IJM-Islamic Democratic Front) 4; Awami National Party (ANP) 3; Pakhtun Khwa Milli Awami Party (PKMAP) 4; Pakistan Islamic Front (PIF) 3; Jamhoori Watan Party (JWP) 2; Mutaheda

Deeni Mahaz (MDM) 2; Balochistan National Movement, Hayee Group (BNM/H) 1;

Balochistan National Movement, Mengal Group (BNM/M) 1; National Democratic Alliance (NDA) 1; National People's Party (NPP) 1; Pakhtun Quami Party (PKQP) 1; Religious minorities 10 reserved seats; independents, 9; results pending, 2

Judicial branch: Supreme Court, Federal Islamic (Shari'at) Court

Political parties and leaders:

government: Pakistan People's Party (PPP), Benazir BHUTTO; Pakistan Muslim League, Junejo faction (PML/J), Hamid Nasir CHATTHA; National People's Party (NPP), Ghulam Mustapha JATOI; Pakhtun Khwa Milli Awami Party (PKMAP), Mahmood Khan ACHAKZAI; Balochistan National Movement, Hayee Group (BNM/H), Dr. HAYEE Baluch; National Democratic Alliance (NDA), Maulana Kausar NIAZI; Pakhtun Quami Party (PKQP), Mohammed AFZAL Khan; Jamhoori Watan Party (JWP), Akbar Khan BUGTI

opposition: Pakistan Muslim League, Nawaz Sharif faction (PML/N), Nawaz SHARIF; Awami National Party (ANP), Khan Abdul WALI KHAN; Pakistan Islamic Front (PIF), Qazi Hussain AHMED; Balochistan National Movement, Mengal Group (BNM/M), Sardar Akhtar MENGAL; Mohajir Quami Movement, Altaf faction (MQM/A); Jamaat-i-Islami (JI); Jamiat-al-Hadith (JAH)

frequently shifting: Mutaheda Deeni Mahaz (MDM), Maulana Sami-ul-HAQ, the MDM includes Jamiat Ulema-i-Pakistan, Niazi faction (JUP/NI) and Anjuman Sepah-i-Sahaba Pakistan (ASSP); Islami-Jamhoori-Mahaz (IJM-Islamic Democratic Party), the IJM includes Jamiat Ulema-i-Islami, Fazlur Rehman group (JUI/F); Jamiat Ulema-i-Pakistan, Noorani faction (JUP/NO); Jamiat Ulema-i-Islam, Sami-ul-Haq faction (JUI/S); Pakistan Muslim League, Functional Group (PML/F); Pakistan National Party (PNP)

note: most Pakistani political groups are motivated primarily by opportunism and political alliances can shift frequently
Other political or pressure groups: military remains important political force; ulema (clergy), landowners, industrialists, and small merchants also influential

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, 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: Ambassador Maleeha LODHI

chancery: 2315 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: (202) 939-6205

FAX: (202) 387-0484

consulate(s) general: Los Angeles and 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, Unit 6220, Islamabad or APO AE 09812-2000

telephone: [92] (51) 826161 through 79

FAX: [92] (51) 214222

consulate(s) general: Karachi, Lahore

consulate(s): 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

Economy

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. Rapid economic growth, averaging 5%-6% over the past decade has helped Pakistan cope with these problems. However, growth slumped to 3% in FY93 because of severe flooding, which damaged the key export crop, cotton. 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—purchasing power equivalent—\$239 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 3% (FY93 est.)

National product per capita: \$1,900 (1993 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 (1993 est.)

Exports: \$6.8 billion (f.o.b., FY92)

commodities: cotton, textiles, clothing, rice, leather, carpets

partners: US, Japan, Hong Kong, Germany, UK

Imports: \$9.1 billion (f.o.b., FY92)

commodities: petroleum, petroleum products,

machinery, transportation equipment, vegetable oils, animal fats, chemicals
partners: Japan, US, Germany, UK, Saudi Arabia

External debt: \$24 billion (1993 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 7.3% (FY92); accounts for 23% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 10,000,000 kW

production: 43 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 350 kWh (1992)

Industries: textiles, food processing, beverages, construction materials, clothing, paper products, shrimp

Agriculture: 22% of GDP, 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: major illicit producer of opium and hashish for the international drug trade; despite some success in reducing cultivation, remains world's fourth largest opium producer (140 metric tons in 1993)

Economic aid:

recipient: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$4.5 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1980-89), \$91 billion; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), \$2.3 billion; Communist countries (1970-89), \$3.2 billion

note: including Bangladesh prior to 1972
Currency: 1 Pakistani rupee (PR) = 100 paisa

Exchange rates: Pakistani rupees (PRs) per US\$1—30.214 (January 1994), 28.107 (1993), 25.083 (1992), 23.801 (1991), 21.707 (1990), 20.541 (1989)

Fiscal year: 1 July—30 June

Communications

Railroads: 8,773 km total; 7,716 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 (1965)

Highways:

total: 110,677 km

paved: 58,677 km

unpaved: gravel 23,000 km; improved earth 29,000 km (1988)

Pipelines: crude oil 250 km; natural gas 4,044 km; petroleum products 885 km (1987)

Ports: Gwadar, Karachi, Port Muhammad bin Qasim

Merchant marine: 30 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 352,189 GRT/532,782 DWT, passenger-cargo 3, cargo 25, oil tanker 1, bulk 1

Airports:

total: 110

usable: 104

with permanent-surface runways: 75

with runways over 3,659 m: 1

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 30

with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 43

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

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Civil Armed Forces, National Guard, paramilitary/security forces

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 29,548,746; fit for military service 18,134,013; reach military age (17) annually 1,391,258 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$3.2 billion, 6% of GNP (FY91/92)

Palmyra Atoll
(territory of the US)



North
Pacific
Ocean

Geography

Location: Oceania, Polynesia, in the North Pacific Ocean, 1,600 km south-southwest of Honolulu, almost halfway between Hawaii and American Samoa

Map references: Oceania

Area:

total area: 11.9 sq km

land area: 11.9 sq km

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 or to depth of exploitation

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: NA

Note: about 50 islets covered with dense vegetation, coconut trees, and balsa-like trees up to 30 meters tall

People

Population: uninhabited

Palmyra Atoll (continued)

Government

Names:

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Palmyra Atoll

Digraph: LQ

Type: incorporated 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

Economy

Overview: no economic activity

Communications

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 6 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

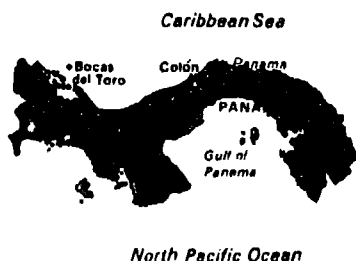
with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 1

Defense Forces

Note: defense is the responsibility of the US

Panama

—150 km—



Geography

Location: Middle America, between Colombia and Costa Rica

Map references: Central America and the Caribbean, South America, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 78,200 sq km

land area: 75,990 sq km

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: water pollution from agricultural runoff threatens fishery resources; deforestation of tropical rain forest; land degradation

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: party to—

Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea, Marine Life Conservation

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

People

Population: 2.63 million (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.94% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 24.61 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 4.87 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -0.37 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 16.5 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 74.88 years

male: 72.28 years

female: 77.62 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.85 children born/woman (1994 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), English 14%

note: many Panamanians bilingual

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

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

Government

Names:

conventional long form: Republic of Panama

conventional short form: Panama

local long form: Republica de Panama

local short form: Panama

Digraph: PM

Type: constitutional republic

Capital: Panama

Administrative divisions: 9 provinces (provincias, singular—provincia) and 1 territory* (comarca): Bocas del Toro, Chiriqui, Coclé, Colón, Darién, Herrera, Los Santos, Panama, San Blas*, Veraguas

Independence: 3 November 1903 (from

Colombia; became independent from Spain 28 November 1821)

National holiday: Independence Day, 3 November (1903)

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

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal and compulsory

Executive branch:

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); election last held on 7 May 1989, annulled but later upheld; results—anti-NORIEGA coalition believed to have won about 75% of the total votes cast

note: a presidential election was held 8 May 1994 (next election to held on 9 May 1999) with inauguration of the successful candidates to take place on 1 September 1994; results—President Ernesto PEREZ BALLADARES Gonzales, First Vice President Tomas Altamirano DUQUE, and Second Vice President Felipe VIRZI were elected; percent of vote for president—BALLADARES 33%, DE GRUBER 29%, BLADES 17%

cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the president
Legislative branch: unicameral
National Assembly (Asamblea Nacional): elections held on 27 January 1991; 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; an election of members of the National Assembly was held on 8 May 1994 (next election to be held on 9 May 1999) and they will take their seats on 1 September 1994; results—percent of vote and seats won by party NA

Judicial branch: Supreme Court of Justice (Corte Suprema de Justicia), 5 superior courts, 3 courts of appeal

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), Raul OSSA; 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; Civic Renewal Party (PRC), Tomas HERRERA; National Integration Movement (MINA), Arrigo GUARDIA; National Unity Mission Party (MUN), Jose Manuel PAREDES; Solidarity Party (CPS), Samuel LEWIS GALINDO

note: following the elections of 8 May 1994 the following realignment of political parties took place

governing coalition: Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD), Gerardo GONZALEZ; Liberal Republican Party (PLR), Rodolfo CHIARI; Labor Party (PALA), Carlos Lopez GUEVARA; Solidarity Party (PS), Samuel LEWIS GALINDO

other parties: Nationalist Republican Liberal Movement (MOLIRENA), Alfredo RAMIREZ; Authentic Liberal Party (PLA), Arnulfo ESCOLONA; Arnulfista Party (PA), Mireya Moscoso DE GRUBER; Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Raul OSSA; Liberal Party (PL), Roberto ALEMAN Zubieta; Papa Egoro Movement, Ruben BLADES; Civic Renewal Party (PRC), Tomas HERRERA; National Unity Mission Party (MUN), Jose Manuel PAREDES

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; Chamber of Commerce; Panamanian Industrialists Society (SIP); Workers Confederation of the Republic of Panama (CTRP)

Member of: AG (associate), CG, ECLAC, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFU, 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 Boyd (to be replaced by Ambassador Ricardo Alberto ARIAS on 1 September 1994)
chancery: 2862 McGill Terrace NW, Washington, DC 20008
telephone: (202) 483-1407

consulate(s) general: Atlanta, Houston, Miami, New Orleans, New York, San Francisco, San Juan (Puerto Rico), Tampa,

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: (vacant)
embassy: Avenida Balboa and Calle 38, Apartado 6959, Panama City 5
mailing address: American Embassy Panama, Unit 0945; APO AA 34002
telephone: (507) 27-1777
FAX: (507) 27-1964

Flag: divided into four, equal rectangles; the top quadrants are white (hoist side) with a blue five-pointed star in the center and plain red, the bottom quadrants are plain blue (hoist side) and white with a red five-pointed star in the center

Economy

Overview: GDP expanded by roughly 5.9% in 1993, following growth of 8% in 1992; banking and financial services led the way in 1993. 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 2% of GDP. Unemployment and economic reform are the two major issues the new government must face in 1994-95.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$11.6 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 5.9% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$4,500 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 1% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: 12.5% (1993 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$1.8 billion

expenditures: \$1.9 billion, including capital expenditures of \$200 million (1992 est.)

Exports: \$545 million (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: bananas 43%, shrimp 11%, sugar 4%, clothing 5%, coffee 2%

partners: US 38%, EC, Central America and Caribbean

Imports: \$2.5 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: capital goods 21%, crude oil 11%, foodstuffs 9%, consumer goods, chemicals

partners: US 35%, EC, Central America and Caribbean, Japan

External debt: \$6.1 billion (year-end 1993 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 7.0% (1993 est.); accounts for about 9% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 1,584,000 kW

production: 4.36 trillion kWh

consumption per capita: 720 kWh (1992)

Industries: manufacturing and construction activities, petroleum refining, brewing, cement and other construction material, sugar milling

Agriculture: accounts for 10% 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:

recipient: 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

Panama (continued)

Currency: 1 balboa (B) = 100 centesimos
Exchange rates: balboas (B) per US\$1—
1.000 (fixed rate)
Fiscal year: calendar year

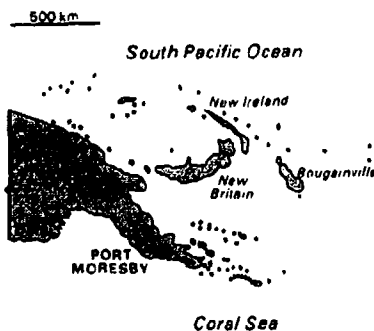
Communications

Railroads: 238 km total; 78 km 1.524-meter gauge, 160 km 0.914-meter gauge
Highways:
total: 8,530 km
paved: 2,745 km
unpaved: gravel, crushed stone 3,270 km; improved, unimproved earth 2,515 km
Inland waterways: 800 km navigable by shallow draft vessels; 82 km Panama Canal
Pipelines: crude oil 130 km
Ports: Cristobal, Balboa, Colon
Merchant marine: 3,405 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 56,011,824 GRT/89,516,566 DWT, passenger 22, short-sea passenger 30, passenger-cargo 3, cargo 1,110, refrigerated cargo 287, container 215, roll-on/roll-off cargo 67, vehicle carrier 129, livestock carrier 9, multifunction large-load carrier 5, oil tanker 437, chemical tanker 181, combination ore/oil 24, liquefied gas 127, specialized tanker 10, bulk 717, combination bulk 31, barge carrier 1
note: all but 30 are foreign owned and operated; the top 4 foreign owners are Japan 34%, Greece 8%, Hong Kong 7%, and Taiwan 5%; other foreign owners include China at least 144 ships, Vietnam 3, Croatia 6, Cuba 4, Cyprus 4, and Russia 41
Airports:
total: 118
usable: 109
with permanent-surface runways: 38
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

Defense Forces

Branches: Panamanian Public Forces (PPF) includes the National Police, Maritime Service, National Air Service, Institutional Protective Service; Judicial Technical Police operate under the control of Panama's judicial branch
Manpower availability: males age 15-49 686,479; fit for military service 471,780
Defense expenditures: expenditures for the Panamanian security forces amounted to \$138.5 million, 1.0% of GDP (1993 est.)

Papua New Guinea



Geography

Location: Southeastern Asia, just north of Australia, between Indonesia and the Solomon Islands
Map references: Oceania, Southeast Asia, Standard Time Zones of the World
Area:
total area: 461,690 sq km
land area: 451,710 sq km
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 sq km
Environment:
current issues: deforestation; pollution from mining projects
natural hazards: some active volcanoes; frequent earthquakes
international agreements: party to—Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution,

Tropical Timber; signed, but not ratified—Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Law of the Sea
Note: shares island of New Guinea with Indonesia; one of world's largest swamps along southwest coast

People

Population: 4,196,806 (July 1994 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.31% (1994 est.)
Birth rate: 33.5 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Death rate: 10.38 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 63.3 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 56.43 years
male: 55.6 years
female: 57.31 years (1994 est.)
Total fertility rate: 4.65 children born/woman (1994 est.)
Nationality:
noun: Papua New Guinean(s)
adjective: Papua New Guinean
Ethnic divisions: Melanesian, Papuan, Negrito, Micronesian, Polynesian
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: English spoken by 1-2%, pidgin English widespread, Motu spoken in Papua region
note: 715 indigenous languages
Literacy: age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)
total population: 52%
male: 65%
female: 38%
Labor force: NA

Government

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)

National holiday: Independence Day, 16 September (1975)

Constitution: 16 September 1975

Legal system: based on English common law

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

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); Deputy Prime Minister Sir Julius CHAN (since July 1992)
cabinet: National Executive Council; appointed by the governor on recommendation of the prime minister

Legislative branch: unicameral

National Parliament: (sometimes referred to as the House of Assembly) elections 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)

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

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

Member of: ACP, APEC, AsDB, ASEAN (observer), C. CP, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO (correspondent), ITU, LORCS, NAM, SPARTECA, SPC, SPF, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: Ambassador-designate Kepas WATANGIA

chancery: 3rd floor, 1615 New Hampshire

Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20009

telephone: (202) 745-3680

FAX: (202) 745-3679

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Richard TEARE

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

Economy

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. The economy remained strong in 1993, primarily because of continued growth in the mining and oil sectors.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$8.2 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 1.2% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$2,000 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 4.5% (1992-93)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget:

revenues: \$1.33 billion

expenditures: \$1.49 billion, including capital expenditures of \$225 million (1993 est.)

Exports: \$1.3 billion (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities: gold, copper ore, oil, logs, palm oil, coffee, cocoa, lobster

partners: Australia, Japan, South Korea, UK, US

Imports: \$1.6 billion (c.i.f., 1990)

commodities: machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, food, fuels, chemicals

partners: Australia, Japan, US, Singapore, New Zealand, UK

External debt: \$2.2 billion (April 1991)

Industrial production: growth rate 21% (1992); accounts for 31% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 400,000 kW

production: 1.6 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 400 kWh (1992)

Industries: copra crushing, palm oil processing, plywood production, wood chip production, mining of gold, silver, and copper, construction, tourism

Agriculture: Accounts for 28% 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:

recipient: 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—1.0281 (January 1994), 1.0221 (1993), 1.0367 (1992), 1.0504 (1991), 1.0467 (1990), 1.1685 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways:

total: 19,200 km

paved: 640 km

unpaved: gravel, crushed stone, stabilized

earth 10,960 km; unimproved earth 7,600 km

Inland waterways: 10,940 km

Ports: Anewa Bay, Lae, Madang, Port

Moresby, Rabaul

Merchant marine: 11 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 21,337 GRT/25,669 DWT, cargo 3, combination ore/oil 5, bulk 2, container 1

Airports:

total: 504

usable: 462

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

Defense Forces

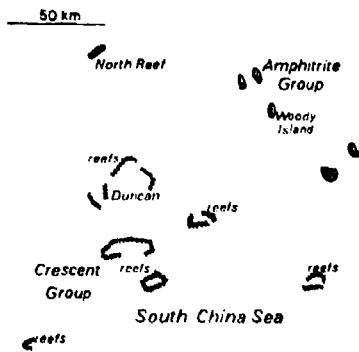
Branches: Papua New Guinea Defense Force (including Army, Navy, Air Force)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49

1,080,316; fit for military service 601,369

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$55 million, 1.8% of GDP (1993 est.)

Paracel Islands



Geography

Location: Southeastern Asia, 400 km east of Vietnam in the South China Sea, about one-third of the way between Vietnam and the Philippines

Map references: Asia

Area:

total area: NA sq km

land area: NA sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: subject to typhoons

international agreements: NA

People

Population: no indigenous inhabitants; note—there are scattered Chinese garrisons

Government

Names:

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Paracel Islands

Digraph: PF

Economy

Overview: no economic activity

Paraguay

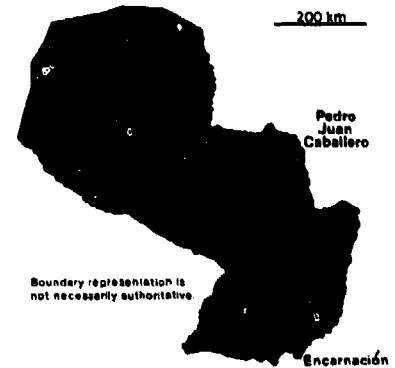
Communications

Ports: small Chinese port facilities on Woody Island and Duncan Island currently under expansion

Airports: 1 on Woody Island

Defense Forces

Note: occupied by China



Geography

Location: Central South America, between Argentina and Brazil

Map references: South America, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 406,750 sq km

land area: 397,300 sq km

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 Salto del Guaira (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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: deforestation; water pollution; inadequate means for waste disposal present health hazards for many urban residents
natural hazards: local flooding in southeast (early September to June); poorly drained plains may become boggy (early October to June)

international agreements: party to—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Law of the Sea; signed, but not ratified—Nuclear Test Ban

Note: landlocked; buffer between Argentina and Brazil

People

Population: 5,213,772 (July 1994 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.76% (1994 est.)
Birth rate: 32.03 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Death rate: 4.48 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 25.2 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 73.28 years
male: 71.74 years
female: 74.9 years (1994 est.)
Total fertility rate: 4.29 children born/woman (1994 est.)
Nationality:
noun: Paraguayan(s)
adjective: Paraguayan
Ethnic divisions: mestizo (Spanish and Indian) 95%, white and Indian 5%
Religions: Roman Catholic 90%, Mennonite and other Protestant denominations
Languages: Spanish (official), Guaraní
Literacy: age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)
total population: 90%
male: 92%
female: 88%
Labor force: 1.692 million (1993 est.)
by occupation: agriculture, industry and commerce, services, government (1986)

Government

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: Asunción
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)
National holiday: Independence Days, 14-15 May (1811)
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
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal and compulsory up to age 60

Executive branch:

chief of state and head of government: President Juan Carlos WASMOSY (since 15 August 1993); Vice President Roberto Angel SEIFART (since 15 August 1993); election last held 9 May 1993 (next to be held May 1998); results—Juan Carlos WASMOSY 40.09%, Domingo LAINO 32.06%, Guillermo CABALLERO VARGAS 23.04%
cabinet: Council of Ministers; nominated by the president

Legislative branch: bicameral Congress (Congreso)

Chamber of Senators (Camara de Senadores): elections last held 9 May 1993 (next to be held May 1998); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(45 total) Colorado Party 20, PLRA 17, EN 8

Chamber of Deputies (Camara de Diputados): elections last held on 9 May 1993 (next to be held by May 1998); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(80 total) Colorado Party 38, PLRA 33, EN 9

Judicial branch: Supreme Court of Justice (Corte Suprema de Justicia)

Political parties and leaders: Colorado Party, Eugenio SANABRIA CANTERO, president; Authentic Radical Liberal Party (PLRA), Domingo LAINO; National Encounter (EN), Guillermo CABALLERO VARGAS (the EN party includes the following minor parties: Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Jose Angel BURRO; Febrerista Revolutionary Party (PRF), Euclides ACEVEDO; Popular Democratic Party (PDP), Hugo RICHER)

Other political or pressure groups: Confederation of Workers (CUT); Roman Catholic Church

Member of: AG (observer), CCC, ECLAC, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, 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
FAX: (202) 234-4508
consulate(s) general: New Orleans and New York
consulate(s): Miami
US diplomatic representation:
chief of mission: (vacant); Charge D'Affaires Gerald McCOLLOCH
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)

Economy

Overview: Agriculture, including forestry, accounts for about 25% of GDP, employs about 45% of the labor force, and provides the bulk of exports, led by soybeans and cotton. Paraguay lacks substantial mineral or petroleum resources but possesses 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 export prices for agricultural commodities. 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. Growth of 3.5% in 1993 was spurred by higher-than-expected agricultural output and rising international commodity prices. Inflation picked up steam in fourth quarter 1993 because of rises in public sector salaries and utility rates.

National product: GDP—purchasing power

Paraguay (continued)

equivalent—\$15.2 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 3.5% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$3,000 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 20.4% (1993)

Unemployment rate: 11% (1993 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$1.2 billion

expenditures: \$1.4 billion, including capital expenditures of \$487 million (1992 est.)

Exports: \$728 million (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: cotton, soybean, timber, vegetable oils, meat products, coffee, tung oil
partners: EC 37%, Brazil 25%, Argentina 10%, Chile 6%, US 6%

Imports: \$1.38 billion (c.i.f., 1993 est.)

commodities: capital goods, foodstuffs, consumer goods, raw materials, fuels
partners: Brazil 30%, EC 20%, US 18%, Argentina 8%, Japan 7%

External debt: \$1.2 billion (1993 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 2.2% (1991 est.); accounts for 20% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 5,257,000 kW

production: 16.2 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 3,280 kWh (1992)

Industries: meat packing, oilseed crushing, milling, brewing, textiles, other light consumer goods, cement, construction

Agriculture: accounts for 26% of GDP and 44% of labor force; cash crops—cotton, sugarcane, soybeans; other crops—corn, wheat, tobacco, 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:

recipient: 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\$—1,861.3 (January 1994), 1,744.3 (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

Communications

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:

total: 28,300 km

paved: 2,600 km

unpaved: gravel 500 km; earth 25,200 km

Inland waterways: 3,100 km

Ports: Asuncion, Villeta, Ciudad del Este

Merchant marine: 13 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 16,747 GRT/19,513 DWT, cargo 11, oil tanker 2

note: 1 naval cargo ship is sometimes used commercially

Airports:

total: 969

usable: 827

with permanent-surface runways: 7

with runways over 3,659 m: 0

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 5

with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 93

Telecommunications: meager telephone service; principal switching center in Asuncion; fair intercity microwave net; 78,300 telephones; telephone density—16 telephones per 1,000 persons; broadcast stations—40 AM, no FM, 5 TV, 7 shortwave; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

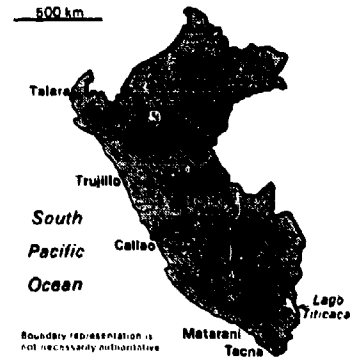
Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy (including Naval Air and Marines), Air Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,249,470; fit for military service 907,533; reach military age (17) annually 53,126 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$84 million, 1.4% of GDP (1988 est.)

Peru



Geography

Location: Western South America, bordering the South Pacific Ocean between Chile and Ecuador

Map references: South America, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 1,285,220 sq km

land area: 1.28 million sq km

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification; air pollution in Lima

natural hazards: subject to earthquakes, tsunamis, landslides, mild volcanic activity

international agreements: party to—Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Whaling; signed, but not ratified—Tropical Timber

Note: shares control of Lago Titicaca, world's highest navigable lake, with Bolivia

People

Population: 23,650,671 (July 1994 est.)
Population growth rate: 1.86% (1994 est.)
Birth rate: 25.55 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Death rate: 7 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 54.2 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 65.62 years
male: 63.44 years
female: 67.9 years (1994 est.)
Total fertility rate: 3.11 children born/woman (1994 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
Languages: Spanish (official), Quechua (official), Aymara
Literacy: age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)
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.)

Government

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 Libertad), Los Libertadores-Huari (from Ica, Ayacucho, Huancavelica), Mariategui (from Moquegua, Tacna, Puno), Nor Oriental del Marañon (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 and organizational and political difficulties, the regions have yet to assume major responsibilities. The 1993 Constitution maintains the regionalization process with some modifications that will limit the powers of the regional governments. The new constitution also reaffirms the roles of departmental and municipal governments.
Independence: 28 July 1821 (from Spain)
National holiday: Independence Day, 28 July (1821)
Constitution: 31 December 1993
Legal system: based on civil law system; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Executive branch:
chief of state and head of government: President Alberto Kenyo FUJIMORI Fujimori (since 28 July 1990); election 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%
cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the president
note: Prime Minister Efraim GOLDENBERG Schreiber (since February 1994) does not exercise executive power; this power is in the hands of the president
Legislative branch: unicameral *Democratic Constituent Congress (CCD)*; elections last held 25 November 1992 (next to be held April 1995); 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; *note*—several major parties (American Popular Revolutionary Alliance, Popular Action) did not participate; with the next election the congress will be expanded to 100 seats
Judicial branch: Supreme Court of Justice (Corte Suprema de Justicia)
Political parties and leaders:
note: Peru's political party system has become fragmented in recent years with independent movements proliferating; key parties are listed New Majority/Change 90 (Cambio 90),

Alberto FUJIMORI; Popular Christian Party (PPC), Luis BEDOYA Reyes; Popular Action Party (AP), Raul DIEZ CANSECO; American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (APRA), Armando VILLANUEVA del CAMPO; Independent Moralizing Front (FIM), Fernando OLIVERA Vega; National Renewal, Rafael REY Rey; Democratic Coordinator, Jose BARBA Caballero; Democratic Left Movement, Henry PEASE; Solidarity and Democracy (SODE), Manuel MOREYRA; National Front of Workers and Peasants (FRENATRACA), Roger CACARES
Other political or pressure groups: leftist guerrilla groups include Shining Path, Abimael GUZMAN Reynoso (imprisoned); Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement, Nestor SERPA and Victor POLAY (imprisoned)
Member of: AG, CCC, ECLAC, FAO, G-11, G-15, G-19, G-24, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO (correspondent), ITU, LAES, LAIA, LORCS, 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 Mendoza
chancery: 1700 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036
telephone: (202) 833-9860 through 9869
FAX: (202) 659-8124
consulate(s) general: Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Paterson (New Jersey), and San Francisco
US diplomatic representation:
chief of mission: Ambassador Alvin P. ADAMS, Jr.
embassy: corner of Avenida Inca Garcilaso de la Vega and Avenida Espana, Lima
mailing address: P. O. Box 1991, Lima I, Unit 3822, 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

Economy

Overview: The Peruvian economy is becoming increasingly market oriented, with major privatizations scheduled for 1994 in the mining and telecommunications industries. 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

Peru (continued)

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. In 1993 the economy rebounded as strong foreign investment helped push growth to 6%.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$70 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 6% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$3,000 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 39% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: 15% (1992 est.); underemployment 70% (1992 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$2 billion

expenditures: \$1.7 billion, including capital expenditures of \$300 million (1992 est.)

Exports: \$3.7 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: copper, zinc, fishmeal, crude petroleum and byproducts, lead, refined silver, coffee, cotton

partners: US 25%, Japan 9%, Italy, Germany

Imports: \$4.5 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: machinery, transport equipment, foodstuffs, petroleum, iron and steel, chemicals, pharmaceuticals

partners: US 30%, Colombia, Argentina, Japan, Germany, Brazil

External debt: \$22 billion (1993 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate -5% (1992 est.); accounts for 32% of GDP, including petroleum

Electricity:

capacity: 5,042,000 kW

production: 17.434 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 760 kWh (1992)

Industries: mining of metals, petroleum, fishing, textiles, clothing, food processing, cement, auto assembly, steel, shipbuilding, metal fabrication

Agriculture: accounts for 13% 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 108,800 hectares under cultivation in 1993; 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:

recipient: 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 centimos
Exchange rates: nuevo sol (S/.) per US\$1—2.180 (January 1994), 1.988 (1993), 1.245 (1992), 0.772 (1991), 0.187 (1990), 0.0027 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 1,801 km total; 1,501 km .435-meter gauge, 300 km 0.914-meter gauge

Highways:

total: 69,942 km

paved: 7,459 km

unpaved: improved earth 13,538 km;

unimproved earth 48,945 km

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: 17 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 142,425 GRT/229,746 DWT, cargo 10, refrigerated cargo 1, roll-on/roll-off cargo 1, oil tanker 2, bulk 3

note: in addition, 6 naval tankers and 1 naval cargo are sometimes used commercially

Airports:

total: 252

usable: 222

with permanent-surface runways: 37

with runways over 3,659 m: 2

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 24

with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 54

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

Defense Forces

Branches: Army (Ejercito Peruano), Navy (Marina de Guerra del Peru), Air Force (Fuerza Aerea del Peru), National Police

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 6,199,785; fit for military service 4,188,706; reach military age (20) annually 246,427 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$500 million, about 2% of GDP (1991)

Philippines

100 km



Geography

Location: Southeastern Asia, between Indonesia and China

Map references: Asia, Oceania, Southeast Asia, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 300,000 sq km

land area: 298,170 sq km

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: deforestation; soil erosion;

water pollution; air pollution in Manila

natural hazards: astride typhoon belt, usually affected by 15 and struck by five to six cyclonic storms per year; subject to landslides, active volcanoes, destructive earthquakes, tsunamis

international agreements: party to—Biodiversity, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Whaling; signed, but not ratified—Climate Change, Tropical Timber

People

Population: 69,808,930 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.92% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 27.34 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 6.94 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -1.18 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 50.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 65.39 years

male: 62.88 years

female: 68.02 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.35 children born/

woman (1994 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: Pilipino (official; based on

Tagalog), English (official)

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

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)

Government

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: 72 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*, Zamboanga, Zamboanga*, Zamboanga del Norte, Zamboanga del Sur

Independence: 4 July 1946 (from US)

National holiday: Independence Day, 12 June (1898) (from Spain)

Constitution: 2 February 1987, effective 11 February 1987

Legal system: based on Spanish and Anglo-American law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage: 15 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state and head of government:

President Fidel Valdes RAMOS (since 30 June 1992); Vice President Joseph Ejercito

ESTRADA (since 30 June 1992); election 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

cabinet: Executive Secretary; appointed by the president with the consent of the Commission of Appointments

Legislative branch: bicameral Congress (Kongreso)

Senate (Senado): elections 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 (Kapulungan Ng Mga Kinatawan): elections 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

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Philippines (continued)

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 MANGGLAPUS, 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 (Kilusang Bagong Lipunan; KBL), Imelda MARCOS; Nacionalista Party (NP), Salvador H. LAUREL, president

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, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNTAC, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Raul Chaves RABE

chancery: 1617 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036

telephone: (202) 483-1414

FAX: (202) 328-7614

consulate(s) general: Agana (Guam),

Chicago, Honolulu, Houston, Los Angeles,

New York, San Francisco, and Seattle

consulate(s): San Diego and San Jose (Saipan)

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador John D.

NEGROPONTE

embassy: 1201 Roxas Boulevard, Ermita Manila 1000

mailing address: APO AP 96440

telephone: [632] 521-7116

FAX: [632] 522-4361

consulate(s) 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

Economy

Overview: Domestic output in this primarily agricultural economy failed to grow in 1992 and rose only slightly in 1993. Drought and power supply problems hampered production, while inadequate revenues prevented government pump priming. Worker remittances helped to supplement GDP. A marked increase in capital goods imports, particularly power generating equipment, telecommunications equipment, and electronic data processors, contributed to 20% import growth in both 1992 and 1993.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$171 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 1.4% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$2,500 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 7.6% (1993)

Unemployment rate: 9.2% (1993)

Budget:

revenues: \$11.5 billion

expenditures: \$13 billion, including capital expenditures of \$1.7 billion (1994 est.)

Exports: \$11.1 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: electronics, textiles, coconut products, cooper, fish

partners: US 39%, Japan 18%, Germany 5%, UK 5%, Hong Kong 5% (1992)

Imports: \$17.1 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: raw materials 40%, capital goods 25%, petroleum products 10%

partners: Japan 21%, US 18%, Taiwan 7%, Saudi Arabia 6%, Hong Kong 5%, South Korea 5% (1992)

External debt: \$34.1 billion (September 1993)

Industrial production: growth rate -1% (1992 est.); accounts for 34% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 7,850,000 kW

production: 28 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 420 kWh (1992)

Industries: textiles, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, wood products, food processing, electronics assembly, petroleum refining, fishing

Agriculture: accounts for about 20% of GDP 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; transit point for Southwest Asian heroin bound for the US

Economic aid:

recipient: 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—27.725 (January 1994), 22.120 (1993), 25.512 (1992), 27.479 (1991), 24.311 (1990), 21.737 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 378 km operable on Luzon, 34% government owned (1982)

Highways:

total: 157,450 km

paved: 22,400 km

unpaved: gravel, crushed stone, stabilized earth 85,050 km; unimproved earth 50,000 km (1988)

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: 553 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 8,451,047 GRT/13,934,255

DWT, passenger 1, short-sea passenger 12,

passenger-cargo 13, cargo 145, refrigerated

cargo 27, vehicle carrier 35, livestock carrier 9,

roll-on/roll-off cargo 14, container 8, oil tanker

33, chemical tanker 1, liquefied gas 3,

combination ore/oil 1, bulk 241, combination

bulk 10

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: 74

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

Defense Forces

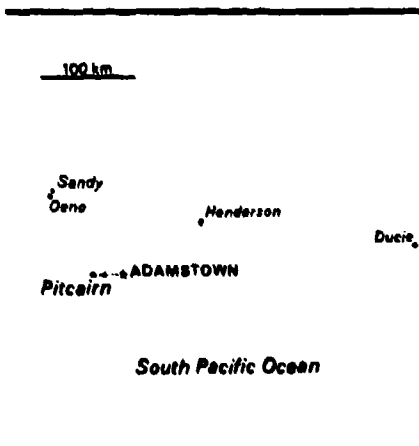
Branches: Army, Navy (including Coast Guard and Marine Corps), Air Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 17,668,781; fit for military service 12,479,312; reach military age (20) annually 733,880 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$915 million, 1.9% of GNP (1991)

Pitcairn Islands

(dependent territory of the UK)



Geography

Location: Oceania, Polynesia in the South Pacific Ocean, about halfway between Peru and New Zealand
Map references: Oceania
Area:
total area: 47 sq km
land area: 47 sq km
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 sq km
Environment:
current issues: NA
natural hazards: subject to typhoons (especially November to March)
international agreements: NA

People

Population: 71 (July 1994 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.93% (1994 est.)
Birth rate: NA
Death rate: NA
Net migration rate: NA
Infant mortality rate: NA

Life expectancy at birth: NA
Total fertility rate: NA
Nationality:
noun: Pitcairn Islander(s)
adjective: Pitcairn Islander
Ethnic divisions: descendants of the Bounty mutineers
Religions: Seventh-Day Adventist 100%
Languages: English (official), Tahitian/
English dialect
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

Government

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)
National holiday: Celebration of the Birthday of the Queen (second Saturday in June)
Constitution: Local Government Ordinance of 1964
Legal system: local island by-laws
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal with three years residency
Executive branch:
chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by UK High Commissioner to New Zealand and Governor (non-resident) of the Pitcairn Islands David Joseph MOSS (since NA September 1990); Commissioner (non-resident) G.D. HARRAWAY (since NA; is the liaison person between the governor and the Island Council)
head of government: Island Magistrate and Chairman of the Island Council Jay WARREN (since NA)
Legislative branch: unicameral
Island Council: elections 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
Judicial branch: Island Court
Political parties and leaders: NA
Other political or pressure groups: 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

Economy

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, sugar cane, 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: \$430,000
expenditures: \$429,000, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1987 est.)
Exports: \$NA
commodities: fruits, vegetables, curios
partners: NA
Imports: \$NA
commodities: fuel oil, machinery, building materials, flour, sugar, other foodstuffs
partners: NA
External debt: \$NA
Industrial production: growth rate NA%
Electricity:
capacity: 110 kW
production: 300,000 kWh
consumption per capita: 5,360 kWh (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:
recipient: ODA bilateral commitments (1992-93), \$84,000
Currency: 1 New Zealand dollar (NZ\$) = 100 cents
Exchange rates: New Zealand dollars (NZ\$) per US\$1—1.7771 (January 1994), 1.8495 (1993), 1.8584 (1992), 1.7265 (1991), 1.6750 (1990), 1.6711 (1989)
Fiscal year: 1 April—31 March

Communications

Railroads: none
Highways:
total: 6.4 km
unpaved: earth 6.4 km
Ports: Bounty Bay
Airports: none
Telecommunications: 24 telephones; party line telephone service on the island; broadcast

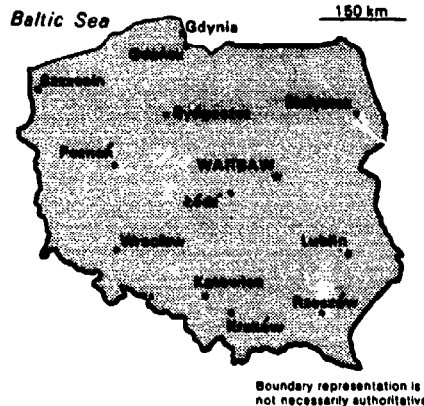
Pitcairn Islands (continued)

stations—1 AM, no FM, no TV; diesel generator provides electricity

Defense Forces

Note: defense is the responsibility of the UK

Poland



Geography

Location: Central Europe, between Germany and Belarus

Map references: Asia, Ethnic Groups in Eastern Europe, Europe, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 312,680 sq km

land area: 304,510 sq km

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: forest damage due to air pollution; improper means for disposal of large amounts of hazardous and industrial waste; severe water pollution from industrial and municipal sources; severe air pollution results from emissions of sulfur dioxide from coal-fired power plants

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: party to—Air

Pollution, Antarctic Treaty, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified—Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea
Note: historically, an area of conflict because of flat terrain and the lack of natural barriers on the North European Plain

People

Population: 38,654,561 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.35% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 13.44 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 9.4 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -0.52 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 13.1 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 72.66 years

male: 68.64 years

female: 76.91 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.94 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Pole(s)

adjective: Polish

Ethnic divisions: Polish 97.6%, German 1.3%, Ukrainian 0.6%, Byelorussian 0.5% (1990 est.)

Religions: Roman Catholic 95% (about 75% practicing), Eastern Orthodox, Protestant, and other 5%

Languages: Polish

Literacy: age 15 and over can read and write (1978)

total population: 98%

male: 99%

female: 98%

Labor force: 17.329 million

by occupation: industry and construction 32.0%, agriculture 27.6%, trade, transport, and communications 14.7%, government and other 24.6% (1992)

Government

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 (województwa, singular—województwo);

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)

National holiday: Constitution Day, 3 May (1791)

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

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Lech WALESZA (since 22 December 1990); election first round held 25 November 1990, second round held 9 December 1990 (next to be held NA November 1995); results—second round Lech WALESZA 74.7%, Stanislaw TYMINSKI 25.3%

head of government: Prime Minister Waldemar PAWLAK (since 26 October 1993)
cabinet: Council of Ministers; responsible to the president and the Sejm

Legislative branch: bicameral National Assembly (Zgromadzenie Narodowe)

Senate (Senat): elections last held 19 September 1993 (next to be held no later than NA October 1997); seats—(100 total)
post-Solidarity bloc: UW 6, NSZZ 12, BBWR 2

non-Communist, non-Solidarity: independents 7, unaffiliated 1, vacant 1 (to be filled in a 19 June election)

Communist origin or linked: PSL 34, SLD 37
Diet (Sejm): elections last held 19 September 1993 (next to be held no later than NA October 1997); seats—(460 total)

post-Solidarity bloc: UW 74, UP 41, BBWR 16

non-Communist, non-Solidarity: KPN 22

Communist origin or linked: SLD 171, PSL 132

note: 4 seats were won by ethnic Germans

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Political parties and leaders:

post-Solidarity parties: Freedom Union (WD); UD and Liberal Democratic Congress merged to form Freedom Union), Tadeusz MAZOWIECKI; Christian-National Union (ZCHN), Wieslaw CHRZANOWSKI; Centrum (PC), Jaroslaw KACZYNSKI;

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; Nonparty Bloc for the Support of the Reforms (BBWR)

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), Aleksander KWASNIEWSKI; Polish Peasants' Party (PSL), Waldemar PAWLAK; Democratic Left Alliance, Aleksander KWASNIEWSKI

Other political or pressure groups:

powerful Roman Catholic Church; Solidarity (trade union); All Poland Trade Union Alliance (OPZZ), populist program

Member of: BIS, BSEC (observer), CBSS, CCC, CE, CEI, CERN, COCOM (cooperating), CSCE, EBRD, ECE, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT (nonsignatory user), INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LORCS, MINURSO, NACC, NAM (guest), NSG, OAS (observer), PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNDOF, UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNIKOM, UNOMIG, UNPROF, UNTAC, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Jerzy KOZMINSKI
chancery: 2640 16th Street NW, Washington, DC 20009

telephone: (202) 234-3800 through 3802

FAX: (202) 328-6271

consulate(s) general: Chicago, Los Angeles, and New York

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Nicholas A. REY

embassy: Aleje Ujazdowskie 29/31, Warsaw
mailing address: American Embassy Warsaw, Unit 1340, or APO AE 09213-1340

telephone: [48] (2) 628-3041

FAX: [48] (2) 628-8298

consulate(s) 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

Economy

Overview: Poland is continuing the difficult transition to a market economy that began on

1 January 1990, when the new democratic government instituted "shock therapy" by decontrolling prices, slashing subsidies, and drastically reducing import barriers. The economy contracted sharply in 1990 and 1991, but in 1992 real GDP grew 1% despite a severe drought. Real GDP expanded about 4% in 1993, the highest rate in Europe except for Albania. About half of GDP now comes from the private sector even though privatization of the large state-owned enterprises is proceeding slowly and most industry remains in state hands. The pattern of industrial production is changing rapidly; output of textiles and construction materials is well above 1990 levels, while output of basic metals remains depressed. Inflation, which had exceeded 50% monthly in late 1989, was down to about 37% for all of 1993, as the government held the budget deficit below 3% of GDP.

Unemployment has risen steadily, however, to about 16%. The trade deficit is also a problem, in part due to recession in Western Europe, Poland's main customer. The new government elected in September 1993 is politically to the left of its predecessor but is continuing the reform process.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$180.4 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 4.1% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$4,680 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 37% (1993)

Unemployment rate: 15.7% (December 1993)

Budget:

revenues: \$24.3 billion

expenditures: \$27.1 billion, including capital expenditures of \$1.5 billion (1993 est.)

Exports: \$13.5 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: machinery 24%, metals 17%, chemicals 12%, fuels and power 11%, food 10% (1992)

partners: Germany 31.4%, Netherlands 6.0%, Italy 5.6%, Russia 5.5% (1992)

Imports: \$15.6 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: fuels and power 17%, machinery 36%, chemicals 17%, food 8% (1992)

partners: Germany 23.9%, Russia 8.5%, Italy 6.9%, UK 6.7% (1992)

External debt: \$47 billion (1993); note—Poland's Western government creditors promised in 1991 to forgive 30% of Warsaw's \$35 billion official debt immediately and to forgive another 20% in 1994; foreign banks agreed in early 1994 to forgive 45% of their \$12 billion debt claim

Industrial production: growth rate 7% (1993)

Electricity:

capacity: 31,530,000 kW

production: 137 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 3,570 kWh (1992)

Industries: machine building, iron and steel,

Poland (continued)

extractive industries, chemicals, shipbuilding, food processing, glass, beverages, textiles
Agriculture: accounts for 7% of GDP and a much larger share 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; transshipment point for Asian and Latin American illicit drugs to Western Europe

Economic aid:

donor: bilateral aid to non-Communist less developed countries (1954-89), \$2.2 billion
recipient: Western governments and institutions have pledged \$8 billion in grants and loans since 1989, but most of the money has not been disbursed

Currency: 1 zloty (Zl) = 100 groszy

Exchange rates: zlotych (Zl) per US\$1—21,080 (January 1994), 18,115 (1993), 13,626 (1992), 10,576 (1991), 9,500 (1990), 1,439.18 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

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:

total: 360,629 km (excluding farm, factory and forest roads)

paved: 220,000 km (220 km of which are limited access expressways)

unpaved: 140,629 km (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 Kanal Gliwicki, Wroclaw on the Oder, and Warsaw on the Vistula

Merchant marine: 173 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 2,327,855 GRT/3,458,445 DWT, short-sea passenger 5, cargo 57, roll-on/roll-off cargo 8, container 8, oil tanker 1, chemical tanker 4, bulk 89, passenger 1

note: Poland owns 3 ships operating under Liberian registry

Airports:

total: 209

usable: 167

with permanent-surface runways: 70

with runway over 3,659 m: 1

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 47

with runways 1,060-2,439 m: 78

note: a C-130 can land on a 1,060-m airstrip

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

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air and Air Defense Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 10,046,993; fit for military service 7,856,680; reach military age (19) annually 316,339 (1994 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

Portugal



Geography

Location: Southwestern Europe, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean west of Spain
Map references: Africa, Europe, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 92,080 sq km

land area: 91,640 sq km

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: soil erosion; air pollution caused by industrial and vehicle emissions; water pollution, especially in coastal areas
natural hazards: Azores subject to severe earthquakes

international agreements: party to—Air Pollution, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution,

Tropical Timber, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified—Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Environmental Modification, Law of the Sea, Nuclear Test Ban
Note: Azores and Madeira Islands occupy strategic locations along western sea approaches to Strait of Gibraltar

People

Population: 10,524,210 (July 1994 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.36% (1994 est.)
Birth rate: 11.66 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Death rate: 9.7 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Net migration rate: 1.67 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 9.5 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 75.2 years
male: 71.77 years
female: 78.86 years (1994 est.)
Total fertility rate: 1.46 children born/woman (1994 est.)
Nationality:
noun: Portuguese (singular and plural)
adjective: Portuguese
Ethnic divisions: 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
Literacy: age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)
total population: 85%
male: 89%
female: 82%
Labor force: 4,605,700
by occupation: services 45%, industry 35%, agriculture 20% (1988)

Government

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)

National holiday: Day of Portugal, 10 June (1580)

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
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Executive branch:

chief of state: President Dr. Mario Alberto Nobre Lopes SOARES (since 9 March 1986); election 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%

head of government: Prime Minister Anibal CAVACO SILVA (since 6 November 1985)

Council of State: acts as a consultative body to the president

cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the president on recommendation of the prime minister

Legislative branch: unicameral
Assembly of the Republic (Assembleia da Republica): elections 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 136, PS 71, CDU 17, Center Democrats 5, National Solidarity Party 1

Judicial branch: Supreme Tribunal of Justice (Supremo Tribunal de Justica)

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 (PSN), Manuel SERGIO; Center Democratic Party (CDS); United Democratic Coalition (CDU; Communists)
Member of: AfDB, Australian Group, BIS, CCC, CE, CERN, COCOM, CSCE, EBRD, EC, ECE, ECLAC, EIB, FAO, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSTAT, 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

FAX: (202) 462-3726

consulate(s) general: Boston, New York, Newark (New Jersey), and San Francisco
consulate(s): Los Angeles, New Bedford (Massachusetts), and Providence (Rhode Island)

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: (vacant); Charge d' Affaires Sharon P. WILKINSON

embassy: Avenida das Forcas Armadas, 1600 Lisbon

mailing address: PSC 83, Lisbon; APO AE 09726

telephone: [351] (1) 726-6600 or 6659, 8670, 8880

FAX: [351] (1) 726-9109

consulate(s): 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

Economy

Overview: Portugal's economy registered only 1.1% growth in 1992 and contracted by 0.4% in 1993, in contrast to the 4.5% average of the fast-paced 1986-90 period. Recession in the European Union, which accounts for 75% of Portugal's international trade, is the key factor in the downturn. The government's long-run economic goal is the modernization of Portuguese markets, industry, infrastructure, and workforce in order to catch up with productivity and income levels of the more advanced EU countries. Per capita income now equals only 55% of the EU average. The government's medium-term economic objective is to be in the first tier of EU countries eligible to join the economic and monetary union (EMU) as early as 1997. Economic policy in 1993 focused on reducing inflationary pressures by lowering the fiscal deficit, maintaining a stable escudo, moderating wage increases, and encouraging increased competition. Resumption of growth in the short run depends on the revival of growth in Europe as a whole, not a likely prospect in the immediate future.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$91.5 billion (1993)

National product real growth rate: -0.4% (1993)

National product per capita: \$8,700 (1993)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 7% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: 7% (1993 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$27.3 billion

expenditures: \$33.2 billion, including capital expenditures of \$4.5 billion (1991 est.)

Exports: \$17.5 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: cotton textiles, cork and paper

Portugal (continued)

products, canned fish, wine, timber and timber products, resin, machinery, appliances
partners: EC 75.4%, other developed countries 12.4%, US 3.8% (1992)

Imports: \$28 billion (c.i.f., 1993 est.)

commodities: machinery and transport equipment, agricultural products, chemicals, petroleum, textiles

partners: EC 1%, other developed countries 10.9% less developed countries 12.9%, US 3.4%

External debt: \$20 billion (1993 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 9.1% (1990); accounts for 40% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 6,624,000 kW

production: 26.4 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 2,520 kWh (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; transshipment point for hashish from North Africa to Europe

Economic aid:

recipient: 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—176.16 (January 1994), 160.80 (1993), 135.00 (1992), 144.48 (1991), 142.55 (1990), 157.46 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

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:

total: 73,661 km

paved and gravel: 61,599 km (including 453 km of expressways)

unpaved: earth 12,062 km

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), Setúbal, Sines

Merchant marine: 61 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 962,293 GRT/1,779,855 DWT, short-sea passenger 2, cargo 25, refrigerated cargo 3, container 3, roll-on/roll-off cargo 1, oil tanker 18, chemical tanker 4, bulk 3, liquified gas 2

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: 65

usable: 63

with permanent-surface runways: 37

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

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy (including Marines), Air Force, National Republican Guard, Fiscal Guard, Public Security Police

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 2,723,987; fit for military service 2,207,637; reach military age (20) annually 89,380 (1994 est.)

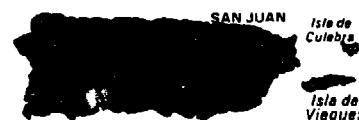
Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$2.4 billion, 2.9% of GDP (1992)

Puerto Rico

(commonwealth associated with the US)

40 km

North Atlantic Ocean



Caribbean Sea

Isla Desecho and Isla Mona are not shown.

Geography

Location: Caribbean, in the North Caribbean Sea, between the Dominican Republic and the Virgin Islands group

Map references: Central America and the Caribbean

Area:

total area: 9,104 sq km

land area: 8,959 sq km

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 or to depth of exploitation

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: NA

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; many small rivers and high central mountains ensure land is well watered; south coast relatively dry; fertile coastal plain belt in north

People

Population: 3,801,977 (July 1994 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.13% (1994 est.)
Birth rate: 16.5 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Death rate: 7.93 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Net migration rate: -7.29 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 13.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 73.95 years
male: 70.42 years
female: 77.65 years (1994 est.)
Total fertility rate: 2.04 children born/woman (1994 est.)
Nationality:
noun: Puerto Rican(s)
adjective: Puerto Rican
Ethnic divisions: Hispanic
Religions: Roman Catholic 85%, Protestant denominations and other 15%
Languages: Spanish (official), English widely understood
Literacy: 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)

Government

Names:
conventional long form: Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
conventional short form: Puerto Rico
Digraph: RQ
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)
National holiday: US Independence Day, 4 July (1776)
Constitution: ratified 3 March 1952; approved by US Congress 3 July 1952; effective 25 July 1952
Legal system: based on Spanish civil code
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal; indigenous inhabitants are US citizens but do not vote in US presidential elections
Executive branch:
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); election 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%
Legislative branch: bicameral Legislative Assembly
Senate: elections 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
House of Representatives: elections 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
US House of Representatives: elections 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
Judicial branch: Supreme Court
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
Member of: CARICOM (observer), ECLAC (associate), FAO (associate), ICFTU, INTERPOL (subbureau), IOC, WCL, WFTU, WHO (associate), WTO (associate)
Diplomatic representation in US: none (commonwealth associated with the US)
US diplomatic representation: 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

Economy

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. Unemployment remains a severe problem at 18%.
National product: GNP—purchasing power equivalent—\$26.8 billion (1992 est.)
National product real growth rate: NA%
National product per capita: \$7,100 (1992 est.)
Inflation rate (consumer prices): 2.1% (1992 est.)
Unemployment rate: 18% (1993 est.)
Budget:
revenues: \$5.8 billion
expenditures: \$5.8 billion, including capital expenditures of \$258 million (1989 est.)
Exports: \$21.8 billion (1992)
commodities: pharmaceuticals, electronics, apparel, canned tuna, rum, beverage concentrates, medical equipment, instruments
partners: US 88.3% (1990)
Imports: \$14.8 billion (1992)
commodities: chemicals, clothing, food, fish, petroleum products
partners: US 68.8% (1990)
External debt: SNA
Industrial production: growth rate 1.2% (FY92)
Electricity:
capacity: 5,040,000 kW
production: 16.1 billion kWh
consumption per capita: 4,260 kWh (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: 1 United States dollar (US\$) = 100 cents
Exchange rates: US currency is used
Fiscal year: 1 July—30 June

Communications

Railroads: 96 km rural narrow-gauge system for hauling sugarcane; no passenger railroads
Highways:
total: 13,762 km
paved: 13,762 km (1982)
Ports: San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez, Arecibo
Airports:
total: 30
usable: 23
with permanent-surface runways: 19
with runways over 3,659 m: 0

Puerto Rico (continued)

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)

Defense Forces

Branches: paramilitary National Guard, Police Force

Note: defense is the responsibility of the US

Qatar



Geography

Location: Middle East, peninsula jutting into the central Persian Gulf, between Iran and Saudi Arabia

Map references: Middle East, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 11,000 sq km

land area: 11,000 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: limited freshwater resources are increasing dependence on large-scale desalination facilities

natural hazards: haze, dust storms, sandstorms common

international agreements: signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Law of the Sea

Note: strategic location in central Persian Gulf near major petroleum deposits

People

Population: 512,779 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 2.56% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 18.83 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 3.53 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 10.31 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 21.6 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 72.64 years

male: 70.08 years

female: 75.09 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.74 children born/woman (1994 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), English commonly used as a second language

Literacy: 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)

Government

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)

National holiday: Independence Day, 3 September (1971)

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

Suffrage: none

Executive branch:

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 and Minister of Defense)

cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the amir

Legislative branch: unicameral
Advisory Council (Majlis al-Shura):

constitution calls for elections for part of this consultative body, but no elections have been held; seats—(30 total)

Judicial branch: Court of Appeal

Political parties and leaders: none

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 Saud bin Faud Al Thani
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

Economy

Overview: Oil is the backbone of the economy and accounts for roughly 85% of export earnings and 75% of government revenues. Proved oil reserves of 3.5 billion barrels should ensure continued output at current levels for about 25 years. Oil has given Qatar a per capita GDP comparable to the leading industrial countries. Production and export of natural gas are becoming increasingly important.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$8.8 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: -0.5% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$17,500 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 3% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget:

revenues: \$2.5 billion

expenditures: \$3 billion, including capital expenditures of \$440 million (1992 est.)

Exports: \$3.4 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: petroleum products 85%, steel, fertilizers

partners: Japan 61%, Brazil 6%, South Korea 5%, UAE 4%, Singapore 3% (1991)

Imports: \$1.8 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: machinery and equipment, consumer goods, food, chemicals

partners: Japan 14%, UK 12%, US 12%, Germany 9%, France 5% (1991)

External debt: \$1.5 billion (1993 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate NA%; accounts for 64% of GDP, including oil

Electricity:

capacity: 1,596,000 kW

production: 4.818 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 9,655 kWh (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 in ODA to less developed countries (1979-88), \$2.7 billion

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

Communications

Highways:

total: 1,500 km

paved: 1,000 km

unpaved: gravel, natural surface 500 km (est.)

Pipelines: crude oil 235 km, natural gas 400 km

Ports: Doha, Umm Sa'id, Halul Island

Merchant marine: 18 ships (1,000 CRT or over) totaling 373,491 GRT/567,294 DWT, cargo 11, container 4, oil tanker 2, refrigerated cargo 1

Airports:

total: 5

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

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Public Security

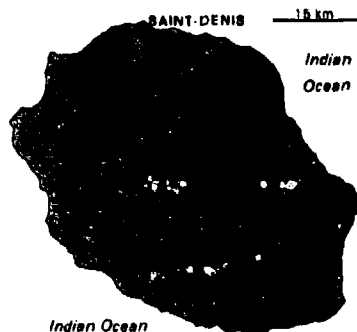
Manpower availability: males age 15-49

217,538; fit for military service 114,468; reach military age (18) annually 3,737 (1994 est.)

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

Reunion

(overseas department of France)



Geography

Location: Southern Africa, in the western Indian Ocean, 750 km east of Madagascar

Map references: World

Area:

total area: 2,510 sq km

land area: 2,500 sq km

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: periodic, devastating

cyclones

international agreements: NA

People

Population: 652,857 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 2.03% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 25.14 births/1,000 population

(1994 est.)

Death rate: 4.87 deaths/1,000 population

(1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000

population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 7.9 deaths/1,000 live

births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 74.07 years

male: 71 years

female: 77.29 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.78 children

orn/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Reunionese (singular and plural)

adjective: Reunionese

Ethnic divisions: French, African, Malagasy,

Chinese, Pakistani, Indian

Religions: Roman Catholic 94%

Languages: French (official), Creole widely

used

Literacy: 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)

Government

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)

National holiday: Taking of the Bastille, 14

July (1789)

Constitution: 28 September 1958 (French

Constitution)

Legal system: French law

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Francois

MITTERRAND (since 21 May 1981)

head of government: Prefect of Reunion Island

Hubert FOURNIER (since NA)

cabinet: Council of Ministers

Legislative branch: unicameral General

Council and unicameral Regional Council

General Council: elections last held 22 March

1991 (next to be held March 1997); results—

percent of vote by party NA; seats—(44 total)

seats by party NA

Regional Council: elections last held 22 March

1992 (next to be held by NA March 1998);

results—UPF 25.6%, PCR 17.9%, PS 10.5%,

Independent 33.4%, other 12.6%; seats—(45

total) Sudre 17, UPF 14, PCR 9, PS 5

French Senate: elections last held 24

September 1992 (next to be held NA);

results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—

(3 total) RPR 1, FRA 1, independent 1

French National Assembly: elections last held

21 and 28 March 1993 (next to be held NA

1998); results—percent of vote by party NA;

seats—(5 total) PS 1, PCR 1, UPF 1, RPR 1,

UDF-CDS 1; note—5 members to the French

National Assembly who are voting members

Judicial branch: Court of Appeals (Cour

d'Appel)

Political parties and leaders: Rally for the

Republic (RPR), Francois MAS; Union for

French Democracy (UDF), Gilbert GERARD

Communist Party of Reunion (PCR), Elie

HOARAU; France-Reunion Future (FRA),

Andre THIEN AH KOON; Reunion

Communist Party (PCR); Socialist Party (PS),

Jean-Claude FRUTEAU; Social Democrats

(CDS); other small parties

Member of: FZ, WFTU

Diplomatic representation in US: none

(overseas department of France)

US diplomatic representation: none

(overseas department of France)

Flag: the flag of France is used

Economy

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—purchasing power

equivalent—\$2.5 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: NA%

National product per capita: \$3,900 (1993

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 est.)

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, Mauritius, Bahrain, South

Africa, Italy

Imports: \$1.7 billion (c.i.f., 1988)

Romania

commodities: manufactured goods, food, beverages, tobacco, machinery and transportation equipment, raw materials, and petroleum products

partners: France, Mauritius, Bahrain, South Africa, Italy

External debt: \$NA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%; about 25% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 245,000 kW

production: 750 million kWh

consumption per capita: 1,230 kWh (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:

recipient: 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—5.9205 (January 1994), 5.6632 (1993), 5.2938 (1992), 5.6421 (1991), 5.4453 (1990), 6.3801 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Highways:

total: 2,800 km

paved: 2,200 km

unpaved: gravel, crushed stone, stabilized earth 600 km

Ports: Pointe des Galets

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: 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

Defense Forces

Branches: French Forces (including Army, Navy, Air Force, Gendarmerie)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 170,810; fit for military service 88,108; reach military age (18) annually 5,867 (1994 est.)

Note: defense is the responsibility of France

200 km



Geography

Location: Balkan State, Southeastern Europe, bordering the Black Sea between Bulgaria and Ukraine

Map references: Ethnic Groups in Eastern Europe, Europe, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 237,500 sq km

land area: 230,340 sq km

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: no official territorial claim by either Moldova or Romania, but nationalists in Romania seek the merger of Moldova with Romania; potential future dispute by Moldova and Romania against Ukraine over former southern and northern Bessarabian areas

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 declining), 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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: soil erosion and degradation; water pollution; air pollution in south from industrial effluents; contamination of Danube delta wetlands

natural hazards: earthquakes most severe in south and southwest; geologic structure and climate promote landslides

international agreements: party to—Air Pollution, Antarctic Treaty, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified—Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea
Note: controls most easily traversable land route between the Balkans, Moldova, and Ukraine

People

Population: 23,181,415 (July 1994 est.)

note: the Romanian census of January 1992 gives the population for that date as 22,749 million; the government estimates that population declined in 1993 by 0.3%

Population growth rate: 0.06% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 13.66 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 10.02 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -3.07 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 19.9 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 71.74 years

male: 68.81 years

female: 74.84 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.82 children born/woman (1994 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, Hungarian, German
Literacy: age 15 and over can read and write (1978 est.)

total population: 98%

male: NA%

female: NA%

Labor force: 10,945,700

by occupation: industry 38%, agriculture 28%, other 34% (1989)

Romania (continued)

Government

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, Vrancea

Independence: 1881 (from Turkey; republic proclaimed 30 December 1947)

National holiday: National Day of Romania, 1 December (1990)

Constitution: 8 December 1991

Legal system: former mixture of civil law system and Communist legal theory is being revised to conform with European norms

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Ion ILIESCU (since 20 June 1990, previously President of Provisional Council of National Unity since 23 December 1989); election last held 27 September 1992—with runoff between top two candidates on 11 October 1992 (next to be held NA 1996); results—Ion ILIESCU 61.4%, Emil CONSTANTINESCU 38.6%

head of government: Prime Minister Nicolae VACAROIU (since November 1992)

cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the prime minister

Legislative branch:

Senate (Senat): elections last held 27 September 1992 (next to be held NA 1996); results—PDSR 27.5%, CDR 22.5%, PP-(FSN) 11%, others 39%; seats—(143 total) PDSR 49, CDR 34, PP-(FSN) 18, PUNR 14, UDMR 12, PRM 6, PDAR 5, PSM 5

House of Deputies (Adunarea Deputatilor): elections last held 27 September 1992 (next to be held NA 1996); results—PDSR 27.5%, CDR 22.5%, PP-(FSN) 11%, others 39%; seats—(341 total) PDSR 117, CDR 82, PP-(FSN) 43, PUNR 30, UDMR 27, PRM 16, PSM 13, other 13

Judicial branch: Supreme Court of Justice, Constitutional Court

Political parties and leaders: Democratic Party (PD-(FSN)), Petre ROMAN; Party of Social Democracy in Romania (PDSR), Adrian NASTASE; Democratic Union of Hungarians in Romania (UDMR), Bela MARKO; 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: numerous other small parties exist but almost all failed to gain representation in the most recent election

Other political or pressure groups: various human rights and professional associations

Member of: ACCT (observer), BIS, BSEC, CCC, CE, CEI (participating), CSCE, EBRD, ECE, FAO, G-9, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO, ITU, LORCS, NACC, NAM (guest), NSG, OAS (observer), PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNIKOM, UNOSOM, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: (vacant)

chancery: 1607 23rd Street NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: (202) 332-4846, 4848, 4851

FAX: (202) 232-4748

consulate(s) general: New York

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador John R. DAVIS, Jr.

embassy: Strada Tudor Arghezi 7-9, Bucharest
mailing address: AmEmbassy (Buch), Unit 1315, Bucharest; APO AE 09213-1315

telephone: [40] (1) 210-4042

FAX: [40] (1) 210-0395

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

Economy

Overview: Despite the continuing difficulties in moving away from the former command system, the Romanian economy seems to have bottomed out in 1993. Market oriented reforms have been introduced fitfully since the downfall of CEAUSESCU in December 1989, with the result a growing private sector, especially in services. The slow pace of structural reform, however, has exacerbated Romania's high inflation rate and eroded real wages. Agricultural production rebounded in 1993 from the previous year's drought-reduced harvest; food supplies are adequate, but expensive. Bucharest resisted pressure to devalue its currency despite a \$638 million trade deficit in the first half of 1993 and the emergence of a black market for hard currency. Unable to support the currency, the national bank, nonetheless, was forced to depreciate the

currency 65% over the course of the year. The return of winter revealed that much of Romania's infrastructure had deteriorated over the last four years due to reduced levels of public investment. Residents of the capital reported frequent disruptions of heating and water services.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$63.7 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 1% (1993)

National product per capita: \$2,700 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 6% per month (March 1994)

Unemployment rate: 11% (March 1994)

Budget:

revenues: \$19 billion

expenditures: \$20 billion, including capital expenditures of \$2.1 billion (1991 est.)

Exports: \$4 billion (f.o.b., 1993)

commodities: metals and metal products 24%, mineral products 14%, textiles 10.7%, electric machines and equipment 9.3%, transport materials 9.2% (1993)

partners: EC 36.1%, developing countries 27.4%, East and Central Europe 14.9%, EFTA 5.1%, Russia 5%, Japan 1.4%, US 1.3% (1993)

Imports: \$5.4 billion (f.o.b., 1993)

commodities: minerals 29%, machinery and equipment 17.2%, textiles 10%, agricultural goods 9% (1993)

partners: EC 45.8%, East and Central Europe 8.6%, developing countries 22.6%, Russia 11%, EFTA 6.2%, US 5.0%, Japan 0.8% (1993)

External debt: \$4 billion (1993)

Industrial production: growth rate -1% (1993 est.); accounts for 45% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 22,500,000 kW

production: 59 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 2,540 kWh (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 and Latin American cocaine transiting the Balkan route

Economic aid:

SNA

Currency: 1 leu (L) = 100 bani

Exchange rates: lei (L) per US\$1—1,387.16 (January 1994), 760.05 (1993), 307.95 (1992), 76.39 (1991), 22.432 (1990), 14.922 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Russia

Communications

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:

total: 72,799 km

paved: 35,970 km

unpaved: gravel, crushed stone, stabilized earth 27,729 km; unsurfaced earth 9,100 km (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: 241 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 2,626,421 GRT/4,017,380 DWT, passenger-cargo 1, cargo 167, container 2, rail-car carrier 1, roll-on/roll-off cargo 7, oil tanker 14, bulk 49

Airports:

total: 234

usable: 74

with permanent-surface runways: 26

with runways over 3,659 m: 0

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 21

with runways 1,060-2,439 m: 24

note: a C-130 can land on a 1,060-m airstrip

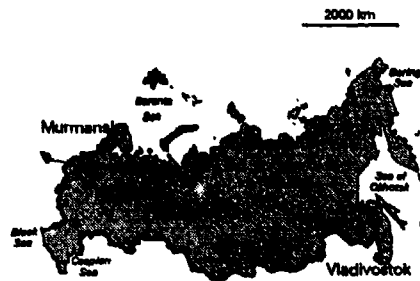
Telecommunications: poor service; about 2.3 million telephone customers; 89% of phone network is automatic; cable and open wire; trunk network is microwave; present phone density is 9.85 per 100 residents; roughly 3,300 villages with no service (February 1990); new digital international direct dial exchanges are in Bucharest (1993); broadcast stations—12 AM, 5 FM, 13 TV (1990); 1 satellite ground station using INTELSAT

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air and Air Defense Forces, Paramilitary Forces, Civil Defense

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 5,888,452; fit for military service 4,972,834; reach military age (20) annually 193,901 (1994 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



Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.

Geography

Location: Northern Asia (that part west of the Urals is sometimes included with Europe), between Europe and the North Pacific Ocean

Map references: Asia, Commonwealth of Independent States—Central Asian States, Commonwealth of Independent States—European States, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 17,075,200 sq km

land area: 16,995,800 sq km

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) 3,605 km, 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; islands of Etorofu, Kunashiri, and Shikotan and the Habomai group occupied by the Soviet Union in 1945, administered by Russia, claimed by Japan; maritime dispute with Norway over portion of the Barents Sea; Russia may dispute current de facto maritime border of midpoint of Caspian Sea from shore; potential dispute with Ukraine over Crimea; 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: 8%

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: 56,000 sq km (1992)

Environment:

current issues: air pollution from heavy industry, emissions of coal-fired electric plants, and transportation in major cities; industrial and agricultural pollution of inland waterways and sea coasts; deforestation; soil erosion; soil contamination from improper application of agricultural chemicals; scattered areas of sometimes intense radioactive contamination

natural hazards: permafrost over much of Siberia is a major impediment to development

international agreements: party to—Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulphur, Antarctic Treaty, Environmental Modification, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified—Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea

Note: largest country in the world in terms of area but unfavorably located in relation to major sea lanes of the world; despite its size, much of the country lacks proper soils and climates (either too cold or too dry) for agriculture

People

Population: 149,608,953 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.2% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 12.67 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 11.34 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0.7 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 27 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 68.89 years

Russia (continued)

male: 63.85 years

female: 74.2 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.83 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Russian(s)

adjective: Russian

Ethnic divisions: Russian 81.5%, Tatar 3.8%, Ukrainian 3%, Chuvash 1.2%, Bashkir 0.9%, Byelorussian 0.8%, Moldavian 0.7%, other 8.1%

Religions: Russian Orthodox, Muslim, other

Languages: Russian, other

Literacy: 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%

Government

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 (avtonomykh respublik, singular—avtonomnaya respublika): Adygea (Maykop), Bashkortostan (Ufa), Buryatia (Ulan-Ude), Chechenia (Groznyy), Chuvashia (Cheboksary), Dagestan (Makhachkala), Gorno-Altay (Gorno-Altaysk), Ingushetia (Nazran'), Kabardino-Balkaria (Nal'chik), Kalmykia (Elista), Karachay-Cherkessia (Cherkessk), Karelia (Petrozavodsk), Khakassia (Abakan), Komi (Syktyvkar), Mari El (Yoshkar-Ola), Mordovia (Saransk), North Ossetia (Vladikavkaz), 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, Leningrad (St. Petersburg), Lipetsk, Magadan, Moscow, Murmansk, Nizhniy Novgorod, Novgorod, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Orel, Orenburg, Penza, Perm', Pskov, Rostov, Ryazan', Sakhalin (Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk), Samara, Saratov, Smolensk, Sverdlovsk (Yekaterinburg), Tambov, Tomsk, Tula, Tver', 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 autonomous republic of Checheno-Ingushetia (the boundary between Chechenia and Ingushetia has yet to be determined); the cities of Moscow and St. Petersburg are federal cities; an administrative division has the same name as its administrative center (exceptions have the administrative center name following in parentheses)

Independence: 24 August 1991 (from Soviet Union)

National holiday: Independence Day, June 12 (1990)

Constitution: adopted 12 December 1993

Legal system: based on civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Boris Nikolayevich YEL'TSIN (since 12 June 1991) election last held 12 June 1991 (next to be held 1996); results—percent of vote by party NA%; *note*—no vice president; if the president dies in office, cannot exercise his powers because of ill health, is impeached, or resigns, the premier succeeds him; the premier serves as acting president until a new presidential election, which must be held within three months
head of government: Premier and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Viktor Stepanovich CHERNOMYRDIN (since 14 December 1992); First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Oleg SOSKOVETS (since 30 April 1993)

Security Council: (originally established as a presidential advisory body in June 1991, but restructured in March 1992 with responsibility for managing individual and state security)

Presidential Administration: (drafts presidential edicts and provides staff and policy support to the entire executive branch)
cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the president

Group of Assistants: (schedules president's appointments, processes presidential edicts and other official documents, and houses the president's press service and primary speechwriters)

Council of Heads of Republics: (includes the leaders of the 21 ethnic-based Republics)

Council of Heads of Administrations: (includes the leaders of the 68 autonomous territories and regions, and the mayors of Moscow and St. Petersburg)

Presidential Council: (prepares policy papers for the president)

Legislative branch: bicameral Federal Assembly

Federation Council: elections last held 12 December 1993 (next to be held NA); *note*—two members elected from each of Russia's 89 territorial units for a total of 176 deputies; 2 seats unfilled as of 15 May 1994 (Chechenia did not participate in the election); Speaker

Vladimir SHUMEYKO (Russia's Choice)

State Duma: elections last held 12 December 1993 (next to be held NA December 1995); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(450 total) Russia's Choice 78, New Regional Policy 66, Liberal Democrats 63, Agrarian Party 55, Communist Party of the Russian Federation 45, Unity and Accord 30, Yavlinskiy Bloc 27, Women of Russia 23, Democratic Party of Russia 15, Russia's Path 12, other parties 23, affiliation unknown 12, unfilled (as of 13 March 1994; Chechnya did not participate in the election) 1; Speaker Ivan RYBKIN (Agrarian Party)

Judicial branch: Constitutional Court, Supreme Court (highest court for criminal, civil, and administrative cases), Superior Court of Arbitration (highest court that resolves economic disputes)

Political parties and leaders:

pro-market democrats: Party of Russian Unity and Accord, Sergey SHAKHRAY; Russia's Choice electoral association, Yegor GAYDAR; Russian Movement for Democratic Reforms electoral association, Anatoliy SOBCHAK; Yavlinskiy-Boldyrev-Lukin Bloc electoral association, Grigoriy YAVLINSKIY
centrists/special interest parties: Civic Union for Stability, Justice, and Progress, Arkadiy VOL'SKIY; Constructive-Ecological Movement of Russia, Anatoliy PANFILOV; Democratic Party of Russia, Nikolay TRAVKIN; Dignity and Charity Federal Political Movement, Konstantin FROLOV; Russia's Future-New Names electoral association, Vyacheslav LASHCHEVSKIY; Women of Russia Party, Alevtina FEDULOVA

anti-market and/or ultranationalist parties: Agrarian Party, Mikhail LAPSHIN; Communist Party of the Russian Federation, Gennadiy ZYUGANOV; Liberal Democratic Party of Russia, Vladimir ZHIRINOVSKIY
note: more than 29 political parties and associations tried to gather enough signatures to run slates of candidates in the 12 December 1993 legislative elections, but only 13 succeeded

Other political or pressure groups: NA
Member of: BSEC, CBSS, CCC, CE (guest), CERN (observer), CIS, CSCE, EBRD, ECE, ESCAP, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO, ITU, LORCS, MINURSO, NACC, NSG, OAS (observer), PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNIKOM, UNOMOZ, UNPROFOR, UN Security Council, UNTAC, UN Trusteeship Council, UNTSO, UPU, 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

consulate(s) general: New York, San Francisco, and Seattle

consulate(s): Washington

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Thomas R. PICKERING

embassy: Novinskiy Bul'var 19/23, Moscow

mailing address: APO AE 09721

telephone: [7] (095) 252-2451 through 2459

FAX: [7] (095)-4261/4270

consulate(s): St. Petersburg, Vladivostok

Flag: three equal horizontal bands of white (top), blue, and red

Economy

Overview: Russia, a vast country with a wealth of natural resources, a well-educated population, and a diverse industrial base, continues to experience severe difficulties in moving from its old centrally planned economy to a modern market economy. President YEL'TSIN's government has made some progress toward a market economy by freeing most prices, slashing defense spending, unifying foreign exchange rates, and launching an ambitious privatization program. Yet much of the old order persists and YEL'TSIN faces formidable opposition to further measures such as the reduction of subsidies to old-line industries. Output continues to fall although the mix is gradually becoming more responsive to Russia's needs. According to Russian official data, GDP declined by 12% in 1993 compared with 19% in 1992. Industrial output in 1993 fell 16% with all major sectors taking a hit. Agricultural production, meanwhile, was down 6%. The grain harvest totalled 99 million tons—some 8 million tons less than in 1992. Unemployment climbed in 1993 but remained low by Western standards. The official number of unemployed rose from 578,000 at the beginning of 1993 to about 1 million—or roughly 1.4% of the work force—by yearend. According to the Russian labor minister, the actual number of unemployed probably was closer to 4 million. Government fears of large-scale unemployment continued to hamper industrial restructuring efforts. According to official statistics, average real wages remained flat. Nonetheless, a substantial portion of the population, particularly the elderly and people in remote areas, finds its well-being steadily shrinking. The disparity in incomes between the rich and poor continued to rise in 1993, primarily reflecting the high earnings of enterprise managers and persons employed in the emerging private sector. The government tried to narrow the income gap by raising the wages of budget-funded workers—mainly teachers and health care specialists. Official data may overstate hardships, because many Russians supplement their income by moonlighting or by bartering goods and services, activities that often go unreported.

Russia made good progress on privatization in 1993 despite active opposition from key cabinet members, hard-line legislators, and antireform regional leaders. By yearend, for example, roughly 35% of Russia's medium and large state enterprises had been auctioned, while the number of private farms in Russia increased by 86,000, reaching a total of 170,000. As a result, about 6% of agricultural land now has been privatized. Financial stabilization continued to remain a challenge for the government. Moscow tightened financial policies in early 1993—including postponing planned budget spending—and succeeded in reducing monthly inflation from 27% in January to 20% in May and June. In the summer, however, the government relaxed austerity measures in the face of mounting pressure from industry and agriculture, sparking a new round of inflation; the monthly inflation rate jumped to 25% in August. In response, Moscow announced a package of measures designed to curb government spending and inflation. It included eliminating bread subsidies, delaying payment obligations, raising interest rates, and phasing out concessionary Central Bank credits to enterprises and regions. The measures met with some success; the monthly inflation rate declined to 13% in December. According to official statistics, Russia's 1993 trade with nations outside the former Soviet Union produced a \$16 billion surplus, up from \$6 billion in 1992. Moscow arrested the steep drop in exports that it had been suffering as a result of ruptured ties with former trading partners, output declines, and erratic efforts to move to world prices. Foreign sales—comprised largely of oil, natural gas, and other raw materials—grew slightly. Imports were down by 15% or so as a result of new import taxes and Moscow's reluctance to increase its debt burden by purchasing grain and other goods with foreign credits. Russian trade with other former Soviet republics continued to decline and yielded a surplus of some \$5 billion. At the same time, Russia paid only a fraction of the roughly \$20 billion in debt coming due in 1993, and by mid-year, Russia's foreign debt had amounted to \$81.5 billion. While Moscow reached agreement to restructure debts with Paris Club official creditors in April 1993, Moscow's refusal to waive its right to sovereign immunity kept Russia and its bank creditors from agreeing to restructure Moscow's commercial loans. Capital flight continued to be a serious problem in 1993, with billions of dollars in assets owned by Russians being parked abroad at yearend. Russia's capital stock continues to deteriorate because of insufficient maintenance and new construction. The capital stock on average is twice the age of capital stock in the West. Many years will pass before Russia can take full advantage of its natural resources and its human assets.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$775.4 billion (1993 estimate from the UN International Comparison Program, as extended to 1991 and published in the World Bank's World Development Report 1993; and as extrapolated to 1993 using official Russian statistics, which are very uncertain because of major economic changes since 1990)

National product real growth rate: -12% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$5,190 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 21% per month (average 1993); 13% per month (December 1993)

Unemployment rate: 1.4% (1 January 1994; official data)

Budget:

revenues: \$NA

expenditures: \$NA, including capital expenditures of \$NA

Exports: \$43 billion (f.o.b., 1993)

commodities: petroleum and petroleum products, natural gas, wood and wood products, metals, chemicals, and a wide variety of civilian and military manufactures

partners: Europe, North America, Japan, Third World countries, Cuba

Imports: \$27 billion (f.o.b., 1993)

commodities: machinery and equipment, chemicals, consumer goods, grain, meat, sugar, semifinished metal products

partners: Europe, North America, Japan, Third World countries, Cuba

External debt: \$81.5 billion (mid-year 1993 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate -16% (1993 est.)

Electricity:

capacity: 213,000,000 KW

production: 956 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 6,782 kWh (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; shipbuilding; 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 cultivator of cannabis and opium poppy; mostly for domestic consumption; government has active eradication program; used as transshipment point for Asian and Latin American illicit drugs to Western Europe and Latin America

Russia (continued)

Economic aid:

recipient: US commitments, including Ex-Im (1990-93), \$13 billion; other countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1988-93), \$115 billion

Currency: 1 rouble (R) = 100 kopeks

Exchange rates: rubles per US\$1—1,247 (27 December 1993), 415 (24 December 1992); nominal exchange rate still deteriorating but real exchange rate strengthening

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

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 (30 June 1993)

Highways:

total: 893,000 km

paved and gravel: 677,000 km

unpaved: 216,000 km

Inland waterways: total navigable routes in general use 100,000 km; routes with navigation guides serving the Russian River Fleet 95,900 km; of which routes with night navigational aids 60,400 km; man-made navigable routes 16,900 km (30 June 1993)

Pipelines: crude oil 48,000 km, petroleum products 15,000 km, natural gas 140,000 km (30 June 1993)

Ports: coastal—St. Petersburg, Kaliningrad, Murmansk, Petropavlovsk, Arkhangel'sk, Novorossiysk, Vladivostok, Nakhodka, Kholmsk, Korsakov, Magadan, Tiksi, Tuapse, Vanino, Vostochnyy, Vyborg; inland—Astrakhan', Nizhniy Novgorod, Kazan', Khabarovsk, Krasnoyarsk, Samara, Moscow, Rostov, Volgograd

Merchant marine: 867 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 8,084,988 GRT/11,124,929 DWT, cargo 454, container 82, multi-function large load carrier 3, barge carrier 2, roll-on/roll-off cargo 74, oil tanker 125, bulk cargo 26, chemical tanker 9, specialized tanker 2, combination ore/oil 16, passenger cargo 5, short-sea passenger 18, passenger 6, combination bulk 28, refrigerated cargo 17

Airports:

total: 2,550

usable: 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: Russia is enlisting foreign help, by means of joint ventures, to speed up the modernization of its telecommunications system; NMT-450 analog cellular telephone networks are operational and growing in Moscow and St. Petersburg; expanded access to international E-mail service available via Sprint network; intercity

fiberoptic cable installation remains limited; 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 (in 1992, only 661,000 new telephones were installed compared with 855,000 in 1991 and in 1992 the number of unsatisfied applications for telephones reached 11,000,000); 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 Commonwealth of Independent States; a new Russian Raduga satellite will 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 TVs, 48,800,000 radio receivers, 74,300,000 radio receivers with multiple speaker systems for program diffusion

Defense Forces

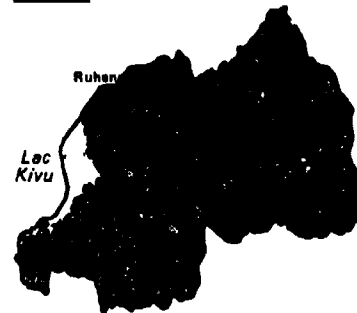
Branches: Ground Forces, Navy, Air Forces, Air Defense Forces, Strategic Rocket Forces, Command and General Support, Security Forces

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 37,706,825; fit for military service 29,623,429; reach military age (18) annually 1,098,307 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: \$NA, NA% of GDP

Rwanda

50 km



Geography

Location: Central Africa, between Tanzania and Zaire

Map references: Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 26,340 sq km

land area: 24,950 sq km

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: deforestation; overgrazing; soil exhaustion; soil erosion

natural hazards: periodic droughts

international agreements: party to—Endangered Species, Nuclear Test Ban; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea

Note: landlocked; predominantly rural population

People

Population: 8,373,963 (July 1994 est.)

note: the demographic estimates were prepared

before civil strife, starting in April 1994, set in motion substantial and continuing population changes

Population growth rate: 2.78% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 49.17 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 21.35 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 118.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 40.25 years

male: 39.33 years

female: 41.21 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 8.19 children born/woman (1994 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), French (official), Kiswahili used in commercial centers

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

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)

Government

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, interim government formed in August 1992 to last until peace accord; political parties are working to form a multiethnic broad-based transitional government to lead them to elections in 1995

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)

National holiday: Independence Day, 1 July (1962)

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

Suffrage: universal adult at age NA

Executive branch:

chief of state: Interim President Dr. Theodore SINDIKUBWABO (since 8 April 1994, following the death of President Juvenal HABYARIMANA on 6 April 1994) election last held 19 December 1988 (next planned for 1995); results—President Juvenal HABYARIMANA reelected

head of government: Prime Minister Jean KABANDA appointed by President KUBWABWO 8 April 1994 following the assassination of Agatha UWILINGIYIMANA on 7 April 1994

cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the president

Legislative branch: unicameral

National Development Council: (Conseil National de Developpement) elections last held 19 December 1988 (new elections to be held in 1995); results—MRND was the only party; seats—(70 total) MRND 70

Judicial branch: Constitutional Court (consists of the Court of Cassation and the Council of State in joint session)

Political parties and leaders: Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development (MRND); significant independent parties include: Democratic Republican Movement (MDR); Liberal Party (PL); Democratic and Socialist Party (PSD); Coalition for the Defense of the Republic (CDR); Party for Democracy in Rwanda (PADER); Christian Democratic Party (PDL)

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:

note: peace accord ending three year civil war with Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) was signed in August 1993

Member of: ACCT, ACP, AfDB, ECA, CCC, CEEAC, CEPGL, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSTAT, 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

FAX: (202) 232-4544

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: (vacant)

embassy: Boulevard de la Revolution, Kigali

mailing address: B. P. 28, Kigali

telephone: [250] 75601 through 75603

FAX: [250] 72128

note: embassy closed on 10 April 1994 and personnel withdrawn because of severe civil strife and consequent danger for foreign nationals

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

Economy

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/tea 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. Ethnic-based insurgency in 1990-93 devastated wide areas of the north and displaced hundreds of thousands of people. A peace accord in mid-1993 temporarily ended most of the fighting, but massive resumption of civil warfare in April 1994 in the capital city Kigali has been taking thousands of lives and severely damaging short-term economic prospects

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$6.8 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 1.3% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: \$800 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 9.5% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget:

revenues: \$350 million

expenditures: \$NA, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1992 est.)

Exports: \$66.6 million (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities: coffee 63%, tea, cassiterite, wolframite, pyrethrum

partners: Germany, Belgium, Italy, Uganda, UK, France, US

Imports: \$259.5 million (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities: textiles, foodstuffs, machines and equipment, capital goods, steel, petroleum products, cement and construction material

partners: US, Belgium, Germany, Kenya, Japan

External debt: \$845 million (1991 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate -2.2% (1991); accounts for 17% of GDP

Rwanda (continued)

Electricity:

capacity: 30,000 kW

production: 130 million kWh

consumption per capita: 15 kWh (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 2.8% annual growth in population

Economic aid:

recipient: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$128 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$2 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 (1993)

Currency: 1 Rwandan franc (RF) = 100 centimes

Exchange rates: Rwandan francs (RF) per US\$1—145.45 (December 1993), 133.35 (1992), 125.14 (1991), 82.60 (1990), 79.98 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Highways:

total: 4,885 km

paved: 460 km

unpaved: gravel, improved earth 1,725 km; unimproved earth 2,700 km

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: telephone system does not provide service to the general public but is intended for business and government use; the capital, Kigali, is connected to the centers of the prefectures by microwave radio relay; the remainder of the network depends on wire and high frequency radio; international connections employ microwave radio relay to neighboring countries and satellite communications to more distant countries; satellite earth stations—1 Indian Ocean

INTELSAT and 1 SYMPHONIE station in Kigali (includes telex and telefax service); broadcast stations—1 AM, 1 FM, 1 TV

Defense Forces

Branches: Army (including Air Wing), Gendarmerie

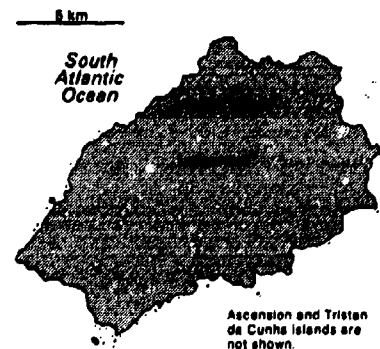
note: Rwanda plans to demobilize and reorganize with RPF elements during 1994

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,733,246; fit for military service 883,291

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$37 million, 1.6% of GDP (1988 est.)

Saint Helena

(dependent territory of the UK)



Geography

Location: Southern Africa, in the South Atlantic Ocean, 1,920 km west of Angola, about two-thirds of the way between South America and Africa

Map references: Africa

Area:

total area: 410 sq km

land area: 410 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: active volcanism on Tristan da Cunha

international agreements: NA

Note: Napoleon Bonaparte's place of exile and burial (the remains were taken to Paris in 1840); harbors at least 40 species of plants unknown anywhere else in the world

People

Population: 6,741 (July 1994 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.31% (1994 est.)
Birth rate: 9.64 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Death rate: 6.55 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 37.24 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 74.75 years
male: 72.68 years
female: 76.58 years (1994 est.)
Total fertility rate: 1.14 children born/woman (1994 est.)
Nationality:
noun: Saint Helenian(s)
adjective: Saint Helenian
Ethnic divisions: NA
Religions: Anglican (majority), Baptist, Seventh-Day Adventist, Roman Catholic
Languages: English
Literacy: 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%, craftsmen, production process workers 14.7%, others 50.3% (1987)

Government

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)
National holiday: Celebration of the Birthday of the Queen, 10 June 1989 (second Saturday in June)
Constitution: 1 January 1989
Legal system: NA
Suffrage: NA
Executive branch:
chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952)
head of government: Governor A. N. HOOLE (since NA)
cabinet: Executive Council
Legislative branch: unicameral
Legislative Council: elections 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
Judicial branch: Supreme Court
Political parties and leaders: Saint Helena Labor Party; Saint Helena Progressive Party
note: both political parties inactive since 1976
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

Economy

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 est.)
Exports: \$23,900 (f.o.b., 1984)
commodities: fish (frozen and salt-dried skipjack, tuna), handicrafts
partners: South Africa, UK
Imports: \$2.4 million (c.i.f., 1984)
commodities: food, beverages, tobacco, fuel oils, animal feed, building materials, motor vehicles and parts, machinery and parts
partners: UK, South Africa
External debt: \$NA
Industrial production: growth rate NA%
Electricity:
capacity: 9,800 kW
production: 10 million kWh
consumption per capita: 1,390 kWh (1989)
Industries: crafts (furniture, lacework, fancy woodwork), fishing
Agriculture: maize, potatoes, vegetables; timber production being developed; crawfishing on Tristan da Cunha
Economic aid:
recipient: Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1992-93), \$13.5 million
Currency: 1 Saint Helenian pound (£S) = 100 pence
Exchange rates: Saint Helenian pounds (£S) per US\$1—0.6699 (January 1994), 0.6033

(1993), 0.5664 (1992), 0.5652 (1991), 0.5603 (1990), 0.6099 (1989); note—the Saint Helenian pound is at par with the British pound
Fiscal year: 1 April—31 March

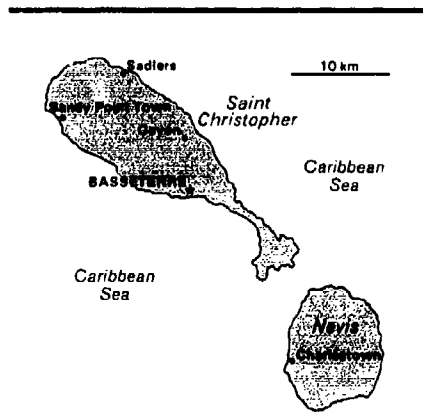
Communications

Highways:
total: NA (mainland 107 km, Ascension NA, Tristan da Cunha NA)
paved: 169.7 km (mainland 87 km, Ascension 80 km, Tristan da Cunha 2.70 km)
unpaved: NA (mainland 20 km earth roads, Ascension NA, Tristan da Cunha NA)
Ports: Jamestown (Saint Helena), Georgetown (Ascension)
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
Telecom.unications: 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

Defense Forces

Note: defense is the responsibility of the UK

Saint Kitts and Nevis



Geography

Location: Caribbean, in the eastern Caribbean Sea, about one-third of the way between Puerto Rico and Trinidad and Tobago

Map references: Central America and the Caribbean, Standard Time Zones of the World Area:

total area: 269 sq km

land area: 269 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: subject to hurricanes (July to October)

international agreements: party to—

Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection

People

Population: 40,671 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.72% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 23.7 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 9.98 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -6.52 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 19.9 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 66.11 years

male: 63.14 years

female: 69.27 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.6 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Kittsian(s), Nevisian(s)

adjective: Kittsian, Nevisian

Ethnic divisions: black African

Religions: Anglican, other Protestant sects, Roman Catholic

Languages: English

Literacy: age 15 and over having ever attended school (1970)

total population: 98%

male: 98%

female: 98%

Labor force: 20,000 (1981)

Government

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 parishes; 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)

National holiday: Independence Day, 19 September (1983)

Constitution: 19 September 1983

Legal system: based on English common law

Suffrage: universal adult at age NA

Executive branch:

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)

cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the governor

general in consultation with the prime minister

Legislative branch: unicameral

House of Assembly: elections last held 29 November 1993 (next to be held by 21 March 1998); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(14 total, 11 elected) PAM 4, SKNLP 4, NRP 1, CCM 2

Judicial branch: Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court

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

Member of: ACP, C, CARICOM, CDB, ECLAC, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IMF, INTERPOL, LORCS, OAS, OECS, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: (vacant); 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

FAX: (202) 833-3553

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

Economy

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—\$163 million (1992)

National product real growth rate: 4.1% (1992)

National product per capita: \$4,000 (1992)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 2.9% (1992)

Unemployment rate: 12.2% (1990)

Budget:

revenues: \$85.7 million

expenditures: \$85.8 million, including capital expenditures of \$42.4 million (1993 est.)

Exports: \$32.4 million (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities: sugar, clothing, electronics, postage stamps

partners: US 53%, UK 22%, Trinidad and Tobago 5%, OECS 5% (1988)

Imports: \$100 million (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities: foodstuffs, intermediate

Saint Lucia

manufactures, machinery, fuels
partners: US 36%, UK 17%, Trinidad and Tobago 6%, Canada 3%, Japan 3%, OECS 4% (1988)

External debt: \$43.3 million (1992)

Industrial production: growth rate 11.8% (1988 est.); accounts for 11% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 15,800 kW

production: 45 million kWh

consumption per capita: 1,120 kWh (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:

recipient: 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

Communications

Railroads: 58 km 0.760-meter gauge on Saint Kitts for sugarcane

Highways:

total: 300 km

paved: 125 km

unpaved: otherwise improved 125 km;

unimproved earth 50 km

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

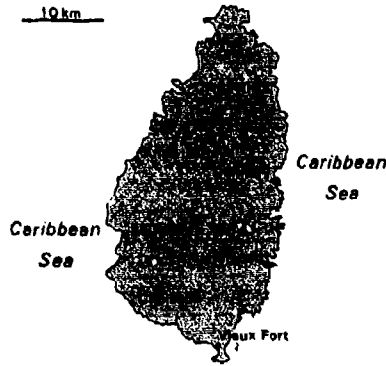
with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 0

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

Defense Forces

Branches: Royal Saint Kitts and Nevis Police Force, Coast Guard

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



Geography

Location: Caribbean, in the eastern Caribbean Sea, about two-thirds of the way between Puerto Rico and Trinidad and Tobago

Map references: Central America and the Caribbean, South America, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 620 sq km

land area: 610 sq km

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: deforestation; soil erosion

natural hazards: subject to hurricanes and volcanic activity

international agreements: party to—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Whaling

People

Population: 145,090 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.52% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 23.12 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 5.84 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -12.05 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 18.5 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 69.36 years

male: 67.06 years

female: 71.83 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.5 children born/woman (1994 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), French patois

Literacy: 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.)

Government

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)

National holiday: Independence Day, 22 February (1979)

Constitution: 22 February 1979

Legal system: based on English common law

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General Sir Stanislaus Anthony JAMES (since 10 October 1988)

head of government: Prime Minister John George Melvin COMPTON (since 3 May 1982); Vice President George MALLET (since NA)

Saint Lucia (continued)

cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the governor general on advice of the prime minister

Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament
Senate: consists of an 11-member body, 6 appointed on the advice of the prime minister, 3 on the advice of the leader of the opposition, and 2 after consultation with religious, economic, and social groups

House of Assembly: elections 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

Judicial branch: Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court

Political parties and leaders: United Workers' Party (UWP), John COMPTON; Saint Lucia Labor Party (SLP), Julian HUNTE; Progressive Labor Party (PLP), George ODLUM

Member of: ACCT (associate), ACP, C, CARICOM, CDB, ECLAC, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT (nonsignatory user), INTERPOL, LORCS, NAM, OAS, OECS, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Dr. Joseph Edsel EDMUNDS

chancery: Suite 309, 2100 M Street NW, Washington, DC 20037

telephone: (202) 463-7378 or 7379

FAX: (202) 887-5746

consulate(s) 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

Economy

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 data processing. The economy, however, remains vulnerable because the important agricultural sector is dominated by banana production, which is subject to periodic droughts and tropical storms. The economy exhibited relatively strong growth in 1992-93 based on a recovery of the agricultural and manufacturing sectors and continued growth in construction and tourism.

National product: GDP—exchange rate conversion—\$433 million (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 6.6% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: \$3,000 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 5.1% (1992)

Unemployment rate: NA

Budget:

revenues: \$121 million

expenditures: \$127 million, including capital expenditures of \$104 million (1992 est.)

Exports: \$122.8 million (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities: bananas 60%, clothing, cocoa, vegetables, fruits, coconut oil

partners: UK 56%, US 22%, CARICOM 19% (1991)

Imports: \$276 million (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities: manufactured goods 21%, machinery and transportation equipment 21%, food and live animals, chemicals, fuels

partners: US 34%, CARICOM 17%, UK 14%, Japan 7%, Canada 4% (1991)

External debt: \$96.4 million (1992 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 3.5% (1990 est.); accounts for 12% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 32,500 kW

production: 112 million kWh

consumption per capita: 740 kWh (1992)

Industries: clothing, assembly of electronic components, beverages, corrugated cardboard boxes, tourism, lime processing, coconut processing

Agriculture: accounts for 14% of GDP and 43% of labor force; crops—bananas, coconuts, vegetables, citrus fruit, root crops, cocoa; imports food for the tourist industry

Illicit drugs: transit country for South American drugs destined for the US and Europe

Economic aid:

recipient: 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)

Communications

Highways:

total: 760 km

paved: 500 km

unpaved: otherwise improved 260 km

Ports: Castries, Vieux Fort

Airports:

total: 3

usable: 3

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: 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)

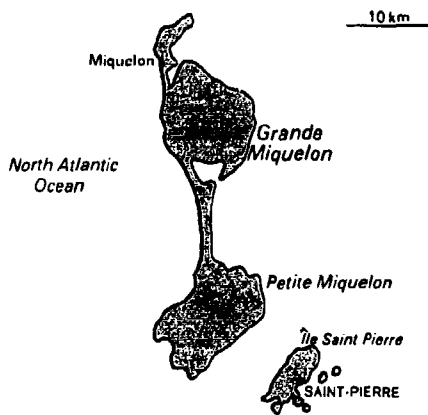
Defense Forces

Branches: Royal Saint Lucia Police Force, Coast Guard

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

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

(territorial collectivity of France)



Geography

Location: Northern North America, in the North Atlantic Ocean, 25 km south of Newfoundland (Canada)

Map references: North America

Area:

total area: 242 sq km

land area: 242 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: NA

Note: vegetation scanty

People

Population: 6,704 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.78% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 13.23 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 5.98 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0.59 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 11.72 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 75.6 years

male: 73.99 years

female: 77.55 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.7 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Frenchman(men),

Frenchwoman(women)

adjective: French

Ethnic divisions: Basques and Bretons

(French fishermen)

Religions: Roman Catholic 98%

Languages: French

Literacy: age 15 and over can read and write (1982)

total population: 99%

male: 99%

female: 99%

Labor force: 2,850 (1988)

by occupation: NA

Government

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: 3B

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)

National holiday: National Day, Taking of the Bastille, 14 July

Constitution: 28 September 1958 (French Constitution)

Legal system: French law

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Francois MITTERRAND (since 21 May 1981)

head of government: Commissioner of the Republic Yves HENRY (since NA December 1993); President of the General Council Marc PLANTE-GENEST (since NA)

cabinet: Council of Ministers

Legislative branch: unicameral

General Council: elections 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

French Senate: elections 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: elections last held 21 and 28 March 1993 (next to be held NA June 1998); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(1 total) UDF 1; note—Saint

Pierre and Miquelon elects 1 member each to the French Senate and the French National

Assembly who are voting members

Judicial branch: Superior Tribunal of Appeals (Tribunal Suprieur d'Appel)

Political parties and leaders: Socialist Party (PS), Albert PEN; Union for French

Democracy (UDF/CDS), Gerard GRIGNON

Member of: FZ, WFTU

Diplomatic representation in US: none

(territorial collectivity of France)

US diplomatic representation: none

(territorial collectivity of France)

Flag: the flag of France is used

Economy

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—\$65 million (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: NA%

National product per capita: \$10,000 (1992 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 est.)

Exports: \$30 million (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities: fish and fish products, fox and mink pelts

partners: US 58%, France 17%, UK 11%,

Canada, Portugal (1990)

Imports: \$82 million (c.i.f., 1991 est.)

commodities: meat, clothing, fuel, electrical equipment, machinery, building materials

partners: Canada, France, US, Netherlands, UK

External debt: \$NA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity:

capacity: 10,000 kW

production: 25 million kWh

consumption per capita: 3,840 kWh (1992)

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

(continued)

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:

recipient: 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—5.9205 (January 1994), 5.6632 (1993), 5.2938 (1992), 5.6421 (1991), 5.4453 (1990), 6.3801 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Highways:

total: 120 km

paved: 60 km

unpaved: earth 60 km (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

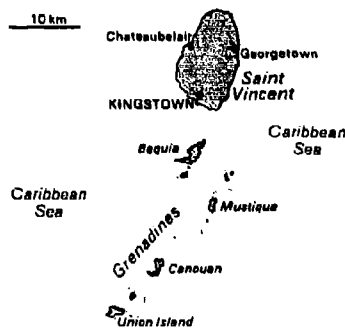
with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 1

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

Defense Forces

Note: defense is the responsibility of France

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines



Geography

Location: Caribbean, in the eastern Caribbean Sea about three-fourths of the way between Puerto Rico and Trinidad and Tobago

Map references: Central America and the Caribbean, South America, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 340 sq km

land area: 340 sq km

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: pollution of coastal waters and shorelines from discharges by pleasure yachts and other effluents

natural hazards: subject to hurricanes;

Soufriere volcano is a constant threat

international agreements: party to—Law of the Sea, Ship Pollution, Whaling

Note: some islands of the Grenadines group are administered by Grenada

People

Population: 115,437 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.77% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 20.27 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 5.2 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -7.4 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 17.2 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 72.28 years

male: 70.77 years

female: 73.84 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.08 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Saint Vincentian(s) or Vincentian(s)

adjective: Saint Vincentian or Vincentian

Ethnic divisions: black African descent, white, East Indian, Carib Indian

Religions: Anglican, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Seventh-Day Adventist

Languages: English, French patois

Literacy: 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

Government

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)

National holiday: Independence Day, 27

October (1979)

Constitution: 27 October 1979

Legal system: based on English common law

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

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); Deputy

Prime Minister Allan C. CRUICKSHANK

(since NA); note—governor general appoints

leader of the majority party to position of prime

minister

cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the governor

general on the advice of the prime minister

Legislative branch: unicameral

House of Assembly: elections last held 21

February 1994 (next to be held NA July 1999);

results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—

(21 total; 15 elected representatives and 6 appointed senators) NDP 10, MNU 2, SVLP 3
Judicial branch: Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court

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

Member of: ACP, C, CARICOM, CDB, ECLAC, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT (nonsignatory user), INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, OAS, OECS, OPANAL, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Kingsley C.A. LAYNE

chancery: 1717 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Suite 102, Washington, DC 20036

telephone: (202) 462-7806 or 7846

FAX: (202) 462-7807

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

Economy

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 government has been relatively unsuccessful at introducing new industries, and high unemployment rates of 35%-40% continue.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$215 million (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: 6.5% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: \$2,000 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 3.3% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: 35%-40% (1992 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$62 million

expenditures: \$67 million, including capital expenditures of \$21 million (1990 est.)

Exports: \$77.5 million (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities: bananas, eddoes and dasheen (taro), arrowroot starch, tennis racquets

partners: UK 54%, CARICOM 34%, US 10%

Imports: \$118.6 million (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities: foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, chemicals and fertilizers, minerals and fuels

partners: US 36%, CARICOM 21%, UK 18%, Trinidad and Tobago 13%

External debt: \$62.6 million (1992)

Industrial production: growth rate 0% (1989); accounts for 8% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 16,600 kW

production: 64 million kWh

consumption per capita: 555 kWh (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

Illicit drugs: transshipment point for South American drugs destined for the US and Europe

Economic aid:

recipient: 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

Communications

Highways:

total: 1,000 km

paved: 300 km

unpaved: improved earth 400 km; unimproved earth 300 km

Ports: Kingstown

Merchant marine: 555 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 5,575,652 GRT/9,262,250

DWT, passenger 2, short-sea passenger 2, passenger-cargo 5, cargo 280, container 31, roll-on/roll-off cargo 26, refrigerated cargo 19, oil tanker 56, chemical tanker 13, liquefied gas 7, bulk 96, combination bulk 12, vehicle carrier 1, livestock carrier 1, specialized tanker 1, combination ore/oil 2, multi-function large load carrier 1

note: China owns 5 ships, Croatia owns 58, Russia owns 16; 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 the other islands of the Grenadines and Barbados; new SHF links to Grenada and Saint Lucia; broadcast stations—2 AM, no FM, 1 TV (cable)

Defense Forces

Branches: Royal Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Police Force, Coast Guard
Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$NA, NA% of GDP

San Marino



Geography

Location: Southern Europe, an enclave in central Italy

Map references: Europe, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 60 sq km

land area: 60 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

international agreements: NA

current issues: NA

natural hazards: signed, but not ratified—Air Pollution, Biodiversity, Climate Change

Note: landlocked; smallest independent state in Europe after the Holy See and Monaco; dominated by the Apennines

People

Population: 24,091 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.96% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 11.17 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 7.39 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 5.77 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 5.6 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 81.23 years

male: 77.17 years

female: 85.28 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.53 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Sammarinese (singular and plural)

adjective: Sammarinese

Ethnic divisions: Sammarinese, Italian

Religions: Roman Catholic

Languages: Italian

Literacy: age 14 and over can read and write (1976)

total population: 96%

male: 96%

female: 95%

Labor force: 4,300 (est.)

by occupation: NA

Government

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)

National holiday: Anniversary of the

Foundation of the Republic, 3 September
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

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

co-chiefs of state: Captain Regent Alberto CECCHETTI and Captain Regent Fausto MULARONI (for the period 1 April 1994-30 September 1994) real executive power is wielded by the secretary of state for foreign affairs and the secretary of state for internal affairs

head of government: Secretary of State

Gabriele GATTI (since July 1986)

cabinet: Congress of State; elected by the Council for the duration of its term

Legislative branch: unicameral

Great and General Council: (Consiglio Grande e Generale) elections last held 30 May 1993 (next to be held by NA May 1998); results—DCS 41.4%, PSS 23.7%, PDP 18.6%, ADP 7.7%, MD 5.3%, RC 3.3%; seats—(60 total) DCS 26, PSS 14, PDP 11, ADP 4, MD 3, RC 2

Judicial branch: Council of Twelve (Consiglio dei XII)

Political parties and leaders: Christian Democratic Party (DCS), Pier Marino MENICUCCI, Luigi LONFERNINI; Democratic Progressive Party (PDP) formerly San Marino Communist Party (PSS), Stefano MACINA; San Marino Socialist Party (PSS), Dr. Emma ROSSI, Antonio Lazzaro VOLPINARI; Democratic Movement (MD), Emilio Della BALDA; Popular Democratic Alliance (ADP); Communist Refoundation (RC), Giuseppe AMICHI, Renato FABBRI
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 consulate(s) general: Washington and New York

honorary consulate(s): 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)

Economy

Overview: The tourist sector contributes over 50% of GDP. In 1991 more than 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 those of Italy.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$370 million (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: NA%
National product per capita: \$16,000 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 6.2% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: 3% (1991)

Budget:

revenues: \$275 million

expenditures: \$275 million, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1992 est.)

Exports: 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 consumer manufactures

Imports: see exports

External debt: \$NA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%; accounts for 42% of workforce

Sao Tome and Principe

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: 1 Italian lire (Lit) = 100 centesimi; note—also mints its own coins

Exchange rates: Italian lire (Lit) per US\$1—1,700.2 (January 1994), 1,573.7 (1993), 1,232.4 (1992), 1,240.6 (1991), 1,198.1 (1990), 1,372.1 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Highways:

total: 104 km

paved: NA

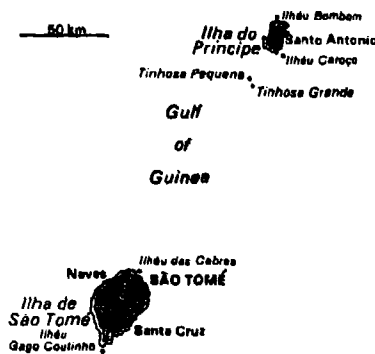
unpaved: NA

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

Defense Forces

Branches: public security or police force

Defense expenditures: \$3.7 million (1992 est.), 1% of GDP



Geography

Location: Western Africa, in the Atlantic Ocean, 340 km off the coast of Gabon straddling the equator

Map references: Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 960 sq km

land area: 960 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: deforestation; soil erosion and exhaustion

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: party to—

Environmental Modification, Law of the Sea; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change

People

Population: 136,780 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 2.63% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 35.2 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 8.88 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 63.5 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 63.33 years

male: 61.48 years

female: 65.24 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 4.52 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Sao Tomean(s)

adjective: Sao Tomean

Ethnic divisions: mestico, angolares (descendants of Angolan slaves), forros (descendants of freed slaves), servicais (contract laborers from Angola, Mozambique, and Cape Verde), tongas (children of servicais born on the islands), Europeans (primarily Portuguese)

Religions: Roman Catholic, Evangelical Protestant, Seventh-Day Adventist

Languages: Portuguese (official)

Literacy: 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)

Government

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: TF

Type: republic

Capital: Sao Tome

Administrative divisions: 2 districts (concelhos, singular—concelho); Principe, Sao Tome

Independence: 12 July 1975 (from Portugal)

National holiday: Independence Day, 12 July (1975)

Constitution: new constitution approved March 1990; effective 10 September 1990

Legal system: based on Portuguese law system and customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Miguel TROVOADA (since 4 April 1991); election last held 3 March 1991 (next to be held NA March 1996); results—Miguel TROVOADA was elected without opposition in Sao Tome's first

Sao Tome and Principe (continued)

multiparty presidential election

head of government: Prime Minister Noberto Jose D'Alva COSTA ALEGRE (since 16 May 1992)

cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the president on the proposal of the prime minister

Legislative branch: unicameral

National People's Assembly: (Assembleia Popular Nacional) elections 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

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

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

Member of: ACP, AfDB, CEEAC, ECA, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT (nonsignatory user), INTERPOL, IOM (observer), ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US: Sao Tome and Principe has no embassy in the US, but does have a Permanent Mission to the UN, headed by First Secretary Domingos AUGUSTO Ferreira, located at 122 East 42nd Street, Suite 1604, New York, NY 10168, 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

Economy

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—\$50 million (1990)

National product real growth rate: 1.5% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: \$450 (1990)

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 est.)

Exports: \$5.4 million (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities: cocoa 78%, copra, coffee, palm oil

partners: Netherlands, Germany, China, Portugal

Imports: \$31.5 million (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities: machinery and electrical equipment 44%, food products 18%, petroleum 11%

partners: Portugal, Japan, Spain, France, Angola

External debt: \$163.6 million (1992)

Industrial production: growth rate 1% (1991); accounts for 7% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 5,000 kW

production: 10 million kWh

consumption per capita: 80 kWh (1991)

Industries: light construction, shirts, soap, beer, fisheries, shrimp processing

Agriculture: accounts for 25% of GDP; 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:

recipient: 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—129.59 (1 July 1993), 230 (1992), 260.0 (November 1991), 122.48 (December 1988), 72.827 (1987), 36.993 (1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Highways:

total: 300 km

paved: 200 km

unpaved: 100 km

note: 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 INTELSTAT earth station

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, National Police

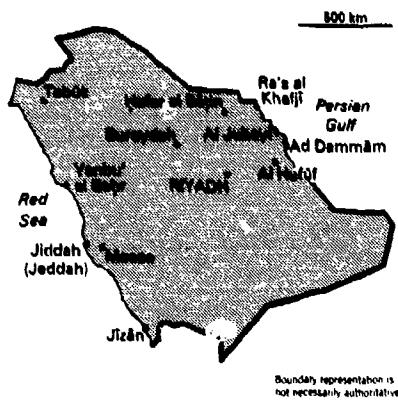
Manpower availability: males age 15-49

32,560; fit for military service 17,136

Defense expenditures: exchange rate

conversion—\$NA, NA% of GDP

Saudi Arabia



Geography

Location: Middle East, between the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf

Map references: Africa, Middle East, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 1,960,582 sq km

land area: 1,950,582 sq km

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: desertification; depletion of underground water resources; the lack of perennial rivers or permanent water bodies has prompted the development of extensive seawater desalination facilities; coastal pollution from oil spills

natural hazards: frequent sand and dust storms

international agreements: party to—

Hazardous Wastes, Ozone Layer Protection;

signed, but not ratified—Law of the Sea

Note: extensive coastlines on Persian Gulf and Red Sea provide great leverage on shipping (especially crude oil) through Persian Gulf and Suez Canal

People

Population: 18,196,783 (July 1994 est.)

note: the population figure is consistent with a 3.24% 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: 3.24% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 38.25 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 5.83 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 52.1 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 67.91 years

male: 66.25 years

female: 69.65 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.67 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Saudi(s)

adjective: Saudi or Saudi Arabian

Ethnic divisions: Arab 90%, Afro-Asian 10%

Religions: Muslim 100%

Languages: Arabic

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

total population: 62%

male: 73%

female: 48%

Labor force: 5 million-6 million

by occupation: government 34%, industry and oil 28%, services 22%, agriculture 16%

Government

Names:

conventional long form: Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

conventional short form: Saudi Arabia

local long form: Al Mamlakah al Arabiyah as Suudiyah

local short form: Al Arabiyah as Suudiyah

Digraph: SA

Type: monarchy

Capital: Riyadh

Administrative divisions: 14 emirates (imarat, singular—imarah): Al Bahah, Al Hudud ash Shamaliyah, Al Jawf, Al Madinah, Al Qusim, Al Qurayyat, Ar Riyadh, Ash Sharqiyah, Asir, Hail, Jizan, Makkah, Najran, Tabuk

Independence: 23 September 1932 (unification)

National holiday: Unification of the Kingdom, 23 September (1932)

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

Suffrage: none

Executive branch:

chief of state and head of government: King and Prime Minister FAHD bin Abd al-Aziz Al Saud (since 13 June 1982); Crown Prince and First Deputy Prime Minister ABDALLAH bin Abd al-Aziz Al Saud (half-brother to the King, appointed heir to the throne 13 June 1982)

cabinet: Council of Ministers; mostly made up of the royal family appointed by the king

Legislative branch: a consultative council comprised of 60 members and a chairman who are appointed by the King for a term of four years

Judicial branch: Supreme Council of Justice

Political parties and leaders: none allowed

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, UNOSOM, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: Ambassador BANDAR bin Sultan Abd al-Aziz Al Saud

chancery: 601 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20037

telephone: (202) 342-3800

consulate(s) 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: [966] (1) 482-4364

consulate(s) 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

Economy

Overview: The petroleum sector accounts for roughly 75% of budget revenues, 35% of GDP.

Saudi Arabia (continued)

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 bring its budget, which has been in deficit since 1983, back into balance, and to encourage private economic activity. Roughly four million foreign workers play an important role in the Saudi economy, for example, in the oil and banking sectors. For about a decade, Saudi Arabia's domestic and international outlays have outstripped its income, and the government has cut its foreign assistance and is beginning to rein in domestic programs.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$194 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 1% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$11,000 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 1% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: 6.5% (1992 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$39 billion

expenditures: \$50 billion, including capital expenditures of \$7.5 billion (1993 est.)

Exports: \$42.3 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: petroleum and petroleum products 92%

partners: US 21%, Japan 18%, Singapore 6%, France 6%, Korea 5%

Imports: \$26 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: machinery and equipment, chemicals, foodstuffs, motor vehicles, textiles

partners: US 18%, UK 12%, Japan 10%, Germany 5%, France 5%

External debt: \$18.9 billion (December 1989 est., includes short-term trade credits)

Industrial production: growth rate 20.0% (1991 est.); accounts for 46% of GDP, including petroleum

Electricity:

capacity: 28,554,000 kW

production: 63 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 3,690 kWh (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; increasing consumption of heroin and cocaine

Economic aid:

donor: pledged bilateral aid (1979-89), \$64.7 billion; pledged \$100 million in 1993 to fund reconstruction of Lebanon

Currency: 1 Saudi riyal (SR) = 100 halalah

Exchange rates: Saudi riyals (SR) per US\$1—3.7450 (fixed rate since late 1986), 3.7033 (1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 1390 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; 448 km are double tracked

Highways:

total: 74,000 km

paved: 35,000 km

unpaved: gravel, improved earth 39,000 km

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: 74 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 865,343 GRT/1,240,874 DWT, passenger 1, short-sea passenger 7, cargo 11, roll-on/roll-off cargo 11, container 3, refrigerated cargo 6, livestock carrier 5, oil tanker 23, chemical tanker 4, liquefied gas 1, specialized tanker 1, bulk 1

Airports:

total: 215

usable: 195

with permanent-surface runways: 71

with runways over 3,659 m: 14

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 38

with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 105

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

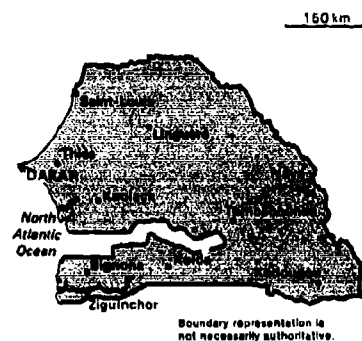
Defense Forces

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 5,682,036; fit for military service 3,140,464; reach military age (17) annually 147,420 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$16.5 billion, 13% of GDP (1993 budget)

Senegal



Geography

Location: Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean between Guinea-Bissau and Mauritania

Map references: Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 196,190 sq km

land area: 192,000 sq km

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; Senegal and Guinea-Bissau signed an agreement resolving their maritime boundary in 1993; 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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: wildlife population, threatened by poaching; deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification

natural hazards: lowlands seasonally flooded; periodic droughts

international agreements: party to—Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Life Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands, Whaling; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Marine Dumping
Note: The Gambia is almost an enclave

People

Population: 8,730,508 (July 1994 est.)
Population growth rate: 3.11% (1994 est.)
Birth rate: 43.15 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Death rate: 12.01 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 75.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 56.58 years
male: 55.12 years
female: 58.09 years (1994 est.)
Total fertility rate: 6.09 children born/woman (1994 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), Wolof, Pulaar, Diola, Mandingo
Literacy: age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)
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)

Government

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)

National holiday: Independence Day, 4 April (1960)

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
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Executive branch:

chief of state: President Abdou DIOUF (since 1 January 1981); election last held 21 February 1993 (next to be held February 2000); results—Abdou DIOUF (PS) 58.4%, Abdoulaye WADE (PDS) 32.03%, other 9.57%

head of government: Prime Minister Habib THIAM (since 7 April 1991)

cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the prime minister in consultation with the president

Legislative branch: unicameral

National Assembly (Assemblée Nationale): elections last held 9 May 1993 (next to be held NA May 1998); results—PS 70%, PDS 23%, other 7%; seats—(120 total) PS 84, PDS 27, LD-MPT 3, Let Us Unite Senegal 3, PIT 2, UDS-R 1

Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)

Political parties and leaders: Socialist Party (PS), President Abdou DIOUF; Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS), Abdoulaye WADE; Democratic League-Labor Party Movement (LD-MPT), Dr. Abdoulaye BATHILY; Independent Labor Party (PIT), Amath DANSOKHO; Senegalese Democratic Union-Renewal (UDS-R), Mamadou Puritain FALL; other small uninfluential parties

Other political or pressure groups:

students; teachers; labor; Muslim Brotherhoods

Member of: ACCT, ACP, AfDB, CCC, CEA, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, FZ, G-15, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, OIC, PCA, UN, UNAVEM II, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNIKOM, UNOMUR, UNTAC, UPU, WADB, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Mamadou Mansour SECK

chancery: 2112 Wyoming Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: (202) 234-0540 or 0541

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Mark JOHNSON

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

Economy

Overview: After 14 years of mixed compliance with IMF and World Bank economic reform programs, Senegal finds its economy remains hostage to negative economic forces. Declining terms of trade, weather-related setbacks, and relentless growth in population have held back overall growth and left per capita incomes stagnant, if not diminished. The economy continues to rely on exports of fish, peanuts, and phosphates for hard currency earnings. A 50% devaluation of the African franc in January 1994 is likely to lead to substantial increases in local currency prices for producers that may spur improved production. A sheltered import-substitution sector, comprising textiles, shoes, and other light manufacturing, will remain plagued, however, by high labor, transportation, and energy costs. Public finances face a decade-long trend in declining tax revenues, making the government increasingly dependent on official development assistance from bilateral donors.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$11.8 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 1.2% (1991 est.)

National product per capita: \$1,400 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): -1.8% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget:

revenues: \$1.2 billion

expenditures: \$1.2 billion, including capital expenditures of \$269 million (1992 est.)

Exports: \$904 million (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities: fish, ground nuts, petroleum products, phosphates, cotton

partners: France, other EC members, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali

Imports: \$1.2 billion (c.i.f., 1991 est.)

commodities: foods and beverages, consumer goods, capital goods, petroleum

partners: France, other EC, Nigeria, Cote d'Ivoire, Algeria, China, Japan

External debt: \$2.9 billion (1990)

Industrial production: growth rate 1.9% (1991); accounts for 15% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 215,000 kW

production: 760 million kWh

consumption per capita: 100 kWh (1991)

Senegal (continued)

Industries: agricultural and fish processing, phosphate mining, petroleum refining, building materials

Agriculture: accounts for 20% of GDP; 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: transshipment point for Southwest Asian heroin moving to Europe and North America

Economic aid:

recipient: 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: Communauté Financière Africaine francs (CFAF) per US\$1—592.05 (January 1994), 283.16 (1993), 264.69 (1992), 282.11 (1991), 272.26 (1990), 319.01 (1989)
note: the official rate is pegged to the French franc, and beginning 12 January 1994, the CFA franc was devalued to CFAF 100 per French franc from CFAF 50 at which it had been fixed since 1948

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 1,034 km 1,000-meter gauge; all single track except 70 km double track Dakar to Thies

Highways:

total: 14,007 km

paved: 3,777 km

unpaved: crushed stone, improved earth 10,230 km

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: 26

usable: 20

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: 16

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

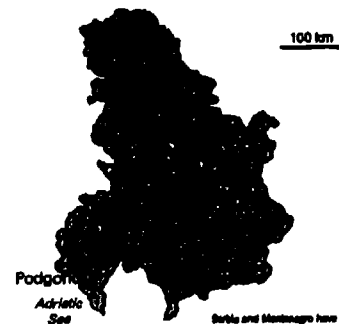
Serbia and Montenegro

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Gendarmerie, National Police

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,951,370; fit for military service 1,018,802; reach military age (18) annually 94,973 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$100 million, 2% of GDP (1989 est.)



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.

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

Geography

Location: Balkan State, Southeastern Europe, bordering the Adriatic Sea, between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Bulgaria

Map references: Ethnic Groups in Eastern Europe, Europe, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 102,350 sq km

land area: 102,136 sq km

comparative area: slightly larger than Kentucky

note: Serbia has a total area and a land area of 88,412 sq km making it slightly larger than Maine; Montenegro has a total area of 13,938 sq km and a land area of 13,724 sq km making it slightly larger than Connecticut

Land boundaries: total 2,246 km, Albania 287 km (114 km with Serbia; 173 km with Montenegro), Bosnia and Herzegovina 527 km (312 km with Serbia; 215 km with Montenegro), Bulgaria 318 km, Croatia (north) 241 km, Croatia (south) 25 km, Hungary 151 km, The Former Yugoslav Republic of 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; disputes with Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia over Serbian populated areas; Albanian majority 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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: coastal water pollution from sewage outlets, especially in tourist-related areas such as Kotor; air pollution around Belgrade and other industrial cities; water pollution from industrial wastes dumped into the Sava which flows into the Danube
natural hazards: subject to destructive earthquakes

international agreements: NA

Note: controls one of the major land routes from Western Europe to Turkey and the Near East; strategic location along the Adriatic coast

People

Population:

total: 10,759,897 (July 1994 est.)
Montenegro: 666,583 (July 1994 est.)
Serbia: 10,093,314 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate:

Montenegro: 0.79% (1994 est.)
Serbia: 0.54% (1994 est.)

Birth rate:

Montenegro: 13.72 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Serbia: 14.35 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate:

Montenegro: 5.84 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Serbia: 8.94 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate:

Montenegro: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Serbia: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

Montenegro: 10.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)
Serbia: 21.4 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

Montenegro:
total population: 79.44 years
male: 76.57 years
female: 82.5 years (1994 est.)
Serbia:
total population: 73.39 years
male: 70.9 years
female: 76.07 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate:

Montenegro: 1.74 children born/woman (1994 est.)
Serbia: 2.06 children born/woman (1994 est.)

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)

Government

Names:

conventional long form: none
conventional short form: Serbia and Montenegro
local long form: none
local short form: Srbija-Crna Gora

Digraph:

Serbia: SR
Montenegro: MW

Type: republic

Capital: Belgrade

Administrative divisions: 2 republics

(pokajine, singular—pokajina); and 2 autonomous provinces*: Kosovo*, Montenegro, Serbia, Vojvodina*

Independence: 11 April 1992 (Federal Republic of Yugoslavia formed as self-proclaimed successor to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia—SFRY)

National holiday: NA

Constitution: 27 April 1992

Legal system: based on civil law system

Suffrage: 16 years of age, if employed; 18 years of age, universal

Executive branch:

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); Federal Assembly elected Zoran LILIC on 25 June 1993

head of government: Prime Minister Radoje

KONTIC (since 29 December 1992); Deputy Prime Ministers Jovan ZEBIC (since NA March 1993), Asim TELACEVIC (since NA March 1993), Zeljko SIMIC (since NA 1993)

Cabinet: Federal Executive Council

Legislative branch: bicameral Federal Assembly

Chamber of Republics: elections 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: elections 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, DPSCG 23, SK-PJ 2, DZVM 2, independents 2, vacant 3

Judicial branch: Savezni Sud (Federal Court), Constitutional Court

Political parties and leaders: Serbian Socialist Party (SPS; former Communist Party), Slobodan MILOSEVIC; Serbian Radical Party (SRS), Vojislav SESELJ; Serbian Renewal Movement (SPO), Vuk DRASKOVIC, president; Democratic Party (DS), Zoran DJINDJIC; Democratic Party of Serbia, Vojislav KOSTUNICA; Democratic Party of Socialists (DPSCG), Momir BULATOVIC, president; 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; Democratic Alliance of Kosovo (LDK), Dr. Ibrahim RUGOVA, president

Other political or pressure groups: Serbian Democratic Movement (DEPOS; coalition of opposition parties)

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); Charge d'Affaires Rudolf V. PERINA

embassy: address NA, Belgrade
mailing address: American Embassy Box 5070, Unit 25402, APO AE 09213-5070
telephone: [38] (11) 645-655

FAX: [38] (1) 645-221

Flag: three equal horizontal bands of blue (top), white, and red

Economy

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. Serbia and Montenegro faces major economic problems;

Serbia and Montenegro (continued)

output has dropped sharply, particularly in 1993. 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—\$10 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: NA%
National product per capita: \$1,000 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): hyperinflation (1993)

Unemployment rate: more than 60% (1993 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: 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 FSU countries, East European countries, 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: prior to the imposition of sanctions by the UN Security Council the trade partners were principally the other former Yugoslav republics; the FSU countries, EC countries (mainly Italy and Germany), East European countries, US

External debt: \$4.2 billion (1993 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate -42% (1993 est.)

Electricity:

capacity: 8,850,000 kW

production: 42 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 3,950 kWh (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—1,100,000 (15 June 1993), 28,230 (December 1991), 15,162 (1990), 15,528 (1989), 0,701 (1988), 0,176 (1987)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: NA

Highways:

total: 46,019 km

paved: 26,949 km

unpaved: gravel 10,373 km; earth 8,697 km (1990)

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: 42 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 804,156 GRT/1,368,813 DWT (controlled by Montenegrin beneficial owners) cargo 16, container 5, bulk 19, passenger ship 1, combination ore/oil 1

note: most under Maltese flag

Serbia: total 3 (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 246,631 GRT/451,843 DWT (controlled by Serbian beneficial owners)

bulk 2, combination tanker/ore carrier 1

note: all under the flag of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; no ships remain under Yugoslav flag

Airports:

total: 55

usable: 51

with permanent-surface runways: 18

with runways over 3,659 m: 0

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 7

with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 11

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

Defense Forces

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:

Montenegro: males age 15-49 179,868; fit for military service 146,158; reach military age (19) annually 5,399 (1994 est.)

Serbia: males age 15-49 2,546,717; fit for military service 2,048,921; reach military age (19) annually 80,937 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: 245 billion dinars, 4%-6% of GDP (1992 est.); note—conversion of defense expenditures into US dollars using the prevailing exchange rate could produce misleading results

Seychelles

300 km



Geography

Location: Eastern Africa in the western Indian Ocean northeast of Madagascar

Map references: Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 455 sq km

land area: 455 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: no fresh water, catchments collect rain water

natural hazards: lies outside the cyclone belt, so severe storms are rare; short droughts possible

international agreements: party to—

Biodiversity, Climate Change, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Whaling

Note: 40 granitic and about 50 coralline islands

People

Population: 72,113 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.84% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 21.88 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 6.93 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -6.52 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 11.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 69.67 years

male: 66.05 years

female: 73.39 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.23 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Seychellois (singular and plural)

adjective: Seychelles

Ethnic divisions: Seychellois (mixture of Asians, Africans, Europeans)

Religions: Roman Catholic 90%, Anglican 8%, other 2%

Languages: English (official), French (official), Creole

Literacy: 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)

Government

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)

National holiday: National Day, 18 June (1993) (adoption of new constitution)

Constitution: 18 June 1993

Legal system: based on English common law, French civil law, and customary law

Suffrage: 17 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state and head of government:

President France Albert RENE (since 5 June 1977); election last held 20-23 July 1993; results—President France Albert RENE reelected by 59.5% of votes, MANCHAM (PS party) 36.72%

cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the president

Legislative branch: unicameral

People's Assembly (Assemblée du Peuple): elections last held 20-23 July 1993; results—SPPF 82%, DP 15%, UO 3%; seats—(33 total, 22 elected) SPPF 22

Judicial branch: Court of Appeal, Supreme Court

Political parties and leaders: ruling party—Seychelles People's Progressive Front (SPPF), France Albert RENE; Democratic Party (DP), Sir James MANCHAM; United Opposition (UO) is a coalition of the following parties: Seychelles Party (PS), Wave! RAMKALAWAN; Seychelles Democratic Movement (MSPD), Jacques HONDOUL; Seychelles Liberal Party (SLP), Ogilvie BERLOUIS

Other political or pressure groups: trade unions; Roman Catholic Church

Member of: ACCT, ACP, AfDB, C, ECA, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT (nonsignatory user), INTERPOL, IOC, ISO (correspondent), NAM, OAU, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Marc Michael Rogers MARENCO

chancery: (temporary) 820 Second Avenue, Suite 900F, New York, NY 10017

telephone: (212) 687-9766 or 9767

FAX: (212) 922-9177

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Matthew F. MATTINGLY

embassy: 4th Floor, Victoria House, Box 251, Victoria, Mahe

mailing address: Box 148, Unit 62501, Victoria, Seychelles; 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

Economy

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

Seychelles (continued)

tourism by promoting the development of farming, fishing, and small-scale manufacturing.

National product: GDP—exchange rate conversion—\$407 million (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: 4% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: \$5,900 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 3.3% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: 9% (1987)

Budget:

revenues: \$172 million

expenditures: \$181 million, including capital expenditures of \$48 million (1991 est.)

Exports: \$47 million (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities: fish, copra, cinnamon bark, petroleum products (re-exports)

partners: UK 54% France 23%, Reunion 14% (1991)

Imports: \$192 million (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities: manufactured goods, food, petroleum products, tobacco, beverages, machinery and transportation equipment
partners: South Africa 13%, Singapore 12%, UK 12% (1991)

External debt: \$201 million (1992 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 1.3% (1991); accounts for 12% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 30,000 kW

production: 80 million kWh

consumption per capita: 1,160 kWh (1991)

Industries: tourism, processing of coconut and vanilla, fishing, coir rope factory, boat building, printing, furniture, beverage

Agriculture: accounts for 5% 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:

recipient: 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 (SR) = 100 cents

Exchange rates: Seychelles rupees (SR) per US\$1—5.2681 (January 1994), 5.1815 (1993), 5.1220 (1992), 5.2893 (1991), 5.3369 (1990), 5.6457 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Highways:

total: 260 km

paved: 160 km

unpaved: crushed stone, earth 100 km

Ports: Victoria

Merchant marine: 1 refrigerated cargo (over 1,000 GRT) 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: 0

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

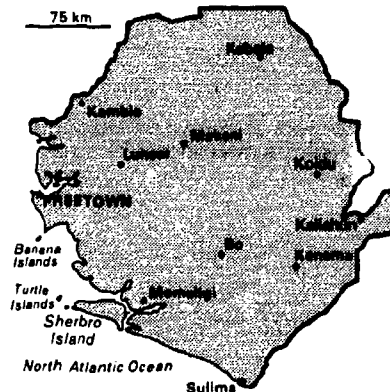
Defense Forces

Branches: Army, National Guard, Marines, Coast Guard, Presidential Protection Unit, Police Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 19,399; fit for military service 9,900

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$12 million, 4% of GDP (1990 est.)

Sierra Leone



Geography

Location: Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean between Guinea and Liberia

Map references: Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 71,740 sq km

land area: 71,620 sq km

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: rapid population growth pressuring the environment; overharvesting of timber, expansion of cattle grazing, and slash-and-burn agriculture have resulted in deforestation and soil exhaustion; civil war depleting natural resources
natural hazards: dry, sand-laden harmattan winds blow from the Sahara (November to May)

international agreements: party to—Marine Life Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban; signed, but not ratified—Climate Change, Environmental Modification, Law of the Sea

People

Population: 4,630,037 (July 1994 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.62% (1994 est.)
Birth rate: 45.06 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Death rate: 18.87 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 141.9 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 46.4 years
male: 43.58 years
female: 49.3 years (1994 est.)
Total fertility rate: 5.96 children born/woman (1994 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 60%, indigenous beliefs 30%, Christian 10%
Languages: 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: age 15 and over can read and write English, Merde, Temne, or Arabic (1990 est.)
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

Government

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)
National holiday: Republic Day, 27 April (1961)
Constitution: 1 October 1991; suspended following 19 April 1992 coup
Legal system: based on English law and customary laws indigenous to local tribes; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Executive branch:
chief of state and head of government:

Chairman of the Supreme Council of State Capt. Valentine E. M. STRASSER (since 29 April 1992)
cabinet: Council of Secretaries; responsible to the NPRC
Legislative branch: unicameral House of Representatives (suspended after coup of 29 April 1992); Chairman STRASSER promises multi-party elections sometime in 1995
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (suspended after coup of 29 April 1992)
Political parties and leaders: status of existing political parties is unknown following 29 April 1992 coup
Member of: ACP, AfDB, C. CCC, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT (nonsignatory user), INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNOMIG, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US:
chief of mission: Ambassador Thomas Kahota KARGBO
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

Economy

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. In 1990-93, the government, with the support of the IMF and the World Bank, has made substantial progress toward structural reform and better fiscal management. The government readily met all IMF/WB targets in December 1993. The budget deficit had been dramatically reduced; the government workforce had been cut by 25%; large amounts of domestic debt had been retired; arrears to the IMF, World Bank, and other creditors had been reduced. On the negative side, continued incursions by the Liberian rebels, bandits, and army deserters in southern and eastern Sierra Leone have

severely strained the economy and threaten economically critical regions of the country.
National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$4.5 billion (FY93 est.)
National product real growth rate: NA
National product per capita: \$1,000 (1993 est.)
Inflation rate (consumer prices): 35% (1992)
Unemployment rate: NA%
Budget:
revenues: \$68 million
expenditures: \$118 million, including capital expenditures of \$28 million (1992 est.)
Exports: \$149 million (f.o.b., FY92)
commodities: rutile 51%, bauxite 19%, diamonds 15%, coffee 5%
partners: US, UK, Belgium, Germany, other Western Europe
Imports: \$131 million (c.i.f., FY92)
commodities: foodstuffs 33%, machinery and equipment 19%, fuels 16%
partners: US, EC countries, Japan, China, Nigeria
External debt: \$633 million (FY92 est.)
Industrial production: growth rate -1.2 FY91; accounts for 10% of GDP
Electricity:
capacity: 85,000 kW
production: 185 million kWh
consumption per capita: 45 kWh (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; major crops—coffee, cocoa, palm oil; 80% of food staple rice meets 80% of domestic needs; annual fish catch averages 53,000 metric tons
Economic aid:
recipient: 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—578.17 (January 1994), 567.46 (1993), 499.44 (1992), 295.34 (1991), 144.9275 (1990), 58.1395 (1989)
Fiscal year: 1 July—30 June

Communications

Railroads: 84 km 1.067-meter narrow-gauge mineral line is used on a limited basis because the mine at Marampa is closed
Highways:
total: 7,400 km
paved: 1,150 km
unpaved: crushed stone, gravel, improved earth 5,760 km

Sierra Leone (continued)

Inland waterways: 800 km; 600 km navigable year round

Ports: Freetown, Pepel, Bonthe

Merchant marine: 1 cargo ship (over 1,000 GRT) totaling 5,592 GRT/9,107 DWT

Airports:

total: 11

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: 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

Defense Forces

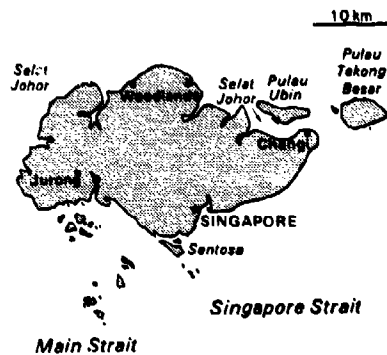
Branches: Army, Navy, Police, Security Forces

Manpower availability: males age 15-49

1,006,280; fit for military service 487,158

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$6 million, 0.7% of GDP (1988 est.)

Singapore



Geography

Location: Southeastern Asia, between Malaysia and Indonesia

Map references: Asia, Southeast Asia, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 632.6 sq km

land area: 622.6 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: industrial pollution; limited water supply; limited land availability presents waste disposal problems

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: party to—Endangered Species, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea

Note: focal point for Southeast Asian sea routes

People

Population: 2,859,142 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.12% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 16.52 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 5.3 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 5.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 75.95 years

male: 73.17 years

female: 78.94 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.88 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Singaporean(s)

adjective: Singapore

Ethnic divisions: Chinese 76.4%, Malay 14.9%, Indian 6.4%, other 2.3%

Religions: Buddhist (Chinese), Muslim (Malays), Christian, Hindu, Sikh, Taoist, Confucianist

Languages: Chinese (official), Malay (official and national), Tamil (official), English (official)

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

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)

Government

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)

National holiday: National Day, 9 August (1965)

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

Suffrage: 20 years of age; universal and compulsory

Executive branch:

chief of state: President ONG Teng Cheong (since 1 September 1993) election last held 28 August 1993 (next to be held NA August

1997); results—President ONG was elected with 59% of the vote in the country's first popular election for president

head of government: Prime Minister GOH Chok Tong (since 28 November 1990); Deputy Prime Minister LEE Hsien Loong (since 28 November 1990)

cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the president, responsible to parliament

Legislative branch: unicameral

Parliament: elections 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

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

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

Member of: APEC, AsDB, ASEAN, C. CCC, COCOM (cooperating), 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, UNTAC, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Sellapan Rama NATHAN

chancery: 1824 R Street NW, Washington, DC 20009

telephone: (202) 667-7555

FAX: (202) 265-7915

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: (vacant)

embassy: 30 Hill Street, Singapore 0617

mailing address: FPO AP 96534

telephone: [65] 338-0251

FAX: [65] 338-5010

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

Economy

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 registered nearly 10% growth in 1993 while stemming inflation. The construction and financial services industries and manufacturers of computer-related components have led economic growth. Rising labor costs continue to be a threat to Singapore's competitiveness, but there are indications that productivity is

keeping up. In applied technology, per capita output, investment, and labor discipline, Singapore has key attributes of a developed country.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$42.4 billion (1993)

National product real growth rate: 9.9% (1993)

National product per capita: \$15,000 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 2.4% (1993)

Unemployment rate: 2.7% (1993)

Budget:

revenues: \$11.9 billion

expenditures: \$10.5 billion, including capital expenditures of \$3.9 billion (1994 est.)

Exports: \$61.5 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities: computer equipment, rubber and rubber products, petroleum products, telecommunications equipment

partners: US 21%, Malaysia 12%, Hong Kong 8%, Japan 8%, Thailand 6% (1992)

Imports: \$66.4 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities: aircraft, petroleum, chemicals, foodstuffs

partners: Japan 21%, US 16%, Malaysia 15%, Saudi Arabia 5%, Taiwan 4%

External debt: \$0; Singapore is a net creditor

Industrial production: growth rate 2.3% (1992); accounts for 28% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 4,860,000 kW

production: 18 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 6,420 kWh (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:

recipient: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-83), \$590 million; Western (non-US)

countries, ODA and OOF bilateral

commitments (1970-89), \$1 billion

Currency: 1 Singapore dollar (S\$) = 100 cents

Exchange rates: Singapore dollars (S\$) per US\$1—1.6032 (January 1994), 1.6158 (1993), 1.6290 (1992), 1.7276 (1991), 1.8125 (1990), 1.9503 (1989)

Fiscal year: 1 April—31 March

Communications

Railroads: 38 km of 1,000-meter gauge

Highways:

total: 2,644 km (1985)

paved: NA

unpaved: NA

Ports: Singapore

Merchant marine: 533 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 10,656,067 GRT/17,009,400

DWT, passenger-cargo 1, cargo 125, container 80, roll-on/roll-off cargo 6, refrigerated cargo 3, vehicle carrier 20, livestock carrier 1, oil tanker 179, chemical tanker 14, combination ore/oil 8, specialized tanker 2, liquefied gas 4, bulk 87, combination bulk 3

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

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, People's Defense Force, Police Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 857,824; fit for military service 630,055

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$2.7 billion, 6% of GDP (1993 est.)

Slovakia



Geography

Location: Central Europe, between Hungary and Poland

Map references: Ethnic Groups in Eastern Europe, Europe, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 48,845 sq km

land area: 48,800 sq km

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: Gabčíkovo Dam dispute with Hungary; unresolved property issues with Czech Republic over redistribution of former Czechoslovak federal property

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

Land use:

arable land: NA%

permanent crops: NA%

meadows and pastures: NA%

forest and woodland: NA%

other: NA%

Irrigated land: NA sq km

Environment:

current issues: acid rain damaging forests

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: party to —Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulphur, Antarctic Treaty, Environmental Modification, Hazardous

Wastes, Law of the Sea, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection; signed, but not ratified—Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Biodiversity, Climate Change

Note: landlocked

People

Population: 5,403,505 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.53% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 14.55 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 9.28 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 10.4 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 72.81 years

male: 68.66 years

female: 77.2 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.96 children born/woman (1994 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), Hungarian

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)

Government

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 (kraje, singular—Kraj) Bratislava, Západoslovenský, Stredoslovenský, Východoslovenský

Independence: 1 January 1993 (from Czechoslovakia)

National holiday: Anniversary of Slovak National Uprising, August 29 (1944)

Constitution: ratified 1 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

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Michal KOVAC (since 8 February 1993); election last held 8 February 1993 (next to be held NA 1998); results—Michal KOVAC elected by the National Council

head of government: Prime Minister Jozef MORAVCIK (since 16 March 1994)

cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the president on recommendation of the prime minister

Legislative branch: unicameral

National Council (Narodná Rada): elections last held 5-6 June 1992 (next to be held 31 September-1 October 1994); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(150 total) Movement for a Democratic Slovakia 55, Party of the Democratic Left 28, Christian Democratic Movement 18, Slovak National Party 9, National Democratic Party 5, Hungarian Christian Democratic Movement/Coexistence 14, Democratic Union of Slovakia 16, independents 5

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Political parties and leaders: Movement for a Democratic Slovakia, Vladimir MECIAR, chairman; Party of the Democratic Left, Peter WEISS, chairman; Christian Democratic

Movement, Jan CARNOGURSKY; Slovak National Party, Jan SLOTA, chairman; Hungarian Christian Democratic Movement, Vojtech BUGAR; National Democratic Party-New Alternative, Ludovit CERNAK, chairman; Democratic Union of Slovakia, Jozef MORAVCIK, chairman; Coexistence Movement, Miklos DURAY, chairman

Other political or pressure groups: Green Party; Social Democratic Party in Slovakia; Freedom Party; Slovak Christian Union; Hungarian Civic Party

Member of: BIS, CCC, CE (guest), CEI, CERN, CCOM (cooperating), CSCE, EBRD, ECE, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT (nonsignatory user), INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO, ITU, LORCS, NACC, NSG, PCA, UN (as of 8 January 1993), UNAVEM II, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNOMUR, UNPROFOR, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: Ambassador-designate Bravoslav LICHARDUS

chancery: (temporary) Suite 330, 2201 Wisconsin Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20007

telephone: (202) 965-5161

FAX: (202) 965-5166

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Theodore RUSSELL

embassy: Hviezdoslavovo Namesite 4, 81102 Bratislava

mailing address: use embassy street address

telephone: [42] (7) 330-861

FAX: [42] (7) 335-439

Flag: three equal horizontal bands of white (top), blue, and red superimposed with the Slovak cross in a shield centered on the hoist side; the cross is white centered on a background of red and blue

Economy

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 GDP fell roughly 5%, with the disruptions from the separation from the Czech lands probably accounting for half the decline; exports to the Czech Republic fell about 35%. Bratislava adopted an austerity program in June and devalued its currency 10% in July. In 1993, inflation rose an estimated 23%, unemployment topped 14%, and the budget deficit exceeded the IMF target of \$485 million by over \$200 million. By yearend 1993 Bratislava estimated that 29% of GDP was being produced in the private sector. The forecast for 1994 is gloomy; Bratislava optimistically projects no growth in GDP, 17% unemployment, a \$425 million budget deficit, and 12% inflation. At best, if Slovakia stays on track with the IMF, GDP could fall by only 2-3% in 1994 and unemployment could be held under 18%, but a currency devaluation will likely drive inflation above 15%.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$31 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: -5% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$5,800 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 23% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: 14.4% (1993 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$4.5 billion

expenditures: \$5.2 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1993 est.)

Exports: \$5.13 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: machinery and transport equipment; chemicals; fuels, minerals, and metals; agricultural products

partners: Czech Republic, CIS republics, Germany, Poland, Austria, Hungary, Italy, France, US, UK

Imports: \$5.95 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: machinery and transport equipment; fuels and lubricants; manufactured goods; raw materials; chemicals; agricultural products

partners: Czech Republic, CIS republics, Germany, Austria, Poland, Switzerland, Hungary, UK, Italy

External debt: \$3.2 billion hard currency indebtedness (31 December 1993)

Industrial production: growth rate -13.5% (December 1993 over December 1992)

Electricity:

capacity: 6,800,000 kW

production: 24 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 4,550 kWh (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: transshipment point for Southwest Asian heroin bound for Western Europe

Economic aid:

donor: the former Czechoslovakia was a donor—\$4.2 billion in bilateral aid to non-Communist less developed countries (1954-89)

Currency: 1 koruna (Sk) = 100 halierov

Exchange rates: koruny (Sk) per US\$1—32.9 (December 1993), 28.59 (December 1992), 28.26 (1992), 29.53 (1991), 17.95 (1990), 15.05 (1989); note—values before 1993 reflect Czechoslovak exchange rate

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 3,669 km total (1990)

Highways:

total: 17,650 km (1990)

paved: NA

unpaved: NA

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: 19 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 309,502 GRT/521,997 DWT, bulk 13, cargo 6; note—most under the flag of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Airports:

total: 46

usable: 32

with permanent-surface runways: 7

with runways over 3,659 m: 0

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 6

with runways 1,060-2,439 m: 18

note: a C-130 can land on a 1,060-m airstrip

Telecommunications: NA

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Air and Air Defense Forces, Civil Defense, Railroad Units

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,426,290; fit for military service 1,095,604; reach military age (18) annually 48,695 (1994 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

Slovenia



Geography

Location: Balkan State, Southeastern Europe, bordering the Adriatic Sea, between Austria and Croatia

Map references: Ethnic Groups in Eastern Europe, Europe, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 20,296 sq km

land area: 20,296 sq km

comparative area: slightly larger than New Jersey

Land boundaries: total 1,045 km, Austria 262 km, Croatia 501 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

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: 16%

permanent crops: 2%

meadows and pastures: 20%

forest and woodland: 45%

other: 23%

Irrigated land: NA sq km

Environment:

current issues: Sava River polluted with domestic and industrial waste; heavy metals and toxic chemicals along coastal waters; forest damage near Koper from air pollution

originating at metallurgical and chemical plants

natural hazards: subject to flooding and earthquakes

international agreements: party to—Air Pollution, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change

People

Population: 1,972,227 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.23% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 11.81 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 9.5 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 8.1 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 74.36 years

male: 70.49 years

female: 78.44 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.67 children born/woman (1994 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%

Government

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-

Bežigrad, 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)

National holiday: Statehood Day, 25 June (1991)

Constitution: adopted 23 December 1991, effective 23 December 1991

Legal system: based on civil law system

Suffrage: 16 years of age, if employed; 18 years of age, universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Milan KUCAN (since 22 April 1990); election last held 6 December 1992 (next to be held NA 1996); results—Milan KUCAN reelected by direct popular vote

head of government: Prime Minister Janez DRNOVSEK (since 14 May 1992); Deputy Prime Minister Lojze PETERLE (since NA)
cabinet: Council of Ministers

Legislative branch: bicameral National Assembly

State Assembly: elections 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, SLS 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 socioeconomic interests

Judicial branch: Supreme Court,

Constitutional Court

Political parties and leaders: Slovene Christian Democrats (SKD), Lojze 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
Member of: CCC, CE, CEI, CSCE, EBRD, ECE, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT (non-signatory user), INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ITU,

NAM (guest), UN, UNCTAD, UNECTAD, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO
Diplomatic representation in US:
chief of mission: Ambassador Ernest PETRIC
chancery: 1525 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC, 20036
telephone: (202) 667-5363
consulate(s) general: New York
US diplomatic representation:
chief of mission: Ambassador E. Allan WENDT
embassy: P.O. Box 254, Prizakova 4, 61000 Ljubljana
mailing address: use embassy street address
telephone: [386] (61) 301-427/472/485
FAX: [386] (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

Economy

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 brief 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 has fallen 26% since 1990; particularly hard hit have been the iron and steel, machine-building, chemical, and textile industries. Meanwhile, the continued fighting in other former Yugoslav 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. Despite slow progress in privatization Slovenia has reasonable prospects for an upturn in 1994. 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—\$15 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 0% (1993 est.)
National product per capita: \$7,600 (1993 est.)
Inflation rate (consumer prices): 22.9% (1993)
Unemployment rate: 15.5% (1993)
Budget:
revenues: \$NA
expenditures: \$NA, including capital expenditures of \$NA
Exports: \$5.1 billion (f.o.b., 1993)
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% (1992)
partners: Germany 27%, Croatia 14%, Italy 13%, France 9% (1992)
Imports: \$5.3 billion (c.i.f., 1993)
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% (1992)
partners: Germany 23%, Croatia 14%, Italy 14%, France 8%, Austria 8% (1992)
External debt: \$1.9 billion
Industrial production: growth rate -2.8% (1993); accounts for 30% of GDP
Electricity:
capacity: 2,900,000 kW
production: 10 billion kWh
consumption per capita: 5,090 kWh (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: accounts for 5% of GDP; 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 stotins
Exchange rates: tolar (SIT) per US\$1—112 (June 1993), 28 (January 1992)
Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

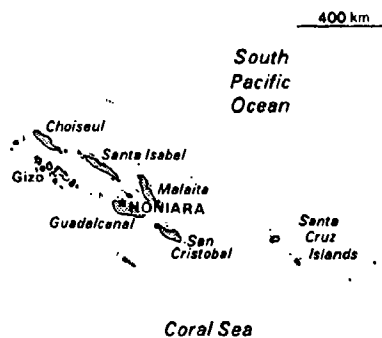
Railroads: 1,200 km, 1,435 m gauge (1991)
Highways:
total: 14,553 km
paved: 10,525 km
unpaved: gravel 4,028 km
Inland waterways: NA
Pipelines: crude oil 290 km, natural gas 305 km
Ports: coastal—Koper

Merchant marine: 19 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 309,502 GRT/521,997 DWT controlled by Slovenian owners, bulk 13, cargo 6
note: most under the flag of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; no ships remain under the Slovenian flag
Airports:
total: 14
usable: 13
with permanent surface runways: 6
with runways over 3,659 m: 0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 2
with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 2
Telecommunications: 130,000 telephones; broadcast stations—6 AM, 5 FM, 7 TV; 370,000 radios; 330,000 TVs

Defense Forces

Branches: Slovene Defense Forces
Manpower availability: males age 15-49 513,885; fit for military service 411,619; reach military age (19) annually 15,157 (1994 est.)
Defense expenditures: 13.5 billion tolar, 4.5% of GDP (1993); note—conversion of the military budget into US dollars using the current exchange rate could produce misleading results

Solomon Islands



Geography

Location: Oceania, Melanesia, just east of Papua New Guinea in the South Pacific Ocean

Map references: Oceania, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 28,450 sq km

land area: 27,540 sq km

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, lead, zinc, nickel

Land use:

arable land: 1%

permanent crops: 1%

meadows and pastures: 1%

forest and woodland: 93%

other: 4%

Irrigated land: NA sq km

Environment:

current issues: deforestation; soil erosion; limited arable land

natural hazards: subject to typhoons, but they are rarely destructive; geologically active region with frequent earth tremors

international agreements: party to—

Environmental Modification, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Whaling; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea

Note: located just east of Papua New Guinea in the South Pacific Ocean

People

Population: 385,811 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 3.43% (1994 est.)
Birth rate: 38.93 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 4.63 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 27.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 70.48 years

male: 68.05 years

female: 73.03 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 5.73 children born/woman (1994 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: Melanesian pidgin in much of the country is lingua franca, English spoken by 1%-2% of population

note: 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)

Government

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)

National holiday: Independence Day, 7 July (1978)

Constitution: 7 July 1978

Legal system: common law

Suffrage: 21 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

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 Francis BILLY HILLY (since June 1993); Deputy Prime Minister Francis SAEMALA (since June 1993)
cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the governor general on advice of the prime minister from members of parliament

Legislative branch: unicameral

National Parliament: elections last held NA May 1993 (next to be held NA 1997); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(47 total) National Unity Group 21, PAP 8, National Action Party 6, LP 4, UP 3, Christian Fellowship 2, NFP 1, independents 2

Judicial branch: High Court

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), Josés TUHANUKU; National Action Party, leader NA; Christian Fellowship, leader NA; National Unity Group, Solomon MAMALONI

Member of: ACP, AsDB, C, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT (nonsignatory user), IOC, ITU, LORCS, SPARTECA, SPC, SPF, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: (vacant); ambassador traditionally resides in Honiara (Solomon Islands)

US diplomatic representation: embassy closed July 1993; the ambassador to Papua New Guinea is accredited to the Solomon Islands

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

Economy

Overview: The bulk of the population depend on subsistence agriculture, fishing, and forestry for at least part of their livelihood. 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. In 1993, the government was working with the IMF to develop a structural adjustment program to address the country's fiscal deficit.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$900 million (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate: 1.8% (1991 est.)

National product per capita: \$2,500 (1991 est.)

Somalia

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 13% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget:

revenues: \$48 million

expenditures: \$107 million, including capital expenditures of \$45 million (1991 est.)

Exports: \$84 million (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities: fish 46%, timber 31%, palm oil 5%, cocoa, copra

partners: Japan 39%, UK 23%, Thailand 9%, Australia 5%, US 2% (1991)

Imports: \$110 million (c.i.f., 1991)

commodities: plant and machinery manufactured goods, food and live animals, fuel

partners: Australia 34%, Japan 16%, Singapore 14%, NZ 9%

External debt: \$128 million (1988 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate -3.8% (1991 est.); accounts for 5% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 21,000 kW

production: 39 million kWh

consumption per capita: 115 kWh (1990)

Industries: copra, fish (tuna)

Agriculture: including fishing and forestry, accounts for 31% 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:

recipient: Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1980-89), \$250 million

Currency: 1 Solomon Islands dollar (SIS) = 100 cents

Exchange rates: Solomon Islands dollars (SIS) per US\$1—3.2383 (November 1993), 2.9281 (1992), 2.7148 (1991), 2.5288 (1990), 2.2932 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Highways:

total: 1,300 km

paved: 30 km

unpaved: gravel 290 km; earth 980 km

note: in addition, there are 800 km of private logging and plantation roads of varied construction (1982)

Ports: Honiara, Ringi Cove

Airports:

total: 31

usable: 30

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: 4

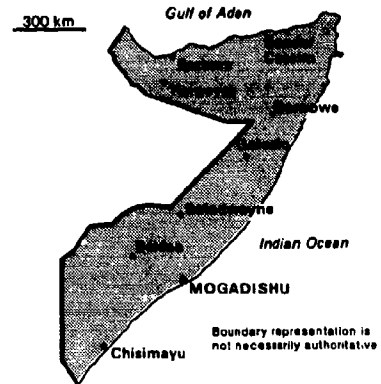
Telecommunications: 3,000 telephones; broadcast stations—4 AM, no FM, no TV; 1

Pacific Ocean INTELSAT earth station

Defense Forces

Branches: Police Force

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



Geography

Location: Eastern Africa, bordering the northwestern Indian Ocean, south of the Arabian Peninsula

Map references: Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 637,660 sq km

land area: 627,340 sq km

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

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: use of contaminated water contributes to health problems; deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification
natural hazards: recurring droughts; frequent dust storms over eastern plains in summer
international agreements: party to—Endangered Species, Law of the Sea; signed, but not ratified—Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban

Somalia (continued)

Note: strategic location on Horn of Africa along southern approaches to Bab el Mandeb and route through Red Sea and Suez Canal

People

Population: 6,666,873 (July 1994 est.)
Population growth rate: 3.24% (1994 est.)
Birth rate: 45.97 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Death rate: 13.53 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 125.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 54.75 years
male: 54.49 years
female: 55.01 years (1994 est.)
Total fertility rate: 7.25 children born/woman (1994 est.)
Nationality:
noun: Somali(s)
adjective: Somali
Ethnic divisions: Somali 85%, Bantu, Arabs 30,000, Europeans 3,000, Asians 800
Religions: Sunni Muslim
Languages: Somali (official), Arabic, Italian, English
Literacy: age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)
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)

Government

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, Baraadir, 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)
National holiday: NA

Constitution: 25 August 1979, presidential approval 23 September 1979

Legal system: NA

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Executive branch: Somalia has no functioning government; presidential elections last held 23 December 1986 (next to be held NA); results—President SIAD was reelected without opposition

Legislative branch: unicameral People's Assembly

People's Assembly (Golaha Shacbiga): elections 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

Judicial branch: Supreme Court (non-functioning)

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

Member of: ACP, AfDB, AFESD, AL, AMF, CAEU, ECA, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IGADD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Diplomatic representation in US: Somali 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)

Economy

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 1991-93 has resulted in a substantial drop in output, with widespread famine.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$3.4 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: NA%

National product per capita: \$500 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 210% (1989)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget:

revenues: \$NA

expenditures: \$NA, including capital expenditures of \$NA

Exports: \$58 million (1990 est.)

commodities: bananas, live animals, fish, hides
partners: Saudi Arabia, Italy, FRG (1986)

Imports: \$249 million (1990 est.)

commodities: petroleum products, foodstuffs, construction materials
partners: US 13%, Italy, FRG, Kenya, UK, Saudi Arabia (1986)

External debt: \$1.9 billion (1989)

Industrial production: growth rate 0% (1990), accounts for 4% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: former 75,000 kW is almost 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

production: NA

consumption per capita: NA

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:

recipient: 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 cents

Exchange rates: Somali shillings (So. Sh.) per US\$1—2.616 (1 July 1993), 4.200 (December 1992), 3,800.00 (December 1990), 490.7 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

South Africa

Communications

Highways:

total: 22,500 km

paved: 2,700 km

unpaved: gravel 3,000 km; improved, stabilized earth 16,800 km (1992)

Pipelines: crude oil 15 km

Ports: Mogadishu, Berbera, Chisimayu (Kismaayo), Bender Cassim (Boosaaso)

Merchant marine: 2 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 5,554 GRT/6,892 DWT, cargo 1, refrigerated cargo 1

Airports:

total: 76

usable: 59

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: 24

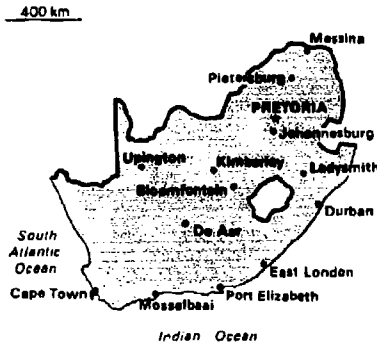
Telecommunications: the public telecommunications system was completely destroyed or dismantled by the civil war factions; all relief organizations depend on their own private systems (1993)

Defense Forces

Branches: NA

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,630,864; fit for military service 915,368

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



Geography

Location: Southern Africa, at the extreme southern tip of the continent

Map references: Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 1,219,912 sq km

land area: 1,219,912 sq km

comparative area: slightly less than twice the size of Texas

note: includes Prince Edward Islands (Marion Island and Prince Edward Island)

Land boundaries: total 4,750 km. Botswana 1,840 km, Lesotho 909 km, Mozambique 491 km, Namibia 855 km, Swaziland 430 km, Zimbabwe 225 km

Coastline: 2,798 km

Maritime claims:

continental shelf: 200-m depth or to depth of exploitation

exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm

territorial sea: 12 nm

International disputes: the dispute with Namibia over Walvis Bay and 12 offshore islands has been resolved and these territories were transferred to Namibian sovereignty on 1 March 1994; Swaziland has asked South Africa to open negotiations on reincorporating some nearby South African territories that are populated by ethnic Swazis or that were long ago part of the Swazi Kingdom

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: lack of important arterial rivers or lakes requires extensive water conservation and control measures; growth in water usage threatens to outpace supply; pollution of rivers from agricultural runoff and urban discharge; air pollution resulting in acid rain; soil erosion; desertification

natural hazards: subject to prolonged droughts

international agreements: party to—Antarctic Treaty, Endangered Species, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands, Whaling; signed, but not ratified—Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea
Note: South Africa completely surrounds Lesotho and almost completely surrounds Swaziland

People

Population: 43,930,631 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 2.62% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 33.58 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 7.53 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0.16 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 47.1 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 65.11 years

male: 62.37 years

female: 67.94 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 4.37 children born/woman (1994 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 2%

Languages: eleven official languages, including Afrikaans, English, Ndebele, Pedi, Sotho, Swati, Tsonga, Tswana, Venda, Xhosa, Zulu

Literacy: 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 35%, agriculture 30%, industry 20%, mining 9%, other 6%

South Africa (continued)

Government

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: 9 provinces; Eastern Cape, Eastern Transvaal, Kwa Zulu/Natal, Northern Cape, Northern Transvaal, Northwest, Orange Free State, Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging, Western Cape

note: previously the administrative divisions consisted of 4 provinces: Cape, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal; there were 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)

National holiday: Republic Day, 31 May (1910)

Constitution: 27 April 1994 (interim constitution, replacing the constitution of 3 September 1984)

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

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state and head of government:

Executive President Nelson MANDELA (since 10 May 1994); Deputy Executive President Frederik W. DE KLERK (since 10 May 1994); Deputy Executive President Thabo MBEKI (since 10 May 1994)

note: any political party that wins 20% or more of the National Assembly votes in a general election is entitled to name a Deputy Executive President

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the Executive President

Legislative branch:

National Assembly: elections held 26-29 April 1994 (next to be held NA); results—ANC 62.6%, NP 20.4%, IFP 10.5%, FF 2.2%, DP 1.7%, PAC 1.2%, ACDP 0.5%, other 0.9%; seats—(400 total) ANC 252, NP 82, IFP 43, FF 9, DP 7, PAC 5, ACDP 2

Senate: the Senate is composed of members who are nominated by the nine provincial parliaments (which are elected in parallel with the National Assembly) and has special powers to protect regional interests, including the right to limited self-determination for ethnic minorities; seats—(90 total) ANC 61, NP 17, FF 4, IFP 5, DP 3

note: when the National Assembly meets in joint session with the Senate to consider the provisions of the Constitution, the combined group is referred to as the Constitutional

Assembly

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Political parties and leaders: African National Congress (ANC), Cyril RAMAPHOSA; National Party (NP), Frederik W. DE KLERK, president; Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP), Mangosuthu BUTHELEZI, president; Freedom Front (FF), Constand VILJOEN, president; Democratic Party (DP); Pan Africanist Congress (PAC), Clarence MAKWETU, president; African Christian Democratic Party (ACDP)

note: in addition to these seven parties which won seats in the National Assembly, twelve other parties won votes in the national elections in April 1994

Other political or pressure groups: NA

Member of: BIS, CCC, ECA, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO (suspended), ICC, IDA, IFC, IMF, INTELSTAT, IOC, ISO, ITU (suspended), LORCS, SACU, UN, UNCTAD, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO (suspended), ZC

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Harry Heinz SCHWARZ

chancery: 3051 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: (202) 232-4400

consulate(s) general: Beverly Hills (California), Chicago, and New York

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Princeton N. LYMAN

embassy: 877 Pretorius St., Arcadia 0083

mailing address: P.O. Box 9536, Pretoria 0001

telephone: [27] (12) 342-1048

FAX: [27] (12) 342-2244 or 2299

consulate(s) general: Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg

Flag: two equal width horizontal bands of red (top) and blue separated by a central green band which splits into a horizontal Y, the arms of which end at the corners of the hoist side, embracing a black isosceles triangle from which the arms are separated by narrow yellow bands; the red and blue bands are separated from the green band and its arms by narrow white stripes

note: prior to 26 April 1994 the flag was 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

Economy

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 for the remainder of the 1990s will be driven largely by the new government's attempts to improve black living conditions and to set the country on an aggressive export-led growth path. The shrinking economy in recent years has absorbed less than 5% 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—purchasing power equivalent—\$171 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 1.1% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$4,000 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 9.7% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: 50% (1994 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$26.3 billion

expenditures: \$34 billion, including capital expenditures of \$2.5 billion (FY94 est.)

Exports: \$24.3 billion (f.o.b., 1993)

commodities: gold 27%, other minerals and metals 20-25%, food 5%, chemicals 3%

partners: Italy, Japan, US, Germany, UK, other EC countries, Hong Kong

Imports: \$18.1 billion (f.o.b., 1993)

commodities: machinery 32%, transport equipment 15%, chemicals 11%, oil, textiles, scientific instruments

partners: Germany, US, Japan, UK, Italy

External debt: \$17 billion (1993 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate NA%; accounts for about 40% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 46,000,000 kW

production: 180 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 4,100 kWh (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

Illicit drugs: transshipment center of heroin and cocaine; cocaine consumption on the rise

Economic aid: many aid packages for the new government are still being prepared; current aid pledges include US \$600 million over 3 years; UK \$150 million over 3 years; Australia \$21 million over 3 years

Currency: 1 rand (R) = 100 cents

Exchange rates: rand (R) per US\$1—3.4551

(March 1994), 3,2636 (1993), 2,8497 (1992), 2,7563 (1991), 2,5863 (1990), 2,6166 (1989)

Fiscal year: 1 April—31 March

Communications

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:

total: 188,309 km

paved: 54,013 km

unpaved: crushed stone, gravel, improved earth 134,296 km

Pipelines: crude oil 931 km, petroleum products 1,748 km, natural gas 322 km

Ports: Durban, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Richards Bay, Saldanha, Mosselbaai

Merchant marine: 5 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 213,273 GRT/201,043 DWT, container 4, vehicle carrier 1

Airports:

total: 886

usable: 718

with permanent-surface runways: 140

with runways over 3,659 m: 5

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 10

with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 213

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

Defense Forces

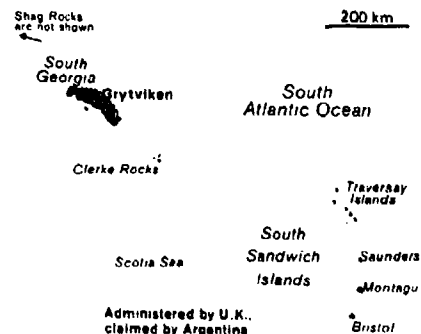
Branches: the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) includes Army, Navy, Air Force, and Medical Services of the former South Africa, the armed forces of the former homelands, and the ANC and PAC military components; the initial strength of the SANDF has been set at about 100,000 active duty members with plans to reduce it to about 40,000 by 1997; it is manned mostly by nonwhites, but the higher officer grades are held by whites; the South African Police (SAP) have incorporated the police forces of the former homelands since the elections of 1994; A National Peacekeeping Force (NPKF) to ensure peaceful procedures during the 1994 elections was established briefly from the military components of the principal political factions, but was dissolved on 2 June 1994, following the elections

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 10,557,346; fit for military service 6,437,240; reach military age (18) annually 431,832 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$2.9 billion, about 2.5% of GDP (FY93 budget)

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

(dependent territory of the UK)



Geography

Location: Southern South America, in the South Atlantic Ocean, off the south Argentine coast, southeast of the Falkland Islands

Map references: Antarctic Region

Area:

total area: 4,066 sq km

land area: 4,066 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: the South Sandwich Islands are subject to active volcanism

international agreements: NA

Note: the north coast of South Georgia has several large bays, which provide good

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands *(continued)*

anchorage; reindeer, introduced early in this century, live on South Georgia; weather conditions generally make it difficult to approach the South Sandwich Islands

People

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

Government

Names:

conventional long form: South Georgia and the 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)

National holiday: Liberation Day, 14 June (1982)

Constitution: 3 October 1985

Legal system: English common law

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Commissioner David Everard TATHAM (since August 1992; resident at Stanley, Falkland Islands)

Legislative branch: no elections

Judicial branch: none

Economy

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: \$451,000, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1988 est.)

Electricity:

capacity: 900 kW

production: 2 million kWh

consumption per capita: NA (1992)

Communications

Highways:

total: NA

paved: NA

unpaved: 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

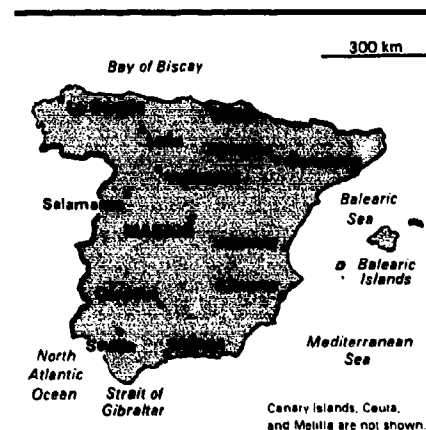
with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 0

Telecommunications: coastal radio station at Grytviken; no broadcast stations

Defense Forces

Note: defense is the responsibility of the UK

Spain



Geography

Location: Southwestern Europe, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, between Portugal and France

Map references: Africa, Europe, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 504,750 sq km

land area: 499,400 sq km

comparative area: slightly more than twice the size of Oregon

note: includes Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, and five places of sovereignty (plazas de soberanía) on and off the coast of Morocco—Ceuta, Melilla, 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 soberanía) 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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: pollution of the Mediterranean Sea from untreated sewage and effluents from the offshore production of oil and gas; air pollution; deforestation; desertification

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: party to—Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber, Wetlands, Whaling; signed, but not ratified—Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Law of the Sea
Note: strategic location along approaches to Strait of Gibraltar

People

Population: 39,302,665 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.25% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 11.05 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 8.82 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0.27 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 6.9 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 77.71 years

male: 74.45 years

female: 81.21 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.4 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Spaniard(s)

adjective: Spanish

Ethnic divisions: composite of Mediterranean and Nordic types

Religions: Roman Catholic 99%, other sects 1%

Languages: Castilian Spanish, Catalan 17%, Galician 7%, Basque 2%

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

total population: 95%

male: 97%

female: 93%

Labor force: 14,621 million

by occupation: services 53%, industry 24%, agriculture 14%, construction 9% (1988)

Government

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, Comunidad 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)

National holiday: National Day, 12 October
Constitution: 6 December 1978, effective 29 December 1978

Legal system: civil law system, with regional applications; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

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)

cabinet: Council of Ministers; designated by the prime minister

Council of State: is the supreme consultative organ of the government

Legislative branch: bicameral The General Courts or National Assembly (Las Cortes Generales)

Senate (Senado): elections last held 6 June 1993 (next to be held by NA June 1997); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(255 total) PSOE 117, PP 107, CiU 15, PNV 5, IU 2, other 9

Congress of Deputies (Congreso de los Diputados): elections last held 6 June 1993 (next to be held by NA June 1997); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(350 total) PSOE 159, PP 141, IU 18, CiU 17, PNV 5, CN 4, HB 2, other 4

Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Tribunal Supremo)

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, Julio ANGUITA

chief regional parties: Convergence and Unity (CiU), Jordi PUJOL Saley and Miguel ROCA in Catalonia; Basque Nationalist Party (PNV), Xabier ARZALLUS and Jose Antonio ARDANZA; Basque Solidarity (EA), Carlos GARAIKOETXEA Urizza; Basque Popular Unity (HB), Jon IDIGORAS and Inaki ESNAOLA; Basque Socialist Party (PSE), coalition of the PSE, EE and PSOE, Jose Maria BANEGAS and Jon LARRINAGA; Andalusian Progress Party (PA), Pedro PACHECO; Canarian Coalition (CN), Dimas MARTIN; Catalan Republican Left, Angel COLOM; Galician Coalition, Senen BERNARDEZ; Aragonese Regionalis Party (PAR), Jose Maria MUR Bernad; Valencian Union (UV), Vicente GONZALEZ Lizondo, Manuel CAMPILLOS Martinez

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); business and landowning interests; the Catholic Church; Opus Dei; university students

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, UNPROFOM, 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

consulate(s) 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 N. GARDNER

embassy: Serrano 75, 28006 Madrid

mailing address: APO AE 09642

telephone: [34] (1) 577-4000

FAX: [34] (1) 577-5735

consulate(s) general: Barcelona

consulate(s): 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

Spain (continued)

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

Economy

Overview: After the economic boom of 1986-90, the Spanish economy fell into recession along with the economies of other EU member states. Real GDP barely grew in 1992 and declined by approximately 1% in 1993.

Unemployment, now nearly one-fourth of the workforce, and the sharp downturn in business investment have contributed to sagging domestic demand. Devaluation of the peseta since September 1992 has made Spanish exports more competitive, but an export-led recovery in 1994 will depend largely on economic recovery in Spain's major market—the other EU nations. A solid recovery will also require appropriate domestic policy actions, including controlling the budget deficit and wage increases, reforming labor market regulations, and possibly loosening monetary policy another notch. Foreign investors, principally from other EU countries, have invested over \$60 billion in Spain since 1986. Despite the recession, inflation remained at about 5% in 1993. The main source of inflationary pressure is the fiscal deficit.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$498 billion (1993)

National product real growth rate: -1% (1993)

National product per capita: \$12,700 (1993)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 4.5% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: 22% (yearend 1993)

Budget:

revenues: \$97.7 billion

expenditures: \$128 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1993 est.)

Exports: \$72.8 billion (f.o.b., 1993)

commodities: cars and trucks, semifinished manufactured goods, foodstuffs, machinery

partners: EC 71.2%, US 4.8%, other developed countries 7.9% (1992)

Imports: \$92.5 billion (c.i.f., 1993)

commodities: machinery, transport equipment, fuels, semifinished goods, foodstuffs, consumer goods, chemicals

partners: EC 50.7%, US 7.4%, other developed countries 11.5%, Middle East 5.9% (1992)

External debt: \$90 billion (1993 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate -1.7% (1992)

Electricity:

capacity: 46,600,000 kW

production: 157 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 4,000 kWh (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 and North African hashish entering the European market

Economic aid:

recipient: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-87), \$1.9 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-79), \$545 million

note: not currently a recipient

Currency: 1 peseta (Pta) = 100 centimos

Exchange rates: pesetas (Ptas) per US\$1—136.6 (May 1994), 127.26 (1993), 102.38 (1992), 103.91 (1991), 101.93 (1990), 118.38 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 15,430 km total; Spanish National Railways (RENFE) operates 12,691 km (all 1,668-mm gauge, 6,184 km electrified, and 2,295 km double track); FEVE (government-owned narrow-gauge railways) operates 1,821 km (predominantly 1,000-mm gauge, 441 km electrified); privately owned railways operate 918 km (predominantly 1,000-mm gauge, 512 km electrified, and 56 km double track)

Highways:

total: 318,022 km (1988)

paved: 178,092 km (including 2,142 km of expressways)

unpaved: 139,930 km

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: 192 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 1,328,730 GRT/2,213,671

DWT, passenger 2, short-sea passenger 6, cargo 55, refrigerated cargo 12, container 11, roll-on/roll-off cargo 33, vehicle carrier 1, oil tanker 29, chemical tanker 14, liquefied gas 5, specialized tanker 3, bulk 21

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

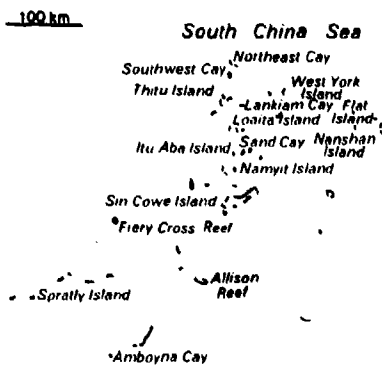
Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, Civil Guard, National Police, Coastal Civil Guard

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 10,377,990; fit for military service 8,396,405; reach military age (20) annually 337,764 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$5.8 billion, 1.26% of GDP (1994)

Spratly Islands



Geography

Location: Southeastern Asia, in the South China Sea, between Vietnam and the Philippines

Map references: Asia, Southeast Asia

Area:

total area: NA sq km but less than 5 sq km

land area: less than 5 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: subject to typhoons

international agreements: NA

Note: strategically located near several primary shipping lanes in the central South China Sea; serious navigational hazard; includes numerous small islands, atolls, shoals, and coral reefs

People

Population: no indigenous inhabitants; note—there are scattered garrisons

Government

Names:

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Spratly Islands

Digraph: PG

Economy

Overview: Economic activity is limited to commercial fishing. The 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

Communications

Ports: no natural harbors

Airports:

total: 4

usable: 4

with permanent-surface runways: 1

with runways over 3,659 m: 0

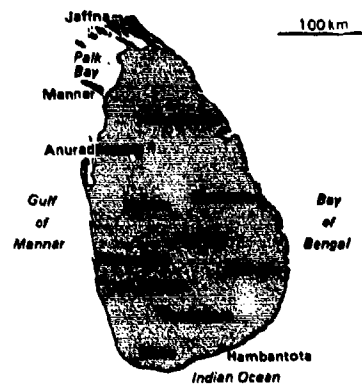
with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 0

with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 0

Defense Forces

Note: about 50 small islands or reefs are occupied by China, Malaysia, the Philippines, Taiwan, and Vietnam

Sri Lanka



Geography

Location: Southern Asia, 29 km southeast of India across the Palk Strait in the Indian Ocean

Map references: Asia, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 65,610 sq km

land area: 64,740 sq km

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: deforestation; soil erosion; wildlife populations threatened by poaching; coastal degradation from mining activities and increased pollution; freshwater resources being polluted by industrial wastes and sewage runoff

natural hazards: occasional cyclones and tornadoes

international agreements: party to—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone

Sri Lanka (continued)

Layer Protection, Wetlands: signed, but not ratified—Law of the Sea, Marine Life Conservation
Note: strategic location near major Indian Ocean sea lanes

People

Population: 18,129,850 (July 1994 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

Population growth rate: 1.18% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 18.51 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 5.77 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -0.91 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 21.9 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 71.9 years

male: 69.37 years

female: 74.55 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.12 children born/woman (1994 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: age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

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.)

Government

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)

National holiday: Independence and National Day, 4 February (1948)

Constitution: adopted 16 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

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state and head of government:

President Dingiri Banda WIJETUNGA (since 7 May 1993); election 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

cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the president in

consultation with the prime minister

Legislative branch: unicameral

Parliament: elections 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

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

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), C. G. Kumar PONNAMBALAM;

People's United Front (MEP, or Mahajana

Eksath Peramuna), Dinesh

GUNAWARDENE; Tamil United Liberation

Front (TULF), M. SIVASITHAMBARAM;

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), G. M.

PREMACHANDRA; Eelam People's

Democratic Party (EPDP), Douglas

DEVANANDA; Tamil Eelam Liberation

Organization (TELO), leader NA; Eelam

People's Revolutionary Liberation Front

(EPRL), Suresh PREMACHANDRAN; Eelam

Revolutionary Organization of Students

(EROS), Shankar RAJI; People's Liberation

Organization of Tamil Eelam (PLOTE), Dharmalingam SIDARTHAN; Liberal Party (LP), Chanaka AMARATUNGA; Ceylon Workers Congress (CLDC), S.

THONDAMAN; several ethnic Tamil and

Muslim parties, represented in either

parliament or provincial councils

note: the United Socialist Alliance (USA),

which was formed in 1987 and included the

NSSP, LSSP, SLMP, CPM, and CP/B, was

defunct as of 1993, following the formation of

the People's Alliance Party (PEP)

Other political or pressure groups:

Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) and

other smaller Tamil separatist groups; other

radical chauvinist Sinhalese groups; Buddhist

clergy; Sinhalese Buddhist lay groups; labor

unions

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 W.P.

GURUGE

chancery: 2148 Wyoming Avenue NW,

Washington, DC 20008

telephone: (202) 483-4025 through 4028

FAX: (202) 232-7181

consulate(s): 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) 57-42-64

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

Economy

Overview: Industry—dominated by the fast-

growing apparel industry—has surpassed

agriculture as the main source of export

earnings and accounts for over 16% of GDP.

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 1991-93 as domestic

conditions began to improve and conditions for

foreign investment brightened.

National product: GDP—purchasing power

equivalent—\$53.5 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 5%

(1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$3,000 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 11.6% (1992)

Unemployment rate: 15% (1991 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$2.3 billion

expenditures: \$3.6 billion, including capital expenditures of \$1.5 billion (1993)

Exports: \$2.3 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities: garments and textiles, teas, gems, petroleum products, coconuts, rubber, other agricultural products, marine products, graphite

partners: US 33.4%, Germany, UK, Netherlands, Japan, France, Singapore (1992)

Imports: \$3 billion (c.i.f., 1992)

commodities: food and beverages, textiles and textile materials, petroleum and petroleum products, machinery and equipment

partners: Japan, India, US 4.3%, UK, Singapore, Germany, Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea (1991)

External debt: \$5.2 billion (1991)

Industrial production: growth rate 7% (1991 est.); accounts for 16.5% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 1,300,000 kW

production: 3.6 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 200 kWh (1992)

Industries: processing of rubber, tea, coconuts, and other agricultural commodities; clothing, cement, petroleum refining, textiles, tobacco

Agriculture: accounts for one-fourth 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:

recipient: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$1 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—49.672 (January 1994), 48.322 (1993), 43.687 (1992), 41.372 (1991), 40.063 (1990), 36.047 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 1,948 km total (1990); all 1.868-meter broad gauge; 102 km double track; no electrification; government owned

Highways:

total: 75,263 km

paved: mostly bituminous treated 27,637 km

unpaved: crushed stone, gravel 32,887 km;

improved, unimproved earth 14,739 km

Inland waterways: 430 km; navigable by shallow-draft craft

Pipelines: crude oil and petroleum products 62 km (1987)

Ports: Colombo, Trincomalee

Merchant marine: 26 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 289,115 GRT/453,609 DWT, cargo 12, refrigerated cargo 8, container 1, oil tanker 3, bulk 2

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

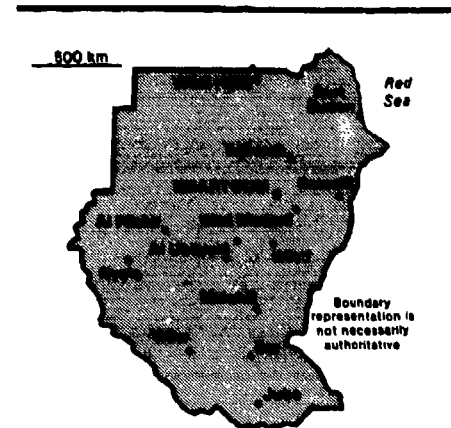
Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Police Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 4,906,666; fit for military service 3,825,774; reach military age (18) annually 178,213 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$365 million, 4.7% of GDP (1992)

Sudan



Geography

Location: Northern Africa, along the Red Sea, between Egypt and Eritrea

Map references: Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 2,505,810 sq km

land area: 2,376 million sq km

comparative area: slightly more than one-quarter the size of the US

Land boundaries: total 7,687 km, Central African Republic 1,165 km, Chad 1,360 km, Egypt 1,273 km, Eritrea 605 km, Ethiopia 1,606 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 sq km, the dispute over this area escalated in 1993, this area continues to be in dispute

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: contaminated water supplies present human health risks; wildlife

Sudan (continued)

populations threatened by excessive hunting; soil erosion; desertification
natural hazards: dust storms
international agreements: party to—Climate Change, Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity
Note: largest country in Africa; dominated by the Nile and its tributaries

People

Population: 29,419,798 (July 1994 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.36% (1994 est.)
Birth rate: 41.95 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Death rate: 12.09 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Net migration rate: -6.25 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 79.5 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 54.27 years
male: 53.4 years
female: 55.19 years (1994 est.)
Total fertility rate: 6.09 children born/woman (1994 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: Arabic (official), Nubian, Ta Bedawie, diverse dialects of Nilotic, Nilo-Hamitic, Sudanic languages, English
note: program of Arabization in process
Literacy: age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)
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)

Government

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: ruling military junta—Revolutionary Command Council—dissolved on 16 October 1993 and government civilianized
Capital: Khartoum

Administrative divisions: 9 states (wilayat, singular—wilayat or wilayah*); A'ali an Nil, Al Wusta*, Al Istiwa'iyah*, Al Khartoum, Ash Shamaliyah*, Ash Sharqiyah*, Bahr al Ghazal, Darfur, Kurdufan

Independence: 1 January 1956 (from Egypt and UK)

National holiday: Independence Day, 1 January (1956)

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 now defunct Revolutionary Command Council imposed Islamic law in the northern states; the council is still studying criminal provisions under Islamic law; Islamic law applies to all residents of the six northern states regardless of their religion; some separate religious courts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage: none

Executive branch:

Chief of State and Head of Government:

President Lt. General Umar Hasan Ahmad al-BASHIR (since 16 October 1993); prior to 16 October 1993, BASHIR served concurrently as Chief of State, Chairman of the RCC, Prime Minister, and Minister of Defence (since 30 June 1989); Vice President Major General al-Zubayr Muhammad SALIH (since 19 October 1993); *note*—upon its dissolution on 16 October 1993, the RCC's executive and legislative powers were devolved to the President and the Transitional National Assembly (TNA), Sudan's appointed legislative body

cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the president; *note*—on 30 October 1993 President BASHIR announced a new, predominantly civilian cabinet, consisting of 20 federal ministers, most of whom retained their previous cabinet positions

note: Lt. Gen. BASHIR's 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; officially assumes all legislative authority for Sudan until the eventual, unspecified resumption of national elections

Judicial branch: Supreme Court, Special Revolutionary Courts

Political parties and leaders: none; banned following 30 June 1989 coup

Other political or pressure groups:

National Islamic Front, Hasan al-TURABI
Member of: ABEDA, ACP, AfDB, AFESD, AL, AMF, CAEU, CCC, ECA, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC,

IGADD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Ahmad SULAYMAN

chancery: 2210 Massachusetts Avenue NW Washington, DC 20008

telephone: (202) 338-8565 through 8570

FAX: (202) 667-2406

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Donald K. PETERSON

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 AMEM SD

Flag: three equal horizontal bands of red (top), white, and black with a green isosceles triangle based on the hoist side

Economy

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. The government implemented a comprehensive economic reform program in 1992 that included slashing the fiscal deficit, liberalizing foreign exchange regulations, and lifting most price controls, but it had backtracked on most reforms by mid-1993 because of its fear of generating a domestic backlash. The government's failure to pursue economic reform, its continued prosecution of the civil war, and its growing international isolation have led to a further deterioration of the non-agricultural sectors of the economy during 1993. Agriculture, on the other hand, after several disappointing years, enjoyed favorable growing conditions in 1993, and its strong performance produced an overall growth rate in GNP of about 7%.
National product: GDP—purchasing power

equivalent—\$21.5 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 7% (FY93 est.)

National product per capita: \$750 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 105% (FY93 est.)

Unemployment rate: 30% (FY93 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$374.4 million

expenditures: \$1.2 billion, including capital expenditures of \$214 million (1993 est.)

Exports: \$350 million (f.o.b., FY93 est.)

commodities: cotton 52%, sesame, gum arabic, peanuts

partners: Western Europe 46%, Saudi Arabia 14%, Eastern Europe 9%, Japan 9%, US 3% (FY88)

Imports: \$1.1 billion (c.i.f., FY93 est.)

commodities: foodstuffs, petroleum products, manufactured goods, machinery and equipment, medicines and chemicals, textiles

partners: Western Europe 32%, Africa and Asia 15%, US 13%, Eastern Europe 3% (FY88)

External debt: \$17 billion (June 1993 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 6.8% (FY93 est.); accounts for 11% of GDP (FY92)

Electricity:

capacity: 610,000 kW

production: 905 million kWh

consumption per capita: 40 kWh (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:

recipient: 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 piastres

Exchange rates: official rate—Sudanese pounds (£Sd) per US\$1—215 (January 1994), 333.3 (December 1993), 90.1 (March 1992), 5.4288 (1991), 4.5004 (fixed rate since 1987); note—the commercial rate is 300 (January 1994)

Fiscal year: 1 July—30 June

Communications

Railroads: 5,516 km total: 4,800 km 1.067-meter gauge, 716 km 1.6096-meter-gauge plantation line

Highways:

total: 20,703 km

paved: bituminous treated 2,000 km

unpaved: gravel 4,000 km; improved earth 2,304 km; unimproved earth 12,399 km

Inland waterways: 5,310 km navigable

Pipelines: refined products 815 km

Ports: Port Sudan, Sawakin

Merchant marine: 10 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 89,842 GRT/122,379 DWT, cargo 8, roll-on/roll-off cargo 2

Airports:

total: 70

usable: 58

with permanent-surface runways: 9

with runways over 3,659 m: 0

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 7

with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 29

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

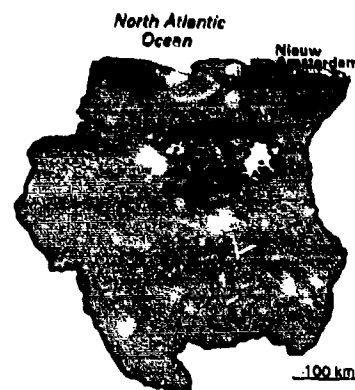
Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 6,640,123; fit for military service 4,080,715; reach military age (18) annually 305,885 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$339 million, 2.2% of GDP (1989 est.)

Suriname



Geography

Location: Northern South America, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean between French Guiana and Guyana

Map references: South America, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 163,270 sq km

land area: 161,470 sq km

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 Rivier); 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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: party to—Endangered Species, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ship Pollution, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea

Note: mostly tropical rain forest; great diversity of flora and fauna which for the most

Suriname (continued)

part is not threatened because of the lack of development; relatively small population most of which lives along the coast

People

Population: 422,840 (July 1994 est.)
Population growth rate: 1.57% (1994 est.)
Birth rate: 25.31 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Death rate: 6 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Net migration rate: -3.66 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 31.3 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 69.45 years
male: 66.94 years
female: 72.08 years (1994 est.)
Total fertility rate: 2.79 children born/woman (1994 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), English widely spoken, 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 Bhojpur), Javanese
Literacy: age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)
total population: 95%
male: 95%
female: 95%
Labor force: 104,000 (1984)
by occupation: NA

Government

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)

National holiday: Independence Day, 25 November (1975)

Constitution: ratified 30 September 1987

Legal system: NA

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

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); election 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)

cabinet: Cabinet of Ministers; appointed by the president from members of the National Assembly

note: Commander in Chief of the National Army maintains significant power

Legislative branch: unicameral

National Assembly (Assemblee Nationale): elections 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

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Political parties and leaders: The New Front (NF), a coalition of four parties (NPS, VHP, KTPI, SPA), leader Ronald R. VENETIAAN; 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 DERBY; 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 PARMESAR; Party for Brotherhood and Unity in Politics (BEP), Caprino ALLENDY; Pendawa Lima, Marsha JAMIN; National Democratic Party (NDP), Desire BOUTERSE; Progressive Workers' and Farm Laborers' Union (PALU), Ir Iwan KROLIS, chairman;

Other political or pressure groups:

Surinamese Liberation Army (SLA), Ronnie BRUNSWIJK, Johan "Castro" WALLY; Union for Liberation and Democracy, Kofi AFONGPONG; Mandela Bushnegro Liberation Movement, Leendert ADAMS; Tucayana Amazonica, Alex JUBITANA, Thomas SABAJO
Member of: ACP, CARICOM (observer), ECLAC, FAO, GATT, G-77, IADB, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IOC, INTELSTAT (nonsignatory user), 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

FAX: (202) 244-5878

consulate(s) general: Miami

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Roger R.

GAMBLE

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

Economy

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, Paramaribo has failed to initiate the economic reforms necessary to stabilize the economy or win renewed Dutch aid disbursements. High inflation, high unemployment, widespread black market activity, and hard currency shortfalls continue to mark the economy.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$1.17 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: -0.3% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$2,800 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 109% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: 16.5% (1990)

Budget:

revenues: \$466 million

expenditures: \$716 million, including capital expenditures of \$123 million (1989 est.)

Exports: \$290 million (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: alumina, aluminum, shrimp and fish, rice, bananas

partners: Norway 33%, Netherlands 26%, US 13%, Japan 6%, Brazil 6%, UK 3% (1992)

Imports: \$250 million (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: capital equipment, petroleum, foodstuffs, cotton, consumer goods

partners: US 42%, Netherlands 22%, Trinidad

and Tobago 10%, Brazil 5% (1992)
External debt: \$180 million (March 1993 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate -5.0% (1991 est.); accounts for 27% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 458,000 kW

production: 2.018 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 4,920 kWh (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:

recipient: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-83), \$2.5 billion; 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); parallel rate 109 (January 1994)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 166 km total; 86 km 1,000-meter gauge, government owned, and 80 km 1,435-meter standard gauge; all single track

Highways:

total: 8,300 km

paved: 500 km

unpaved: bauxite, gravel, crushed stone, improved earth 5,400 km; sand, clay 2,400 km

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, Nieuw Nickerie

Merchant marine: 3 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 6,472 GRT/8,914 DWT, cargo 2, container 1

Airports:

total: 46

usable: 38

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: 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

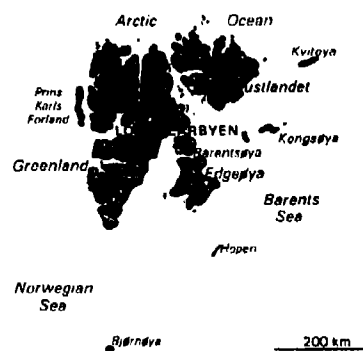
Defense Forces

Branches: National Army (including Navy which is company-size, small Air Force element), Civil Police

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 113,963; fit for military service 67,648

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

Svalbard
(territory of Norway)



Geography

Location: Nordic State, Northern Europe in the Arctic Ocean where the Arctic Ocean, Barents Sea, Greenland Sea, and Norwegian Sea meet, 445 km north of Norway

Map references: Arctic Region, Asia, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 62,049 sq km

land area: 62,049 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: ice floes often block up the

Svalbard (continued)

entrance to Bellsund (a transit point for coal export) on the west coast and occasionally make parts of the northeastern coast inaccessible

international agreements: NA

Note: northernmost part of the Kingdom of Norway; consists of nine main islands; glaciers and snowfields cover 60% of the total area

People

Population: 3,018 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: -3.5% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: NA

Death rate: NA

Net migration rate: NA

Infant mortality rate: NA

Life expectancy at birth: NA

Total fertility rate: NA

Ethnic divisions: Russian 64%, Norwegian 35%, other 1% (1981)

Languages: Russian, Norwegian

Literacy:

total population: NA%

male: NA%

female: NA%

Labor force: NA

Government

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)

National holiday: NA

Legal system: NA

Executive branch:

Chief of State: King HARALD V (since 17 January 1991)

Head of Government: Governor Odd

BLOMDAL (since NA); Assistant Governor Jan-Atle HANSEN (since NA September 1993)

Member of: none

Flag: the flag of Norway is used

Economy

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 est.)

Electricity:

capacity: 21,000 kW

production: 45 million kWh

consumption per capita: 13,860 kWh (1992)

Currency: 1 Norwegian krone (Nkr) = 100 oere

Exchange rates: Norwegian kroner (Nkr)

per US\$1—7.4840 (January 1994), 7.0941

(1993), 6.2145 (1992), 6.4829 (1991), 6.2597

(1990), 6.9045 (1989)

Communications

Highways:

total: NA

paved: NA

unpaved: NA

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

Defense Forces

Note: demilitarized by treaty (9 February 1920)

Swaziland



Geography

Location: Southern Africa, between Mozambique and South Africa

Map references: Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 17,360 sq km

land area: 17,200 sq km

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: Swaziland wants to reincorporate territory along the South African border; Mbabane has asked South Africa to open negotiations on border adjustments

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: NA%

meadows and pastures: 67%

forest and woodland: 6%

other: NA%

Irrigated land: 620 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: limited access to safe drinking water presents human health risks; wildlife populations being depleted because of excessive hunting; overgrazing; soil degradation; soil erosion

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: party to—Nuclear Test Ban; signed, but not ratified—

Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea

Note: landlocked; almost completely surrounded by South Africa

People

Population: 936,369 (July 1994 est.)
Population growth rate: 3.21% (1994 est.)
Birth rate: 43.14 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Death rate: 11.07 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 93.2 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 56.39 years
male: 52.4 years
female: 60.5 years (1994 est.)
Total fertility rate: 6.13 children born/woman (1994 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), siSwati (official)
Literacy: age 15 and over can read and write (1986)
total population: 67%
male: 70%
female: 65%
Labor force: probably less than 100,000 are wage earners
by occupation: about 65% in the private sector and 35% in the public sector

Government

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)
National holiday: Somhlolo (Independence) Day, 6 September (1968)
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
Suffrage: none
Executive branch:
chief of state: King MSWATI III (since 25

April 1986)
head of government: Prime Minister Prince Jameson Mbilini DLAMINI (since 12 November 1993)
Cabinet: designated by the monarch
Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament is advisory and consists of an upper house or Senate and a lower house or House of Assembly; the 30 members of the Senate are appointed—10 by the House of Assembly and 20 by the king; the members of the House are elected by popular vote; last election held in October 1993
Judicial branch: High Court, Court of Appeal
Political parties and leaders: none; banned by the Constitution promulgated on 13 October 1978
Member of: ACP, AfDB, C, CCC, ECA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSTAT, 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 or 6685
FAX: (202) 244-8059
US diplomatic representation:
chief of mission: Ambassador John SPROTT
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

Economy

Overview: The economy is based on subsistence agriculture, which occupies more than 60% of the population 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 90% of its imports and to which it sends about half of its exports.
National product: GDP—purchasing power

equivalent—\$2.3 billion (1993 est.)
National product real growth rate: 1% (1993 est.)
National product per capita: \$2,500 (1993 est.)
Inflation rate (consumer prices): 11% (1993 est.)
Unemployment rate: 15% (1992 est.)
Budget:
revenues: \$342 million
expenditures: \$410 million, including capital expenditures of \$130 million (1994 est.)
Exports: \$632 million (f.o.b., 1993 est.)
commodities: sugar, edible concentrates, wood pulp, canned fruit, citrus
partners: South Africa 50% (est.), EC countries, Canada
Imports: \$734 million (f.o.b., 1993 est.)
commodities: motor vehicles, machinery, transport equipment, petroleum products, foodstuffs, chemicals
partners: South Africa 90% (est.), Switzerland, UK
External debt: \$240 million (1992)
Industrial production: growth rate 2.6% (1991); accounts for 40% of GDP (1989)
Electricity:
capacity: 60,000 kW
production: 198 million kWh (1991)
consumption per capita: 180 kWh (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:
recipient: bilateral aid (1991) \$35 million of which US disbursements \$12 million, UK disbursements \$6 million, and Denmark \$2 million; multilateral aid (1991) \$24 million of which EC disbursements \$8 million
Currency: 1 lilangeni (E) = 100 cents
Exchange rates: emalangeni (E) per US\$1—3.451 (March 1994), 3.2636 (1993), 2.8497 (1992), 2.7563 (1991), 2.5863 (1990), 2.6166 (1989); note—the Swazi emalangeni is at par with the South African rand
Fiscal year: 1 April—31 March

Communications

Railroads: 297 km (plus 71 km disused), 1.067-meter gauge, single track
Highways:
total: 2,853 km
paved: 510 km
unpaved: crushed stone, gravel, stabilized earth 1,230 km; improved earth 1,113 km
Airports:
total: 23
usable: 21

Swaziland (continued)

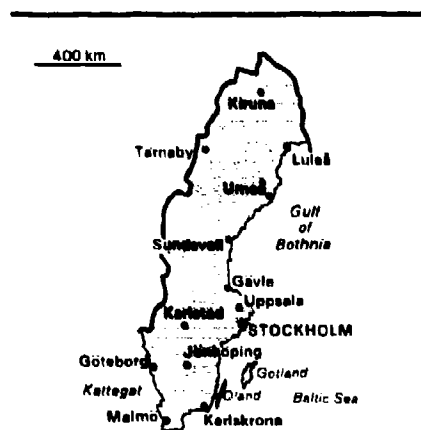
with permanent-surface runways: 1
with runways over 3,659 m: 0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 1
with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 1

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

Defense Forces

Branches: Umbutfo Swaziland Defense Force, Royal Swaziland Police Force
Manpower availability: males age 15-49 204,608; fit for military service 118,380
Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$22 million, NA% of GDP (FY93/94)

Sweden



Geography

Location: Nordic State, Northern Europe, bordering the Baltic Sea, between Norway and Finland

Map references: Arctic Region, Asia, Europe, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:
total area: 449,964 sq km
land area: 410,928 sq km
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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: acid rain damaging soils and lakes; pollution of the North Sea and the Baltic Sea

natural hazards: ice floes in the surrounding waters, especially in the Gulf of Bothnia, can interfere with navigation

international agreements: party to—Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulphur, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds,

Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber, Wetlands, Whaling; signed, but not ratified—Law of the Sea

Note: strategic location along Danish Straits linking Baltic and North Seas

People

Population: 8,778,461 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.52% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 13.5 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 10.9 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 2.62 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 5.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 78.25 years
male: 75.47 years
female: 81.2 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Swede(s)

adjective: Swedish

Ethnic divisions: white, Lapp (Sami), foreign born or first-generation immigrants 12% (Finns, Yugoslavs, Danes, Norwegians, Greeks, Turks)

Religions: Evangelical Lutheran 94%, Roman Catholic 1.5%, Pentecostal 1%, other 3.5% (1987)

Languages: Swedish

note: small Lapp- and Finnish-speaking minorities; immigrants speak native languages

Literacy: age 15 and over can read and write (1979 est.)

total population: 99%

male: NA%

female: NA%

Labor force: 4,552 million (84% unionized, 1992)

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)

Government

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)

National holiday: Day of the Swedish Flag, 6 June

Constitution: 1 January 1975

Legal system: civil law system influenced by customary law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

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)
cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the prime minister

Legislative branch: unicameral

parliament (Riksdag): elections 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

Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Hogsta Domstolen)

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, Harriet COLLIANDER; Left Party (VP; Communist), Gudrun SCHYMAN; Communist Workers' Party, Rolf HAGEL; Green Party, no formal leader

Member of: AfDB, AG (observer), AsDB, Australian Group, BIS, CBSS, CCC, CE, CERN, COCOM (cooperating), 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, UNOMIG, UNOMOZ, UNOSOM, UNPROFOR, UNTAC, UNTSO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, ZC

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Carl Henrik LILJEGREN

chancery: Suites 1200 and 715, 600 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20037

telephone: (202) 944-5600

FAX: (202) 342-1319

consulate(s) general: Los Angeles and New York

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Thomas SIEBERT

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)

Economy

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 14% of GDP in FY94 projections—and record unemployment have forestalled many of the plans. Unemployment in 1993 is estimated at around 8% 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

compact 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 about 25% 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 EU in preparation for scheduled membership by early 1995, which will help to broaden European economic unity.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$153.7 billion (1993)

National product real growth rate: -2.7% (1993)

National product per capita: \$17,600 (1993)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 4.4% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: 8.2% (1993 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$45.1 billion

expenditures: \$73.1 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (FY94)

Exports: \$49.7 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: machinery, motor vehicles, paper products, pulp and wood, iron and steel products, chemicals, petroleum and petroleum products

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: \$42.3 billion (c.i.f., 1993 est.)

commodities: machinery, petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals, motor vehicles, foodstuffs, iron and steel, clothing

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 0.8% (1993 est.)

Electricity:

capacity: 39,716,000 kW

production: 142.5 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 16,560 kWh (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: transshipment point for

Sweden (continued)

narcotics 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 oere
Exchange rates: Swedish kronor (SKr) per US\$1—8.1255 (January 1994), 7.834 (1993), 5.8238 (1992), 6.0475 (1991) 5.9188 (1990), 6.4469 (1989)

Fiscal year: 1 July—30 June

Communications

Railroads: 12,084 km total; Swedish State Railways (SJ) 11,202 km—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 882 km—511 km 1.435-meter standard gauge (332 km electrified) and 371 km 0.891-meter gauge (all electrified)

Highways:

total: 205,000 km

paved: 69,754 km (including 936 km of expressways)

unpaved: gravel 45,900 km; unimproved earth 38,060 km; N.A. 51,286 km (1990)

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: 161 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 2,049,554 GRT/2,516,350

DWT, short-sea passenger 10, cargo 24, container 2, roll-on/roll-off cargo 39, vehicle carrier 13, railcar carrier 2, oil tanker 30, chemical tanker 25, specialized tanker 4, combination ore/oil 1, bulk 10, refrigerated cargo 1

Airports:

total: 252

usable: 248

with permanent-surface runways: 138

with runways over 3,659 m: 0

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 11

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

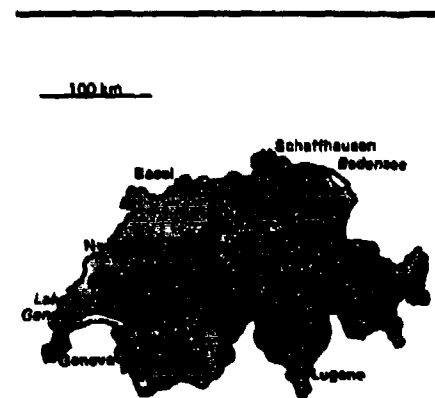
Defense Forces

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

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 2,146,145; fit for military service 1,874,787; reach military age (19) annually 55,262 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$6.7 billion, 3.8% of GDP (FY92/93)

Switzerland



Geography

Location: Central Europe, between France and Austria

Map references: Europe, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 41,290 sq km

land area: 39,770 sq km

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 sq km (1989)

Environment:

current issues: air pollution from vehicle emissions and open air burning; acid rain; water pollution from increased use of agricultural fertilizers; loss of biodiversity

natural hazards: subject to avalanches, landslides, flash floods

international agreements: party to—Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulphur, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic Treaty, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Marine Life

Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber, Wetlands, Whaling; signed, but not ratified—Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Biodiversity, Law of the Sea
Note: landlocked; crossroads of northern and southern Europe; along with southeastern France and northern Italy, contains the highest elevations in Europe

People

Population: 7,040,119 (July 1994 est.)
Population growth rate: 0.7% (1994 est.)
Birth rate: 12.23 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Death rate: 9.2 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Net migration rate: 3.97 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 6.5 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 78.17 years
male: 74.8 years
female: 81.71 years (1994 est.)
Total fertility rate: 1.6 children born/woman (1994 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: figures for Swiss nationals only — German 74%, French 20%, Italian 4%, Romansch 1%, other 1%
Literacy: age 15 and over can read and write (1980 est.)
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)

Government

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, Auser-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
National holiday: Anniversary of the Founding of the Swiss Confederation, 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
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Executive branch:
chief of state and head of government: President Otto STICH (1994 calendar year; presidency rotates annually); Vice President Kaspar VILLIGER (term runs concurrently with that of president)
cabinet: Federal Council (German—Bundesrat, French—Conseil Federal, Italian—Consiglio Federale); elected by the Federal Assembly from own members
Legislative branch: bicameral Federal Assembly (German—Bundesversammlung, French—Assemblée Federale, Italian—Assemblea Federale)
Council of States: (German—Ständerat, French—Conseil des Etats, Italian—Consiglio degli Stati) elections 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: (German—Nationalrat, French—Conseil National, Italian—Consiglio Nazionale) elections 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
Judicial branch: Federal Supreme Court
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 SEGEMÜLLER-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
Member of: AfDB, AG (observer), AsDB, Australian Group, BIS, CCC, CE, CERN, CUCOM (cooperating), 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, INTEL.SAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LORCS, MINURSO, MTRC, NAM (guest), NEA, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, PCA, UN (observer), UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNOMIG, UNPROFOR, UNTSO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Carlo JAGMETTI
chancery: 2900 Cathedral Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008
telephone: (202) 745-7900
FAX: (202) 387-2564
consulate(s) general: Atlanta, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, and San Francisco
US diplomatic representation:
chief of mission: (vacant); Charge d'Affaires Michael C. POLT
embassy: Jubilaumstrasse 93, 3005 Bern
mailing address: use embassy street address
telephone: [41] (31) 357-7011
FAX: [41] (31) 357-7344
branch office: Geneva
consulate(s) general: Zurich
Flag: red square with a bold, equilateral white cross in the center that does not extend to the edges of the flag

Economy

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 of membership in the European Economic Area in 1992. The Swiss finally emerged from a three-year recession in mid-1993 and posted a -0.6% GDP growth for the year. After a three-year struggle with inflation, the Swiss central bank's tight monetary policies have begun to pay off. Inflation slowed to 3.3% in 1993 from about 4% in 1992 and is expected to slow down further to 1.5% in 1994. Unemployment, however, will continue to be a problem over the near term. Swiss unemployment reached 5.1% in 1993 and will likely remain at that level through 1994 before declining in 1995. The voters' rejection 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

Switzerland (continued)

maintain its preeminent prosperity and leadership in commercial banking in the twenty-first 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—\$149.1 billion (1993)

National product real growth rate: -0.6% (1993)

National product per capita: \$21,300 (1993)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 3.3% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: 5.1% (1993 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$23.7 billion

expenditures: \$26.9 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1993 est.)

Exports: \$6.3 billion (f.o.b., 1993)

commodities: machinery and equipment, precision instruments, metal products, foodstuffs, textiles and clothing

partners: Western Europe 63.1% (EC countries 56%, other 7.1%), US 8.8%, Japan 3.4%

Imports: \$60.7 billion (c.i.f., 1993)

commodities: agricultural products, machinery and transportation equipment, chemicals, textiles, construction materials

partners: Western Europe 79.2% (EC countries 72.3%, other 6.9%), US 6.4%

External debt: \$NA

Industrial production: growth rate 0.0% (1993 est.)

Electricity:

capacity: 17,710,000 kW

production: 56 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 8,200 kWh (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

Illicit drugs: money-laundering center

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—1.715 (January 1994), 1.4776 (1993), 1.4062 (1992), 1.4340 (1991), 1.3892 (1990), 1.6359 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

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:

total: 71,106 km

paved: 71,106 km (including 1,502 km of expressways)

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 337,455 GRT/592,213 DWT, cargo 4, roll-on/roll-off cargo 2, chemical tanker 5, specialized tanker 1, bulk 10, oil tanker 1

Airports:

total: 70

usable: 69

with permanent-surface runways: 42

with runways over 3,659 m: 3

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 4

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

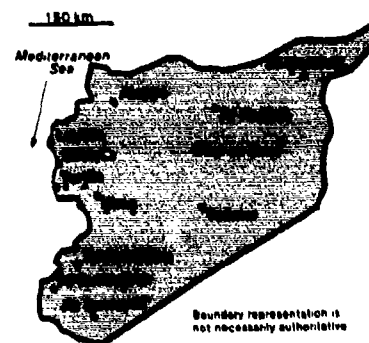
Defense Forces

Branches: Army (Air Force is part of the Army), Frontier Guards, Fortification Guards

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,853,075; fit for military service 1,589,288; reach military age (20) annually 43,005 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$3.5 billion, 1.7% of GDP (1993 est.)

Syria



Geography

Location: Middle East, along the Mediterranean Sea, between Turkey and Lebanon

Map references: Africa, Middle East, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 185,180 sq km

land area: 184,050 sq km

comparative area: slightly larger than North Dakota

note: includes 1,295 sq km 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 sq km (1989)

Environment:

current issues: deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification; water pollution from dumping of untreated sewage and wastes from petroleum refining; lack of safe drinking water
natural hazards: NA

international agreements: party to—

Hazardous Wastes, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Environmental Modification

Note: there are 40 Jewish settlements and civilian land use sites in the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights (April 1994)

People

Population: 14,886,672 (July 1994 est.)

note: in addition, there are 70,500 people living in the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights—16,500 Arabs (15,000 Druze and 1,500 Alawites) and 14,000 Jewish settlers (1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 3.74% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 43.65 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 6.25 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 42.5 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 66.46 years

male: 65.37 years

female: 67.61 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.65 children born/woman (1994 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%, Jewish (tiny communities in Damascus, Al Qamishli, and Aleppo)

Languages: Arabic (official), Kurdish, Armenian, Aramaic, Circassian, French widely understood

Literacy: 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)

Government

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 Ladhqiyyah, 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)

National holiday: National Day, 17 April (1946)

Constitution: 13 March 1973

Legal system: based on Islamic law and civil law system; special religious courts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Hafiz al-ASAD (since 22 February 1971 see note); Vice Presidents 'Abd al-Halim ibn Said KHADDAM, Rif'at al-ASAD, and Muhammad Zuhayr MASHARIQA (since 11 March 1984); election 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; 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)

cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the president

Legislative branch: unicameral

People's Council (Majlis al-Chaab): elections 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

Judicial branch: Supreme Constitutional Court, High Judicial Council, Court of Cassation, State Security Courts

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

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, OAU, OIC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNRWA, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Walid MUALEM

chancery: 2215 Wyoming Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: (202) 232-6313

FAX: (202) 234-9548

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Christopher W. S. ROSS

embassy: Abou Roumaneh, Al-Mansur Street No. 2, Damascus

mailing address: P. O. Box 29, Damascus

telephone: [963] (11) 332-814, 332-315, 714-108, 330-788

FAX: [963] (11) 247-938

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

Economy

Overview: Syria's state-dominated Ba'thist economy has benefited from the Gulf war of early 1991, increased oil production, good weather, and economic deregulation. Economic growth averaged roughly 10% in 1990-93. The Gulf war 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

Syria (continued)

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 productivity remains to be improved. Another 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—purchasing power equivalent—\$81.7 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 7.6% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$5,700 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 16.3% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: 7.5% (1993 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$7.13 billion

expenditures: \$9.5 billion, including capital expenditures of \$4 billion (1993 est.)

Exports: \$3.4 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: petroleum 53%, textiles 22%, cotton, fruits and vegetables

partners: EC 48%, former CEMA countries 24%, Arab countries 18% (1991)

Imports: \$4.1 billion (c.i.f., 1993 est.)

commodities: foodstuffs 21%, metal products 17%, machinery 15%

partners: EC 37%, former CEMA countries 15%, US and Canada 10% (1991)

External debt: \$19.4 billion (1993 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 21% (1991); accounts for 19% of GDP, including petroleum

Electricity:

capacity: 3,205,000 kW

production: 11.9 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 830 kWh (1992)

Industries: textiles, food processing, beverages, tobacco, phosphate rock mining, petroleum

Agriculture: accounts for 30% 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 regional and Western markets

Economic aid:

recipient: no US aid; aid from other countries (Western and Arab) totals \$1.358 billion (1993 est.); no Ex-Im, OPEC programs in place; almost \$5 billion in loans and grants from Arab and Western donors from 1990-92 as a result of Gulf war stance

Currency: 1 Syrian pound (£S) = 100 piastres

Exchange rates: Syrian pounds (£S) per US\$1—11.2 (official fixed rate), 26.6 (blended rate used by the UN and diplomatic missions), 42.0 (neighboring country rate—applies to

Taiwan

most state enterprise imports), 46.0—53.0 (offshore rate) (yearend 1993)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 1,998 km total; 1,766 km standard gauge, 232 km 1.050-meter (narrow) gauge

Highways:

total: 29,000 km

paved: 22,680 km (including 670 km of express-ways) (1988)

unpaved: 6,320 km

Inland waterways: 870 km; minimal economic importance

Pipelines: crude oil 1,304 km, petroleum products 515 km

Ports: Tartus, Latakia, Baniyas, Jablah
Merchant marine: 57 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 151,519 GRT/243,910 DWT, cargo 48, vehicle carrier 2, bulk 7

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

Defense Forces

Branches: Syrian Arab Army, Syrian Arab Navy, Syrian Arab Air Force, Syrian Arab Air Defense Forces

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 3,300,397; fit for military service 1,850,545; reach military age (19) annually 155,569 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$2.2 billion, 6% of GDP (1992)

Entry

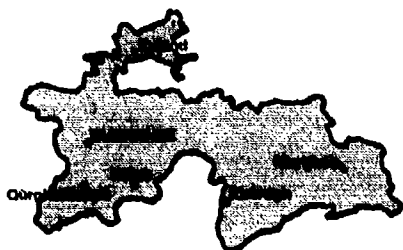
follows

Zimbabwe

Tajikistan

Boundary modifications in
red; territory in white

180 km



Geography

Location: Central Asia, between Uzbekistan and China

Map references: Asia, Commonwealth of Independent States—Central Asian States, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 143,100 sq km

land area: 142,700 sq km

comparative area: slightly smaller than Wisconsin

Land boundaries: total 3,651 km, Afghanistan 1,206 km, China 414 km, Kyrgyzstan 870 km, Uzbekistan 1,151 km

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims: none; landlocked

International disputes: boundary with China in dispute; territorial dispute with Kyrgyzstan on northern boundary in Isfara Valley area; Afghanistan's and other foreign support to Tajik rebels based in northern Afghanistan

Climate: midlatitude continental, hot summers, mild winters; semiarid to polar in Pamir Mountains

Terrain: Pamir and Alay Mountains dominate landscape; western Fergana Valley in north, Kofarnihon and Vakhsh Valleys in southwest

Natural resources: significant hydropower potential, some 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 sq km (1990)

Environment:

current issues: inadequate sanitation facilities; increasing levels of soil salinity; industrial pollution; excessive pesticides; Tajikistan is part of the basin of the shrinking Aral Sea which suffers from severe overutilization of available water for irrigation and associated pollution

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: NA

Note: landlocked

People

Population: 5,995,469 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 2.67% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 34.79 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 6.71 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -1.43 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 62 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 68.76 years

male: 65.88 years

female: 71.79 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 4.62 children born/woman (1994 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), Russian widely used in government and business

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

total population: 100%

male: 100%

female: 99%

Labor force: 1.95 million (1992)

by occupation: agriculture and forestry 43%, government and services 24%, industry 14%, trade and communications 11%, construction 8% (1990)

Government

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 (viloyatho, singular—viloyat) and one autonomous oblast* (viloyati avtonomii); Viloyati Avtonomii Badakhshoni Kuni* (Khorugh—formerly Khorog), Viloyati Khatlon (Qurghonteppa—formerly Kurgan-Tyube), Viloyati Leninobod (Khujand—formerly Leninabad)

note: the administrative center names are in parentheses

Independence: 9 September 1991 (from Soviet Union)

National holiday: National Day, 9 September (1991)

Constitution: a referendum on new constitution planned for June 1994

Legal system: based on civil law system; no judicial review of legislative acts

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Head of State and Assembly Chairman Emomili RAKHMONOV (since NA November 1992); election last held 27 October 1991 (next to be held NA September 1994); results—Rakhman NABIYEV, Communist Party 60%; Davlat KHUDONAZAROV, Democratic Party, Islamic Rebirth Party and Rastokhoz Party 30%

head of government: Prime Minister Abdujalil SAMADOV (since 27 December 993)

cabinet: Council of Ministers

note: the presidency was abolished in November 1992, when RAKHMANOV became head of state; a referendum on presidential or parliamentary system is planned for June 1994

Legislative branch:

Supreme Soviet: elections last held 25 February 1990 (next to be held NA September 1994); results—Communist Party 99%, other 1%; seats—(230 total) Communist Party 227, other 3

Judicial branch: Prosecutor General

Political parties and leaders: Communist Party (Tajik Socialist Party—TSP), Shodi SHABDOLOV, chairman; Tajik Democratic Party (TDP), Shodmon YUSUF; Islamic Revival Party (IRP), Mohammed Sharif HIMOTZODA, Davat OUSMAN; Rastokhez Movement, Tohir ABDUJABBAR; Lali Badakhshan Society, Atobek AMIRBEK

note: all the above-listed parties but the Communist Party were banned in June 1993

Other political or pressure groups:

Tajikistan Opposition Movement based in northern Afghanistan

Member of: CIS, CSCE, EBRD, ECO, ESCAP, IBRD, IDA, IDB, IMF, INTELSTAT (nonsignatory user), IOC, NACC, OIC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, WHO, WMO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: NA

chancery: NA

telephone: NA

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Stanley T. ESCUDERO

embassy: Hotel October, 105A Rudaki Prospect, Dushanbe

mailing address: use embassy street address

telephone: [7] (3772) 21-03-56 and 21-03-60

Flag: three horizontal stripes of red (top), a wider stripe of white, and green; a crown surmounted by seven five-pointed stars is located in the center of the white stripe

Tajikistan (continued)

Economy

Overview: Tajikistan had the lowest per capita GDP in the former USSR, the highest rate of population growth, and the lowest standard of living. Its economy at the start of 1994 is producing at roughly the 1989 level and faces urgent reconstruction tasks from the 1992 civil war. Tajikistan's economy was severely disrupted by the breakup of the Soviet economy, which provided guaranteed trade relations and heavy subsidies and in which specialized tasks were assigned to each republic. Its economy is highly agricultural (43% of the work force); it has specialized in growing cotton for export and must import a large share of its food. Its industry (14% of the work force) produces aluminum, hydropower, machinery, and household appliances. Nearly all petroleum products must be imported. Constant political turmoil and continued dominance of former Communist officials have slowed the process of economic reform and brought near economic collapse while limiting foreign assistance. Tajikistan is in the midst of a prolonged monetary crisis in which it is attempting to continue to use the Russian ruble as its currency while its neighbors have switched to new independent currencies; Russia is unwilling to advance sufficient rubles without attaching stringent reform conditions.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$6.9 billion (1993 estimate from the UN International Comparison Program, as extended to 1991 and published in the World Bank's World Development Report 1993; and as extrapolated to 1993 using official Tajik statistics, which are very uncertain because of major economic changes since 1990)

National product real growth rate: -21% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$1,180 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 38% per month (1993 average)

Unemployment rate: 1.1% includes only officially registered unemployed; also large numbers of underemployed workers and unregistered unemployed people

Budget:

revenues: \$NA

expenditures: \$NA, including capital expenditures of \$NA

Exports: \$263 million to outside the FSU countries (1993)

commodities: cotton, aluminum, fruits, vegetable oil, textiles

partners: Russia, Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan

Imports: \$371 million from outside the FSU countries (1993)

commodities: fuel, chemicals, machinery and transport equipment, textiles, foodstuffs

partners: Russia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan

External debt: \$NA

Industrial production: growth rate -20% (1993 est.)

Electricity:

capacity: 4,585,000 kW

production: 16.8 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 2,879 kWh (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, sheep and goats

Illicit drugs: illicit cultivation of cannabis and opium poppy; mostly for CIS consumption; limited government eradication programs; used as transshipment points for illicit drugs from Southwest Asia to Western Europe and North America

Economic aid:

recipient: Russia reportedly provided substantial general assistance throughout 1993 and continues to provide assistance in 1994; Western aid and credits promised through the end of 1993 were \$700 million but disbursements were only \$104 million; large scale development loans await IMF approval of a reform and stabilization plan

Currency: 1 ruble (R) = 100 kopeks; acquiring new Russian rubles as currency under December 1993 agreement

Exchange rates: NA

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 480 km; does not include industrial lines (1990)

Highways:

total: 29,900 km

paved: 21,400 km

unpaved: earth 8,500 km (1990)

Pipelines: natural gas 400 km (1992)

Ports: none; landlocked

Airports:

total: 58

usable: 30

with permanent surface runways: 12

with runways over 3,659 m: 0

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 4

with runways 1,060-2,439 m: 13

note: a C-130 can land on a 1,060-m airstrip

Telecommunications: poorly developed and not well maintained; many towns are not reached by the national network; 303,000 telephone circuits (December 1991); telephone density about 55 per 1000 persons (1991); linked by cable and microwave to other CIS republics, and by leased connections to the Moscow international gateway switch; Dushanbe linked by INTELSAT to international gateway switch in Ankara; satellite earth stations—1 Orbita and 2 INTELSAT (one INTELSAT earth station provides TV receive-only service from Turkey)

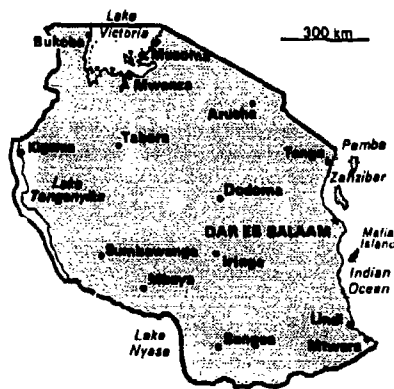
Defense Forces

Branches: Army (being formed), National Guard, Security Forces (internal and border troops)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,361,143; fit for military service 1,116,246; reach military age (18) annually 57,681 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: \$NA, NA% of GDP

Tanzania



Geography

Location: Eastern Africa, bordering the Indian Ocean between Kenya and Mozambique

Map references: Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 945,090 sq km

land area: 886,040 sq km

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: soil degradation; deforestation; desertification; destruction of coral reefs threatens marine habitats; recent droughts affected marginal agriculture

natural hazards: the tsetse fly and lack of water limit agriculture, flooding on the central plateau during the rainy season

international agreements: party to—Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change

Note: Mount Kilimanjaro is highest point in Africa

People

Population: 27,985,660 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 2.5% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 45.48 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 19.42 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -1.03 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 109.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 43.25 years

male: 41.52 years

female: 45.03 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.2 children born/woman (1994 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 45%, Muslim 35%,

indigenous beliefs 20%

Zanzibar: Muslim 99% plus

Languages: 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)

note: first language of most people is one of the local languages

Literacy: 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.)

Government

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

National holiday: Union Day, 26 April (1964)

Constitution: 25 April 1977; major revisions October 1984

Legal system: based on English common law; judicial review of legislative acts limited to matters of interpretation; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Ali Hassan MWINYI (since 5 November 1985); First Vice President John MALECELA (since 9 November 1990); Second Vice President and President of Zanzibar Salmin AMOUR (since 9 November 1990) election last held 28 October 1990 (next to be held NA October 1995); results—Ali Hassan MWINYI was elected without opposition

head of government: Prime Minister John

MALECELA (since 9 November 1990)

cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the president from the National Assembly

Legislative branch: unicameral

National Assembly (Bunge): elections 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

Judicial branch: Court of Appeal, High Court

Political parties and leaders: Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM or Revolutionary Party), Ali Hassan MWINYI; Civic United Front (CUF), James MAPALALA; National Committee for Constitutional Reform (NCK), Mabere MARANDO; Union for Multiparty Democracy (UMD), Abdullah FUNDIKIRA; Chama Cha Demokrasia na Maendeleo (CHADEMA), Edwin I.M. MTEI, chairman

Member of: ACP, AfDB, C, CCC, EADB, ECA, FAO, FLS, G-6, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO,

Tanzania (continued)

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

FAX: (202) 797-7408

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 through 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

Economy

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 1991-93 featured a pickup in industrial production and a substantial increase in output of minerals led by gold.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$16.7 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 3.2% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$600 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 21% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget:

revenues: \$495 million

expenditures: \$631 million, including capital expenditures of \$118 million (1990 est.)

Exports: \$418 million (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities: coffee, cotton, tobacco, tea, cashew nuts, sisal

partners: FRG, UK, Japan, Netherlands, Kenya, Hong Kong, US

Imports: \$1.51 billion (c.i.f., 1992 est.)

commodities: manufactured goods, machinery

and transportation equipment, cotton piece goods, crude oil, foodstuffs

partners: FRG, UK, US, Japan, Italy, Denmark

External debt: \$6.44 billion (1992)

Industrial production: growth rate 9.3% (1990); accounts for 8% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 405,000 kW

production: 600 million kWh

consumption per capita: 20 kWh (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

Illicit drugs: growing role in transshipment of Southwest Asian heroin destined for US and European markets

Economic aid:

recipient: 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—486.75 (January 1994), 405.27 (1993), 297.71 (1992), 219.16 (1991), 195.06 (1990), 143.38 (1989)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications

Railroads: 969 km total; all of 1.067-meter gauge; connects with Zambia railroad at Tazara

Highways:

total: 81,900 km

paved: 3,600 km

unpaved: gravel, crushed stone 5,600 km; improved, unimproved earth 72,700 km

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: 7 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 29,145 GRT/39,186 DWT, passenger-cargo 2, cargo 3, roll-on/roll-off cargo 1, oil tanker 1

Airports:

total: 109

usable: 100

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

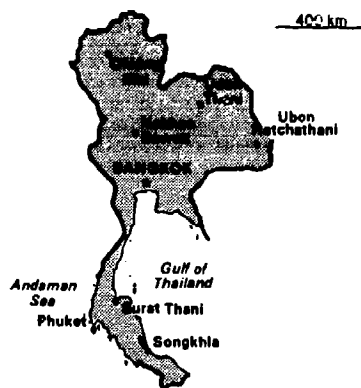
Defense Forces

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 6,011,564; fit for military service 3,480,179

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

Thailand



Geography

Location: Southeastern Asia, bordering the Gulf of Thailand, between Burma and Cambodia

Map references: Asia, Southeast Asia, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 514,000 sq km

land area: 511,770 sq km

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; parts of border with Thailand in dispute; maritime boundary with Thailand not clearly defined

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; Khorat plateau in the east; 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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: air pollution increasing from vehicle emissions; water pollution from organic and factory wastes; deforestation; wildlife populations threatened by illegal hunting

natural hazards: land subsidence in Bangkok area resulting from the depletion of the water table

international agreements: party to—Endangered Species, Marine Life Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Tropical Timber; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea

Note: controls only land route from Asia to Malaysia and Singapore

People

Population: 59,510,471 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.3% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 19.43 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 6.41 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 37.1 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 68.35 years

male: 64.99 years

female: 71.87 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.1 children born/woman (1994 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, English the secondary language of the elite, ethnic and regional dialects

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

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.)

Government

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, 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, Mukdahan, 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, Yasothorn

Independence: 1238 (traditional founding date; never colonized)

National holiday: Birthday of His Majesty the King, 5 December (1927)

Constitution: 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

Suffrage: 21 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

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)

cabinet: Council of Ministers

Privy Council: NA

Legislative branch: bicameral National Assembly (Rathasatha)

Senate (Vuthisatha): consists of a 270-member appointed body

House of Representatives (Saphaphoothan-Rajsadhorn): elections 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

Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Samdika)

Political parties and leaders: Democrat Party (DP), Chuan LIKPHAI; Thai Nation Party (TNP or Chat Thai Party), Banhan SINLAPA-ACHA; National Development Party (NDP or Chat Phattana), Chatchai CHUNHAWAN; New Aspiration Party (NAP), 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

Thailand (continued)

SUNTHONWET; People's Party (Ratsadon), Chaiphak SIRIWAT; People's Force Party (Phalang Prachachon), Col. Sophon HANCHAREON

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, NAM (observer), PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIKOM, UNTAC, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: Ambassador

PHIRAPHONG Kasemsi

chancery: 2300 Kalorama Road NW,

Washington, DC 20008

telephone: (202) 483-7200

FAX: (202) 234-4498

consulate(s) 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(s) general: Chiang Mai

consulate(s): Udorn (Udon Thani)

Flag: five horizontal bands of red (top), white, blue (double width), white, and red

Economy

Overview: Thailand's economy recovered rapidly from the political unrest in May 1992 to post an impressive 7.5% growth rate for the year and 7.8% in 1993. One of the more advanced developing countries in Asia, Thailand 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 domestic capital. 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—purchasing power

equivalent—\$323 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 7.8% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$5,500 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 4.1% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: 3.1% (1992 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$21.36 billion

expenditures: \$22.4 billion, including capital expenditures of \$6.24 billion (1993 est.)

Exports: \$28.4 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities: machinery and manufactures 76.9%, agricultural products 14.9%, fisheries products 5.9% (1992)

partners: US 22%, Japan 18%, Singapore 8%, Hong Kong 5%, Germany 4%, Netherlands 4%, UK 4%, Malaysia, France, China (1992)

Imports: \$37.6 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)

External debt: \$33.4 billion (1991)

Industrial production: growth rate 9%

(1992); accounts for about 26% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 10,000,000 kW

production: 43.75 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 760 kWh (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 of opium and marijuana; major illicit trafficker of heroin, particularly from Burma and Laos, 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:

recipient: 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—25.446 (December 1993), 25.400 (1992), 25.517

(1991), 25.585 (1990), 25.702 (1989)

Fiscal year: 1 October-30 September

Communications

Railroads: 3,940 km 1,000-meter gauge, 99 km double track

High ways:

total: 77,697 km

paved: 35,855 km (including 88 km of expressways)

unpaved: gravel, other stabilization 14,092 km; earth 27,750 km (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: 198 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 998,372 GRT/1,561,824 DWT, short-sea passenger 1, cargo 105, container 13, oil tanker 43, liquefied gas 9, chemical tanker 2, bulk 14, refrigerated cargo 6, combination bulk 2, passenger 1, roll-on/roll-off cargo 1, specialized tanker 1

Airports:

total: 105

usable: 96

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 INTELSTAT and 1 Pacific Ocean INTELSTAT; domestic satellite system being developed

Defense Forces

Branches: Royal Thai Army, Royal Thai Navy (including Royal Thai Marine Corps),

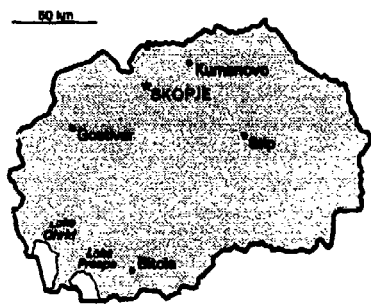
Royal Thai Air Force, Paramilitary Forces

Manpower availability: males age 15-49

16,982,226; fit for military service 10,312,744; reach military age (18) annually 599,240 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$2.6 billion, about 2% of GNP (FY92/93 est.)

The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia



Macedonia has proclaimed independent statehood but has not been formally recognized as a state by the United States.

Geography

Location: Balkan State, Southeastern Europe, between Serbia and Montenegro and Greece

Map references: Ethnic Groups in Eastern Europe, Europe, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 25,333 sq km

land area: 24,856 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: air pollution from metallurgical plants

natural hazards: high seismic risks

international agreements: party to—Ozone Layer Protection

Note: landlocked; major transportation corridor from Western and Central Europe to Aegean Sea and Southern Europe to Western Europe

People

Population: 2,213,785 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.89% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 15.59 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 6.72 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 27.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 73.59 years

male: 71.51 years

female: 75.85 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.98 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Macedonian(s)

adjective: Macedonian

Ethnic divisions: Macedonian 65%, Albanian 22%, Turkish 4%, Serb 2%, Gypsies 3%, other 4%

Religions: Eastern Orthodox 67%, Muslim 30%, other 3%

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)

Government

Names:

conventional long form: The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

conventional short form: none

local long form: Republika Makedonija

local short form: Makedonija

Abbreviation: F.Y.R.O.M.

Digraph: MK

Type: emerging democracy

Capital: Skopje

Administrative divisions: 34 counties (opstinas, singular—opstina) Berovo, Bitola, Brod, Debar, Delcevo, Gevgelija, Gostivar, Kavadarci, Kicevo, Kocani, Kratovo, Kriva Palanka, Krusevo, Kumanovo, Murgasevo, 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: 17 September 1991 (from Yugoslavia)

National holiday: NA

Constitution: adopted 17 November 1991, effective 20 November 1991

Legal system: based on civil law system;

judicial review of legislative acts

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Kiro GLIGOROV (since 27 January 1991); election last held 27 January 1991 (next to be held NA); results—Kiro GLIGOROV was elected by the Assembly

head of government: Prime Minister Branko CRVENKOVSKI (since 4 September 1992), Deputy Prime Ministers Jovan ANDONOV (since NA March 1991), Risto IVANOV (since NA), and Becir ZUTA (since NA March 1991) *cabinet:* Council of Ministers; elected by the majority vote of all the deputies in the Sobranje **Legislative branch:** unicameral

Assembly (Sobranje): elections last held 11 and 25 November and 9 December 1990 (next to be held November 1994); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(120 total) VMRO-DPMNE 32, SDSM 29, PDPM 23, SRSM 19, SPM 4, DP 4, SJM 2, others 7

Judicial branch: Constitutional Court, Judicial Court of the Republic

Political parties and leaders: Social-Democratic Alliance of Macedonia (SDSM; former Communist Party), Branko CRVENKOVSKI, president; Party for Democratic Prosperity (PDPM); National Democratic Party (PDP), Ilijas HALINI, president; Alliance of Reform Forces of Macedonia—Liberal Party (SRSM-LP), 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; Democratic Party (DP), Petal GOSEV, president

Other political or pressure groups:

Movement for All Macedonian Action (MAAK); Democratic Party of Serbs;

Democratic Party of Turks; Party for Democratic Action (Slavic Muslim)

Member of: CE (guest), CSCE (observer), EBRD, ECE, ICAO, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT (nonsignatory user), ITU, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Diplomatic representation in US: the US recognized The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia on 9 February 1994

US diplomatic representation: the US recognized The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia on 9 February 1994

Flag: 16-point gold sun (Vergina Sun) centered on a red field

Economy

Overview: The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, although the poorest republic in the former Yugoslav federation, can meet basic

The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia *(continued)*

food and energy needs through its own agricultural and coal resources. Its economic decline will continue unless ties are reformed 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. The country's industrial output and GDP are expected to decline further in 1994. The Former Yugoslav Republic of 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—\$2.2 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: -14.7% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: \$1,000 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 13% monthly average (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: 27% (1993 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$NA

expenditures: \$NA, including capital expenditures of \$NA

Exports: \$889 million (1993)

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% (1990)

partners: principally Serbia and Montenegro and the other former Yugoslav republics, Germany, Greece, Albania

Imports: \$963 million (1993)

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% (1990)

partners: other former Yugoslav republics, Greece, Albania, Germany, Bulgaria

External debt: \$840 million (1992)

Industrial production: growth rate -14% (1993 est.)

Electricity:

capacity: 1,600,000 kW

production: 6.3 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 2,900 kWh (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 needs for food; principal crops are rice, tobacco, wheat, corn, and millet; also grown are cotton, sesame, mulberry leaves, citrus fruit, and vegetables; The Former Yugoslav Republic of 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: limited illicit opium cultivation; transshipment point for Asian heroin
Economic aid:

recipient: US \$10 million (for humanitarian and technical assistance)

EC promised a 100 ECU million economic aid package (1993)

Currency: the denar, which was adopted by the Macedonian legislature 26 April 1992, was initially issued in the form of a coupon pegged to the German mark; subsequently repegged to a basket of seven currencies

Exchange rates: denar per US\$1—86.5 (October 1992)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: NA

Highways:

total: 10,591 km

paved: 5,091 km

unpaved: gravel 1,404 km; earth 4,096 km (1991)

Inland waterways: NA km

Pipelines: none

Ports: none; landlocked

Airports:

total: 16

usable: 16

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: 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

Defense Forces

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

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 604,257; fit for military service 489,746; reach military age (19) annually 19,539 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: 7 billion denars, NA% of GNP (1993 est.); note—conversion of the military budget into US dollars using the prevailing exchange rate could produce misleading results

Togo



Geography

Location: Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean between Benin and Ghana

Map references: Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 56,790 sq km

land area: 54,390 sq km

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: deforestation attributable to slash-and-burn agriculture and the use of wood for fuel; recent droughts affecting agriculture

natural hazards: hot, dry harmattan wind can reduce visibility in north during winter

international agreements: party to—

Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Nuclear

Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship

Pollution, Tropical Timber; signed, but not

ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change

People

Population: 4,255,090 (July 1994 est.)
Population growth rate: 3.59% (1994 est.)
Birth rate: 47.3 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Death rate: 11.39 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 88.9 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 56.93 years
male: 54.87 years
female: 59.06 years (1994 est.)
Total fertility rate: 6.9 children born/woman (1994 est.)
Nationality:
noun: Togolese (singular and plural)
adjective: Togolese
Ethnic divisions: 37 tribes; largest and most important are Ewe, Mina, and Kabye, European and Syrian-Lebanese under 1%
Religions: indigenous beliefs 70%, Christian 20%, Muslim 10%
Languages: French (official and the language of commerce), Ewe (one of the two major African languages in the south), Mina (one of the two major African languages in the south), Dagomba (one of the two major African languages in the north), Kabye (one of the two major African languages in the north)
Literacy: age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)
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)

Government

Names:

conventional long form: Republic of Togo

conventional short form: Togo

local long form: République Togolaise

local short form: none

former: French Togo

Digraph: TO

Type: republic under transition to multiparty democratic rule

Capital: Lome

Administrative divisions: 23

circumscriptions (circumscriptions, singular—circscription); 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), Noise (Haho), Pagouda,

Sotouboua, Tabligbo (Yoto), Tchamba, Nyala, Tchacoudjo, Tsevie (Zio), Vogon (Vo)

note: the 23 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)

National holiday: Independence Day, 27 April (1960)

Constitution: multiparty draft constitution approved by High Council of the Republic 1 July 1992; adopted by public referendum 27 September 1992

Legal system: French-based court system

Suffrage: universal adult at age NA

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Gen. Gnassingbe EYADEMA (since 14 April 1967); election last held 25 August 1993 (next election to be held NA 1998); all major opposition parties boycotted the election; Gen. EYADEMA won 96.5% of the vote

head of government: Prime Minister Edem KODJO (since April 1994)

cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the president and the prime minister

Legislative branch: unicameral

National Assembly: elections last held on 6 and 20 February 1994 (next to be held NA);

results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(81 total) RPT and allies (pro government) 38, CAR, UTD (the opposition) 40, still contested as of 3 May 1994

Judicial branch: Court of Appeal (Cour d'Appel), Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)

Political parties and leaders:

pro-government: Rally of the Togolese People (RPT), President Gen. Gnassingbe EYADEMA; Coordination des Forces

Nouvelles (CFN), Joseph KOFFIGOH

moderate: The Togolese Union for Democracy (UTD), Edem KODJO; The Action Committee for Renewal (CAR), Yao AGBOYIBOR

radical: The Union for Democracy and Solidarity (UDS), Antoine FOLLY; The Pan-

African Sociodemocrats Group (GSP), an alliance of three radical parties: The

Democratic Convention of African Peoples (CDPA), Leopold GNININVI; The Party for Democracy and Renewal (PDR), Zarifou

AYEVA; The Pan-African Social Party (PSP), Francis AGBAGLI; The Union of Forces for

Change (UFC), Gilchrist OLYMPIO (in exile)

note: 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

Member of: ACCT, ACP, AfDB, CCC, CEAO (observer), ECA, ECOWAS, Entente, FAO, FZ, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICC,

ICFTU, 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: Charge d'Affaires Edem Frederic HEGBE

chancery: 2208 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: (202) 234-4212

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Harmon E. KIRBY (Ambassador Johnny YOUNG to

replace Ambassador KIRBY during the summer of 1994)

embassy: Rue Pelletier Caventou and Rue Vauban, Lome

mailing address: B. P. 852, Lome

telephone: [228] 21-29-91

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

Economy

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 generate 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, although it has suffered from the collapse of World phosphate prices and increased foreign competition. Togo serves as a regional commercial and trade center. The government's decade-long IMF and World Bank supported effort to implement economic reform measures to encourage foreign investment and bring revenues in line with expenditures has stalled. Political unrest, including private and public sector strikes throughout 1992 and 1993, has jeopardized the reform program and has disrupted vital economic activity.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$3.3 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: NA

National product per capita: \$800 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 0.5% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate: NA %

Budget:

revenues: \$284 million

expenditures: \$407 million, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1991 est.)

Exports: \$558 million (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities: phosphates, cotton, cocoa, coffee

partners: EC 40%, Africa 16%, US 1% (1990)

Imports: \$636 million (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities: machinery and equipment, consumer goods, food, chemical products

Togo (continued)

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:

capacity: 179,000 kW

production: 209 million kWh

consumption per capita: 60 kWh (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 of 10,000-14,000 tons

Illicit drugs: increasingly used as transit hub by heroin traffickers

Economic aid:

recipient: 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: Communauté Financière Africaine francs (CFAF) per US\$1—592.05 (January 1994), 283.16 (1993), 264.69 (1992), 282.11 (1991), 272.26 (1990), 319.01 (1989)
note: the official rate is pegged to the French franc, and beginning 12 January 1994, the CFA franc was devalued to CFAF 100 per French franc from CFAF 50 at which it had been fixed since 1948

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 570 km 1,000-meter gauge, single track

Highways:

total: 6,462 km

paved: 1,762 km

unpaved: unimproved earth 4,700 km

Inland waterways: 50 km Mono River

Ports: Lome, Kpeme (phosphate port)

Merchant marine: 2 roll-on/roll-off cargo 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

Tokelau

(territory of New Zealand)

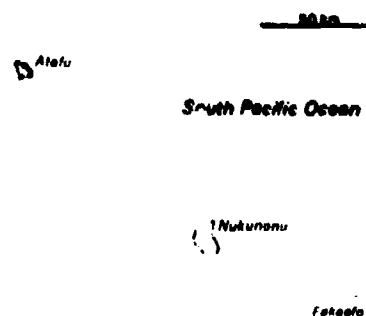
Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force.

Gendarmerie

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 898,448; fit for military service 471,807

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$43 million, about 3% of GDP (1989)



Geography

Location: Oceania, Polynesia, 3,750 km southwest of Honolulu in the South Pacific Ocean, about halfway between Hawaii and New Zealand

Map references: Oceania

Area:

total area: 10 sq km

land area: 10 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: very limited natural resources and overcrowding are contributing to emigration to New Zealand

natural hazards: lies in Pacific typhoon belt

international agreements: NA

People

Population: 1,523 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: -1.35% (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Tokelauan(s)

adjective: Tokelauan

Ethnic divisions: Polynesian

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 Fakaofu, both denominations, with the Congregational Christian Church predominant

Languages: Tokelauan (a Polynesian language), English

Literacy:

total population: NA%

male: NA%

female: NA%

Labor force: NA

Government

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)

National holiday: Waitangi Day, 6 February (1840) (Treaty of Waitangi established British sovereignty over New Zealand)

Constitution: administered under the Tokelau Islands Act of 1948, as amended in 1970

Legal system: British and local statutes

Suffrage: NA

Executive branch:

Chief of State: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952)

Head of Government: Administrator Graham ANSELL (since NA 1990; appointed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs in New Zealand); Official Secretary Casimiro J. PEREZ (since NA). Office of Tokelau Affairs; Tokelau's governing Council will elect its first head of government

Legislative branch: unicameral Council of Elders (Taupulega) on each atoll

Judicial branch: High Court in Niue,

Supreme Court in New Zealand

Political parties and leaders: NA

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

Economy

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 billion, including capital expenditures of \$37,300 (1987 est.)

Exports: \$98,000 (f.o.b., 1983)

commodities: stamps, copra, handicrafts

partners: NZ

Imports: \$323,400 (c.i.f., 1983)

commodities: foodstuffs, building materials, fuel

partners: NZ

External debt: \$0

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity:

capacity: 200 kW

production: 300,000 kWh

consumption per capita: 180 kWh (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:

recipient: 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—1.7771 (January 1994), 1.8495

(1993), 1.8584 (1992), 1.7265 (1991), 1.6750

(1990), 1.6708 (1989)

Fiscal year: 1 April—31 March

Communications

Highways:

total: NA

paved: NA

unpaved: NA

Ports: none; offshore anchorage only

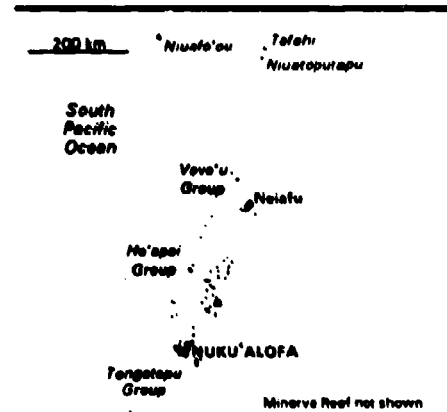
Airports: none; lagoon landings by amphibious aircraft from Western Samoa

Telecommunications: radiotelephone service between islands and to Western Samoa

Defense Forces

Note: defense is the responsibility of New Zealand

Tonga



Geography

Location: Oceania, Polynesia, 2,250 km north-northwest of New Zealand, about two-thirds of the way between Hawaii and New Zealand

Map references: Oceania, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 748 sq km

land area: 718 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: deforestation

natural hazards: subject to cyclones (October

to April)

international agreements: party to—Marine

Life Conservation

Note: archipelago of 170 islands (36

inhabited)

People

Population: 104,778 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.79% (1994 est.)

Tonga (continued)

Birth rate: 24.76 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 6.75 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -10.14 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 20.79 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 67.97 years

male: 65.64 years

female: 70.43 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.62 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Tongan(s)

adjective: Tongan

Ethnic divisions: Polynesian, Europeans about 300

Religions: Christian (Free Wesleyan Church claims over 30,000 adherents)

Languages: Tongan, English

Literacy: age 15 and over can read and write simple message in Tongan or English (1976)

total population: 57%

male: 60%

female: 60%

Labor force: NA

by occupation: agriculture 70%, mining (600 engaged in mining)

Government

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)

National holiday: Emancipation Day, 4 June (1970)

Constitution: 4 November 1875, revised 1 January 1967

Legal system: based on English law

Suffrage: all literate, tax-paying males and all literate females over 21

Executive branch:

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)

cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the king

Privy Council: consists of the king and the cabinet

Legislative branch: unicameral

Legislative Assembly (Fale Alea): elections last held 14-15 February 1990 (next to be held NA February 1993); results—percent of vote NA; seats—(29 total, 9 elected) 6 proreform, 3 traditionalist

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Political parties and leaders: Democratic

Reform Movement, 'Akilisi POHIVA;

Christian Democratic Party, leader NA

Member of: ACP, AsDB, C, ESCAP, FAO,

G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC,

IMF, INTELSAT (nonsignatory user),

INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, SPARTECA,

SPC, SPF, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO,

UPU, WHO

Diplomatic representation in US:

Ambassador Sione KITE, resides in London

consulate(s) general: San Francisco

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

Economy

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. The economy continued to grow in 1993 largely because of a rise in squash exports, increased aid flows, and several large construction projects. The government is now turning its attention to further development of the private sector and the reduction of the budget deficit.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$200 million (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 4%

(1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$2,000 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 9%

(FY92)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget:

revenues: \$36.4 million

expenditures: \$68.1 million, including capital expenditures of \$33.2 million (1991 est.)

Exports: \$18.8 million (f.o.b., FY92 est.)

commodities: vanilla, fish, root crops, coconut oil, squash

partners: Japan 34%, US 17%, Australia 13%,

NZ 13% (FY91)

Imports: \$68.3 million (c.i.f., FY92 est.)

commodities: food products, machinery and

transport equipment, manufactures, fuels,

chemicals

partners: NZ 33%, Australia 22%, US 8%,

Japan 8% (FY91)

External debt: \$47.5 million (FY91)

Industrial production: growth rate 1.5%

(FY92); accounts for 11% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 6,000 kW

production: 8 million kWh

consumption per capita: 80 kWh (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:

recipient: 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—

1.3934 (November 1993), 1.3471 (1992),

1.2961 (1991), 1.2809 (1990), 1.2637 (1989),

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications

Highways:

total: 366 km

paved: 272 km (198 km on Tongatapu; 74 km on Vava'u)

unpaved: 94 km (usable only in dry weather)

Ports: Nuku'alofa, Neiafu, Pangai

Merchant marine: 3 ships (1,000 GRT or

over) totaling 6,761 GRT/10,597 DWT, cargo

1, roll-on/roll-off cargo 1, liquefied gas 1

Airports:

total: 6

usable: 6

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: 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

Defense Forces

Branches: Tonga Defense Services, Maritime

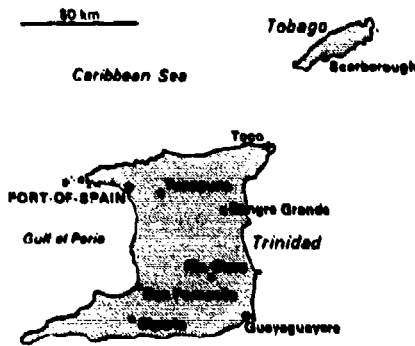
Division, Royal Tongan Marines, Tongan

Royal Guards, Police

Defense expenditures: exchange rate

conversion—\$NA, NA% of GDP

Trinidad and Tobago



Geography

Location: Caribbean, in the extreme southeastern Caribbean Sea, 11 km off the coast of Venezuela

Map references: Central America and the Caribbean, South America, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:
total area: 5,130 sq km
land area: 5,130 sq km
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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:
current issues: water pollution from agricultural chemicals, industrial wastes, and untreated sewage; oil pollution of beaches; land degradation
natural hazards: outside usual path of hurricanes and other tropical storms
international agreements: party to—Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Life Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Tropical Timber; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change

People

Population: 1,328,282 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.1% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 19.6 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 6.28 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -2.33 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 16.5 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 70.73 years
male: 68.09 years
female: 73.43 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.32 children born/woman (1994 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), Hindi, French, Spanish

Literacy: 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.)

Government

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)

National holiday: Independence Day, 31 August (1962)

Constitution: 1 August 1976

Legal system: based on English common law; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:
chief of state: President Noor Mohammed

HASSANALI (since 18 March 1987)
head of government: Prime Minister Patrick Augustus Mervyn MANNING (since 17 December 1991)
cabinet: Cabinet; responsible to parliament
Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament
Senate: consists of a 31-member body appointed by the president
House of Representatives: elections 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

Judicial branch: Court of Appeal, Supreme Court

Political parties and leaders: People's National Movement (PNM), Patrick MANNING; United National Congress (UNC), Basdeo PANDAY; National Alliance for Reconstruction (NAR), Selby WILSON; Movement for Social Transformation (MOTION), David ABDULLAH; National Joint Action Committee (NJAC), Makandal DAAGA; Republic Party, Nello MITCHELL; National Development Party (NDP), Carson CHARLES

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 Averille McKNIGHT
chancery: 1708 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036
telephone: (202) 467-6490
FAX: (202) 785-3130
consulate(s) 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

Economy

Overview: Trinidad and Tobago's petroleum-based economy still enjoys a high per capita income by Latin American standards, even though output and living standards are substantially below the boom years of 1973-82. The country suffers from widespread unemployment, large foreign-debt payments, and periods of low international oil prices. Seven successive years of economic contraction were followed by small gains in output in 1990-91 of 1.2% and 0.9%, in turn

Trinidad and Tobago (continued)

followed by small declines in 1992-93 of roughly 1.0%. The government has begun to make progress in its efforts to diversify exports.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$10.4 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: -1% (1993)

National product per capita: \$8,000 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 9.5% (1993)

Unemployment rate: 18.5% (1991)

Budget:

revenues: \$1.6 billion

expenditures: \$1.6 billion, including capital expenditures of \$158 million (1993 est.)

Exports: \$1.4 billion (f.o.b., 1993)

commodities: petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals, steel products, fertilizer, sugar, cocoa, coffee, citrus, flowers

partners: US 47%, CARICOM 13%, Latin America 9%, EC 5% (1992)

Imports: \$500 million (f.o.b., 1993)

commodities: machinery, transportation equipment, manufactured goods, food, live animals (1992)

partners: US 41%, Venezuela 10%, UK 8%, other EC 8%

External debt: \$2 billion (1993)

Industrial production: growth rate 2.3% (1991); accounts for 37% of GDP, including petroleum

Electricity:

capacity: 1,176,000 kW

production: 3.48 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 2,680 kWh (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 and Europe

Economic aid:

recipient: 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—5.8111 (January 1994), 5.3511 (1993), 4.2500 (fixed rate 1989-1992); note—effective 13 April 1993, the exchange rate of the TT dollar is market-determined as opposed to the prior fixed relationship to the US dollar

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: minimal agricultural railroad system near San Fernando

Highways:

total: 8,000 km

paved: 4,000 km

unpaved: improved earth 1,000 km;

unimproved earth 3,000 km

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

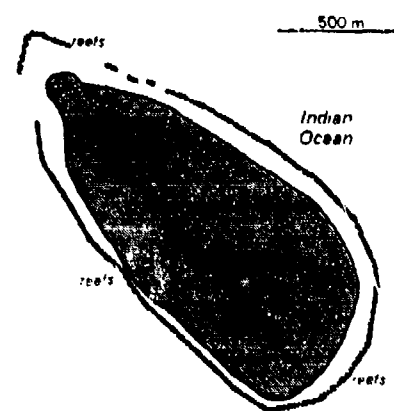
Defense Forces

Branches: Trinidad and Tobago Defense Force (including Ground Forces, Coast Guard, and Air Wing), Trinidad and Tobago Police Service

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 357,904; fit for military service 257,667

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$59 million, 1%-2% of GDP (1989 est.)

Tromelin Island (possession of France)



Geography

Location: Southern Africa, in the western Indian Ocean, 350 km east of Madagascar and 600 km north of Reunion

Map references: World

Area:

total area: 1 sq km

land area: 1 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: NA

Note: climatologically important location for forecasting cyclones; wildlife sanctuary

People

Population: uninhabited

Government

Names:

conventional long form: none

Tunisia

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)

Economy

Overview: no economic activity

Communications

Ports: none; offshore anchorage only

Airports:

total: 1

usable: 1

with permanent-surface runways: 0

with runways over 3,659 m: 0

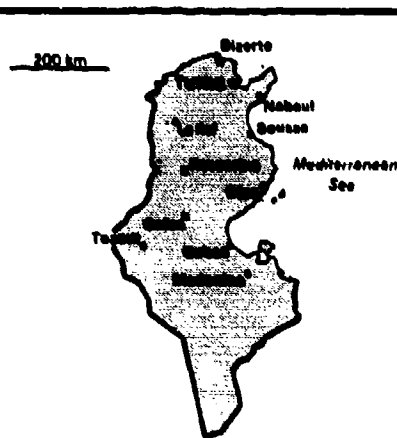
with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 0

with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 0

Telecommunications: important meteorological station

Defense Forces

Note: defense is the responsibility of France



Geography

Location: Northern Africa, 144 km from Italy across the Strait of Sicily, between Algeria and Libya

Map references: Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 163,610 sq km

land area: 155,360 sq km

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 dispute with Algeria settled in 1993

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 sq km (1989)

Environment:

current issues: toxic and hazardous waste disposal is ineffective and presents human health risks; water pollution from untreated sewage; water scarcity; deforestation;

overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: party to—

Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered

Species, Environmental Modification, Law of

the Sea, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban,

Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution,

Wetlands; signed, but not ratified—Marine

Life Conservation

Note: strategic location in central

Mediterranean

People

Population: 8,726,562 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.76% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 23.4 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 4.95 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -0.85 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 34.1 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 72.89 years

male: 70.85 years

female: 75.03 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.88 children born/woman (1994 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), French (commerce)

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

total population: 65%

male: 74%

female: 56%

Labor force: 2.25 million

by occupation: agriculture 32%

note: shortage of skilled labor

Government

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)

National holiday: National Day, 20 March (1956)

Constitution: 1 June 1959; amended 12 July 1988

Legal system: based on French civil law system and Islamic law; some judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court in joint session

Suffrage: 20 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Gen. Zine el Abidine

BEN ALI (since 7 November 1987); election

Tunisia (continued)

last held 20 March 1994 (next to be held NA); results—Gen. Zine el Abidine BEN ALI was reelected without opposition

head of government: Prime Minister Hamed KAROUI (since 26 September 1989)

cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the president

Legislative branch: unicameral

Chamber of Deputies (Majlis al-Nuwaab): elections last held 2 April 1989 (next to be held NA March 1994); results—RCD 80.7%, independents/Islamists 13.7%, MDS 3.2%, other 2.4%; seats—(141 total) RCD 141

Judicial branch: Court of Cassation (Cour de Cassation)

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

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), OAS (observer), OAU, OIC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNOSOM, UNPROFOR, UNTAC, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Ismail KHALIL
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 Liberté, 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

Economy

Overview: Tunisia has a diverse economy, with important agricultural, mining, energy, tourism and manufacturing sectors. The economy grew rapidly in the mid-1980s, GDP growth averaging 5.4% in 1983-85. Following a foreign exchange crisis caused by a sharp drop in agricultural output and tourism, combined with the oil price collapse in 1986, Tunisia inaugurated an IMF-sponsored economic rehabilitation scheme. Subsequent

government structural reforms have helped liberalize and open the economy, and GDP growth has been positive since the start of the program. A sharp rebound in tourism from the downturn caused by the Gulf war and strong agricultural performance boosted real GDP growth to more than 8% in 1992; growth fell back to 2.6% in 1993. Further privatization and further improvements in government administrative efficiency are among the challenges for the future.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$34.3 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 2.6% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$4,000 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 4.5% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: 16.2% (1993 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$4.3 billion

expenditures: \$5.5 billion, including capital expenditures to \$NA (1993 est.)

Exports: \$4.1 billion (f.o.b., 1993)

commodities: hydrocarbons, agricultural products, phosphates and chemicals

partners: EC countries 75%, Middle East 10%, Algeria 2%, India 2%, US 1%

Imports: \$6.4 billion (c.i.f., 1993)

commodities: industrial goods and equipment 57%, hydrocarbons 13%, food 12%, consumer goods

partners: EC countries 70%, US 5%, Middle East 2%, Japan 2%, Switzerland 1%, Algeria 1%

External debt: \$7.7 billion (1993 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 5% (1989); accounts for about 25% of GDP, including petroleum

Electricity:

capacity: 1,545,000 kW

production: 5,096 kWh

consumption per capita: 600 kWh (1992)

Industries: petroleum, mining (particularly phosphate and iron ore), tourism, textiles, footwear, food, beverages

Agriculture: accounts for 16% 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

Economic aid:

recipient: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY 70-89), \$730 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89) \$52 million; 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—1.0514 (January 1994), 1.0037 (1993), 0.8844 (1992), 0.9246 (1991), 0.8783 (1990),

0.9493 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 2,115 km total; 465 km 1,435-meter (standard) gauge; 1,650 km 1,000-meter gauge

Highways:

total: 17,700 km

paved: bituminous 9,100 km

unpaved: improved, unimproved earth 8,600 km

Pipelines: crude oil 797 km, petroleum products 86 km, natural gas 742 km

Ports: Bizerte, Gabes, Sfax, Sousse, Tunis, La Goulette, Zarzis

Merchant marine: 23 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 152,683 GRT/199,273 DWT, short-sea passenger 1, cargo 6, roll-on/roll-off cargo 2, oil tanker 1, chemical tanker 6, liquefied gas 1, bulk 6

Airports:

total: 31

usable: 27

with permanent-surface runways: 14

with runways over 3,659 m: 0

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 9

with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 5

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

Defense Forces

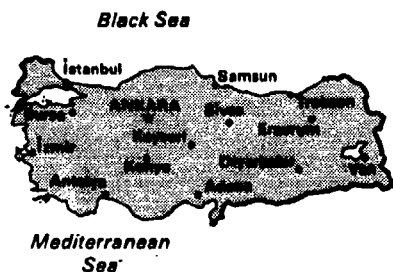
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, paramilitary forces, National Guard

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 2,229,362; fit for military service 1,281,015; reach military age (20) annually 91,941 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$618 million, 3.7% of GDP (1993 est.)

Turkey

400 km



Geography

Location: Southwestern Asia (that part west of the Bosphorus is sometimes included with Europe), bordering the Mediterranean Sea and Black Sea, between Bulgaria and Iran

Map references: Africa, Europe, Middle East, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 780,580 sq km

land area: 770,760 sq km

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: water pollution from dumping

of chemicals and detergents; air pollution; deforestation

natural hazards: subject to very severe earthquakes, especially in northern Turkey, along an arc extending from the Sea of Marmara to Lake Van

international agreements: party to—Air Pollution, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Note: strategic location controlling the Turkish Straits (Bosphorus, Sea of Marmara, Dardanelles) that link Black and Aegean Seas

People

Population: 62,153,898 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 2.02% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 25.98 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 5.8 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 48.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 70.94 years

male: 68.61 years

female: 73.38 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.21 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Turk(s)

adjective: Turkish

Ethnic divisions: Turkish 80%, Kurdish 20%

Religions: Muslim 99.8% (mostly Sunni), other 0.2% (Christian and Jews)

Languages: Turkish (official), Kurdish, Arabic

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

total population: 81%

male: 90%

female: 71%

Labor force: 20.8 million

by occupation: agriculture 48%, services 32%, industry 20%

note: about 1,800,000 Turks work abroad (1993)

Government

Names:

conventional long form: Republic of Turkey

conventional short form: Turkey

local long form: Turkiye Cumhuriyeti

local short form: Turkiye

Digraph:

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, Gazi Antep, 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, Sanli Urfa, Siirt, Sinop, Sirnak, Sivas, Tekirdag, Tokat, Trabzon, Tunceli, Usak, Van, Yozgat, Zonguldak

Independence: 29 October 1923 (successor state to the Ottoman Empire)

National holiday: Anniversary of the Declaration of the Republic, 29 October (1923)

Constitution: 7 November 1982

Legal system: derived from various continental legal systems; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage: 21 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Suleyman DEMIREL (since 16 May 1993)

head of government: Prime Minister Tansu CILLER (since 5 July 1993)

National Security Council: advisory body to the President and the Cabinet

cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the president on nomination of the prime minister

Legislative branch:

Turkish Grand National Assembly: (Turkiye Buyuk Millet Meclisi) elections 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

note: seats held by various parties are subject to change due to defections, creation of new parties, and ouster or death of sitting deputies; present seats by party are as follows: DYP 178, ANAP 101, SHP 55, RP 39, CHP 18, MHP 13, DEP 13, BBP 7, DSP 3, YP 3, MP 2, independents 10, vacant 8

Judicial branch:

Political parties and leaders: Correct Way Party (DYP), Tansu CILLER; Motherland Party (ANAP), Mesut YILMAZ; Social Democratic Populist Party (SHP), Murat KARAYALCIN; Welfare Party (RP), Necmettin ERBAKAN; Democratic Left Party (DSP), Bulent ECEVIT; Nationalist Action Party (MHP), Alparslan TURKES; Democracy Party (DEP), Hatip DICLE; Socialist Unity Party (SBP), Sadun AREN; New Party (YP), Yusuf Bozkurt OZAL; Republican People's Party (CHP), Deniz BAYKAL; Labor Party (IP), Dogu PERINCEK; National Party (MP), Aykut EDIBALI; Democrat Party (DP), Aydin MENDERES; Grand Unity Party (BBP), Muhsin YAZICIOGLU; Rebirth Party (YDP),

Turkey (continued)

Hasan Celal GUZEL; People's Democracy Party (HADEP), Murat BOZLAK; Main Path Party (ANAYOL), Gurcan BASER

Other political or pressure groups:

Turkish Confederation of Labor (TURK-IS), Bayram MERAL

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, UNOSOM, UNRWA, UPU, WEU (associate), WFTU, 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

consulate(s) 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 93, Box 5000, Ankara, or APO AE 09823

telephone: [90] (312) 468-6110 through 6128

FAX: [90] (312) 467-0019

consulate(s) general: Istanbul

consulate(s): 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

Economy

Overview: In early 1994, after an impressive economic performance through most of the 1980s, Turkey faces its most damaging economic crisis in the last 15 years. Sparked by the downgrading in mid-January of Turkey's international credit rating by two US credit rating agencies, the crisis stems from two years of loose fiscal and monetary policies that have exacerbated inflation and allowed the public debt, money supply, and current account deficit to explode. Under Prime Minister CILLER, Ankara has followed seriously flawed policies that have destroyed public confidence in the government's ability to manage the economy. Inflation is now running at an annual rate of 107% and the public sector deficit is equivalent to 16% of GDP. Turkish firms have been hurt by high interest rates and a dramatic drop in consumer demand. Three Turkish banks have folded and the stock market has fallen 48% since the beginning of

the year. Economic growth may drop to between 0% and 2% in 1994, compared to 7.3% in 1993. Moreover, the government is facing a severe cash crunch. In March 1994, the treasury came close to defaulting on a loan, and official foreign currency reserves are equal to less than two months' worth of imports. The unprecedented effort by the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) to raise the economic costs of its insurgency against the Turkish state is adding to Turkey's economic problems.

Attacks against the tourism industry have cut tourist revenues, which account for about 3% of GDP, while economic activity in southeastern Turkey, where most of the violence occurs, has dropped considerably. To cope with the economic crisis and instill domestic and international investor confidence in the fragile coalition government, CILLER has asked the IMF to endorse a stabilization package she introduced in early April 1994. Negotiations are underway for a standby agreement, which would give Turkey access to \$450 million this year and enable her cash-starved government to return to the foreign capital markets.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$312.4 billion (1993)

National product real growth rate: 7.3% (1993)

National product per capita: \$5,100 (1993)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 65% (1993)

Unemployment rate: 12.2% (1993)

Budget:

revenues: \$36.5 billion

expenditures: \$47.6 billion, including capital expenditures of \$5 billion (1994)

Exports: \$14.9 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities: manufactured products 72%, foodstuffs 23%, mining products 4%

partners: EC countries 53%, US 6%, Russia 4%, Saudi Arabia 3%

Imports: \$22.9 billion (c.i.f., 1992)

commodities: manufactured products 68%, fuels 17%, foodstuffs 4%

partners: EC countries 44%, US 11%, Saudi Arabia 7%, Russia 5%

External debt: \$59.4 billion (1993)

Industrial production: growth rate 4.3% (1992); accounts for 28% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 14,400,000 kW

production: 44 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 750 kWh (1991)

Industries: textiles, food processing, mining (coal, chromite, copper, boron minerals), steel, petroleum, construction, lumber, paper

Agriculture: accounts for 16% 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 are 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:

recipient: 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—15,196.1 (January 1994), 10,983.3 (1993), 6,872.4 (1992), 4,171.8 (1991), 2,608.6 (1990), 2,121.7 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 8,429 km 1,435-meter gauge (including 795 km electrified)

Highways:

total: 320,611 km

paved: 27,000 km (including 138 km of expressways)

unpaved: gravel 18,500 km; earth 275,111 km (1988)

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: 390 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 4,664,205 GRT/8,163,379

DWT, short-sea passenger 7, passenger-cargo 1, cargo 195, container 2, roll-on/roll-off cargo 5, refrigerated cargo 2, livestock carrier 1, oil

tanker 41, chemical tanker 10, liquefied gas 4, combination ore/oil 12, specialized tanker 2, bulk 103, combination bulk 5

Airports:

total: 113

usable: 105

with permanent-surface runways: 69

with runways over 3,659 m: 3

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 32

with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 27

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

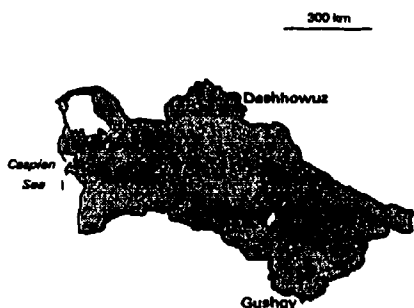
Turkmenistan

Defense Forces

Branches: Land Forces, Navy (including Naval Air and Naval Infantry), Air Force, Coast Guard, Gendarmerie

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 16,112,783; fit for military service 9,828,853; reach military age (20) annually 614,252 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$14 billion, 5.6% of GDP (1994)



Geography

Location: Central Asia, bordering the Caspian Sea, between Iran and Uzbekistan

Map references: Asia, Commonwealth of Independent States—Central Asian States, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 488,100 sq km

land area: 488,100 sq km

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 borders the Caspian Sea (1,768 km)

Maritime claims: landlocked, but boundaries in the Caspian Sea with Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, and Iran are under negotiations

International disputes: Russia may dispute current de facto maritime border to midpoint of Caspian Sea from shore

Climate: subtropical desert

Terrain: flat-to-rolling sandy desert with dunes rising to mountains in the south; low mountains along border with Iran; 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 sq km (1990)

Environment:

current issues: contamination of soil and groundwater with agricultural chemicals, pesticides; salinization, water-logging of soil due to poor irrigation methods; Caspian Sea pollution; diversion of a large share of the flow of the Amu Darya river into irrigation contributes to that river's inability to replenish the Aral Sea; desertification

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: party to—Ozone Layer Protection

Note: landlocked

People

Population: 3,995,122 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 2.01% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 30.42 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 7.44 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -2.89 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 69.9 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 65.14 years

male: 61.63 years

female: 68.82 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.77 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Turkmen(s)

adjective: Turkmen

Ethnic divisions: Turkmen 73.3%, Russian 9.8%, Uzbek 9%, Kazakh 2%, other 5.9%

Religions: Muslim 87%, Eastern Orthodox 11%, unknown 2%

Languages: Turkmen 72%, Russian 12%, Uzbek 9%, other 7%

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

total population: 100%

male: 100%

female: 100%

Labor force: 1.573 million

by occupation: agriculture and forestry 44%, industry and construction 20%, other 36% (1992)

Government

Names:

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Turkmenistan

local long form: Tiurkmenostan Respublikasy

local short form: Turkmenistan

former: Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic

Digraph: TX

Type: republic

Capital: Ashgabat

Administrative divisions: 5 welayatlar

(singular—welayat): Ahal Welayaty

(Ashgabat), Balkan Welayaty (Nebitdag),

Dashhowuz Welayaty (formerly Tashauz),

Lebap Welayaty (Charjew), Mary Welayaty

note: names in parentheses are administrative centers when name differs from welayat name

Independence: 27 October 1991 (from the Soviet Union)

National holiday: Independence Day, 27

October (1991)

Constitution: adopted 18 May 1992

Legal system: based on civil law system

Turkmenistan (continued)

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Saparmurad NIYAZOV (since NA October 1990); election last held 21 June 1992 (next to be held NA 2002); results—Saparmurad NIYAZOV 99.5% (ran unopposed); note—a 15 January 1994 referendum extended NIYAZOV's term an additional five years until 2002 (99.99% approval)

head of government: Prime Minister (vacant); Deputy Prime Ministers Batyr SARDJAEV, Valery G. OCHERTSOV, Orazgeldi AIDOGDIEV, Djourakuli BABAKULIYEV, Rejep SAPAROV, Boris SHIKHMURADOV, Abad R'ZAEVA, Yagmur OVEZOV (since NA)

cabinet: 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)

Assembly (Majlis): elections last held 7 January 1990 (next to be held late 1994 or early 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

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Political parties and leaders:

ruling party: Democratic Party (formerly Communist), chairman vacant

opposition: Party for Democratic Development, Durdyymurat HOJA-MUKHAMMED, chairman; Agzybirtlik, Nurberdy NURMAMEDOV, cochairman, Hubayberdi HALLIYEV, cochairman

note: formal opposition parties are outlawed; unofficial, small opposition movements exist
Member of: CIS, CSCE, EBRD, ECE, ECO, ESCAP, IBRD, ICAO, IDB, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT (nonsignatory user), IOC, ITU, NACC, OIC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Khalil UGUR
chancery: 1511 K Street NW, Suite 412, Washington, DC, 20005

telephone: NA

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Joseph S. HULINGS III

embassy: Yubilenaya Hotel, Ashgabat
mailing address: use embassy street address
telephone: [7] 36320 24-49-25 or 24-49-26

Flag: green field, including a vertical stripe on the hoist side, with a claret vertical stripe in between containing five white, black, and orange carpet guls (an asymmetrical 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

Economy

Overview: Turkmenistan is a largely desert country with nomadic cattle raising, intensive agriculture in irrigated oases, and huge gas and oil resources. Half of its irrigated land is planted in cotton; it is the world's tenth largest producer. It also is the world's fourth largest producer of natural gas and has the fifth largest reserves. Furthermore, Turkmenistan has substantial oil resources; its two oil refineries make it an exporter of refined products. Profiting from the move toward market prices for its oil and gas resources, Turkmenistan has suffered the least economic decline of the 15 states of the former USSR. With an authoritarian ex-Communist regime in power and a tribally based social structure, Turkmenistan has taken a cautious approach to questions of economic reform, using the profits from its gas and cotton exports to sustain a generally inefficient economy. Economic restructuring and privatization have just begun, and price liberalization and price increases have been accompanied by generous wage hikes and subsidies. At the same time, Turkmenistan faces serious constraints on its gas and oil earnings because of the inability of its traditional regional customers to pay for the current level of purchases and the lack of pipeline access to hard currency markets. Faced with financial shortfalls, rampant inflation, and the desire to ensure a stable currency, the regime has become more receptive to market reforms yet still seeks to offer widespread social benefits to its population and to retain state domination over the economy.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$13 billion (1993 estimate from the UN International Comparison Program, as extended to 1991 and published in the World Bank's World Development Report 1993; and as extrapolated to 1993 using official Turkmen statistics, which are very uncertain because of major economic changes since 1990)

National product real growth rate: 7.8% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$3,330 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 45% per month (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: 2.9% (1992 est.); includes only officially registered unemployed; also large number of underemployed

Budget:

revenues: \$NA
expenditures: \$NA, including capital expenditures of \$NA

Exports: \$1.2 billion to states outside the FSU (1993)

commodities: natural gas, cotton, petroleum products, textiles, carpets

partners: Ukraine, Russia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Eastern Europe, Turkey, Argentina

Imports: \$490 million from states outside the FSU (1993)

commodities: machinery and parts, grain and food, plastics and rubber, consumer durables, textiles

partners: Russia, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Turkey

External debt: NEGL

Industrial production: growth rate 5.3% (1993)

Electricity:

capacity: 2,920,000 kW

production: 13.1 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 3,079 kWh (1992)

Industries: natural gas, oil, petroleum products, textiles, food processing

Agriculture: cotton, grain, animal husbandry

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:

recipient: Turkmenistan has received about \$200 million in bilateral aid credits

Currency: Turkmenistan introduced its national currency, the manat, on 1 November 1993

Exchange rates: NA

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 2,120 km; does not include industrial lines (1990)

Highways:

total: 23,000 km

paved and gravel: 18,300 km

unpaved: earth 4,700 km (1990)

Pipelines: crude oil 250 km, natural gas 4,400 km

Ports: inland—Krasnowodsk (Caspian Sea)

Airports:

total: 7

usable: 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 7.5 telephone circuits per 100 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 telephone link from Ashgabat to Iran has been established; a new exchange in Ashgabat switches international traffic through Turkey via INTELSTAT; satellite earth stations—1 Orbita and 1 INTELSTAT

Turks and Caicos Islands

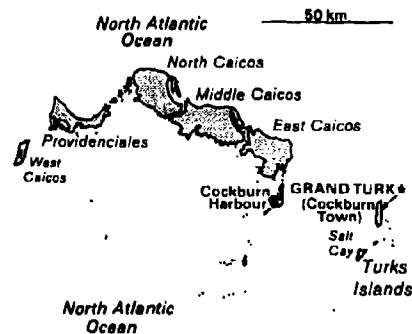
(dependent territory of the UK)

Defense Forces

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 15-49 962,987; fit for military service 787,991; reach military age (18) annually 40,079 (1994 est.)

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



Geography

Location: Caribbean, in the western North Atlantic Ocean, 190 km north of the Dominican Republic and southeast of The Bahamas

Map references: Central America and the Caribbean

Area:

total area: 430 sq km

land area: 430 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: freshwater scarcity, private cisterns collect rainwater

natural hazards: subject to frequent hurricanes

international agreements: NA

Note: 30 islands (eight inhabited)

People

Population: 13,552 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 2.69% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 14.14 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 5.17 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 17.92 migrant(s)/1,000

population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 12.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 75.34 years

male: 73.41 years

female: 77.02 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.05 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: none

adjective: none

Ethnic divisions: African

Religions: Baptist 41.2%, Methodist 18.9%, Anglican 18.3%, Seventh-Day Adventist 1.7%, other 19.9% (1980)

Languages: English (official)

Literacy: age 15 and over who have ever attended school (1970)

total population: 98%

male: 99%

female: 98%

Labor force: NA

by occupation: majority engaged in fishing and tourist industries; some subsistence agriculture

Government

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)

National holiday: Constitution Day, 30 August (1976)

Constitution: introduced 30 August 1976, suspended in 1986, restored and revised 5 March 1988

Legal system: based on laws of England and Wales with a small number adopted from Jamaica and The Bahamas

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1953), represented by Governor

Martin BOURKE (since NA February 1993)

head of government: Chief Minister

Washington MISSICK (since NA March 1991)

cabinet: Executive Council; consists of three ex-officio members and five appointed by the governor from the Legislative Council

Legislative branch: unicameral

Legislative Council: elections 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

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Political parties and leaders: Progressive

Turks and Caicos Islands

(continued)

National Party (PNP), Washington MISSICK; People's Democratic Movement (PDM), Oswald SKIPPINGS; National Democratic Alliance (NDA), Ariel MISSICK
Member of: CARICOM (associate), CDB, INTERPOL (subbureau)

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 colonial shield centered on the outer half of the flag; the shield is yellow and contains a conch shell, lobster, and cactus

Economy

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—\$80.8 million (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: -1.5% (1992)

National product per capita: \$6,000 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): NA%

Unemployment rate: 12% (1992)

Budget:

revenues: \$20.3 million

expenditures: \$44 million, including capital expenditures of \$23.9 million (1989 est.)

Exports: \$6.8 million (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities: lobster, dried and fresh conch, conch shells

partners: US, UK

Imports: \$42.8 million (1992)

commodities: food and beverages, tobacco, clothing, manufactures, construction materials

partners: US, UK

External debt: \$NA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity:

capacity: 9,050 kW

production: 11.1 million kWh

consumption per capita: 860 kWh (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:

recipient: Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$110 million

Currency: 1 United States dollar (US\$) = 100 cents

Exchange rates: US currency is used

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Highways:

total: 121 km (including 24 km tarmac)

paved: NA

unpaved: NA

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 m: 0

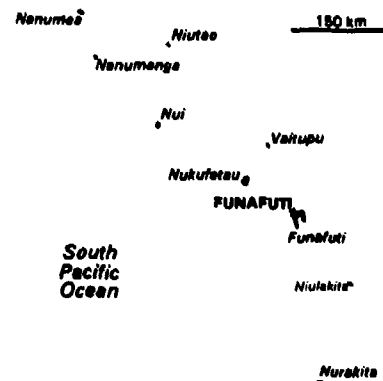
with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 4

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

Defense Forces

Note: defense is the responsibility of the UK

Tuvalu



Geography

Location: Oceania, Polynesia, 3,000 km east of Papua New Guinea in the South Pacific Ocean

Map references: Oceania, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 26 sq km

land area: 26 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: since there are no streams or rivers and groundwater is not potable, all water needs must be met by catchment systems with storage facilities

natural hazards: severe tropical storms are rare

international agreements: party to—Climate Change, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution; signed, but not ratified—

Biodiversity, Law of the Sea

People

Population: 9,831 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.66% (1994 est.)
Birth rate: 25.73 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Death rate: 9.15 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 27.3 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 63.03 years
male: 61.57 years
female: 64.08 years (1994 est.)
Total fertility rate: 3.11 children born/woman (1994 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, English
Literacy:
total population: NA%
male: NA%
female: NA%
Labor forces: NA
by occupation: NA

Government

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)
National holiday: Independence Day, 1 October (1978)
Constitution: 1 October 1978
Legal system: NA
Suffrage: 18 years of age, universal
Executive branch:
chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General Tomu Malaefono SIONE (since NA 1993)
head of government: Prime Minister Kamuta LATASI (since 10 December 1993); Deputy Prime Minister Otinielu TAUSI (since 10 December 1993)
cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the governor general on recommendation of the prime minister
Legislative branch: unicameral
Parliament (Palamene): elections last held 25 November 1993 (next to be held by NA 1997); results—percent of vote NA; seats—(12 total)
Judicial branch: High Court
Political parties and leaders: none

Member of: ACP, AsDB, C (special), ESCAP, INTELSTAT (nonsignatory user), ITU, SPARTECA, SPC, SPF, UNESCO, UPU, WHO
Diplomatic representation in US: Tuvalu has no mission in the US
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

Economy

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, NZ, and the UK and supported also by Japan and South Korea.
National product: GNP—exchange rate conversion—\$6.4 million (1990)
National product real growth rate: 4% (1990 est.)
National product per capita: \$700 (1990)
Inflation rate (consumer prices): 2.9% (1989)
Unemployment rate: NA%
Budget:
revenues: \$4.3 million
expenditures: \$4.3 million, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1989 est.)
Exports: \$165,000 (f.o.b., 1989)
commodities: copra
partners: Fiji, Australia, NZ
Imports: \$4.4 million (c.i.f., 1989)
commodities: food, animals, mineral fuels, machinery, manufactured goods
partners: Fiji, Australia, NZ
External debt: \$NA
Industrial production: growth rate NA%
Electricity:
capacity: 2,600 kW
production: 3 million kWh
consumption per capita: 330 kWh (1990)
Industries: fishing, tourism, copra
Agriculture: coconuts and fish
Economic aid:
recipient: 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—1.4364 (January 1994), 1.4704 (1993), 1.3600 (1992),

1.2835 (1991), 1.2799 (1990), 1.2618 (1989)
Fiscal year: NA

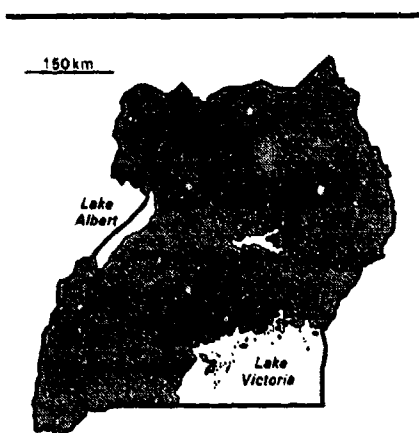
Communications

Highways:
total: 8 km
unpaved: gravel 8 km
Ports: Funafuti, Nukufetau
Merchant marine: 7 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 57,067 GRT/102,037 DWT, passenger-cargo 1, oil tanker 2, chemical tanker 4
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: 1
Telecommunications: broadcast stations—1 AM, no FM, no TV; 300 radiotelephones; 4,000 radios; 108 telephones

Defense Forces

Branches: Police Force
Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$NA, NA% of GNP

Uganda



Geography

Location: Eastern Africa, between Kenya and Zaire

Map references: Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 236,040 sq km

land area: 199,710 sq km

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: draining of wetlands for agricultural use; deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: party to—

Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered

Species, Law of the Sea, Marine Life

Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer

Protection, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified—

Environmental Modification

Note: landlocked

People

Population: 19,121,934 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 2.42% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 48.8 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 23.68 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -0.9 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 112.2 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 37.46 years

male: 37.15 years

female: 37.79 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.77 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Ugandan(s)

adjective: Ugandan

Ethnic divisions: Baganda 17%, Karamojong

12%, Basogo 8%, Iteso 8%, Langi 6%,

Rwanda 6%, Bagisu 5%, Acholi 4%, Lugbara

4%, Bunyoro 3%, Batobo 3%, European,

Asian, Arab 1%, other 23%

Religions: Roman Catholic 33%, Protestant

33%, Muslim 16%, indigenous beliefs 18%

Languages: English (official), Luganda,

Swahili, Bantu languages, Nilotic languages

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

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)

Government

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)

National holiday: Independence Day, 9

October (1962)

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 reinstate a normal judicial system; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

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)

cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the president

Legislative branch: unicameral

National Resistance Council: elections 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

Judicial branch: Court of Appeal, High Court

Political parties and leaders: only party—

National Resistance Movement (NRM),

Yoweri MUSEVENI

note: Ugandan People's Congress (UPC),

Milton OBOTE; Democratic Party (DP), Paul

SSEMOGEERE; and Conservative Party (CP),

Joshua S. MAYANJA-NKANGI continue to

exist but are all proscribed from conducting

public political activities

Other political or pressure groups:

Uganda People's Front (UPF); Lord's

Resistance Army (LRA); Ruwenzori

Movement

Member of: ACP, AfDB, C, CCC, EADB,

ECA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD,

ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC,

IGADD, ILO, IMF, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL,

IOC, IOM, ISO (correspondent), ITU,

LORCS, NAM, OAU, OIC, PCA, UN,

UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO,

UNOSOM, 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 and 726-0416

FAX: (202) 726-1727

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

Economy

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. (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.

Ukraine

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 1990-93, 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—purchasing power equivalent—\$24.1 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 6% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$1,200 (1993 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 (1989 est.)

Exports: \$150 million (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities: coffee 97%, cotton, tea

partners: US 25%, UK 18%, France 11%, Spain 10%

Imports: \$513 million (c.i.f., 1992 est.)

commodities: petroleum products, machinery, cotton piece goods, metals, transportation equipment, food

partners: Kenya 25%, UK 14%, Italy 13%

External debt: \$1.9 billion (1991 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 8.0% (1992 est.); accounts for 5% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 200,000 kW

production: 610 million kWh

consumption per capita: 30 kWh (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:

recipient: 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—1,165.0 (November 1993), 1,133.8 (1992), 734.0 (1991), 428.85 (1990), 223.1 (1989)

Fiscal year: 1 July—30 June

Communications

Railroads: 1,300 km, 1,000-meter-gauge single track

Highways:

total: 26,200 km

paved: 1,970 km

unpaved: gravel, crushed stone 5,849 km; earth, tracks 18,381 km

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 cargo ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 5,091 GRT/NA DWT

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

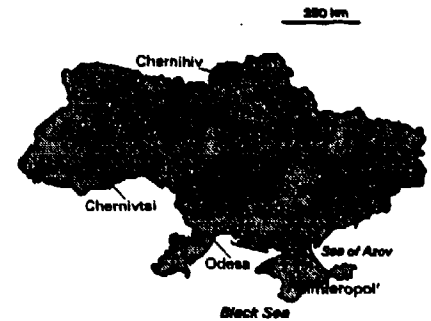
Telecommunications: fair system with microwave and radio communications stations; broadcast stations—10 AM, no FM, 9 TV; satellite communications ground stations—1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT

Defense Forces

Branches: National Resistance Army (NRA); includes Air Force and Navy, Local Defense Units (LDU)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 4,138,087; fit for military service 2,248,232

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$NA, 15% of budget (FY89/90)



Geography

Location: Eastern Europe, bordering the Black Sea, between Poland and Russia

Map references: Asia, Commonwealth of Independent States—European States, Europe, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 603,700 sq km

land area: 603,700 sq km

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 future border disputes with Moldova and Romania in Northern Bukovina and southern Odes'ka Oblast'; potential dispute with Moldova over former southern Bessarabian area; potential dispute with Russia over Crimea; 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%

Ukraine (continued)

forest and woodland: 0%
other: 30%

Irrigated land: 26,000 sq km (1990)

Environment:

current issues: unsafe drinking water; air and water pollution; deforestation; radiation contamination in the northeast from 1986 accident at Chernobyl' Nuclear Power Plant
natural hazards: NA

international agreements: party to—Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulphur, Antarctic Treaty, Environmental Modification, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution; signed, but not ratified—Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea
Note: strategic position at the crossroads between Europe and Asia; second largest country in Europe

People

Population: 51,846,958 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.05% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 12.34 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 12.6 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0.71 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 20.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 69.99 years

male: 65.45 years

female: 74.76 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.82 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Ukrainian(s)

adjective: Ukrainian

Ethnic divisions: Ukrainian 73%, Russian 22%, Jewish 1%, other 4%

Religions: Ukrainian Orthodox—Moscow Patriarchate, Ukrainian Orthodox—Kiev Patriarchate, Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox, Ukrainian Catholic (Uniate), Protestant, Jewish

Languages: Ukrainian, Russian, Romanian, Polish, Hungarian

Literacy: age 9-49 can read and write (1979)
total population: 100%

male: 100%

female: 100%

Labor force: 23,985 million

by occupation: industry and construction 33%, agriculture and forestry 21%, health, education, and culture 16%, trade and distribution 7%, transport and communication 7%, other 16% (1992)

Government

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 (Kyiv)

Administrative divisions: 24 oblasti (singular—oblast'), 1 autonomous republic* (avtomnaya respublika), and 2 municipalities (mista, singular—misto) with oblast status**;

Cherkas'ka (Cherkasy), Chernihivs'ka (Chernihiv), Chernivets'ka (Chernitsi), Dnipropetrovs'ka (Dnipropetrovsk), Donets'ka (Donetsk), Ivano-Frankivs'ka (Ivano-Frankivsk), Kharkivs'ka (Kharkiv), Khersons'ka (Kherson), Khmel'nyts'ka (Khmel'nyts'kyi), Kirovohrads'ka (Kirovohrad), Kyiv***, Kyivivs'ka (Kiev), Luhans'ka (Luhansk), L'vivs'ka (L'viv), Mykolayivs'ka (Mykolayiv), Odes'ka (Odesa), Poltav's'ka (Poltava), Respublika Krym* (Simferopol'), Rivnens'ka (Rivne), Sevastopol'***, Sums'ka (Sevastopol'), Ternopil's'ka (Ternopil'), Vinnyts'ka (Vinnytsya), Volyns'ka (Luts'k), Zakarpats'ka (Uzhhorod), Zaporiz'ka (Zaporizhzhya), Zhytomys'ka (Zhytomyr)

note: names in parentheses are administrative centers when name differs from oblast' name

Independence: 1 December 1991 (from Soviet Union)

National holiday: Independence Day, 24 August (1991)

Constitution: using 1978 pre-independence constitution; new constitution currently being drafted

Legal system: based on civil law system; no judicial review of legislative acts

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Leonid Makarovich KRAVCHUK (since 5 December 1991); election last held 1 December 1991 (next to be held 26 June 1994); results—Leonid KRAVCHUK 61.59%, Vyacheslav CHORNOVIL 23.27%, Levko LUKYANENKO 4.49%, Volodymyr HRYNYOV 4.17%, Iher YUKHNOVSKY 1.74%, Leopold TABURYANSKY 0.57%, other 4.17%

head of government: Prime Minister (vacant); Acting First Deputy Prime Minister (and Acting Prime Minister since September 1993) Yukhym Leonidovich ZVYAHIL'SKY (since 11 June 1993) and five deputy prime ministers

cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the president and approved by the Supreme Council

Legislative branch: unicameral

Supreme Council: elections last held 27 March 1994 (next to be held NA); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(450 total) number of seats by party NA; note—338 deputies were elected; the remaining 112 seats to be filled on 24 July 1994

Judicial branch: being organized

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, Leopold TABURYANSKY, 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 ZHURAVSKIY, chairman; Ukrainian Conservative Republican Party, Stepan KHMARA, chairman; Ukrainian Labor Party, Valentyn LANDYK, 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; Ukrainian People's Movement for Restructuring (Rukh), Vyacheslav CHORNOUL, chairman; Ukrainian Communist Party, Petr SYMONENKO

Other political or pressure groups: New Ukraine (Nova Ukrayina); Congress of National Democratic Forces
Member of: BSEC, CBSS (observer), CCC, CE (guest), CEI (participating), CIS, CSCE, EBRD, ECE, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, INMARSAT, INTELSAT (nonsignatory user), INTERPOL, 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

consulate(s) general: Chicago and New York

US diplomatic representation:
chief of mission: Ambassador William MILLER

embassy: 10 Yuria Kotsyubinskovo, 252053 Kiev 53

mailing address: use embassy street address
telephone: [7] (044) 244-7349 or 244-7344
FAX: [7] (044) 244-7350

Flag: two equal horizontal bands of azure (top) and golden yellow represent grainfields under a blue sky

Economy

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 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. In 1993, however, severe internal political disputes over the scope and pace of economic reform and payment arrears on energy imports have led to further declines in output, and inflation of 50% or more per month by the last quarter. In first quarter 1994, national income and industrial output were less than two-thirds the first quarter 1993 figures, according to official statistics. At the same time an increasing number of people are developing small private businesses and exploiting opportunities in non-official markets. 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. A vital economic concern in 1994 will continue to be Russia's decisions on the prices and quantities of oil and gas to be shipped to the Ukraine.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$205.4 billion (1993 estimate from the UN International Comparison Program, as extended to 1991 and published in the World Bank's World Development Report 1993; and as extrapolated to 1993 using official Ukrainian statistics, which are very uncertain because of major economic changes since 1990)

National product real growth rate: -16% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$3,960 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 45% per month (1993)

Unemployment rate: 0.4% officially registered; large number of unregistered or underemployed workers

Budget:

revenues: SNA

expenditures: SNA, including capital expenditures of SNA

Exports: \$3 billion to countries outside of the FSU (1993)

commodities: coal, electric power, ferrous and nonferrous metals, chemicals, machinery and transport equipment, grain, meat

partners: FSU countries, Germany, China, Austria

Imports: \$2.2 billion from outside of the FSU countries (1993)

commodities: machinery and parts, transportation equipment, chemicals, textiles

partners: FSU countries, Germany, China, Austria

External debt: SNA

Industrial production: growth rate -14% (1993); accounts for 50% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 55,882,000 kW

production: 281 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 5,410 kWh (1992)

Industries: coal, electric power, ferrous and nonferrous metals, machinery and transport equipment, chemicals, food-processing (especially sugar)

Agriculture: accounts for about 25% of GDP; grain, vegetables, meat, milk, sugar beets

Illicit drugs: illicit cultivator of cannabis and opium poppy; mostly for CIS consumption; limited government eradication program; used as transshipment points for illicit drugs to Western Europe

Economic aid: \$350 million economic aid and \$350 million to help disassemble the atomic weapons from the US in 1994

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 mid-1994

Exchange rates: NA

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 23,350 km (1,524-mm gauge); 8,600 km electrified

Highways:

total: 273,700 km

paved and gravel: 236,400 km

unpaved: earth 37,300 km

Inland waterways: 1,672 km perennially navigable (Pryp'yat' and Dnipro Rivers)

Pipelines: crude oil 2,010 km, petroleum products 1,920 km, natural gas 7,800 km (1992)

Ports: coastal—Berdyans'k, Illichiv's'k, Kerch, Kherson, Mariupol', Mykolayiv, Odesa, Sevastopol', Pivdenne; inland—Kiev (Kyyiv)

Merchant marine: 390 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 3,932,009 GRT/5,236,134 DWT, cargo 231, container 18, barge carriers

7, bulk cargo 55, oil tanker 10, chemical tanker 2, liquefied gas 1, passenger 12, passenger cargo 5, short-sea passenger 8, roll-on/roll-off cargo 33, railcar carrier 2, multi-function-large-load-carrier 1, refrigerated cargo 5

Airports:

total: 694

usable: 199

with permanent-surface runways: 111

with runways over 3,659 m: 3

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 81

with runways 1,060-2,439 m: 78

note: a C-130 can land on a 1,060-m airstrip

Telecommunications: the telephone system is inadequate both for business and for personal use; about 7,886,000 telephone circuits serve 52,056,000 people (1991); telephone density is 151.4 telephone circuits per 1,000 persons (1991); 3.56 million applications for telephones had not been satisfied as of January 1991; calls to other CIS countries are carried by land line or microwave; other international calls to 167 countries are carried by satellite or by the 150 leased lines through the Moscow gateway switch; an NMT-450 analog cellular telephone network operates in Kiev (Kyyiv) and allows direct dialing of international calls through Kiev's EWSD digital exchange; electronic mail services have been established in Kiev, Odessa, and Lugansk by Sprint; satellite earth stations employ INTELSAT, INMARSAT, and Intersputnik

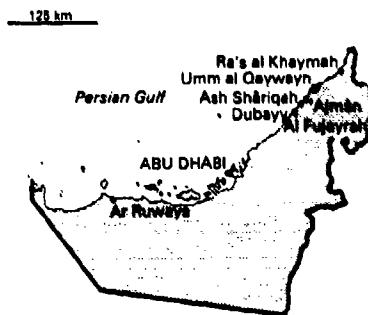
Defense Forces

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

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 12,191,984; fit for military service 9,591,276; reach military age (18) annually 364,676 (1994 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

United Arab Emirates



Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative

Geography

Location: Middle East, along the Persian Gulf, between Oman and Saudi Arabia
Map references: Middle East, Standard Time Zones of the World
Area:
total area: 75,581 sq km
land area: 75,581 sq km
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 (Jazirah-ye Tonb-e Bozorg or Greater Tunb, and Jazirah-ye Tonb-e Kuchek or Lesser Tunb); claims island in the Persian Gulf jointly administered with Iran (Jazirah-ye Abu Musa or Abu Musa); 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
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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment

current issues: lack of natural freshwater resources being overcome by desalination plants; desertification; beach pollution from oil spills
natural hazards: frequent dust and sand storms
international agreements: party to—Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Law of the Sea
Note: strategic location along southern approaches to Strait of Hormuz, a vital transit point for world crude oil

People

Population: 2,791,141 (July 1994 est.)
Population growth rate: 4.79% (1994 est.)
Birth rate: 27.68 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Death rate: 3.05 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Net migration rate: 23.31 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 21.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 72.26 years
male: 70.16 years
female: 74.46 years (1994 est.)
Total fertility rate: 4.6 children born/woman (1994 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), Persian, English, Hindi, Urdu
Literacy: age 10 and over but definition of literacy not available (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 (est.)

Government

Names:
conventional long form: United Arab Emirates
conventional short form: none
local long form: Al Imlarata 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)
National holiday: National Day, 2 December (1971)
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
Suffrage: none
Executive branch:
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)
Supreme Council of Rulers: composed of the seven emirate rulers, the council is the highest constitutional authority in the UAE; establishes general policies and sanctions federal legislation. Abu Dhabi and Dubayy rulers have veto power; council meets four times a year
cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the president
Legislative branch: unicameral Federal National Council (Majlis Watani Itihad); no elections
Judicial branch: Union Supreme Court
Political parties and leaders: none
Other political or pressure groups: NA
Member of: AREGA, AFESD, AL, AMF, CAEU, CCC, 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, OAU, OPEC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNOSOM, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US:
chief of mission: Ambassador Muhammad bin Husayn al-SHAALI
chancery: Suite 600, 3000 K Street NW, Washington, DC 20007
telephone: (202) 338-6500
US diplomatic representation:
chief of mission: Ambassador William A. RUGH
embassy: Al-Sudan Street, Abu Dhabi
mailing address: P. O. Box 4009, Abu Dhabi
telephone: [971] (2) 336691
FAX: [971] (2) 318441
consulate(s) general: Dubayy (Dubai)

United Kingdom

Flag: three equal horizontal bands of green (top), white, and black with a thicker vertical red band on the hoist side

Economy

Overview: The UAE has an open economy with one of the world's highest incomes per capita and with a sizable annual trade surplus. Its wealth is based on oil and gas output (about 40% of GDP), 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. Although much stronger economically than most Gulf states, the UAE faces similar problems with weak international oil prices and the pressures for cuts in OPEC oil production quotas. The UAE government is encouraging increased privatization within the economy.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$63.8 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 1% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$24,000 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 3.5% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: NEGL% (1988)

Budget:

revenues: \$4.3 billion

expenditures: \$4.8 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1993 est.)

Exports: \$22.6 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: crude oil 66%, natural gas, re-exports, dried fish, dates

partners: Japan 39%, Singapore 5%, Korea 4%, Iran 4%, India 4% (1991)

Imports: \$18 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, food

partners: Japan 14%, UK 9%, US 8%, Germany 6% (1992)

External debt: \$11 billion (1993 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 1.7% (1992 est.); accounts for 50% of GDP, including petroleum

Electricity:

capacity: 6,090,000 kW

production: 17.85 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 6.718 kWh (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

Illicit drugs: growing role as heroin transshipment and money-laundering center

Economic aid:

donor: pledged in bilateral aid to less developed countries (1979-89) \$9.1 billion

Currency: 1 Emirian dirham (Dh) = 100 fils

Exchange rates: Emirian dirhams (Dh) per US\$1—3.6710 (fixed rate)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Highways:

total: 2,000 km

paved: 1,800 km

unpaved: gravel, graded earth 200 km

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: 57 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 909,041 GRT/1,512,741 DWT, cargo 18, container 9, roll-on/roll-off cargo 3, oil tanker 22, bulk 1, refrigerated cargo 1, liquified gas 1, chemical tanker 2

Airports:

total: 39

usable: 36

with permanent-surface runways: 22

with runways over 3,659 m: 6

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 6

with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 6

Telecommunications: modern system consisting of microwave and coaxial cable; key centers are Abu Dhabi and Dubai; 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

Defense Forces

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

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 1,040,828; fit for military service 567,766; reach military age (18) annually 17,303 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$1.47 billion, 5.3% of GDP (1989 est.)



Geography

Location: Western Europe, bordering on the North Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea, between Ireland and France

Map references: Europe, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 244,820 sq km

land area: 241,590 sq km

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%

United Kingdom (continued)

forest and woodland: 9%

other: 14%

Irrigated land: 1,570 sq km (1989)

Environment:

current issues: sulfur dioxide emissions from power plants contribute to air pollution; some rivers polluted by agricultural wastes and coastal waters polluted because of large-scale disposal of sewage at sea

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: party to—Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Antarctic Treaty, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber, Wetlands, Whaling; signed, but not ratified—Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Biodiversity

Note: lies near vital North Atlantic sea lanes; only 35 km from France and now linked by tunnel under the English Channel; because of heavily indented coastline, no location is more than 125 km from tidal waters

People

Population: 58,135,110 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.28% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 13.39 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 10.76 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0.17 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 7.2 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 76.75 years

male: 73.94 years

female: 79.69 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.83 children born/woman (1994 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), Scottish form of Gaelic (about 60,000 in Scotland)

Literacy: age 15 and over can read and write (1978 est.)

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)

Government

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)

National holiday: Celebration of the Birthday of the Queen (second Saturday in June)

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

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

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)

cabinet: Cabinet of Ministers

Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament

House of Lords: consists of a 1,200-member body, four-fifths are hereditary peers, 2 archbishops, 24 other senior bishops, serving and retired Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, other life peers, Scottish peers

House of Commons: elections 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

Judicial branch: House of Lords

Political parties and leaders: Conservative and Unionist Party, John MAJOR; Labor Party; 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), Sir 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

Member of: AfDB, AG (observer), AsDB, Australian Group, BIS, C, CCC, CDB (non-regional), CE, CERN, COCOM, 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

consulate(s) general: Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, and San Francisco, consulate(s): Dallas, Miami, Nuku'alofa, and Seattle

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador-designate Adm. William CROWE

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

consulate(s) 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

Economy

Overview: The UK is one of the world's great trading powers and financial centers, and its economy ranks among the four largest in Western 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 only 21% of GDP. The economy is emerging out of its 3-year recession with only weak recovery in 1993; even so, the economy fared better in 1993 than the economies of most other European countries. 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—\$980.2 billion (1993)

National product real growth rate: 2.1% (1993)

National product per capita: \$16,900 (1993)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 2.6% (1993)

Unemployment rate: 10.3% (1993)

Budget:

revenues: \$325.5 billion

expenditures: \$400.9 billion, including capital expenditures of \$33 billion (1993 est.)

Exports: \$190.1 billion (f.o.b., 1993)

commodities: manufactured goods, machinery, fuels, chemicals, semifinished goods, transport equipment

partners: EC countries 56.7% (Germany 14.0%, France 11.1%, Netherlands 7.9%), US 10.9%

Imports: \$221.6 billion (c.i.f., 1993)

commodities: manufactured goods, machinery, semifinished goods, foodstuffs, consumer goods

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 2.2% (1993 est.)

Electricity:

capacity: 99,000,000 kW

production: 317 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 5,480 kWh (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

Illicit drugs: gateway country for Latin American cocaine entering the European market; producer of synthetic drugs; money-laundering center

Economic aid:

donor: ODA and OOF commitments (1992-93), \$3.2 billion

Currency: 1 British pound (£) = 100 pence

Exchange rates: British pounds (£) per US\$1—0.6699 (January 1994), 0.6033 (1993), 0.5664 (1992), 0.5652 (1991), 0.5603 (1990), 0.6099 (1989)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications

Railroads: UK, 16,914 km total; Great Britain's British Railways (BR) operates 16,584 km 1,435-mm (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-mm gauge (including 190 km double track)

Highways:

total: 362,982 km (Great Britain 339,483 km; Northern Ireland 23,499 km)

paved: 362,390 km (Great Britain 339,483 km, including 2,573 km limited access divided highway; Northern Ireland 22,907 km)

unpaved: gravel 592 km (in Northern Ireland)

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: 180 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 3,428,571 GRT/4,297,489

DWT, passenger 7, short-sea passenger 14, cargo 35, container 24, roll-on/roll-off cargo 13, refrigerated cargo 1, oil tanker 59, chemical tanker 2, liquefied gas 5, specialized tanker 1, bulk 17, combination bulk 1, passenger cargo 1

Airports:

total: 497

usable: 388

with permanent-surface runways: 251

with runways over 3,659 m: 1

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 37

with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 133

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

Defense Forces

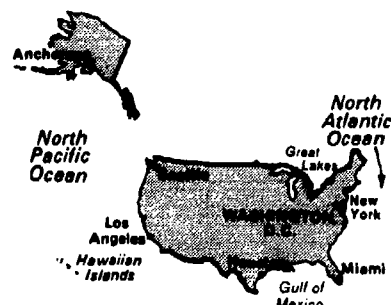
Branches: Army, Royal Navy (including Royal Marines), Royal Air Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 14,432,081; fit for military service 12,056,828

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$42.5 billion, 3.8% of GDP (FY92/93)

United States

2000 km



Geography

Location: North America, between Canada and Mexico

Map references: North America, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 9,372,610 sq km

land area: 9,166,600 sq km

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 Bay), Mexico 3,326 km

Coastline: 19,924 km

Maritime claims:

contiguous zone: 24 nm depth

continental shelf: 200-m depth or to 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 Bay 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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: air pollution resulting in acid rain in both the US and Canada; the US is the largest single emitter of carbon dioxide from the burning of fossil fuels; water pollution from runoff of pesticides and fertilizers; sparse water resources in much of the western part of the country requires careful management; desertification

natural hazards: tsunamis, volcanoes, and earthquake activity around Pacific Basin; hurricanes along the Atlantic coast; tornadoes in the midwest; mudslides in California; forest fires in the west; flooding; permafrost in northern Alaska is a major impediment to development

international agreements: party to—Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Antarctic Treaty, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber, Wetlands, Whaling; signed, but not ratified—Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Biodiversity, Hazardous Wastes

Note: world's fourth-largest country (after Russia, Canada, and China)

People

Population: 260,713,585 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.99% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 15.2 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 8.68 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 3.38 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 8.11 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 75.9 years

male: 72.58 years

female: 79.39 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.06 children born/woman (1994 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, Spanish (spoken by a sizable minority)

Literacy: age 15 and over having completed 5 or more years of schooling (1991)

total population: 97%

male: 97%

female: 97%

Labor force: 129.525 million (includes armed forces and unemployed); civilian labor force 128.040 million (1993)

by occupation: managerial and professional 27.1%; technical, sales and administrative support 30.9%; services 13.8%; manufacturing, mining, transportation, and crafts 25.5%; farming, forestry, and fishing 2.8%

Government

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 Trust 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)

National holiday: Independence Day, 4 July (1776)

Constitution: 17 September 1787, effective 4 March 1789

Legal system: based on English common law; judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state and head of government:

President William Jefferson CLINTON (since 20 January 1993); Vice President Albert GORE, Jr. (since 20 January 1993); election 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%

cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the president with Senate approval

Legislative branch: bicameral Congress

Senate: elections 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: elections 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

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

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

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, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LORCS, MINURSO, MTCR, NACC, NATO, NEA, NSG, OAS, OECD, PCA, SPC, UN, UNCTAD, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIKOM, UNOSOM, 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

Economy

Overview: The US has the most powerful, diverse, and technologically advanced economy in the world, with a per capita GDP of \$24,700, 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 2.6% in 1992 and to 3.0% in 1993. Unemployment, however, declined only gradually, the increase in GDP being mainly attributable to gains in output per worker. Ongoing economic problems for the remainder of the 1990s include inadequate investment in economic infrastructure, rapidly rising medical costs, and sizable budget and trade deficits.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$6.379 trillion (1993)

National product real growth rate: 3% (1993)

National product per capita: \$24,700 (1993)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 3% (1993)

Unemployment rate: 6% (May 1994)

Budget:

revenues: \$1.1535 trillion
expenditures: \$1.4082 trillion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1993 est.)

Exports: \$449 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: capital goods, automobiles, industrial supplies and raw materials, consumer goods, agricultural products
partners: Western Europe 24.3%, Canada 22.1%, Japan 10.5% (1993 est.)

Imports: \$582 billion (c.i.f., 1993 est.)

commodities: crude oil and refined petroleum products, machinery, automobiles, consumer

goods, industrial raw materials, food and beverages

partners: Canada, 19.3%, Western Europe 18.1%, Japan 18.1% (1993 est.)

External debt: \$NA

Industrial production: growth rate 4.6% (1993); accounts for 23% of GDP (1991)

Electricity:

capacity: 780,000,000 kW

production: 3.23 trillion kWh

consumption per capita: 12,690 kWh (1992)

Industries: leading industrial power in the world, highly diversified and technologically advanced; 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\$—0.6699 (January 1994), 0.6033 (1993), 0.5664 (1992), 0.5652 (1991), 0.5603 (1990), 0.6099 (1989)

Canadian dollars: (Can\$) per US\$—1.3174 (January 1994), 1.2901 (1993), 1.2087 (1992), 1.1457 (1991), 1.1668 (1990), 1.1840 (1989)

French francs: (F) per US\$—5.9205 (January 1994), 5.6632 (1993), 5.2938 (1992), 5.6421 (1991), 5.4453 (1990), 6.3801 (1989)

Italian lire: (Lit) per US\$—1,700.2 (January 1994), 1,573.7 (1993), 1,232.4 (1992), 1,240.6 (1991), 1,198.1 (1990), 1,372.1 (1989)

Japanese yen: (¥) per US\$—111.51 (January 1994), 111.20 (1993), 126.65 (1992), 134.71 (1991), 144.79 (1990), 137.96 (1989)

German deutsche marks: (DM) per US\$—1.7431 (January 1994), 1.6533 (1993), 1.5617 (1992), 1.6595 (1991), 1.6157 (1990), 1.8800 (1989)

Fiscal year: 1 October—30 September

Communications

Railroads: 240,000 km of mainline routes, all standard 1.435 meter track, no government ownership (1989)

Highways:

total: 6,243,163 km

paved: 3,633,520 km (including 84,865 km of

United States (continued)

expressways)

unpaved: 2,609,643 km (1990)

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, Charlesto., 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, passenger-cargo 3, cargo 36, bulk 23, tanker 169, tanker tug-barge 13, liquefied gas 13, intermodal 128

note: 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

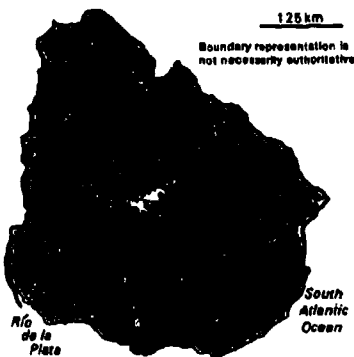
telephone access lines; 7,557,000 cellular phone subscribers; broadcast stations—4,987 AM, 4,932 FM, 1,092 TV; about 9,000 TV cable systems; 530,000,000 radio sets and 193,000,000 TV sets in use; 16 satellites and 24 ocean cable systems in use; satellite ground stations—45 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT and 16 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT (1990)

Defense Forces

Branches: Department of the Army, Department of the Navy (including Marine Corps), Department of the Air Force

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$315.5 billion, 5.3% of GDP (1992)

Uruguay



Geography

Location: Southern South America, bordering the South Atlantic Ocean between Argentina and Brazil

Map references: South America, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 176,220 sq km

land area: 173,620 sq km

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 (Arroyo Invernada) area of the Rio Quarai and the islands at the confluence of the Rio Cuareim (Rio Quarai) and the Uruguay River
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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: subject to seasonally high winds, droughts, floods

international agreements: party to—Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous

Wastes, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified—Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Climate Change, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation

People

Population: 3,198,910 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.75% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 17.7 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 9.39 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -0.84 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 17.1 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 74.09 years

male: 70.88 years

female: 77.47 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.44 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Uruguayan(s)

adjective: Uruguayan

Ethnic divisions: white 88%, mestizo 8%, black 4%

Religions: Roman Catholic 66% (less than half adult population attends church regularly), Protestant 2%, Jewish 2%, nonprofessing or other 30%

Languages: Spanish, Brazilerio (Portuguese-Spanish mix on the Brazilian frontier)

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

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.)

Government

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, Tacuarembó, Treinta y Tres
Independence: 25 August 1828 (from Brazil)
National holiday: Independence Day, 25 August (1828)

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
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal and compulsory

Executive branch:

chief of state and head of government: President Luis Alberto LACALLE (since 1 March 1990); Vice President Gonzalo AGUIRRE Ramirez (since 1 March 1990); election 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%
cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the president

Legislative branch: bicameral General Assembly (Asamblea General)

Chamber of Senators (Camara de Senadores): elections last held 26 November 1989 (next to be held NA November 1994); results—Blanco 40%, Colorado 30%, Broad Front 23%
Chamber of Representatives (Camera de Representantes): elections 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

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Political parties and leaders: National (Blanco) Party; Colorado Party, Jorge BATLLE; Broad Front Coalition, Gen. Liber SEREGNI Mosquera; New Space Coalition, Hugo BATALLA

Member of: AG (observer), CCC, ECLAC, FAO, G-11, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, 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

consulate(s) general: Los Angeles, Miami, and New York

consulate(s): New Orleans

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Thomas DODD

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

Economy

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 7.5% 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. Hampered by a slowdown in the agricultural sector, the economy grew at only 2% in 1993 compared with 7.5% in 1992. Although inflation declined for the second consecutive year, a surge in the money supply, rising food prices, a record trade deficit, and an increase in the government deficit toward the end of the year foreshadowed troubles ahead in 1994.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$19 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 2% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$6,000 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 50% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: 8.8% (1993 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$2.9 billion

expenditures: \$3 billion, including capital expenditures of \$388 million (1991 est.)

Exports: \$1.6 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: wool and textile manufactures, beef and other animal products, leather, rice

partners: Brazil, Argentina, US, China, Italy

Imports: \$2 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: machinery and equipment,

vehicles, chemicals, minerals, plastics

partners: Brazil, Argentina, US, Nigeria

External debt: \$4.2 billion (1993)

Industrial production: growth rate 4.2%

(1992 est.), accounts for almost 25% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 2,168,000 kW

production: 5.96 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 1,900 kWh (1992)

Industries: meat processing, wool and hides, sugar, textiles, footwear, leather apparel, tires, cement, fishing, petroleum refining, wine
Agriculture: accounts for 12% of GDP; large areas devoted to livestock grazing; wheat, rice, corn, sorghum; self-sufficient in most basic foodstuffs

Economic aid:

recipient: 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 Uruguayan peso (\$Ur) = 100 centesimos

Exchange rates: Uruguayan pesos (\$Ur) per US\$1—4.4710 (January 1994), 3.9484 (1993); 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)

note: on 1 March 1993 the former New Peso (N\$Ur) was replaced as Uruguay's unit of currency by the Peso which is equal to 1,000 of the New Pesos; consequently there is a major change in the peso/dollar exchange rate
Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 3,000 km, all 1.435-meter (standard) gauge and government owned

Highways:

total: 49,900 km

paved: 6,700 km

unpaved: gravel 3,000 km; earth 40,200 km

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, cargo 1, container 2, oil tanker 1

Airports:

total: 87

usable: 80

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 INTELSTAT earth stations

Defense Forces

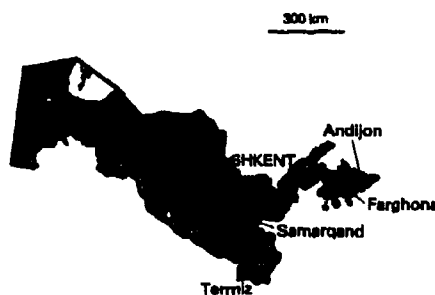
Branches: Army, Navy (including Naval Air Arm, Coast Guard, Marines), Air Force, Grenadier Guards, Police

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 765,490; fit for military service 621,629

Uruguay (continued)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$216 million, 2.3% of GDP (1991 est.)

Uzbekistan



Geography

Location: Central Asia, bordering the Aral Sea, between Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan

Map references: Asia, Commonwealth of Independent States—Central Asian States, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 447,400 sq km

land area: 425,400 sq km

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 borders the Aral Sea (420 km)

Maritime claims: none; landlocked

International disputes: Russia may dispute current de facto maritime border to midpoint of Caspian Sea from shore

Climate: mostly midlatitude desert, long, hot summers, mild winters; semiarid grassland in east

Terrain: mostly flat-to-rolling sandy desert with dunes; broad, flat intensely irrigated river valleys along course of Amu Darya and Sirdaryo Rivers; 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: 1%

meadows and pastures: 47%

forest and woodland: 0%

other: 42%

Irrigated land: 41,550 sq km (1990)

Environment:

current issues: drying up of the Aral Sea is resulting in growing concentrations of chemical pesticides and natural salts; these substances are then blown from the

increasingly exposed lake bed and contribute to desertification; water pollution from industrial wastes is the cause of many human health disorders; increasing soil salinization; soil contamination from agricultural chemicals, including DDT

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: party to—Climate Change, Environmental Modification, Ozone Layer Protection

Note: landlocked

People

Population: 22,606,866 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 2.13% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 30.01 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 6.51 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -2.22 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 53.2 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 68.58 years

male: 65.28 years

female: 72.04 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.73 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Uzbek(s)

adjective: Uzbek

Ethnic divisions: Uzbek 71.4%, Russian 8.3%, Tajik 4.7%, Kazakh 4.1%, Tatar 2.4%, Karakalpak 2.1%, other 7%

Religions: Muslim 88% (mostly Sunnis), Eastern Orthodox 9%, other 3%

Languages: Uzbek 74.3%, Russian 14.2%, Tajik 4.4%, other 7.1%

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

total population: 100%

male: 100%

female: 100%

Labor force: 8.234 million

by occupation: agriculture and forestry 43%, industry and construction 22%, other 35% (1992)

Government

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 viloyatlar (singular—viloyat), 1 autonomous republic* (respublikasi, singular—respublika), and 1 city** (shahri); Andijon Viloyati, Bukhoro

Wiloyati, Jizzakh Wiloyati, Farghona Wiloyati, Karakalpakstan* (Nukus), Qashqadaryo Wiloyati (Qarshi), Khorazm Wiloyati (Urganch), Namangan Wiloyati, Nawoiy Wiloyati, Samarqand Wiloyati, Sirdaryo Wiloyati (Guliston), Surkhondaryo Wiloyati (Termiz), Toshkent Shahri**, Toshkent Wiloyati
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)

National holiday: Independence Day, 1 September (1991)

Constitution: new constitution adopted 8 December 1992

Legal system: evolution of Soviet civil law; still lacks independent judicial system

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Islam KARIMOV (since NA March 1990); election last held 29 December 1991 (next to be held NA December 1996); results—Islam KARIMOV 86%, Mukhammad SOLIKH 12%, other 2%

head of government: Prime Minister Abdulkhashim MUTALOV (since 13 January 1992), First Deputy Prime Minister Ismail Hakimovitch DJURABEKOV (since NA)
cabinet: Cabinet of Ministers; appointed by the president with approval of the Supreme Assembly

Legislative branch: unicameral

Supreme Soviet: elections last held 18 February 1990 (next to be held winter 1994); 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 250 in next election

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Political parties and leaders: Peop; Democratic Party (PDP; formerly Communist Party), Islam A. KARIMOV, chairman; Erk (Freedom) Democratic Party (EDP), Muhammad SOLIKH, chairman (in exile); *note*—ERK was banned 9 December 1992

Other political or pressure groups: Birlik (Unity) People's Movement (BPM), Abdul Rakhim PULATOV, chairman (in exile); Islamic Rebirth Party (IRP), Abdullah UTAYEV, chairman
note: PULATOV (BPM) and SOLIKH (EDP) are both in exile in the West; UTAYEV (IRP) is either in prison or in exile

Member of: CCC, CIS, CSCE, EBRD, ECE, ECO, ESCAP, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, IOC, ITU, NACC, NAM, UN, UNCTAD, WHO, WMO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Fatikh TESHABAYEV

chancery: Suites 619 and 623, 1511 K Street NW, Washington DC, 20005

telephone: (202) 638-4266/4267

FAX: (202) 638-4268

consulate(s) general: New York

US diplomatic representation:
chief of mission: Ambassador Henry L. CLARKE

embassy: 82 Chelanzanskaya, Tashkent
mailing address: use embassy street address
telephone: [7] (3712) 77-14-07, 77-11-32
FAX: [7] (3712) 77-69-53

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

Economy

Overview: Uzbekistan is a dry, landlocked country of which 20% is intensely cultivated, irrigated river valleys. It is one of the poorest states of the former USSR with 60% of its population living in overpopulated rural communities. Nevertheless, Uzbekistan is the world's third largest cotton exporter, a major producer of gold and natural gas, and a regionally significant producer of chemicals and machinery. Since independence, the government has sought to prop up the Soviet-style command economy with subsidies and tight controls on prices and production. Such policies have buffered the economy from the sharp declines in output and high inflation experienced by many other former Soviet republics. By late 1993, however, they had become increasingly unsustainable as inflation soared and Russia forced the Uzbek Government to introduce its own currency. Faced with mounting economic problems, the government has increased its cooperation with international financial institutions, announced an acceleration of privatization, and stepped up efforts to attract foreign investors. Nevertheless, the regime is likely to resist full-fledged market reforms.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$53.7 billion (1993 estimate from the UN International Comparison Program, as extended to 1991 and published in the World Bank's World Development Report 1993; and as extrapolated to 1993 using official Uzbek statistics, which are very uncertain because of major economic changes since 1990)
National product real growth rate: -3.5% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$2,430 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 18% per month (1993)

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

Budget:

receipts: \$NA

expenditures: \$NA, including capital expenditures of \$NA

Exports: \$706.5 million to outside the FSU

countries (1993)

commodities: cotton, gold, natural gas, mineral fertilizers, ferrous metals, textiles, food products

partners: Russia, Ukraine, Eastern Europe, US
Imports: \$947.3 million from outside the FSU countries (1993)

commodities: grain, machinery and parts, consumer durables, other foods

partners: principally other FSU countries, Czech Republic

External debt: \$NA

Industrial production: growth rate -7% (1993)

Electricity:

capacity: 11,950,000 kW

production: 50.9 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 2,300 kWh (1992)

Industries: textiles, food processing, machine building, metallurgy, natural gas

Agriculture: livestock, cotton, vegetables, fruits, grain

Illicit drugs: illicit cultivator of cannabis and opium poppy; mostly for CIS consumption; limited government eradication programs; used as transshipment points for illicit drugs to Western Europe

Economic aid:

recipient: \$125 million by yearend 1993;

future commitments for about \$500 million

Currency: introduced provisional som-coupons 10 November 1993 which circulated parallel to the Russian rubles; became the sole legal currency 31 January 1994; will be replaced in July 1994 by the som currency

Exchange rates: NA

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 3,460 km; does not include industrial lines (1990)

Highways:

total: 78,400 km

paved and gravel: 67,000 km

unpaved: earth 11,400 km (1990)

Pipelines: crude oil 250 km, petroleum products 40 km, natural gas 810 km (1992)

Ports: none; landlocked

Airports:

total: 265

usable: 74

with permanent-surface runways: 30

with runways over 3,659 m: 2

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 20

with runways 1,060-2,439 m: 19

note: a C-130 can land on a 1,060-m airstrip

Telecommunications: poorly developed; 1,458,000 telephone circuits with 68.75 circuits per 1000 persons (1991); linked by landline or microwave with CIS member states and by leased connection via the Moscow international gateway switch to other countries; new INTELSAT links to Tokyo and Ankara give Uzbekistan international access

Uzbekistan (continued)

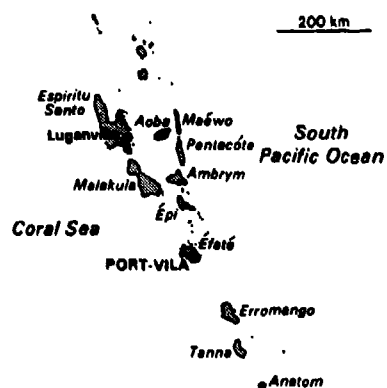
independent of Russian facilities; satellite earth stations—Orbita and INTELSAT; NMT-450 analog cellular network established in Tashkent

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, National Guard, Republic Security Forces (internal and border troops)
Manpower availability: males age 15-49 5,388,456; fit for military service 4,463,497; reach military age (18) annually 222,405 (1994 est.)

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

Vanuatu



Geography

Location: Oceania, Melanesia, 5,750 km southwest of Honolulu in the South Pacific Ocean, about three-quarters of the way between Hawaii and Australia

Map references: Oceania, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 14,760 sq km

land area: 14,760 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: subject to tropical cyclones or typhoons (January to April); volcanism causes minor earthquakes

international agreements: party to—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Marine Dumping, Ship Pollution; signed, but not ratified—Law of the Sea

People

Population: 169,776 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 2.29% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 32.21 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 9.31 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 68.1 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 59.25 years

male: 57.51 years

female: 61.09 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 4.31 children born/woman (1994 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), French (official), pidgin (known as Bislama or Bichelama)

Literacy: age 15 and over can read and write (1979)

total population: 53%

male: 57%

female: 48%

Labor force: NA

by occupation: NA

Government

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)

National holiday: Independence Day, 30 July (1980)

Constitution: 30 July 1980

Legal system: unified system being created from former dual French and British systems

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Jean Marie LEYE (since 2 March 1994)

head of government: Prime Minister Maxime CARLOT Korman (since 16 December 1991);

Deputy Prime Minister Sethy REGENVANU (since 17 December 1991)

cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the prime minister, responsible to parliament

Legislative branch: unicameral

Parliament: elections 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 a new government on 16 December 1991, but political party associations are fluid; seats—(46 total) UMP 19; NUP 10; VP 10; MPP 4; TUP 1; Nagriamel 1; Friend 1

note: the National Council of Chiefs advises on matters of custom and land

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

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

Member of: ACCT, ACP, AsDB, C, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT (nonsignatory user), IOC, ITU, NAM, SPARTECA, SPC, SPF, UN, UNCTAD, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Diplomatic representation in US: Vanuatu does not have a mission in the US

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

Economy

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% (1991)

National product per capita: \$1,050 (1990)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 2.3% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget:

revenues: \$90 million

expenditures: \$103 million, including capital expenditures of \$45 million (1989 est.)

Exports: \$14.9 million (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities: copra, beef, cocoa, timber, coffee

partners: Netherlands, Japan, France, New Caledonia, Belgium

Imports: \$74 million (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities: machines and vehicles, food and beverages, basic manufactures, raw materials and fuels, chemicals

partners: Australia 36%, Japan 13%, NZ 10%, France 8%, Fiji 8%

External debt: \$38 million (1991)

Industrial production: growth rate 8.1% (1990); accounts for about 10% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 17,000 kW

production: 30 million kWh

consumption per capita: 180 kWh (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:

recipient: 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—123.48 (September 1993), 113.39 (1992), 111.68 (1991), 116.57 (1990), 116.04 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways:

total: 1,027 km

paved: 240 km

unpaved: 787 km

Ports: Port-Vila, Luganville, Palikoulo

Merchant marine: 131 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 1,992,201 GRT/2,909,381

DWT, cargo 23, refrigerated cargo 19, container 5, vehicle carrier 11, livestock carrier 1, oil tanker 8, chemical tanker 2, liquefied gas 3, bulk 57, combination bulk 1, passenger 1

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

Defense Forces

Branches: Vanuatu Police Force (VPF), paramilitary Vanuatu Mobile Force (VMF)

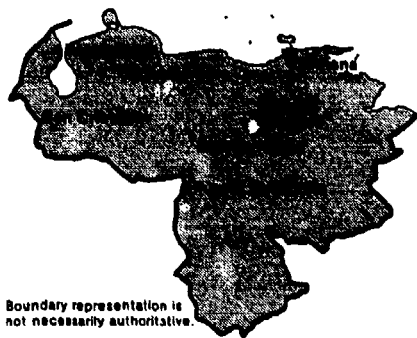
note: no military forces

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

Venezuela

400 km

Caribbean Sea



Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.

Geography

Location: Northern South America, bordering the Caribbean Sea between Colombia and Guyana

Map references: South America, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 912,050 sq km

land area: 882,050 sq km

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); Guiana 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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: sewage pollution of Lago de Valencia; oil and urban pollution of Lago de Maracaibo; deforestation; soil degradation; urban and industrial pollution, especially along the Caribbean coast

natural hazards: subject to floods, rockslides, mudslides; periodic droughts

international agreements: party to—Endangered Species, Marine Life Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping

Note: on major sea and air routes linking North and South America

People

Population: 20,562,405 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 2.16% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 25.74 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 4.63 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0.47 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 27.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 73 years

male: 70.12 years

female: 76.03 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.05 children born/woman (1994 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: Spanish (official), Indian dialects spoken by about 200,000 Amerindians in the remote interior

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

total population: 88%

male: 87%

female: 90%

Labor force: 5.8 million

by occupation: services 56%, industry 28%, agriculture 16% (1985)

Government

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)

National holiday: Independence Day, 5 July (1811)

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

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state and head of government:

President Rafael CALDERA Rodriguez (since 2 February 1994); election last held 5

December 1993 (next to be held December

1998); results—Rafael CALDERA (National

Convergence) 30.45%, Claudio FERMIN

(AD) 27.59%, Oswaldo ALVAREZ PAZ

(COPEI) 22.72%, Andres VELASQUEZ

(Causa R) 21.94%, other 1.3%

cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the president

Legislative branch: bicameral Congress of the Republic (Congreso de la Republica)

Senate (Senado): elections last held 5

December 1993 (next to be held December

1998); results—percent of vote by party NA;

seats—(52 total) AD 18, COPEI 15, Causa R 9,

MAS 5, National Convergence 5; note—3

former presidents (2 from AD, 1 from COPEI) hold lifetime senate seats

Chamber of Deputies (Camara de Diputados):

elections last held 5 December 1993 (next to be

held December 1998); results—AD 27.9%,

COPEI 26.9%, MAS 12.4%, National

Convergence 12.9%, Causa R 19.9%; seats—

(201 total) AD 55, COPEI 53, MAS 24,

National Convergence 26, Causa R 40, other 3

Judicial branch: Supreme Court of Justice

(Corte Suprema de Justicia) Gonzalo

RODRIGUEZ Corro, President

Political parties and leaders: National

Convergence (Convergencia), Jose Miguel

UZCATEGUI, director; Social Christian Party

(COPEI), Hilarion CARDOZO, president, and

Jose CUIEL, secretary general; Democratic

Action (AD), Pedro PARIS Montesinos,

president, and Luis ALFARO Ucerro, secretary

general; Movement Toward Socialism (MAS),

Argelia LAYA, president, and Freddy

MUNOZ, secretary general; Radical Cause (La

Causa R), Pablo MEDINA, secretary general

Other political or pressure groups:

FEDECAMARAS, a conservative business

group; Venezuelan Confederation of Workers

(CTV, labor organization dominated by the

Democratic Action); VECINOS groups

Member of: AG, BCIE, 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, INTELSTAT, 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 Pedro Luis

ECHEVERRIA

chancery: 1099 30th Street NW, Washington, DC 20007

telephone: (202) 342-2214

consulate(s) general: Boston, Chicago, Houston, Miami, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and San Juan (Puerto Rico)

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Jeffrey DAVIDOW

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(s): Maracaibo (closed March 1994)

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

Economy

Overview: Petroleum is the backbone of the economy, accounting for 23% of GDP, 61% of central government ordinary revenues, and 77% of export earnings in 1993. Former 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. The economy recovered part way in 1990 and grew by 9.7% in 1991 and 6.8% in 1992; economic activity fell by 1% in 1993, primarily because of business concerns over political instability.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$161 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: -1% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$8,000 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 46% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: 8.2% (1993 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$9.8 billion

expenditures: \$11.9 billion, including capital expenditures of \$103 million (1993 est.)

Exports: \$14.2 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: petroleum 77%, bauxite and aluminum, steel, chemicals, agricultural products, basic manufactures

partners: US and Puerto Rico 42%, Japan, Netherlands, Italy

Imports: \$11 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: raw materials, machinery and equipment, transport equipment, construction materials

partners: US 50%, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Canada

External debt: \$28.5 billion (1993)

Industrial production: growth rate 6.1% (1992 est.); accounts for 40% of GDP, including petroleum

Electricity:

capacity: 21,130,000 kW

production: 58.541 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 2,830 kWh (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:

recipient: 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—107.260 (January 1994), 90.826 (1993), 68.38 (1992), 56.82 (1991), 46.90 (1990), 34.68 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

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:

total: 81,000 km

paved: 31,200 km

unpaved: gravel 24,800 km; earth and unimproved earth 25,000 km

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, Bajó Grande, El Tablazo, La Guaira, Puerto Cabello, Puerto Ordaz

Merchant marine: 47 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 741,688 GRT/1,204,233 DWT,

short-sea passenger 1, passenger cargo 1, cargo 16, container 1, roll-on/roll-off cargo 4, oil tanker 17, liquefied gas 2, bulk 4, combination bulk 1

Airports:

total: 425

usable: 392

with permanent-surface runways: 139

with runways over 3,659 m: 0

with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 15

with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 92

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

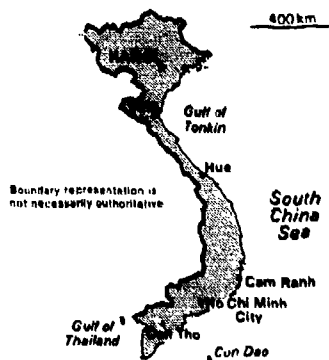
Defense Forces

Branches: National Armed Forces (Fuerzas Armadas Nacionales, FAN) includes—Ground Forces or Army (Fuerzas Terrestres or Ejército), Naval Forces (Fuerzas Navales or Armada), Air Forces (Fuerzas Aereas or Aviacion), Armed Forces of Cooperation or National Guard (Fuerzas Armadas de Cooperación or Guardia Nacional)

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 5,341,855; fit for military service 3,875,523; reach military age (18) annually 224,550 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$1.95 billion, 4% of GDP (1991)

Vietnam



Geography

Location: Southeastern Asia, bordering the South China Sea, between Laos and the Philippines

Map references: Asia, Southeast Asia, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 329,560 sq km

land area: 325,360 sq km

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; Parcel 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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: deforestation; soil degradation; water pollution and overfishing threatening marine life populations

natural hazards: occasional typhoons (May to January) with extensive flooding

international agreements: party to—Environmental Modification, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Nuclear Test Ban

People

Population: 73,103,898 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.78% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 27.13 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 7.76 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -1.53 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 45.5 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 65.41 years

male: 63.37 years

female: 67.58 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.33 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Vietnamese (singular and plural)

adjective: Vietnamese

Ethnic divisions: Vietnamese 85-90%, Chinese 3%, Muong, Thai, Meo, Khmer, Man, Cham

Religions: Buddhist, Taoist, Roman Catholic, indigenous beliefs, Islamic, Protestant

Languages: Vietnamese (official), French, Chinese, English, Khmer, tribal languages (Mon-Khmer and Malayo-Polynesian)

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

total population: 88%

male: 93%

female: 83%

Labor force: 32.7 million

by occupation: agricultural 65%, industrial and service 35% (1990 est.)

Government

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)

National holiday: Independence Day, 2 September (1945)

Constitution: 15 April 1992

Legal system: based on Communist legal theory and French civil law system

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

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)

cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the president on proposal of the prime minister and ratification of the Assembly

Legislative branch: unicameral

National Assembly (Quoc-Hoi): elections 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

Judicial branch: Supreme People's Court

Political parties and leaders: only party—Vietnam Communist Party (VCP), DO MUOI, general secretary

Member of: ACCT, AsDB, ASEAN (observer), ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO, ITU, LORCS, NAM, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US: none; Ambassador Le Van BANG is the Permanent Representative to the UN

US diplomatic representation: none

Flag: red with a large yellow five-pointed star in the center

Economy

Overview: Vietnam has made significant progress in recent years moving away from the planned economic model 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. Nearly three-quarters of export earnings are generated by only two commodities, rice and crude oil. Led by industry and construction, the economy did well in 1993 with output rising perhaps 7%. However, the industrial sector remains burdened by uncompetitive state-owned enterprises the government is unwilling or unable to privatize. Unemployment looms as a serious problem with roughly 25% of the workforce without jobs and with population growth swelling the ranks of the unemployed yearly.

National product: GNP—purchasing power equivalent—\$72 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 7% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$1,000 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 5.2% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: 25% (1993 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$1.9 billion

expenditures: \$2 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1992)

Exports: \$2.6 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: petroleum, rice, agricultural products, marine products, coffee

partners: Japan, Hong Kong, Thailand, Germany, Indonesia

Imports: \$3.1 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: petroleum products, steel products, railroad equipment, chemicals, medicines, raw cotton, fertilizer, grain

partners: Hong Kong, Japan, Indonesia, South Korea, Taiwan

External debt: \$3.4 billion Western countries; \$4.5 billion CEMA debts primarily to Russia; \$700 million commercial debts (1993 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 15% (1992); accounts for 20% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 3,300,000 kW

production: 9 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 130 kWh (1992)

Industries: food processing, textiles, machine building, mining, cement, chemical fertilizer, glass, tires, oil

Agriculture: accounts for almost 40% of GDP; paddy rice, corn, potatoes make up 50% of farm output; commercial crops (rubber, soybeans, coffee, tea, bananas) and animal products 50%; since '989 self-sufficient in food staple rice; fish catch of 943,100 metric tons (1989 est.)

Illicit drugs: minor opium producer and secondary transit point for Southeast Asian

heroin destined for the US and Europe

Economic aid:

recipient: \$1.9 billion in credits and grants pledged by international donors for 1994, Japan largest contributor with \$350 million

Currency: 1 new dong (D) = 100 xu

Exchange rates: new dong (D) per US\$1—10,800 (November 1993), 8,100 (July 1991), 7,280 (December 1990), 3,996 (March 1990); note—1985-89 figures are end of year

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

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:

total: 85,000 km

paved: 9,400 km

unpaved: gravel, improved earth 48,700 km; unimproved earth 26,900 km

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: 101 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 460,225 GRT/741,231 DWT, cargo 86, refrigerated cargo 3, roll-on/roll-off cargo 1, oil tanker 8, bulk 3

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)

Defense Forces

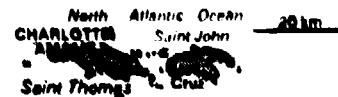
Branches:

People's Army of Vietnam (PAVN) including: Ground, Navy (including Naval Infantry), Air Force

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 18,281,483; fit for military service 11,602,318; reach military age (17) annually 762,943 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$NA, NA% of GNP

Virgin Islands
(territory of the US)



Caribbean Sea



Geography

Location: Caribbean, in the eastern Caribbean Sea, about 110 km east and southeast of Puerto Rico

Map references: Central America and the Caribbean

Area:

total area: 352 sq km

land area: 349 sq km

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 depth or to 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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: lack of natural freshwater resources

natural hazards: rarely affected by hurricanes; subject to frequent severe droughts, floods, earthquakes

international agreements: NA

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 (continued)

People

Population: 97,564 (July 1994 est.)
Population growth rate: -0.52% (1994 est.)
Birth rate: 19.41 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Death rate: 5.2 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Net migration rate: -19.41 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 12.54 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 75.29 years
male: 73.6 years
female: 77.2 years (1994 est.)
Total fertility rate: 2.53 children born/woman (1994 est.)
Nationality:
noun: Virgin Islander(s)
adjective: Virgin Islander
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%, other 8%; black 80%, white 15%, other 5%; Hispanic origin 14%
Religions: Baptist 42%, Roman Catholic 34%, Episcopalian 17%, other 7%
Languages: English (official), Spanish, Creole
Literacy:
total population: NA%
male: NA%
female: NA%
Labor force: 45,500 (1988)
by occupation: tourism 70%

Government

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)
National holiday: Transfer Day, 31 March (1917) (from Denmark to US)
Constitution: Revised Organic Act of 22 July 1954
Legal system: based on US
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal; note—indigenous inhabitants are US citizens but do not vote in US presidential elections
Executive branch:
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); election 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%
Legislative branch: unicameral
Senate: elections 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: elections 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
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
Political parties and leaders: Democratic Party, Marilyn STAPLETON; Independent Citizens' Movement (ICM), Virdin C. BROWN; Republican Party, Charlotte-Poole DAVIS

Member of: ECLAC (associate), IOC
Diplomatic representation in US: none (territory of the US)
US diplomatic representation: 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

Economy

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 (1990 est.)
Exports: \$2.8 billion (f.o.b., 1990)
commodities: refined petroleum products
partners: US, Puerto Rico
Imports: \$3.3 billion (c.i.f., 1990)
commodities: crude oil, foodstuffs, consumer goods, building materials
partners: US, Puerto Rico
External debt: \$NA
Industrial production: growth rate 12%; accounts for NA% of GDP
Electricity:
capacity: 380,000 kW
production: 565 million kWh
consumption per capita: 5,710 kWh (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:
recipient: Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$42 million
Currency: 1 United States dollar (US\$) = 100 cents
Exchange rates: US currency is used
Fiscal year: 1 October—30 September

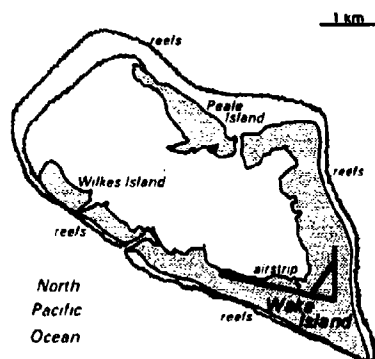
Communications

Highways:
total: 856 km
paved: NA
unpaved: NA
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)

Defense Forces

Note: defense is the responsibility of the US

Wake Island (territory of the US)



Geography

Location: Oceania, Micronesia, in the North Pacific Ocean, 3,700 km west of Honolulu, about two-thirds of the way between Hawaii and the Northern Mariana Islands

Map references: Oceania

Area:

total area: 6.5 sq km

land area: 6.5 sq km

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 depth or to 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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: subject to occasional typhoons

international agreements: NA

Note: strategic location in the North Pacific Ocean; emergency landing location for transpacific flights

People

Population: 302 (July 1994 est.)

Government

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; presently administered by Base Commander, Major James ANDEL until August 1994, when Willis ALLEY will take over until July 1995

Capital: none; administered from Washington, DC

Independence: none (territory of the US)

Flag: the US flag is used

Economy

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

Communications

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: satellite communications; 1 Autovon circuit off the Overseas Telephone System (OTS); Armed Forces Radio/Television Service (AFRTS) radio and television service provided by satellite; broadcast station—closed early 1992.

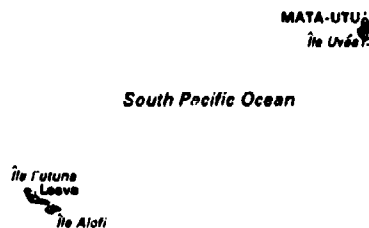
Note: formerly an important commercial aviation base, now used by US military, some commercial cargo planes, as well as the US Army Space and Strategic Defense Command for missile launches

Defense Forces

Note: defense is the responsibility of the US

Wallis and Futuna (overseas territory of France)

60km



Geography

Location: Oceania, Polynesia in the South Pacific Ocean, 4,600 km southwest of Honolulu, about two-thirds of the way from Hawaii to New Zealand

Map references: Oceania

Area:

total area: 274 sq km

land area: 274 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: NA

Note: both island groups have fringing reefs

People

Population: 14,338 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.13% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 25.74 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 5.26 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -9.18 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Wallis and Futuna (continued)

Infant mortality rate: 26.26 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 71.72 years

male: 71.08 years

female: 72.4 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.23 children born/woman (1994 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

Languages: French, Wallisian (indigenous Polynesian language)

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.)

Government

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

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Francois

MITTERRAND (since 21 May 1981)

head of government: High Administrator Philippe LEGRIX (since NA); President of the Territorial Assembly Soane Noni UHILA (since NA March 1992)

cabinet: Council of the Territory consists of 3 kings and 3 members appointed by the high administrator on advice of the Territorial Assembly

note: there are three traditional kings with limited powers

Legislative branch: unicameral

Territorial Assembly (Assemblée Territoriale): elections 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: elections 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: elections 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

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

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)

Member of: FZ, SPC

Diplomatic representation in US: none (overseas territory of France)

US diplomatic representation: none (overseas territory of France)

Flag: the flag of France is used

Economy

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 est.)

Exports: negligible

commodities: copra, handicrafts

partners: NA

Imports: \$13.3 million (c.i.f., 1984)

commodities: foodstuffs, manufactured goods,

transportation equipment, fuel

partners: France, Australia, New Zealand

External debt: \$NA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity:

capacity: 1,200 kW

production: 1 million kWh

consumption per capita: 70 kWh (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:

recipient: 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—107.63 (January 1994), 102.96 (1993), 96.24 (1992), 102.57 (1991), 99.0 (1990), 115.99 (1989); note—linked at the rate of 18.18 to the French franc

Fiscal year: NA

Communications

Highways:

total: 120 km (Ile Uvea 100 km, Ile Futuna 20km)

paved: 16 km (on Ile Uvea)

unpaved: 104 km (Ile Uvea 84 km, Ile Futuna 20 km)

Inland waterways: none

Ports: Mata-Utu, Leava

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

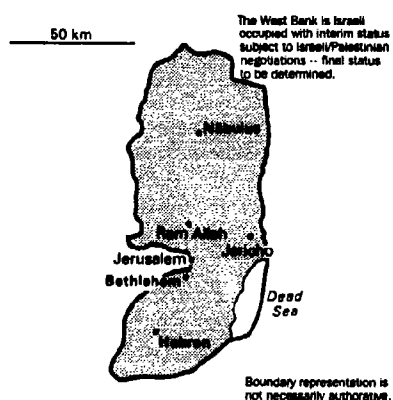
with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 1

Telecommunications: 225 telephones; broadcast stations—1 AM, no FM, no TV

Defense Forces

Note: defense is the responsibility of France

West Bank



Note: The war between Israel and Egypt, Syria, and Jordan in June 1967 ended with Israel in control of the West Bank, East Jerusalem, the Gaza Strip, the Sinai Peninsula, and the Golan Heights. Israel withdrew from the Sinai Peninsula pursuant to a 1979 peace treaty with Egypt. The Israeli-PLO Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements ("the DOP"), signed in Washington on 13 September, 1993, provides for a transitional period not exceeding five years of Palestinian interim self-government in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. Under the DOP, final status negotiations are to begin no later than the beginning of the third year of the transitional period.

Geography

Location: Middle East, between Jordan and Israel

Map references: Middle East

Area:

total area: 5,860 sq km

land area: 5,640 sq km

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: West Bank and Gaza Strip are Israeli occupied with interim status subject to Israeli/Palestinian negotiations—final 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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: NA

Note: landlocked; highlands are main recharge area for Israel's coastal aquifers; there are 200 Jewish settlements and civilian land use sites in the West Bank and 25 in East Jerusalem (April 1994)

People

Population: 1,443,790 (July 1994 est.)

note: in addition, there are 110,500 Jewish settlers in the West Bank and 144,100 in East Jerusalem (1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 2.68% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 32.48 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 5.11 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -0.59 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 33.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 70.39 years

male: 68.88 years

female: 71.98 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 4.2 children born/woman (1994 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, Hebrew spoken by Israeli settlers, English widely understood

Literacy:

total population: NA%

male: NA%

female: NA%

Labor force: NA

by occupation: construction 28.2%, agriculture 21.8%, industry 14.5%, commerce, restaurants, and hotels 12.6%, other services 22.9% (1991)

note: excluding Jewish settlers

Government

Note: Under the Israeli-PLO Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements ("the DOP"), Israel agreed to transfer certain powers and responsibilities to the Palestinian Authority, and subsequently to an elected Palestinian Council, as part of interim self-governing arrangements in the

West Bank and Gaza Strip. A transfer of powers and responsibilities for the Gaza Strip and Jericho has taken place pursuant to the Israel-PLO 4 May 1994 Cairo Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area. The DOP provides that Israel will retain responsibility during the transitional period for external security and for internal security and public order of settlements and Israelis. Final status is to be determined through direct negotiations within five years.

Names:

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: West Bank

Digraph: WE

Economy

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 Palestinian firms to compete with Israeli industry. A major share of GNP has traditionally been derived from remittances of workers employed in Israel and Persian Gulf states. Such transfers from the Gulf dropped 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 dropped because of the decline of markets in Jordan and the Gulf states. Israeli measures to curtail the intifadah also have added to unemployment and lowered living standards. The area's economic situation has worsened since Israel's partial closure of the territories in 1993.

National product: GNP—exchange rate conversion—\$2 billion (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate: -7% (1991 est.)

National product per capita: \$2,050 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 12% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate: 15% (1991 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$43.4 million

expenditures: \$43.7 million, including capital expenditures of \$NA (FY90)

Exports: \$175 million (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities: olives, fruit, vegetables

partners: Jordan, Israel

Imports: \$775 million (c.i.f., 1991 est.)

commodities: food, consumer goods,

partners: Jordan, Israel

External debt: \$NA

West Bank (continued)

Industrial production: growth rate -1% (1991); accounts for about 6% 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 23% 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—2.9760 (February 1994), 2.8301 (1993), 2.4591 (1992), 2.2791 (1991), 2.0162 (1990), 1.9164 (1989); Jordanian dinars (JD) per US\$1—0.7019 (February 1994), 0.6928 (1993), 0.6797 (1992), 0.6808 (1991), 0.6636 (1990), 0.5704 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year (since 1 January 1992)

Communications

Highways:

total: NA

paved: NA

unpaved: NA

note: 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

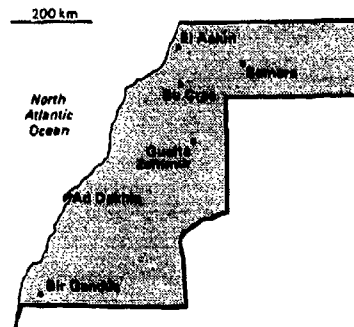
Telecommunications: open-wire telephone system currently being upgraded; broadcast stations—no AM, no FM, no TV

Defense Forces

Branches: NA

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

Western Sahara



Geography

Location: Northern Africa, along the Atlantic Ocean, between Morocco and Mauritania
Map references: Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 266,000 sq km

land area: 266,000 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: sparse water and arable land

natural hazards: hot, dry, dust/sand-laden sirocco wind can occur during winter and spring; widespread harmattan haze exists 60% of time, often severely restricting visibility
international agreements: NA

People

Population: 211,877 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 2.5% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 47.22 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 19.04 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -3.21 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 152.2 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 45.59 years

male: 44.66 years

female: 46.83 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.96 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Sahrawi(s), Sahraoui(s)

adjective: Sahrawian, Sahraouiian

Ethnic divisions: Arab, Berber

Religions: Muslim

Languages: Hassaniya Arabic, Moroccan Arabic

Literacy:

total population: NA%

male: NA%

female: NA%

Labor force: 12,000

by occupation: animal husbandry and subsistence farming 50%

Government

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)

Executive branch: none

Member of: none

Diplomatic representation in US: none

US diplomatic representation: none

Western Samoa

Economy

Overview: Western Samoa, 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: Morocco claims and administers Western Samoa, so trade partners are included in overall Moroccan accounts

Imports: \$30 million (c.i.f., 1982 est.)

commodities: fuel for fishing fleet, foodstuffs
partners: Morocco claims and administers Western Samoa, so trade partners are included in overall Moroccan accounts

External debt: \$NA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity:

capacity: 60,000 kW

production: 79 million kWh

consumption per capita: 425 kWh (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—9.669 (January 1994), 9.299 (1993), 8.538 (1992), 8.707 (1991), 8.242 (1990), 8.488 (1989)

Fiscal year: NA

Communications

Highways:

total: 6,200 km

unpaved: gravel 1,450 km; improved, unimproved earth, tracks 4,750 km

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

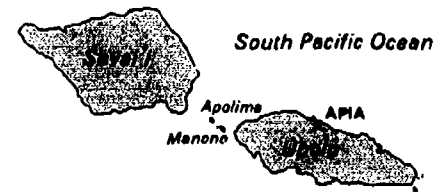
Telecommunications: sparse and limited system; tied into Morocco's system by microwave radio relay, troposcatter, and 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth stations linked to Rabat, Morocco; 2,000 telephones; broadcast stations—2 AM, no FM, 2 TV

Defense Forces

Branches: NA

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

50 km



South Pacific Ocean

Geography

Location: Oceania, Polynesia, 4,300 km southwest of Honolulu in the South Pacific Ocean, about halfway between Hawaii and New Zealand

Map references: Oceania, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 2,860 sq km

land area: 2,850 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: soil erosion

natural hazards: subject to occasional typhoons; active volcanism

international agreements: party to—

Biodiversity; signed, but not ratified—Climate

Change, Law of the Sea

People

Population: 204,447 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 2.38% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 32.41 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 6.02 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Western Samoa (continued)

Net migration rate: -2.63 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 37 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 67.97 years

male: 65.59 years

female: 70.48 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 4.16 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Western Samoan(s)

adjective: Western Samoan

Ethnic divisions: Samoan 92.6%, Euronians 7% (persons of European and Polynesian blood), Europeans 0.4%

Religions: Christian 99.7% (about half of population associated with the London Missionary Society; includes Congregational, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Latter Day Saints, Seventh-Day Adventist)

Languages: Samoan (Polynesian), English

Literacy: 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.)

Government

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)

National holiday: National Day, 1 June (1962)

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

Suffrage: 21 years of age; universal, but only matai (head of family) are able to run for the Legislative Assembly

Executive branch:

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)

cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the head of state with the prime minister's advice

Legislative branch: unicameral

Legislative Assembly (Fono): elections 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

Judicial branch: Supreme Court, Court of Appeal

Political parties and leaders: Human Rights Protection Party (HRPP), TOFILAU Eti Alesana, chairman; Samoan National Development Party (SNDP), TAPUA Tamasese Efi, chairman

Member of: ACP, AsDB, C, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IMF, INTELSTAT (nonsignatory user), IOC, ITU, LORCS, SPARTECA, SPC, SPF, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WHO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Neroni SLADE
chancery: 820 Second Avenue, Suite 800, New York, NY 10017

telephone: (212) 599-6196 or 6197

FAX: (212) 972-3970

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: the ambassador to New Zealand is accredited to Western Samoa
embassy: 5th floor, Beach Road, 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

Economy

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 much greater than export earnings. Tourism has become the most important growth industry, and construction of the first international hotel is under way. The economy continued to falter in 1993, as remittances and tourist earnings fell off. A fungal plant disease severely damaged the taro crop, the primary food and export crop.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$400 million (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate: -4.3% (1992 est.)

National product per capita: \$2,000 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 7% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget:

revenues: \$95.3 million

expenditures: \$95.4 million, including capital expenditures of \$41 million (1992 est.)

Exports: \$5.7 million (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities: coconut oil and cream, taro, copra, cocoa

partners: New Zealand 34%, American Samoa 21%, Germany 18%, Australia 11%

Imports: \$11.5 million (c.i.f., 1992 est.)

commodities: intermediate goods 58%, food 17%, capital goods 12%

partners: New Zealand 37%, Australia 25%, Japan 11%, Fiji 9%

External debt: \$83 million (December 1990 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate -0.3% (1992 est.); accounts for 16% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 29,000 kW

production: 45 million kWh

consumption per capita: 240 kWh (1990)

Industries: timber, tourism, food processing, fishing

Agriculture: accounts for about 50% of GDP; coconuts, fruit (including bananas, taro, yams)

Economic aid:

recipient: 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 (WSS) = 100 sene

Exchange rates: tala (WSS) per US\$1—2.5920 (January 1994), 2.5681 (1993), 2.4655 (1992), 2.3975 (1991), 2.3095 (1990), 2.2686 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Highways:

total: 2,042 km

paved: 375 km

unpaved: gravel, crushed stone, earth 1,667 km

Ports: Apia

Merchant marine: 1 roll on/roll off cargo 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

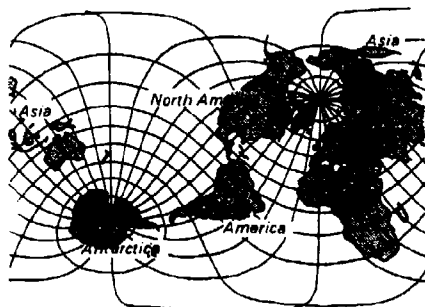
Telecommunications: 7,500 telephones; 70,000 radios; broadcast stations—1 AM, no FM, no TV; 1 Pacific Ocean INTELSTAT ground station

Defense Forces

Branches: Department of Police and Prisons

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

World



Geography

Map references: Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 510.072 million sq km

land area: 148.94 million sq km

water area: 361.132 million sq km

comparative area: land area about 16 times the size of the US

note: 70.8% of the world is water, 29.2% is land

Land boundaries: the land boundaries in the world total 250,883.64 km (not counting shared boundaries twice)

Coastline: 356,000 km

Maritime claims:

contiguous zone: 24 nm claimed by most but can vary

continental shelf: 200-m depth claimed by most or to depth of exploitation, others claim 200 nm or to the edge of the continental margin

exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm claimed by most but can vary

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm claimed by most but can vary

territorial sea: 12 nm claimed by most but can vary

note: boundary situations with neighboring states prevent many countries from extending their fishing or economic zones to a full 200 nm; 42 nations and other areas that are landlocked include Afghanistan, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Burkina, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Czech Republic, Ethiopia, Holy See (Vatican City), Hungary, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mali, Moldova, Mongolia, Nepal, Niger, Paraguay, Rwanda, San Marino, Slovakia, Swaziland, Switzerland, Tajikistan, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Uzbekistan, West Bank, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Climate: two large areas of polar climates separated by two rather narrow temperate zones from a wide equatorial band of tropical to subtropical climates

Terrain: highest elevation is Mt. Everest at 8,848 meters and lowest depression is the Dead Sea at 392 meters below sea level; greatest ocean depth is the Marianas Trench at 10,924 meters

Natural resources: the rapid using up of nonrenewable mineral resources, the depletion of forest areas and wetlands, the extinction of animal and plant species, and the deterioration in air and water quality (especially in Eastern Europe and the former USSR) pose serious long-term problems that governments and peoples are only beginning to address

Land use:

arable land: 10%

permanent crops: 1%

meadows and pastures: 24%

forest and woodland: 31%

other: 34%

Irrigated land: NA sq km

Environment:

current issues: large areas subject to overpopulation, industrial disasters, pollution (air, water, acid rain, toxic substances), loss of vegetation (overgrazing, deforestation, desertification), loss of wildlife, soil degradation, soil depletion, erosion

natural hazards: large areas subject to severe weather (tropical cyclones), natural disasters (earthquakes, landslides, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions)

international agreements: 20 selected international environmental agreements included under the Environment entry for each country and in Appendix E: Selected International Environmental Agreements

People

Population: 5,643,289,771 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.5% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 25 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 9 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 65 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 62 years

male: 61 years

female: 64 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 3.1 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Literacy: age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.);

total population: 82%

male: 68%

female: 75%

Labor force: 2.24 billion (1992)

by occupation: NA

Government

Digraph: XX

Administrative divisions: 265 sovereign nations, dependent areas, other, and miscellaneous entries

Legal system: varies by individual country; 182 are parties to the United Nations International Court of Justice (ICJ or World Court)

Economy

Overview: Real global output—gross world product (GWP)—rose roughly 2% in 1993, with results varying widely among regions and countries. Average growth of 1% in the GDP of industrialized countries (57% of GWP in 1993) and average growth of 6% in the GDP of less developed countries (37% of GWP) were partly offset by a further 10% drop in the GDP of the former USSR/Eastern Europe area (now only 6% of GWP). Within the industrialized world the US posted a 3% growth rate whereas both Japan and the 12-member European Union (formerly the European Community) had zero growth. With the notable exception of Japan at 2.5%, unemployment was typically 6-11% in the industrial world. The US accounted for 22% of GWP in 1993; Western Europe accounted for 22.5%; and Japan accounted for 9%. These are the three "economic superpowers" which are presumably destined to compete for mastery in international markets on into the 21st century. As for the less developed countries, China, India, and the Four Dragons—South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Singapore—once again posted good records; however, many other countries, especially in Africa, continued to suffer from drought, rapid population growth, inflation, and civil strife. Central Europe, especially Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic, made considerable progress in moving toward "market-friendly" economies, whereas the 15 ex-Soviet countries typically experienced further declines in output of 10-15%. Externally, the nation-state, as a bedrock economic-political institution, is steadily losing control over international flows of people, goods, funds, and technology. Internally, the central government in a number of cases is losing control over resources as separatist regional movements—typically based on ethnicity—gain momentum, e.g., in the successor states of the former Soviet Union, in former Yugoslavia, and in India. In Western Europe, governments face the difficult political problem of channeling resources away from welfare programs in order to increase investment and strengthen incentives to seek employment. The addition of nearly 100 million people each year to an already overcrowded globe is exacerbating the

World (continued)

problems of pollution, desertification, underemployment, epidemics, and famine. Because of their own internal problems, the industrialized countries have inadequate resources to deal effectively with the poorer areas of the world, which, at least from the economic point of view, are becoming further marginalized. (For the specific economic problems of each country, see the individual country entries in this volume.)

National product: GWP (gross world product)—purchasing power equivalent—\$29 trillion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 2% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$5,200 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

developed countries: 5% (1993 est.)

developing countries: 50% (1993 est.)

note: these figures vary widely in individual cases

Unemployment rate: developed countries typically 6%-11%; developing countries, extensive unemployment and underemployment (1993)

Exports: \$3.64 trillion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities: the whole range of industrial and agricultural goods and services

partners: in value, about 75% of exports from the developed countries

Imports: \$3.82 trillion (c.i.f., 1992 est.)

commodities: the whole range of industrial and agricultural goods and services

partners: in value, about 75% of imports by the developed countries

External debt: \$1 trillion for less developed countries (1993 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate -1% (1992 est.)

Electricity:

capacity: 2,864,000,000 kW

production: 11.45 trillion kWh

consumption per capita: 2,150 kWh (1990)

Industries: industry worldwide is dominated by the onrush of technology, especially in computers, robotics, telecommunications, and medicines and medical equipment; most of these advances take place in OECD nations; only a small portion of non-OECD countries have succeeded in rapidly adjusting to these technological forces, and the technological gap between the industrial nations and the less-developed countries continues to widen; the rapid development of new industrial (and agricultural) technology is complicating already grim environmental problems

Agriculture: the production of major food crops has increased substantially in the last 20 years; the annual production of cereals, for instance, has risen by 50%, from about 1.2 billion metric tons to about 1.8 billion metric tons; production increases have resulted mainly from increased yields rather than increases in planted areas; while global production is sufficient for aggregate demand,

about one-fifth of the world's population remains malnourished, primarily because local production cannot adequately provide for large and rapidly growing populations, which are too poor to pay for food imports; conditions are especially bad in Africa where drought in recent years has intensified the consequences of overpopulation

Economic aid: \$NA

Communications

Railroads: 239,430 km of narrow gauge track; 710,754 km of standard gauge track; 251,153 km of broad gauge track; includes about 190,000 km of electrified routes of which 147,760 km are in Europe, 24,509 km in the Far East, 11,050 km in Africa, 4,223 km in South America, and only 4,160 km in North America; fastest speed in daily service is 300 km/hr attained by France's SNCF TGV-Atlantique line

Highways:

total: NA

paved: NA

unpaved: NA

Ports: Mina' al Ahmadi (Kuwait), Chiba, Houston, Kawasaki, Kobe, Marseille, New Orleans, New York, Rotterdam, Yokohama

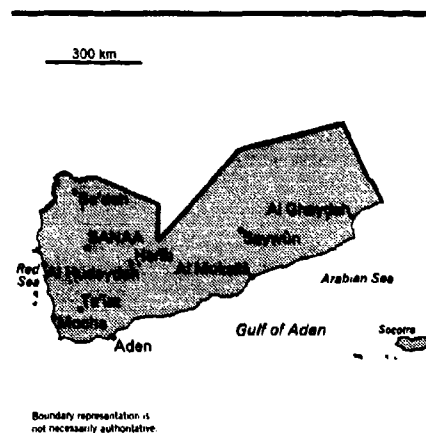
Merchant marine: 23,943 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 397,225,000 GRT/652,025,000 DWT, passenger-cargo 347, freighter 12,581, bulk carrier 5,473, tanker 5,542 (all data as of January 1992)

Defense Forces

Branches: ground, maritime, and air forces at all levels of technology

Defense expenditures: somewhat less than \$1.0 trillion, 3% of total world output; decline of 5%-10% (1993 est.)

Yemen



Geography

Location: Middle East, along the Red Sea and the Arabian Sea, south of Saudi Arabia

Map references: Africa, Middle East, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 527,970 sq km

land area: 527,970 sq km

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; a treaty with Oman defining 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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: scarcity of natural freshwater resources (shortages of potable water);

overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification

natural hazards: subject to sandstorms and dust storms in summer

international agreements: party to—

Environmental Modification, Law of the Sea; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change

Note: controls Bab el Mandeb, the strait linking the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, one of world's most active shipping lanes

People

Population: 11,105,202 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 3.34% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 50.72 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 14.94 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -2.44 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 112.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 51.47 years

male: 50.34 years

female: 52.65 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 7.2 children born/woman (1994 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Yemeni(s)

adjective: Yemeni

Ethnic divisions: 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 including Sha'fi (Sunni) and Zaydi (Shi'a), Jewish, Christian, Hindu

Languages: Arabic

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

total population: 38%

male: 53%

female: 26%

Labor force: no reliable estimates exist, most people are employed in agriculture and herding or as expatriate laborers; services, construction, industry, and commerce account for less than half of the labor force

Government

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, Hadramaut, Hajjah, Ibb, Lahij, Marib, Sadah, Sana, Shabwah, Taizz

note: there may be a new capital district of Sana

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)

National holiday: Proclamation of the Republic, 22 May (1990)

Constitution: 16 May 1991

Legal system: based on Islamic law, Turkish law, English common law, and local customary law; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state and head of government:

President Ali Abdallah SALIH (since 22 May 1990, the former president of North Yemen); note—Sanaa dismissed Vice President Ali Salim al-BIDH, Prime Minister Haydar Abu Bakr al-ATTAS (the former president of South Yemen), and 14 other southern officials following the outbreak of civil war on 4 May 1994

five-member Presidential Council: president, vice president, two members from General People's Congress party, two members from Yemeni Socialist Party, and one member from Yemeni Grouping for Reform, or Islaah party

cabinet: Council of Ministers

Legislative branch: unicameral

House of Representatives: elections last held 27 April 1993 (next to be held NA); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(301 total) GPC 124, YSP 55, Islaah 61, Ba'thist parties 7, Nasserist parties 4, Hizb al-Haqq 2, Independents 47, election nullified 1

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Political parties and leaders: Ba'thist parties; General People's Congress (GPC), Ali Abdallah SALIH; Hizb al Haqq, Ibrahim al-WAZIR, Sheikh Ahmad ibn Ali SHAMI (Secretary General); Nasserist parties; Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP), Ali Salim al-BIDH; Yemeni Grouping for Reform or Islaah, Shaykh Abdallah bin Husayn al-AHMAR

Other political or pressure groups: NA

Member of: ACC, AFESD, AL, AMF, CAEU, ESCWA, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, 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 705, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20037

telephone: (202) 965-4760 or 4761

FAX: (202) 337-2017

consulate general(s): Detroit

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] (1) 238-842 through 238-852

FAX: [967] (1) 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

Economy

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 its moderate 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 practically all of its essential needs. Large trade deficits have been compensated for by remittances from Yemenis working abroad and by foreign aid. Because of the Gulf crisis, remittances have dropped substantially. 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 a shrub called qat, whose leaves are chewed for their stimulant effect by Yemenis and which has no significant export market. 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. Nominal growth in 1994-95 is apt to be under 3% annually because of low oil prices and political deadlock that is causing a lack of economic cooperation and leadership.

National product: GDP—exchange rate conversion—\$9 billion (1993 est.)

Yemen (continued)

National product real growth rate: 3.1% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$800 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 55% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: 30% (December 1992)

Budget:

revenues: \$NA

expenditures: \$NA, including capital expenditures of \$NA

Exports: \$695 million (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: crude oil, cotton, coffee, hides, vegetables, dried and salted fish
partners: Italy 55%, US 32%, Jordan 5% (1991)

Imports: \$1.6 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: textiles and other manufactured consumer goods, petroleum products, sugar, grain, flour, other foodstuffs, cement, machinery, chemicals

partners: UAE 6%, Japan 6%, Saudi Arabia 6%, Kuwait 6%, US 6% (1991)

External debt: \$7 billion (1993)

Industrial production: growth rate NA%, accounts for 18% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 714,000 kW

production: 1.224 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 120 kWh (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:

recipient: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$389 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$2 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); 70 (market rate, April 1994)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Highways:

total: 15,500 km

paved: 4,000 km

unpaved: natural surface 11,500 km

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, cargo 2, oil tanker 1

Airports:

total: 46

usable: 40

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

Defense Forces

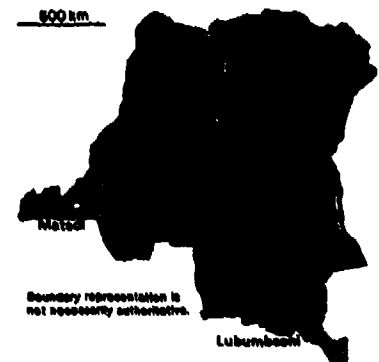
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Police

Manpower availability: males age 15-49

2,142,519; fit for military service 1,219,985; reach military age (14) annually 137,497 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$762 million, 10% of GDP (1992)

Zaire



Geography

Location: Central Africa, between Congo and Zambia

Map references: Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 2,345,410 sq km

land area: 2,267,600 sq km

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: poaching threatens wildlife

populations; water pollution; deforestation

natural hazards: periodic droughts in south

international agreements: party to—

Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Marine

Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Tropical Timber;

signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate

Change, Environmental Modification

Note: straddles Equator; very narrow strip of

land that controls the lower Congo River and is

only outlet to South Atlantic Ocean; dense

tropical rain forest in central river basin and

eastern highlands

People

Population: 42,684,091 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 3.17% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 48.39 births/1,000 population

(1994 est.)

Death rate: 16.74 deaths/1,000 population

(1994 est.)

Net migration rate: 0.03 migrant(s)/1,000

population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 110.9 deaths/1,000

live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 47.4 years

male: 45.57 years

female: 49.29 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 6.7 children born/woman

(1994 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, Lingala, Swahili,

Kingwana, Kikongo, Tshiluba

Literacy: age 15 and over can read and write

(1990 est.)

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)

Government

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/Léopoldville

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-Zaïre, Equateur, Haut-

Zaïre, Kasai-Occidental, Kasai-Oriental,

Kinshasa*, Maniema, Nord-Kivu, Shaba, Sud-

Kivu

Independence: 30 June 1960 (from Belgium)

National holiday: Anniversary of the Regime

(Second Republic), 24 November (1965)

Constitution: 24 June 1967, amended August

1974, revised 15 February 1978; amended

April 1990; new transitional constitution

promulgated in April 1994

Legal system: based on Belgian civil law

system and tribal law; has not accepted

compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal and

compulsory

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Marshal MOBUTU

Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu wa Za Banga (since

24 November 1965) election last held 29 July

1984 (next to be scheduled by High Council,

the opposition-controlled transition

legislature); results—President MOBUTU was

reelected without opposition

head of government: Prime Minister Etienne

TSHISEKEDI (since NA 1993); note—de

facto executive authority is exercised by

President MOBUTU

cabinet: National Executive Council;

appointed by the president on recommendation

of the prime minister

Legislative branch: unicameral

parliament: a single body consisting of the

High Council of the Republic and the

Parliament of the Transition with membership

equally divided between presidential

supporters and opponents

Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Cour

Supreme)

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), Antoine GIZENGA

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: (vacant); Deputy Chief of

Mission John YATES

embassy: 310 Avenue des Aviateurs, Kinshasa

mailing address: Unit 31550, Kinshasa: APO

AE 09828

telephone: [243] (12) 21532, 21628

FAX: [243] (12) 21232 or 21534/5, ext. 2308

consulate(s) 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

Economy

Overview: Zaire's economy has 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—purchasing power

equivalent—\$21 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: -6%

(1992 est.)

National product per capita: \$500 (1993

est.)

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, coffee, diamonds,

cobalt, crude oil

partners: US, Belgium, France, Germany,

Italy, UK, Japan, South Africa

Imports: \$1.2 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities: consumer goods, foodstuffs,

Zaire (continued)

mining and other machinery, transport equipment, fuels

partners: South Africa, US, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, UK

External debt: \$9.2 billion (May 1992 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity:

capacity: 2,580,000 kW

production: 6 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 160 kWh (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:

recipient: 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
note: 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—

7,915,000 (September 1993), 1,990,000

(1992), 15,587 (1991), 719 (1990), 381 (1989)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

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:

total: 146,500 km

paved: 2,800 km

unpaved: gravel, improved earth 46,200 km; unimproved earth 97,500 km

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: 278

usable: 233

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: 72

Telecommunications: barely adequate wire and microwave service; broadcast stations—10 AM, 4 FM, 18 TV; satellite earth stations—

1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT, 14 domestic

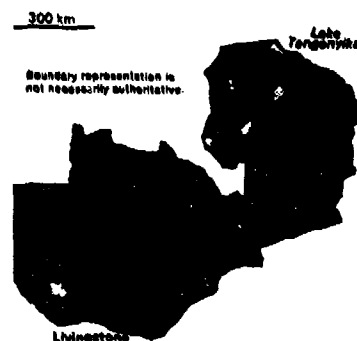
Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, paramilitary National Gendarmerie, Civil Guard, Special Presidential Division

Manpower availability: males age 15-49 9,178,659; fit for military service 4,674,819

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$49 million, 0.8% of GDP (1988)

Zambia



Geography

Location: Southern Africa, between Zaire and Zimbabwe

Map references: Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 752,610 sq km

land area: 740,720 sq km

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 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: poaching seriously threatens rhinoceros and elephant populations; deforestation; soil erosion; desertification
natural hazards: NA

international agreements: party to—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands

Note: landlocked

People

Population: 9,188,190 (July 1994 est.)
Population growth rate: 2.83% (1994 est.)
Birth rate: 45.99 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Death rate: 17.65 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Net migration rate: -0.05 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)
Infant mortality rate: 85 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 44.18 years
male: 43.82 years
female: 44.54 years (1994 est.)
Total fertility rate: 6.68 children born/woman (1994 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)
note: about 70 indigenous languages
Literacy: age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)
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%

Government

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)
National holiday: Independence Day, 24 October (1964)
Constitution: 2 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
Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal
Executive branch:
chief of state and head of government: President Frederick CHILUBA (since 31 October 1991); Vice President Levy MWANAWASA (since 31 October 1991); election last held 31 October 1991 (next to be

held in 1996); results—Frederick CHILUBA 84%, Kenneth KAUNDA 16%
cabinet: Cabinet: appointed by the president from members of the National Assembly
Legislative branch: unicameral
National Assembly: elections last held 31 October 1991 (next to be held in 1996); results —percent of vote by party NA; seats—(150 total) MMD 125, UNIP 25; note—the MMD's majority was weakened by the defection of 13 of its parliamentary members during 1993 and the defeat of its candidates in 4 of the resulting by-elections
Judicial branch: Supreme Court
Political parties and leaders: Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD), Frederick CHILUBA; United National Independence Party (UNIP), Kebby MUSOKATWANE; National Party (NP), Inonge MBIKUSITALEWANIKA;
Member of: ACP, AfDB, C, CCC, ECA, FAO, FLS, G-19, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFTU, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, SADC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNOMOZ, UNOSOM, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US:
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telephone: (202) 265-9717 through 9721
US diplomatic representation:
chief of mission: Ambassador Roland KUCHEL
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] 261-538
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

Economy

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 3% has brought a decline in per capita GDP of 30% over the past decade. A high inflation rate has also added to Zambia's economic woes in recent years.
National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$7.3 billion (1993 est.)
National product real growth rate: -2.8% (1992)
National product per capita: \$800 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 191% (1992)
Unemployment rate: NA%
Budget:
revenues: \$665 million
expenditures: \$767 million, including capital expenditures of \$300 million (1991 est.)
Exports: \$1 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)
commodities: copper, zinc, cobalt, lead, tobacco
partners: EC countries, Japan, South Africa, US, India
Imports: \$1.2 billion (c.i.f., 1992 est.)
commodities: machinery, transportation equipment, foodstuffs, fuels, manufactures
partners: EC countries, Japan, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, US
External debt: \$7.6 billion (1991)
Industrial production: growth rate -2% (1991); accounts for 40% of GDP
Electricity:
capacity: 2,775,000 kW
production: 12 billion kWh
consumption per capita: 1,400 kWh (1991)
Industries: copper mining and processing, construction, foodstuffs, beverages, chemicals, textiles, and fertilizer
Agriculture: accounts for 12% of GDP and 85% of labor force; crops—corn (food staple), sorghum, rice, peanuts, sunflower, tobacco, cotton, sugarcane, cassava; cattle, goats, beef, eggs
Illicit drugs: role as regional transshipment center for mandrax and heroin
Economic aid:
recipient: 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—344.8276 (October 1993), 156.25 (1992), 61.7284 (1991), 28.9855 (1990), 12.9032 (1989)
Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 1,266 km, all 1.067-meter gauge; 13 km double track
Highways:
total: 36,370 km
paved: 6,500 km
unpaved: crushed stone, gravel, stabilized earth 7,000 km; improved, unimproved earth 22,870 km
Inland waterways: 2,250 km, including Zambezi and Luapula Rivers, Lake Tanganyika
Pipelines: crude oil 1,724 km
Ports: Mpulungu (lake port)

Zambia (continued)

Airports:

total: 113

usable: 103

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

Defense Forces

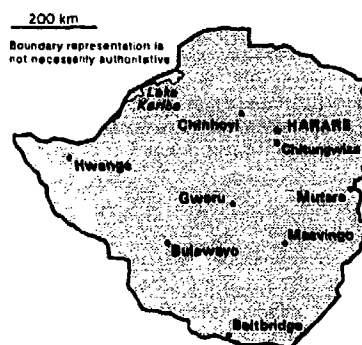
Branches: Army, Air Force, Police

Manpower availability: males age 15-49

1,882,053; fit for military service 988,913

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$45 million, 1% of GDP (1992 est.)

Zimbabwe



Geography

Location: Southern Africa, between South Africa and Zambia

Map references: Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area: 390,580 sq km

land area: 386,670 sq km

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: NA% (coffee is a permanent crop)

meadows and pastures: 12%

forest and woodland: 62%

other: NA%

Irrigated land: 2,200 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: deforestation; soil erosion; land degradation; air and water pollution

natural hazards: recurring droughts; floods and severe storms are rare

international agreements: party to—Climate Change, Endangered Species, Law of the Sea; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity

Note: landlocked

People

Population: 10,975,078 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.2% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 37.24 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 18.1 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -7.18 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 7.4 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 42.06 years

male: 40.44 years

female: 43.74 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 5.1 children born/woman (1994 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), Shona, Sindebele

Literacy: age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.);

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)

Government

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)

National holiday: Independence Day, 18 April (1980)

Constitution: 21 December 1979

Legal system: mixture of Roman-Dutch and English common law

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

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); election last

held 28-30 March 1990 (next to be held NA March 1996); results—Robert MUGABE 78.3%, Edgar TEKERE 21.7%
cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the president; responsible to Parliament
Legislative branch: unicameral
Parliament: elections 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

Judicial branch: Supreme Court
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 and Abel MUYOREWA; Democratic Party (DP), Emmanuel MAGOCHE; Forum Party, Enock DUMBUTSHENA

Member of: ACP, AfDB, C, CCC, ECA, FAO, FLS, G-15, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, PCA, SADC, UN, UNAVEM II, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNOMUR, UNOSOM, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Amos Bernard Muvengwa MIDZI
chancery: 1608 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20009
telephone: (202) 332-7100
FAX: (202) 483-9326

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission: Ambassador Edward Gibson LANPHER
embassy: 172 Herbert Chitepo 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

Economy

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—purchasing power equivalent—\$15.9 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 2% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$1,400 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 22% (January 1994 est.)

Unemployment rate: at least 35% (1993 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$1.7 billion

expenditures: \$2.2 billion, including capital expenditures of \$253 million (FY93)

Exports: \$1.5 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities: agricultural 35% (tobacco 30%, other 10%), manufactures 25%, gold 12%, ferrochrome 10%, textiles 8% (1992)

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 41%, other manufactures 23%, chemicals 16%, fuels 12% (1991)

partners: South Africa 25%, UK 15%, Germany 9%, US 6%, Japan 5% (1991)

External debt: \$3.5 billion (December 1992 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 2.3% (1992); accounts for 35% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 3,650,000 kW

production: 8.18 billion kWh (1992)

consumption per capita: 740 kWh (1992)

Industries: mining, steel, clothing and footwear, chemicals, foodstuffs, fertilizer, beverage, transportation equipment, wood products

Agriculture: accounts for 20% 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: NA

Currency: 1 Zimbabwean dollar (Z\$) = 100 cents

Exchange rates: Zimbabwean dollars (Z\$) per US\$1—8.1037 (January 1994), 6.4725 (1993), 5.1046 (1992), 3.4282 (1991), 2.4480 (1990), 2.1133 (1989)

Fiscal year: 1 July—30 June

Communications

Railroads: 2,745 km 1.067-meter gauge (including 42 km double track, 355 km electrified)

Highways:

total: 85,237 km

paved: 15,800 km

unpaved: crushed stone, gravel, stabilized

earth 39,090 km; improved earth 23,097 km; unimproved earth 7,250 km

Inland waterways: Lake Kariba is a potential line of communication

Pipelines: petroleum products 212 km

Airports:

total: 477

usable: 401

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: 28

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 INTELSTAT earth station

Defense Forces

Branches: Zimbabwe National Army, Air Force of Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe Republic Police (including Police Support Unit, Paramilitary Police)

Manpower availability: males 15-49 2,371,186; fit for military service 1,472,603 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$412.4 million, about 6% of GDP (FY91 est.)

Taiwan



Geography

Location: Eastern Asia, off the southeastern coast of China, between Japan and the Philippines

Map references: Asia, Oceania, Southeast Asia

Area:

total area: 35,980 sq km

land area: 32,260 sq km

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 sq km

Environment:

current issues: water pollution from industrial emissions, untreated sewage; air pollution; contamination of drinking water supplies

natural hazards: subject to earthquakes and typhoons

international agreements: signed, but not ratified—Marine Life Conservation

People

Population: 21,298,930 (July 1994 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.96% (1994 est.)

Birth rate: 15.6 births/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Death rate: 5.63 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Net migration rate: -0.38 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1994 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 5.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1994 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 75.25 years

male: 72.01 years

female: 78.66 years (1994 est.)

Total fertility rate: 1.81 children born/woman (1994 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), Taiwanese (Min), Hakka dialects

Literacy: 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)

Administration

Names:

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Taiwan

local long form: none

local short form: T'ai-wan

Digraph:

Type: multiparty democratic regime; opposition political parties legalized in March, 1989

Capital:

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-t's'un
note: Taiwan uses the Wade-Giles system for romanization

National holiday: National Day, 10 October (1911) (Anniversary of the Revolution)

Constitution: 1 January 1947, amended in 1992, presently undergoing revision

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

Suffrage: 20 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

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) presidential election last held 21 March 1990 (next to be held NA March 1996); results—President LI Teng-hui was reelected by the National Assembly; vice presidential election last held 21 March 1990 (next election will probably be a direct popular election and will be held NA March 1996); results—LI Yuan-zu was elected by the National Assembly

cabinet: Executive Yuan; appointed by the president

Legislative branch: unicameral Legislative Yuan and unicameral National Assembly
Legislative Yuan: elections 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: elections—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)

Judicial branch:

Judicial Yuan
Political parties and leaders: Kuomintang (KMT, Nationalist Party), LI Teng-hui, chairman; Democratic Progressive Party (DPP); Chinese New Party (CNP); 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 independence 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

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, BCIE, ICC, IOC, COCOM (cooperating), WCL

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, Hsin 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

Economy

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 GDP, 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, Malaysia, and Vietnam. The tightening of labor markets has led to an influx of foreign workers, both legal and illegal.

National product: GDP—purchasing power equivalent—\$224 billion (1993 est.)

National product real growth rate: 6% (1993 est.)

National product per capita: \$10,600 (1993 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 3.2% (1993 est.)

Unemployment rate: 1.5% (1992 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$30.3 billion

expenditures: \$30.1 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1991 est.)

Exports: \$85 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: electrical machinery 19.7%, electronic products 19.6%, textiles 10.9%, footwear 3.3%, foodstuffs 1.0%, plywood and wood products 0.9% (1993 est.)

partners: US 27.6%, Hong Kong 21.7%, EC countries 15.2%, Japan 10.5% (1993 est.)

Imports: \$77.1 billion (c.i.f., 1993 est.)

commodities: machinery and equipment 15.7%, electronic products 15.6%, chemicals 9.8%, iron and steel 8.5%, crude oil 3.9%, foodstuffs 2.1% (1993 est.)

partners: Japan 30.1%, US 21.7%, EC countries 17.6% (1993 est.)

External debt: \$620 million (1992 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 3.6% (1993 est.); accounts for more than 40% of GDP

Electricity:

capacity: 18,382,000 kW

production: 98.5 billion kWh

consumption per capita: 4,718 kWh (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:

recipient: 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—26.6 (1993), 25.4 (1992), 25.748 (1991), 27.108 (1990), 26.407 (1989)

Fiscal year: 1 July—30 June

Communications

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:

total: 20,041 km

paved: bituminous, concrete pavement 17,095 km

unpaved: crushed stone, gravel 2,371 km; graded earth 575 km

Pipelines: petroleum products 615 km, natural gas 97 km

Ports: Kao-hsiung, Chi-lung (Keelung), Hualien, Su-ao, T'ai-tung

Merchant marine: 212 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 5,910,453 GRT/9,098,315 DWT, passenger-cargo 1, cargo 38,

refrigerated cargo 11, container 85, oil tanker 17, combination ore/oil 2, bulk 54, roll-on/roll-off cargo 1, combination bulk 2, chemical tanker 1

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), Philippines, Guam, Singapore, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Australia, Middle East, and Western Europe

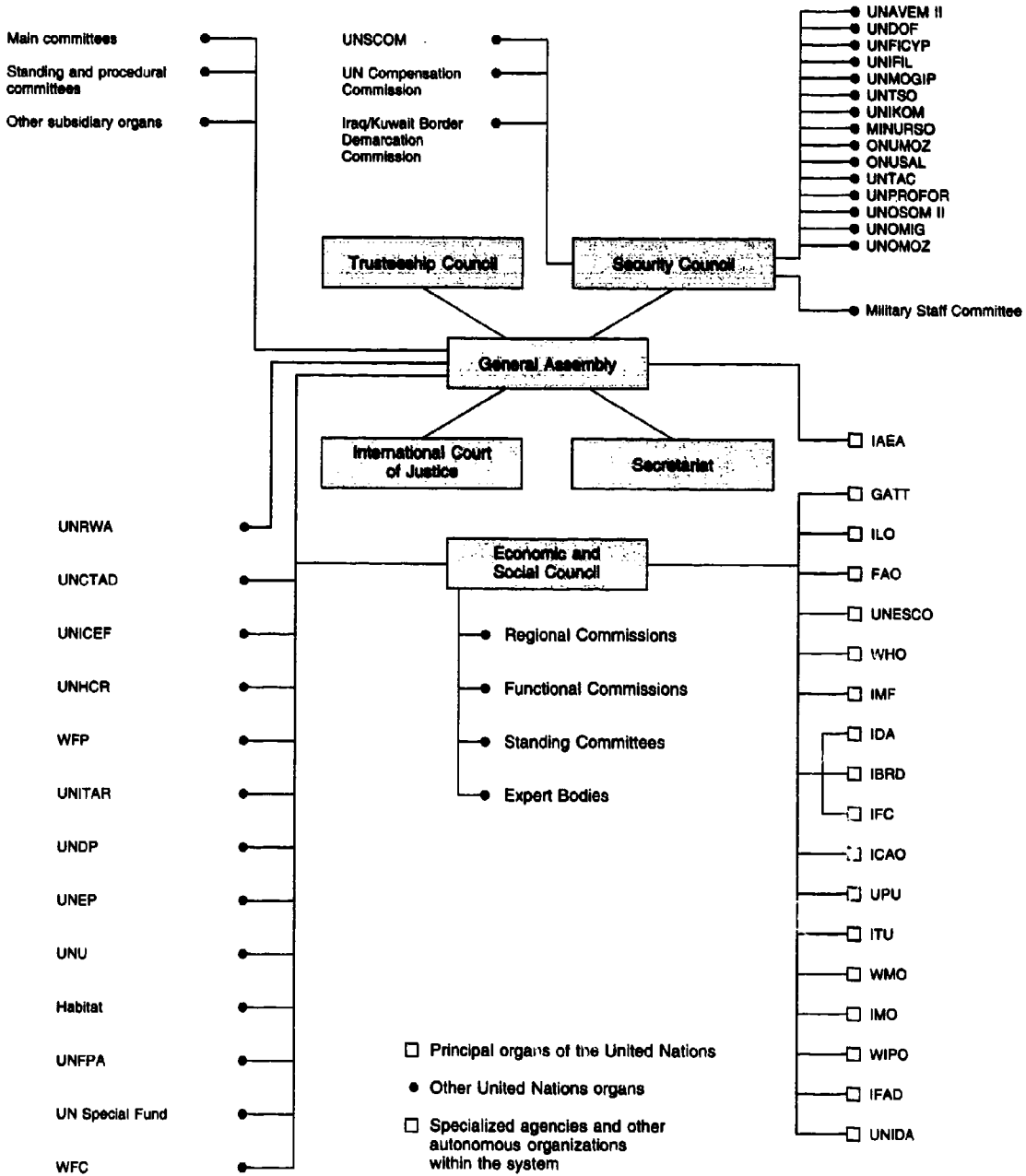
Defense Forces

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 6,205,707; fit for military service 4,806,456; reach military age (19) annually 192,083 (1994 est.)

Defense expenditures: exchange rate conversion—\$10.9 billion, 5.4% of GNP (FY93/94 est.)

Appendix A: The United Nations System



Based on chart from the *UN Chronicle*

Appendix B:

Abbreviations for International Organizations and Groups

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 Developpement 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; see European Union (EU)
	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
	ECSC	European Coal and Steel Community
	ECWA	Economic Commission for Western Asia; see Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)
	EEC	European Economic Community
	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
	EU	European Union
	Euratom	European Atomic Energy Community
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
	IFCTU	International Federation of Christian Trade Unions
	IGADD	Inter-Governmental Authority on 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
R	RG	Rio Group
S	SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
	SACU	Southern African Customs Union
	SADC	Southern African Development Community
	SADCC	Southern African Development Coordination Conference
	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
	UNOMIG	United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia
	UNOMOZ	United Nations Operation in Mozambique
	UNOMUR	United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda
	UNOSOM	United Nations Operation in Somalia
	UNPROFOR	United Nations Protection Force
	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

Note: Not all international organizations and groups have abbreviations

Appendix C:

International Organizations and Groups

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) <i>established</i> —1 April 1976 <i>aim</i> —members have a preferential economic and aid relationship with the EU	<i>members</i> —(70) 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, Eritrea, 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) <i>established</i> —4 August 1963 <i>aim</i> —to promote economic and social development	<i>regional members</i> —(53) 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, Morocco, 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 <i>nonregional members</i> —(26) Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Kuwait, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, US, Yugoslavia
Agence de Cooperation Culturelle et Technique (ACCT)	Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation (ACCT)
Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation (ACCT) <i>note</i> —acronym from Agence de Cooperation Culturelle et Technique <i>established</i> —21 March 1970 <i>aim</i> —to promote cultural and technical cooperation among French-speaking countries	<i>members</i> —(34) Belgium, Benin, Burkina, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, France, Gabon, Guinea, Haiti, Laos, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Monaco, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Togo, Tunisia, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Zaire <i>associate members</i> —(5) Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Morocco, Saint Lucia <i>participating governments</i> —(2) New Brunswick (Canada), Quebec (Canada) <i>observers</i> —(3) Bulgaria, Cambodia, Romania
Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL) <i>note</i> —acronym from Organismo para la Proscripcion de las Armas Nucleares en la America Latina y el Caribe (OPANAL) <i>established</i> —14 February 1967 <i>aim</i> —to encourage the peaceful uses of atomic energy and prohibit nuclear weapons	<i>members</i> —(26) Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela
Andean Group (AG) <i>established</i> —26 May 1969 <i>effective</i> —16 October 1969 <i>aim</i> —to promote harmonious development through economic integration	<i>members</i> —(5) Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela <i>associate member</i> —(1) Panama <i>observers</i> —(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

Note: 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)	<i>members</i> —(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; <i>note</i> —these are all the members of the Arab League except Djibouti, Somalia, and Yemen
<i>note</i> —also known as Banque Arabe de Developpement Economique en Afrique (BADEA)	
<i>established</i> —18 February 1974	
<i>effective</i> —16 September 1974	
<i>aim</i> —to promote economic development	
Arab Cooperation Council (ACC)	<i>members</i> —(4) Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Yemen
<i>established</i> —16 February 1989	
<i>aim</i> —to promote economic cooperation and integration, possibly leading to an Arab Common Market	
Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD)	<i>members</i> —(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
<i>established</i> —16 May 1968	
<i>aim</i> —to promote economic and social development	
Arab League (AL)	<i>members</i> —(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
<i>note</i> —also known as League of Arab States (LAS)	
<i>established</i> —22 March 1945	
<i>aim</i> —to promote economic, social, political, and military cooperation	
Arab Maghreb Union (AMU)	<i>members</i> —(5) Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia
<i>established</i> —17 February 1989	
<i>aim</i> —to promote cooperation and integration among the Arab states of northern Africa	
Arab Monetary Fund (AMF)	<i>members</i> —(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
<i>established</i> —27 April 1976	
<i>effective</i> —2 February 1977	
<i>aim</i> —to promote Arab cooperation, development, and integration in monetary and economic affairs	
Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)	<i>members</i> —(16) all ASEAN members (Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand) plus Australia, Canada, China, Hong Kong, Japan, South Korea, NZ, Papua New Guinea, Taiwan, US
<i>established</i> —7 November 1989	
<i>aim</i> —to promote trade and investment in the Pacific basin	
Asian Development Bank (AsDB)	<i>regional members</i> —(37) 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, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Western Samoa
<i>established</i> —19 December 1966	
<i>aim</i> —to promote regional economic cooperation	<i>nonregional members</i> —(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)	<i>members</i> —(6) Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand <i>observers</i> —(3) Laos, Papua New Guinea, Vietnam
<i>established</i> —9 August 1967	
<i>aim</i> —to encourage regional economic, social, and cultural cooperation among the non-Communist countries of Southeast Asia	
Australia Group	<i>members</i> —(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
<i>established</i> —1984	
<i>aim</i> —to consult on and coordinate export controls related to chemical and biological weapons	<i>observer</i> —(1) Singapore
Australia—New Zealand—United States Security Treaty (ANZUS)	<i>members</i> —(3) Australia, NZ, US
<i>established</i> —1 September 1951	
<i>effective</i> —29 April 1952	
<i>aim</i> —to implement a trilateral mutual security agreement, although the US suspended security obligations to NZ on 11 August 1986	
Banco Centroamericano de Integracion Economica (BCIE)	see Central American Bank for Economic Integration (BCIE)
Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (IDB)	see Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)
Bank for International Settlements (BIS)	<i>members</i> —(33) Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, US, Yugoslavia
<i>established</i> —20 January 1930	
<i>effective</i> —17 March 1930	
<i>aim</i> —to promote cooperation among central banks in international financial settlements	
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)	<i>members</i> —(3) Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands
<i>note</i> —acronym from Belgium, Netherlands, and Luxembourg	
<i>established</i> —3 February 1958	
<i>effective</i> —1 November 1960	
<i>aim</i> —to develop closer economic cooperation and integration	
Big Seven	<i>members</i> —(7) Big Six (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, UK) plus the US
<i>note</i> —membership is the same as the Group of 7	
<i>established</i> —NA 1975	
<i>aim</i> —to discuss and coordinate major economic policies	

Big Six	<i>members</i> —(6) Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, UK
<i>note</i> —not to be confused with the Group of 6	
<i>established</i> —NA 1967	
<i>aim</i> —to foster economic cooperation	
Black Sea Economic Cooperation Zone (BSEC)	<i>members</i> —(11) Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Greece, Moldova, Romania, Russia, Turkey, Ukraine
<i>established</i> —25 June 1992	<i>observer</i> —(1) Poland
<i>aim</i> —to enhance regional stability through economic cooperation	
Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM)	<i>members</i> —(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
<i>established</i> —4 July 1973	<i>associate members</i> —(2) British Virgin Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands
<i>effective</i> —1 August 1973	<i>observers</i> —(10) Anguilla, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Mexico, Netherlands Antilles, Puerto Rico, Suriname, Venezuela
<i>aim</i> —to promote economic integration and development, especially among the less developed countries	
Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)	<i>regional members</i> —(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
<i>established</i> —18 October 1969	<i>nonregional members</i> —(5) Canada, France, Germany, Italy, UK
<i>effective</i> —26 January 1970	
<i>aim</i> —to promote economic development and cooperation	
Cartagena Group	<i>see</i> Group of 11
Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC)	<i>members</i> —(6) Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon
<i>note</i> —acronym from Union Douaniere et Economique de l'Afrique Centrale	
<i>established</i> —8 December 1964	
<i>effective</i> —1 January 1966	
<i>aim</i> —to promote the establishment of a Central African Common Market	
Central African States Development Bank (BDEAC)	<i>members</i> —(9) Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, France, Gabon, Germany, Kuwait
<i>note</i> —acronym from Banque de Developpement des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale	
<i>established</i> —3 December 1975	
<i>aim</i> —to provide loans for economic development	
Central American Bank for Economic Integration (BCIE)	<i>members</i> —(5) Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua
<i>note</i> —acronym from Banco Centroamericano de Integracion Economica	<i>nonregional members</i> —(4) Argentina, Mexico, Taiwan, Venezuela
<i>established</i> —13 December 1960	
<i>aim</i> —to promote economic integration and development	

Central American Common Market (CACM)	<i>members</i> —(5) Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua
<i>established</i> —13 December 1960	
<i>effective</i> —3 June 1961	
<i>aim</i> —to promote establishment of a Central American Common Market	
Central European Initiative (CEI)	<i>members</i> —(10) Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Yugoslavia
<i>note</i> —evolved from the Hexagonal Group	
<i>established</i> —27 July 1991	<i>participating non-members</i> —(6) Baden-Wurtemberg, Bavaria, Belarus, Bulgaria, Romania, Ukraine
<i>aim</i> —to form an economic and political cooperation group for the region between the Adriatic and the Baltic Seas	
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)	<i>members</i> —(24) Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, Cambodia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, South Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, NZ, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, US
<i>established</i> —1 July 1951	
<i>aim</i> —to promote economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific	
Commission for Social Development	<i>members</i> —(32) selected on a rotating basis from all regions
<i>established</i> —21 June 1946 as the Social Commission, renamed 29 July 1966	
<i>aim</i> —Economic and Social Council organization dealing with social development programs of UN	
Commission on Human Rights	<i>members</i> —(53) selected on a rotating basis from all regions
<i>established</i> —18 February 1946	
<i>aim</i> —Economic and Social Council organization dealing with human rights programs of UN	
Commission on Human Settlements (Habitat)	<i>members</i> —(58) selected on a rotating basis from all regions
<i>established</i> —12 October 1978	
<i>aim</i> —Economic and Social Council organization assisting in solving human settlement problems of UN	
Commission on Narcotic Drugs	<i>members</i> —(53) selected on a rotating basis from all regions with emphasis on producing and processing countries
<i>established</i> —16 February 1946	
<i>aim</i> —Economic and Social Council organization dealing with illicit drugs programs of UN	
Commission on the Status of Women	<i>members</i> —(32) selected on a rotating basis from all regions
<i>established</i> —21 June 1946	
<i>aim</i> —Economic and Social Council organization dealing with women's rights goals of UN	

Commonwealth (C)	<i>members</i> —(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
<i>established</i> —31 December 1931	
<i>aim</i> —voluntary association that evolved from the British Empire and that seeks to foster multinational cooperation and assistance	<i>special members</i> —(2) Nauru, Tuvalu
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	<i>members</i> —(12) Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan
<i>established</i> —8 December 1991	
<i>effective</i> —21 December 1991	
<i>aim</i> —to coordinate intercommonwealth relations and to provide a mechanism for the orderly dissolution of the USSR	
Communauté Economique de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEAO)	see West African Economic Community (CEAO)
Communauté Economique des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale (CEEAC)	see Economic Community of Central African States (CEEAC)
Communauté 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)	<i>members</i> —(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 (suspended)
<i>established</i> —3 July 1973	
<i>aim</i> —discusses issues of mutual concern and reviews implementation of the Helsinki Agreement	<i>observer</i> —(1) The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Conseil Européen 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)	<i>members</i> —(17) Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, UK, US
<i>note</i> —was abolished 31 March 1994; COCOM members are working on a new organization with expanded membership which focuses on nonproliferation export controls as opposed to East-West controls of advanced technology	<i>cooperating countries</i> —(14) Austria, Czech Republic, Finland, Hong Kong, Hungary, Ireland, South Korea, NZ, Poland, Singapore, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan
<i>established</i> —NA 1949	
<i>aim</i> —to control the export of strategic products and technical data from member countries to proscribed destinations	
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)	<i>members</i> —(11 plus the Palestine Liberation Organization) Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Mauritania, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, UAE, Yemen, Palestine Liberation Organization
<i>established</i> —3 June 1957	
<i>effective</i> —30 May 1964	
<i>aim</i> —to promote economic integration among Arab nations	
Council of Europe (CE)	<i>members</i> —(32) Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK
<i>established</i> —5 May 1949	
<i>effective</i> —3 August 1949	
<i>aim</i> —to promote increased unity and quality of life in Europe	<i>guests</i> —(8) Albania, Belarus, Croatia, Latvia, Moldova, Russia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine
	<i>observers</i> —(2) Holy See, Israel
Council of the Baltic Sea States (CBSS)	<i>members</i> —(10) Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Russia, Sweden
<i>established</i> —5 March 1992	
<i>aim</i> —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 programs and education, and transportation and communication	<i>observers</i> —(2) Belarus, Ukraine
Council of the Entente (Entente)	<i>members</i> —(5) Benin, Burkina, Cote d'Ivoire, Niger, Togo
<i>established</i> —29 May 1959	
<i>aim</i> —to promote economic, social, and political coordination	
Customs Cooperation Council (CCC)	<i>members</i> —(126) Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bermuda, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, 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, Kazakhstan, Kenya, South Korea, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe
<i>established</i> —15 December 1950	
<i>aim</i> —to promote international cooperation in customs matters	
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 four 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 35 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, Mexico, 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)	<i>members</i> —(3) Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda
<i>established</i> —6 June 1967	
<i>effective</i> —1 December 1967	
<i>aim</i> —to promote economic development	

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 carry out the commitment of the Economic and Social Council of the UN to promote economic development

members—(48) Afghanistan, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, China, Fiji, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Kazakhstan, 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, Uzbekistan, 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 plus 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—(53) 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, 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—(54) Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, UK, US, Uzbekistan, Yugoslavia

Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA)

see Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

<p>Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)</p> <p><i>established</i>—25 February 1948 as Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA)</p> <p><i>aim</i>—to promote economic development as a regional commission of the UN's Economic and Social Council</p>	<p><i>members</i>—(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</p> <p><i>associate members</i>—(6) Aruba, British Virgin Islands, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands</p>
<p>Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA)</p>	<p>see Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)</p>
<p>Economic Community of Central African States (CEEAC)-acronym from Communauté Economique des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale</p> <p><i>established</i>—18 October 1983</p> <p><i>aim</i>—to promote regional economic cooperation and establish a Central African Common Market</p>	<p><i>members</i>—(10) Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Zaire</p> <p><i>observer</i>—(1) Angola</p>
<p>Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL)</p> <p><i>note</i>—acronym from Communauté Economique des Pays des Grands Lacs</p> <p><i>established</i>—26 September 1976</p> <p><i>aim</i>—to promote regional economic cooperation and integration</p>	<p><i>members</i>—(3) Burundi, Rwanda, Zaire</p>
<p>Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)</p> <p><i>established</i>—28 May 1975</p> <p><i>aim</i>—to promote regional economic cooperation</p>	<p><i>members</i>—(16) Benin, Burkina, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo</p>
<p>Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO)</p> <p><i>established</i>—NA 1985</p> <p><i>aim</i>—to promote regional cooperation in trade, transportation, communications, tourism, cultural affairs, and economic development</p>	<p><i>members</i>—(11) Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkey, "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus," Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan</p>
<p>European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)</p> <p><i>established</i>—15 April 1991</p> <p><i>aim</i>—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</p>	<p><i>members</i>—(58) Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, European Community (EC), European Investment Bank (EIB), Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, South Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Moldova, Morocco, Netherlands, NZ, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, UK, US, Uzbekistan, Yugoslavia; <i>note</i>—includes all 25 members of the OECD; also includes the EC as a single entity</p>
<p>European Community (or European Communities, EC)</p>	<p>was established 8 April 1965 to integrate the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom), the European Coal and Steel Community (ESC), the Euroean Economic Community (EEC or Common Market), and to establish a completely integrated common market and an eventual federation of Europe; merged into the European Union (EU) on 7 February 1992; member states at the time of merger were Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, UK</p>

European Free Trade Association (EFTA)	<i>members</i> —(7) Austria, Finland, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland
<i>established</i> —4 January 1960	
<i>effective</i> —3 May 1960	
<i>aim</i> —to promote expansion of free trade	
European Investment Bank (EIB)	<i>members</i> —(12) Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, UK
<i>established</i> —25 March 1957	
<i>effective</i> —1 January 1958	
<i>aim</i> —to promote economic development of the EU	
European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN)	<i>members</i> —(19) Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK
<i>note</i> —acronym retained from the predecessor organization Conseil Européen pour la Recherche Nucleaire	<i>observers</i> —(6) EC, Israel, Russia, Turkey, United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Yugoslavia
<i>established</i> —1 July 1953	
<i>effective</i> —29 September 1954	
<i>aim</i> —to foster nuclear research for peaceful purposes only	
European Space Agency (ESA)	<i>members</i> —(13) Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK
<i>established</i> —31 July 1973	
<i>effective</i> —1 May 1975	<i>associate member</i> —(1) Finland
<i>aim</i> —to promote peaceful cooperation in space research and technology	<i>cooperating state</i> —(1) Canada
European Union (EU)	<i>members</i> —(12) Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, UK
<i>note</i> —evolved from the European Community (EC)	
<i>established</i> —7 February 1992	
<i>effective</i> —1 November 1993	
<i>aim</i> —to coordinate policy among the 12 members in three fields: economics, building on the European Economic Community's (EEC) efforts to establish a common market and eventually a common currency; defense, within the concept of a Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP); and justice and home affairs, including immigration, drugs, terrorism, and improved living and working conditions	
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)	<p><i>members</i>—(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, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia, EC, 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 (suspended), Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe</p>
<i>established</i> —16 October 1945	
<i>aim</i> —UN specialized agency to raise living standards and increase availability of agricultural products	
<i>associate member</i> —(1) Puerto Rico	
Former USSR/Eastern Europe (former USSR/EE)	<p>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 consists of Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Tajikistan, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan</p>
Four Dragons	<p>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</p>
Four Tigers	<p>another term for the Four Dragons; see Four Dragons</p>
Franc Zone (FZ)	<p><i>members</i>—(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)</p>
<i>established</i> —NA	
<i>aim</i> —to form a monetary union among countries whose currencies are linked to the French franc	
Front Line States (FLS)	<p><i>members</i>—(7) Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe</p>
<i>established</i> —NA	
<i>aim</i> —to achieve black majority rule in South Africa	
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)	<p><i>members</i>—(117) Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, 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, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia (suspended), Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe</p>
<i>established</i> —30 October 1947	
<i>effective</i> —1 January 1948	
<i>aim</i> —to promote the expansion of international trade on a nondiscriminatory basis	
Group of 2 (G-2)	<p><i>members</i>—(2) Japan, US</p>
<i>established</i> —informal term that came into use about 1986	
<i>aim</i> —bilateral economic cooperation between the two most powerful economic giants	

Group of 3 (G-3)	<i>members—(3) Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela</i>
<i>established—NA October 1990</i>	
<i>aim—mechanism for policy coordination</i>	
Group of 5 (G-5)	<i>members—(5) France, Germany, Japan, UK, US</i>
<i>established—22 September 1985</i>	
<i>aim—to coordinate the economic policies of the five major non-Communist economic powers</i>	
Group of 6 (G-6)	<i>members—(6) Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden, Tanzania</i>
<i>note—also known as Groupe des Six Sur le Desarmement not to be confused with the Big Six</i>	
<i>established—22 May 1984</i>	
<i>aim—to achieve nuclear disarmament</i>	
Group of 7 (G-7)	<i>members—(7) Group of 5 (France, Germany, Japan, UK, US) plus Canada and Italy</i>
<i>note—membership is the same as the Big Seven</i>	
<i>established—22 September 1985</i>	
<i>aim—to facilitate economic cooperation among the seven major non-Communist economic powers</i>	
Group of 8 (G-8)	<i>members—(8) Australia, Canada, EU (as one member), Japan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, US</i>
<i>established—NA October 1975</i>	
<i>aim—to facilitate economic cooperation among 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</i>	
Group of 9 (G-9)	<i>members—(9) Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Romania, Sweden, Yugoslavia</i>
<i>established—NA</i>	
<i>aim—informal group that meets occasionally on matters of mutual interest</i>	
Group of 10 (G-10)	<i>members—(11) Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, US</i>
<i>note—also known as the Paris Club, 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</i>	
<i>established—NA October 1962</i>	
<i>aim—to make credit policy</i>	
Group of 11 (G-11)	<i>members—(11) Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela</i>
<i>note—also known as the Cartagena Group</i>	
<i>established—22 June 1984, in Cartagena, Colombia</i>	
<i>aim—to provide a forum for largest debtor nations in Latin America</i>	

Group of 15 (G-15)	<i>members</i> —(15) Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe
<i>note</i> —byproduct of the Non-Aligned Movement	
<i>established</i> —September 1989	
<i>aim</i> —to promote economic cooperation among developing nations; to act as the main political organ for the Non-Aligned Movement	
Group of 19 (G-19)	<i>members</i> —(19) Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Cameroon, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia
<i>established</i> —NA October 1975	
<i>aim</i> —to represent the interests of 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	
Group of 24 (G-24)	<i>members</i> —(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
<i>established</i> —NA January 1972	
<i>aim</i> —to promote the interests of developing countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America within the IMF	
Group of 30 (G-30)	<i>members</i> —(30) informal group of 30 leading international bankers, economists, financial experts, and businessmen organized by Johannes Witteveen (former managing director of the IMF)
<i>established</i> —NA 1979	
<i>aim</i> —to discuss and propose solutions to the world's economic problems	
Group of 33 (G-33)	<i>members</i> —(33) leading economists from 13 countries
<i>established</i> —NA 1987	
<i>aim</i> —to promote solutions to international economic problems	
Group of 77 (G-77)	<i>members</i> —(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
<i>established</i> —NA October 1967	
<i>aim</i> —to promote economic cooperation among developing countries; name persists in spite of increased membership	
Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)	<i>members</i> —(6) Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE
<i>note</i> —also known as the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf	
<i>established</i> —25 May 1981	
<i>aim</i> —to promote regional cooperation in economic, social, political, and military affairs	
Habitat	see 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)	<i>members</i> —(44) Argentina, Austria, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, 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
<i>note</i> —also known as Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID)	
<i>established</i> —8 April 1959	
<i>effective</i> —30 December 1959	
<i>aim</i> —to promote economic and social development in Latin America	
Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD)	<i>members</i> —(6) Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda
<i>established</i> —15-16 January 1986	
<i>aim</i> —to promote cooperation on drought-related matters	
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	<i>members</i> —(117) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, 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 (suspended), Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe
<i>established</i> —26 October 1956	
<i>effective</i> —29 July 1957	
<i>aim</i> —to promote peaceful uses of atomic energy	
International Bank for Economic Cooperation (IBEC)	was established on 22 October 1963 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)	<i>members</i> —(177) 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, Croatia, 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, Federated States of Micronesia, 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, 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, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Western Samoa, Yemen, Yugoslavia (suspended), Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe
<i>note</i> —also known as the World Bank	
<i>established</i> —22 July 1944	
<i>effective</i> —27 December 1945	
<i>aim</i> —UN specialized agency that initially promoted economic rebuilding after World War II and now provides economic development loans	
International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)	<i>members</i> —(59 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, Kuwait, 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
<i>established</i> —NA 1919	
<i>aim</i> —to promote free trade and private enterprise and to represent business interests at national and international levels	

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—(181) 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, 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, Kazakhstan, 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, 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, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Yugoslavia (suspended), 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—(164 national organizations in the following 117 areas) Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, The Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Basque Country, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bermuda, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Curacao, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Holy See, Honduras, Hong Kong, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kiribati, South Korea, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Montserrat, Morocco, Netherlands, New Caledonia, NZ, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Helena, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, UK, US, Venezuela, Western Samoa, Zambia, Zimbabwe

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 UN 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—(170) Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 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, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, 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, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, South Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, 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, 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, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

subbureaus—(11) American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Macau, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, Turks and Caicos Islands

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—(156)

Part I—(24 more economically advanced countries) Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Netherlands, NZ, Norway, Russia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, UAE, UK, US

Part II—(132 less developed nations) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, 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, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Federated States of Micronesia, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Western Samoa, Yemen, Yugoslavia (suspended), 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—(23) Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, 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—(159) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, The Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, 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, Croatia, 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, 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, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Federated States of Micronesia, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, 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, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Western Samoa, Yemen, Yugoslavia (suspended), Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	<i>members</i> —(150)
<i>established</i> —NA November 1974	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
<i>aim</i> —UN specialized agency that promotes agricultural development	Category II—(12 petroleum-exporting aid contributors) Algeria, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Venezuela
	Category III—(117 aid recipients) Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cook Islands, 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, Kyrgyzstan, 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 (suspended), 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)	<i>members</i> —(169) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 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, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, 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, 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, Oman, 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, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Yugoslavia (suspended), Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe
International Maritime Organization (IMO)	<i>members</i> —(146) Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 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, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, 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, Latvia, 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, Paraguay, 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, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Yugoslavia (suspended), Zaire
<i>note</i> —name changed from Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) on 22 May 1982	
<i>established</i> —17 March 1958	
<i>aim</i> —UN specialized agency concerned with world maritime affairs	
	<i>associate members</i> —(2) Hong Kong, Macau

International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT)

established—3 September 1976

effective—26 July 1979

aim—to provide worldwide communications for maritime shipping and other applications

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—(69) Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Kuwait, Liberia, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, 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

members—(179) 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, Croatia, 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, Federated States of Micronesia, 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, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Western Samoa, Yemen, Yugoslavia (suspended), 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: 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—(184) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, American Samoa, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bermuda, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 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, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guam, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, 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, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, 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, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, 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 migration and immigration

members—(48) 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, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Uganda, US, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia

observers—(40) 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, Partnership with the Children of the Third World, Presiding Bishop's Fund for World Relief/Episcopal Church, Refugee Council of Australia, Romania, Russia, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Turkey, UK, Vietnam, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe

<p>International Organization for Standardization (ISO)</p> <p><i>established</i>—NA February 1947</p> <p><i>aim</i>—to promote the development of international standards</p>	<p><i>members</i>—(73 national standards organizations) Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, North Korea, South Korea, Libya, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, NZ, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, UK, US, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe</p> <p><i>correspondent members</i>—(20) Bahrain, Barbados, Brunei, Estonia, Hong Kong, Jordan, Kuwait, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Nepal, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Seychelles, Uganda, UAE</p>
<p>International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement</p> <p><i>established</i>—NA 1928</p> <p><i>aim</i>—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</p>	<p><i>members</i>—(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</p>
<p>International Telecommunication Union (ITU)</p> <p><i>established</i>—9 December 1932</p> <p><i>effective</i>—1 January 1934</p> <p><i>affiliated with the UN</i>—15 November 1947</p> <p><i>aim</i>—UN specialized agency concerned with world telecommunications</p>	<p><i>members</i>—(182) 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, 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, 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, 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 Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa (suspended), Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Western Samoa, Yemen, Yugoslavia (suspended), Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe</p>
<p>International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (INTELSAT)</p> <p><i>established</i>—20 August 1971</p> <p><i>effective</i>—12 February 1973</p> <p><i>aim</i>—to develop and operate a global commercial telecommunications satellite system</p>	<p><i>members</i>—(126) Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, 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, Croatia, 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, 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</p> <p><i>nonsignatory users</i>—(56) Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Belarus, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Comoros, Cook Islands, Cuba, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, North Korea, Laos, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Lithuania, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Moldova, Mongolia, Namibia, Nauru, Niue, Poland, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Tajikistan, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tonga, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Ukraine, Vanuatu, Western Samoa</p>
<p>Islamic Development Bank (IDB)</p> <p><i>established</i>—15 December 1973</p> <p><i>aim</i>—to promote Islamic economic aid and social development</p>	<p><i>members</i>—(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, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Syria, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, UAE, Yemen, Palestine Liberation Organization</p>

<p>Latin American Economic System (LAES) <i>note</i>—also known as Sistema Economico Latinoamericana (SELA)</p>	<p><i>members</i>—(27) Argentina, Barbados, Belize, 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</p>
<p><i>established</i>—17 October 1975</p>	
<p><i>aim</i>—to promote economic and social development through regional cooperation</p>	
<p>Latin American Integration Association (LAI)</p>	<p><i>members</i>—(11) Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela</p>
<p><i>note</i>—also known as Asociacion Latinoamericana de Integracion (ALADI)</p>	<p><i>observers</i>—(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</p>
<p><i>established</i>—12 August 1980</p>	
<p><i>effective</i>—18 March 1981</p>	
<p><i>aim</i>—to promote freer regional trade</p>	
<p>League of Arab States (LAS)</p>	<p>see Arab League (AL)</p>
<p>League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (LORCS)</p>	<p><i>members</i>—(153) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, 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, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, 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 Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, 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, Uganda, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, Western Samoa, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe</p>
<p><i>established</i>—5 May 1919</p>	
<p><i>aim</i>—to provide humanitarian aid in peacetime</p>	
<p>least developed countries (LLDCs)</p>	<p><i>associate members</i>—(2) Equatorial Guinea, Gabon</p> <p>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 \$1,000, 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</p>

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 \$1,500; 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 174 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, 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 Común 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) <i>established</i> —April 1987 <i>aim</i> —to arrest missile proliferation by controlling the export of key missile technologies and equipment	<i>members</i> —(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
Near Abroad	the 14 non-Russian successor states of the USSR, in which 25 million ethnic Russians live and in which Moscow has expressed a strong national security interest
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

<p>Nonaligned Movement (NAM)</p> <p><i>established</i>—1-6 September 1961</p> <p><i>aim</i>—to establish political and military cooperation apart from the traditional East or West blocs</p>	<p><i>members</i>—(107 plus the Palestine Liberation Organization) Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei, Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, 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, Philippines, 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, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Palestine Liberation Organization</p> <p><i>observers</i>—(21) African National Congress, Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization, Antigua and Barbuda, Arab League, Armenia, Brazil, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, Dominica, El Salvador, Islamic Conference, Kanaka Socialist National Liberation Front (New Caledonia), Mexico, Mongolia, Organization of African Unity, Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, Socialist Party of Puerto Rico, Thailand, UN, Uruguay</p> <p><i>guests</i>—(21) Australia, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Dominican Republic, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Netherlands, NZ, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland</p>
<p>Nordic Council (NC)</p> <p><i>established</i>—16 March 1952</p> <p><i>effective</i>—12 February 1953</p> <p><i>aim</i>—to promote regional economic, cultural, and environmental cooperation</p>	<p><i>members</i>—(5) Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden; note—Denmark includes Faroe Islands and Greenland, and Finland includes Aland Islands</p>
<p>Nordic Investment Bank (NIB)</p> <p><i>established</i>—4 December 1975</p> <p><i>effective</i>—1 June 1976</p> <p><i>aim</i>—to promote economic cooperation and development</p>	<p><i>members</i>—(5) Denmark (including Faroe Islands and Greenland), Finland (including Aland Islands), Iceland, Norway, Sweden</p>
<p>North</p>	<p>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)</p>
<p>North Atlantic Cooperation Council (NACC)—an extension of NATO</p> <p><i>established</i>—8 November 1991</p> <p><i>effective</i>—20 December 1991</p> <p><i>aim</i>—to form a forum to discuss cooperation concerning mutual political and security issues</p>	<p><i>members</i>—(38) Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Spain, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, UK, US, Uzbekistan</p>
<p>North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)</p> <p><i>established</i>—17 September 1949</p> <p><i>aim</i>—to promote mutual defense and cooperation</p>	<p><i>members</i>—(16) Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, UK, US</p>
<p>Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA)</p> <p><i>established</i>—NA 1958</p> <p><i>aim</i>—associated with OECD, seeks to promote the peaceful uses of nuclear energy</p>	<p><i>members</i>—(23) Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, US</p>

<p>Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)</p> <p><i>note</i>—also known as the London Suppliers Group</p> <p><i>established</i>—1974</p> <p><i>aim</i>—to establish guidelines for exports of technical information, processing equipment for uranium enrichment and nuclear materials to countries of proliferation concern and regions of conflict and instability</p>	<p><i>members</i>—(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</p>
<p>Organismo para la Proscripción de las Armas Nucleares en la América Latina y el Caribe (OPANAL)</p>	<p>see Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL)</p>
<p>Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)</p> <p><i>established</i>—14 December 1960</p> <p><i>effective</i>—30 September 1961</p> <p><i>aim</i>—to promote economic cooperation and development</p>	<p><i>members</i>—(25) Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, NZ, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, US</p> <p><i>special member</i>—(1) EU</p>
<p>Organization of African Unity (OAU)</p> <p><i>established</i>—25 May 1963</p> <p><i>aim</i>—to promote unity and cooperation among African states</p>	<p><i>members</i>—(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</p>
<p>Organization of American States (OAS)</p> <p><i>established</i>—30 April 1948</p> <p><i>effective</i>—13 December 1951</p> <p><i>aim</i>—to promote regional peace and security as well as economic and social development</p>	<p><i>members</i>—(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</p> <p><i>observers</i>—(31) Algeria, Angola, Austria, Belgium, Central American Parliament, Cyprus, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, EU, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Holy See, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Morocco, Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia</p>
<p>Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC)</p> <p><i>established</i>—9 January 1968</p> <p><i>aim</i>—to promote cooperation in the petroleum industry</p>	<p><i>members</i>—(10) Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, UAE</p>
<p>Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)</p> <p><i>established</i>—18 June 1981</p> <p><i>effective</i>—4 July 1981</p> <p><i>aim</i>—to promote political, economic, and defense cooperation</p>	<p><i>members</i>—(7) Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</p> <p><i>associate member</i>—(1) British Virgin Islands</p>
<p>Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)</p> <p><i>established</i>—14 September 1960</p> <p><i>aim</i>—to coordinate petroleum policies</p>	<p><i>members</i>—(12) Algeria, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Venezuela</p>

Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC)	<i>members</i> —(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, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Syria, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, UAE, Yemen, Palestine Liberation Organization
<i>established</i> —22-25 September 1969	
<i>aim</i> —to promote Islamic solidarity and cooperation in economic, social, cultural, and political affairs	<i>observers</i> —(4) Kazakhstan, Mozambique, Nigeria, "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus"
Paris Club	see Group of 10
Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA)	<i>members</i> —(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
<i>established</i> —29 July 1899	
<i>aim</i> —to facilitate the settlement of international disputes	
Population Commission	<i>members</i> —(27) selected on a rotating basis from all regions
<i>established</i> —3 October 1946	
<i>aim</i> —Economic and Social Council organization dealing with population matters of importance to the UN	
Rio Group (RG)	<i>members</i> —(11) Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru (suspended), Uruguay, Venezuela; note—Panama was expelled in 1988; Peru was suspended after April 1992 coup
<i>note</i> —formerly known as Grupo de los Ocho, established in December 1986	
<i>established</i> —NA 1988	
<i>aim</i> —a consultation mechanism on regional Latin American issues	
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; note—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)	<i>members</i> —(7) Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka
<i>established</i> —8 December 1985	
<i>aim</i> —to promote economic, social, and cultural cooperation	
South Pacific Commission (SPC)	<i>members</i> —(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
<i>established</i> —6 February 1947	
<i>effective</i> —29 July 1948	
<i>aim</i> —to promote regional cooperation in economic and social matters	
South Pacific Forum (SPF)	<i>members</i> —(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
<i>established</i> —5 August 1971	
<i>aim</i> —to promote regional cooperation in political matters	<i>observer</i> —(1) Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Palau)

South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Cooperation Agreement (SPARTECA)	<i>members</i> —(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
<i>established</i> —NA 1981	
<i>aim</i> —to redress unequal trade relationship of Australia and New Zealand with small island economies in Pacific region	
Southern African Customs Union (SACU)	<i>members</i> —(9) Bophuthatswana, Botswana, Ciskei, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Transkei, Venda
<i>established</i> —11 December 1969	
<i>aim</i> —to promote free trade and cooperation in customs matters	<i>note</i> —the US does not recognize the South African homelands of Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, Transkei, and Venda
Southern African Development Community (SADC)	<i>members</i> —(10) Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe
<i>note</i> —evolved from the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC)	
<i>established</i> —17 August 1992	
<i>aim</i> —to promote regional economic development and integration	
Southern Cone Common Market (MERCOSUR)	<i>members</i> —(4) Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay
<i>established</i> —26 March 1991	
<i>aim</i> —regional economic cooperation	
Statistical Commission	<i>members</i> —(25) selected on a rotating basis from all regions
<i>established</i> —21 June 1946	
<i>aim</i> —Economic and Social Council organization dealing with development and standardization of national statistics of interest to the UN	
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)

<p>United Nations (UN)</p> <p><i>established</i>—26 June 1945</p> <p><i>effective</i>—24 October 1945</p> <p><i>aim</i>—to maintain international peace and security and to promote cooperation involving economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems</p>	<p><i>members</i>—(183 excluding Yugoslavia) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, 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, 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, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Western Samoa, Yemen, Yugoslavia (suspended), Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe: note—all UN members are represented in the General Assembly</p> <p><i>observers</i>—(2 plus the Palestine Liberation Organization) Holy See, Switzerland, Palestine Liberation Organization</p>
<p>United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II)</p> <p><i>note</i>—successor to original UNAVEM</p> <p><i>established</i>—20 December 1988</p> <p><i>aim</i>—established by the UN Security Council to verify the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola</p>	<p><i>members</i>—(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</p>
<p>United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)</p> <p><i>note</i>—acronym retained from the predecessor organization UN International Children's Emergency Fund</p> <p><i>established</i>—11 December 1946</p> <p><i>aim</i>—to help establish child health and welfare services</p>	<p><i>members</i>—(41) selected on a rotating basis from all regions</p>
<p>United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)</p> <p><i>established</i>—30 December 1964</p> <p><i>aim</i>—to promote international trade</p>	<p><i>members</i>—(187) all UN members plus Holy See, Switzerland, Tonga</p>
<p>United Nations Development Program (UNDP)</p> <p><i>established</i>—22 November 1965</p> <p><i>aim</i>—to provide technical assistance to stimulate economic and social development</p>	<p><i>members</i>—(48) selected on a rotating basis from all regions</p>
<p>United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)</p> <p><i>established</i>—31 May 1974</p> <p><i>aim</i>—established by the UN Security Council to observe the 1973 Arab-Israeli ceasefire</p>	<p><i>members</i>—(4) Austria, Canada, Finland, Poland</p>

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—(178) 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, 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, 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, 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, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, Western Samoa, Yemen, Yugoslavia (suspended), 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 1954

aim—established by the UN Security Council to serve as a peacekeeping force between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots in Cyprus

members—(8) Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Sweden, UK

United Nations General Assembly

established—26 June 1945

effective—24 October 1945

aim—primary deliberative organ in the UN

members—(184) 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—(165) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 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, Georgia, 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, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, 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, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Yugoslavia (suspended), Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	<i>members</i> —(10) Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Ireland, Italy, Nepal, Norway, Poland, Sweden
<i>established</i> —19 March 1978	
<i>aim</i> —established by the UN Security Council to confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces, restore peace, and reestablish Lebanese authority in southern Lebanon	
United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM)	<i>members</i> —(33) Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, 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
<i>established</i> —9 April 1991	
<i>aim</i> —established by the UN Security Council to observe and monitor the demilitarized zone established between Iraq and Kuwait	
United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)	<i>members</i> —(8) Belgium, Chile, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Uruguay
<i>established</i> —13 August 1948	
<i>aim</i> —established by the UN Security Council to observe the 1949 India-Pakistan ceasefire	
United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)	<i>members</i> —(26) Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, China, Egypt, France, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Russia, Switzerland, Tunisia, UK, US, Venezuela
<i>established</i> —29 April 1991	
<i>aim</i> —established by the UN Security Council to supervise the referendum in Western Sahara	
United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL)	<i>members</i> —(16) Austria, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, France, Guyana, India, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Venezuela
<i>established</i> —20 May 1991	
<i>aim</i> —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	
United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG)	<i>members</i> —(10) Austria, Bangladesh, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Poland, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Switzerland
<i>established</i> —1993 for a period of six months	
<i>aim</i> —to verify compliance with the cease-fire agreement reached 27 July 1993 and investigate reports of violations of that agreement	
United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR)	<i>members</i> —(10) Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Fiji, Hungary, Netherlands, Senegal, Slovakia, Zimbabwe
<i>established</i> —1993 for six months	
<i>aim</i> —to monitor the Uganda/Rwanda border to verify that no military assistance reaches Rwanda across the border	

<p>United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)</p> <p><i>established</i>—3 December 1949</p> <p><i>effective</i>—1 January 1951</p> <p><i>aim</i>—to try to ensure the humanitarian treatment of refugees and find permanent solutions to refugee problems</p>	<p><i>members</i>—(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</p>
<p>United Nations Operation in Mozambique (UNOMOZ)</p> <p><i>established</i>—16 December 1992</p> <p><i>aim</i>—established by the UN Security Council to supervise the ceasefire</p>	<p><i>members</i>—(18) Argentina, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Cape Verde, Czech Republic, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Malaysia, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay, Zambia</p>
<p>United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM)</p> <p><i>established</i>—24 April 1992</p> <p><i>aim</i>—established by the UN Security Council to facilitate an immediate cessation of hostilities, to maintain a ceasefire in order to promote a political settlement, and to provide urgent humanitarian assistance</p>	<p><i>members</i>—(33) Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, South Korea, Malaysia, Morocco, Namibia, NZ, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, UAE, US, Zambia, Zimbabwe</p>
<p>United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)</p> <p><i>note</i>—acronym retained from predecessor organization UN Fund for Population Activities</p> <p><i>established</i>—NA July 1967</p> <p><i>aim</i>—to assist in both developed and developing countries dealing with population problems</p>	<p><i>members</i>—(51) selected on a rotating basis from all regions</p>
<p>United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR)</p> <p><i>established</i>—28 February 1992</p> <p><i>aim</i>—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</p>	<p><i>members</i>—(34) Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Ghana, India, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Ukraine, UK, Venezuela</p>
<p>United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)</p> <p><i>established</i>—8 December 1949</p> <p><i>aim</i>—to provide assistance to Palestinian refugees</p>	<p><i>members</i>—(10) Belgium, Egypt, France, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, UK, US</p>
<p>United Nations Secretariat</p> <p><i>established</i>—26 June 1945</p> <p><i>effective</i>—24 October 1945</p> <p><i>aim</i>—to serve as the primary administrative organ of the UN; a Secretary General is appointed for a five-year term by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council</p>	

United Nations Security Council	<i>permanent members</i> —(5) China, France, Russia, UK, US
<i>established</i> —26 June 1945	<i>nonpermanent members</i> —(10) elected for two-year terms by the UN General Assembly: Brazil (1993-94), Cape Verde (1992-93), Djibouti (1993-94), Hungary (1992-93), Japan (1992-93), Morocco (1992-93), NZ (1993-94), Pakistan (1993-94), Spain (1993-94), Venezuela (1992-93)
<i>effective</i> —24 October 1945	
<i>aim</i> —to maintain international peace and security	
United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC)	<i>members</i> —(45) Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brunei, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Egypt, Fiji, France, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Russia, Senegal, Singapore, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, UK, US, Uruguay
<i>established</i> —28 February 1992	
<i>aim</i> —established by the UN Security Council to contribute to the restoration and maintenance of peace and to the holding of free elections	
United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)	<i>members</i> —(19) Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, NZ, Norway, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, US
<i>established</i> —NA May 1948	
<i>aim</i> —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	
United Nations Trusteeship Council	<i>members</i> —(5) China, France, Russia, UK, US
<i>established</i> —26 June 1945	
<i>effective</i> —24 October 1945	
<i>aim</i> —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)	
Universal Postal Union (UPU)	<i>members</i> —(185) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, 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, Holy See, 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, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, 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, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Western Samoa, Yemen, Yugoslavia (suspended), Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe
<i>established</i> —9 October 1874, affiliated with the UN 15 November 1947	
<i>effective</i> —1 July 1948	
<i>aim</i> —UN specialized agency that promotes international postal cooperation	
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) <i>note</i> —also known as Banque Ouest-Africaine de Developpement (BOAD)	<i>members</i> —(7) Benin, Burkina, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo
<i>established</i> —14 November 1973	
<i>aim</i> —to promote regional economic development and integration	

West African Economic Community (CEAO)	<i>members</i> —(7) Benin, Burkina, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal <i>observers</i> —(2) Guinea, Togo
<i>note</i> —acronym from Communauté Economique de l'Afrique de l'Ouest <i>established</i> —3 June 1972 <i>aim</i> —to promote regional economic development	
Western European Union (WEU)	<i>members</i> —(9) Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, UK <i>associate members</i> —(4) Greece, Iceland, Norway, Turkey <i>observers</i> —(2) Denmark, Ireland
<i>established</i> —23 October 1954 <i>effective</i> —6 May 1955 <i>aim</i> —mutual defense and progressive political unification	
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)	<i>members</i> —(99 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, Iran, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Martinique, Mauritius, Mexico, Montserrat, Namibia, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Martin, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, UK, US, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe
<i>established</i> —19 June 1920 as the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions (IFCTU), renamed 4 October 1968 <i>aim</i> —to promote the trade union movement	
World Court	see International Court of Justice (ICJ)
World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU)	<i>members</i> —(86) Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina, Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, The Gambia, Greece, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, North Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Madagascar, Martinique, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Namibia, Nepal, New Caledonia, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Puerto Rico, Reunion, Romania, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Slovakia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zaire
<i>established</i> —3 October 1945 <i>aim</i> —to promote the trade union movement	
World Food Council (WFC)	<i>members</i> —(36) selected on a rotating basis from all regions
<i>established</i> —17 December 1974 <i>aim</i> —ECOSOC organization that studies world food problems and recommends solutions	
World Food Program (WFP)	<i>members</i> —(42) selected on a rotating basis from all regions
<i>established</i> —24 November 1961 <i>aim</i> —ECOSOC organization that provides food aid to assist in development or disaster relief	

World Health Organization (WHO)

established—22 July 1946

effective—7 April 1948

aim—UN specialized agency concerned with health matters

members—(186) 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, 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, 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, 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, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Western Samoa, Yemen, Yugoslavia (suspended), 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—(140) Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, The Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, 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, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Yugoslavia (suspended), Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

established—11 October 1947

effective—4 April 1951

aim—specialized UN agency concerned with meteorological cooperation

members—(173) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, 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, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, 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, Kazakhstan, 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, 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, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa (suspended), Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Yugoslavia (suspended), Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

World Tourism Organization (WTO)

established—2 January 1975

aim—to promote tourism as a means of contributing to economic development, international understanding, and peace

members—(109) 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, 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 (suspended), 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—(29) Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, US

Appendix D:

Abbreviations for Selected International Environmental Agreements

A	Air Pollution	Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution
	Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides	Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (Nitrogen Oxides Protocol)
	Air Pollution-Sulphur	Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution (Sulphur Protocol)
	Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds	Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (Volatile Organic Compounds Protocol)
	Antarctic-Environmental Protocol	Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty
B	Biodiversity	Convention on Biological Diversity
C	Climate Change	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
E	Endangered Species	Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES)
	Environmental Modification	Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques
H	Hazardous Wastes	Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal
L	Law of the Sea	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (LOS)
M	Marine Dumping	Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping Wastes and Other Matter; note—also known as the London Convention
	Marine Life Conservation	Convention on Fishing and Conservation of Living Resources of the High Seas
N	Nuclear Test Ban	Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space, and Under Water
O	Ozone Layer Protection	Montreal Protocol on Substances That Deplete the Ozone Layer
S	Ship Pollution	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships (MARPOL)
T	Tropical Timber	International Tropical Timber Agreement
W	Wetlands	Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially As Waterfowl Habitat; note—also known as Ramsar
	Whaling	International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling

Note: Not all of the selected international environmental agreements have abbreviations.

Appendix E:

Selected International Environmental Agreements

Air Pollution	see Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution
Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides	see Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (Nitrogen Oxides Protocol)
Air Pollution-Sulphur	see Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (Sulphur Protocol)
Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds	see Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (Volatile Organic Compounds Protocol)
Antarctic-Environmental Protocol	see Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty
Antarctic Treaty	<i>parties</i> —(42) Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, North Korea, South Korea, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay
<i>date opened for signature</i> —1959	
<i>objective</i> —to ensure that Antarctica is used for peaceful purposes, for international cooperation in scientific research, and that it does not become the scene or object of international discord	
Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal	<i>parties</i> —(65) Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, European Union, Finland, France, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, South Korea, Kuwait, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Uruguay
<i>note</i> —abbreviated as Hazardous Wastes	
<i>date opened for signature</i> —1989	
<i>objective</i> —to reduce transboundary movements of wastes subject to the Convention to a minimum consistent with the environmentally sound and efficient management of such wastes; to minimize the amount and toxicity of wastes generated and ensure their environmentally sound management as closely as possible to the source of generation; and to assist LDCs in environmentally sound management of the hazardous and other wastes they generate	<i>note</i> —the following countries have signed, but not yet ratified the convention: Afghanistan, Bolivia, Colombia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Israel, Lebanon, New Zealand, Russia, Thailand, Turkey, United States, Venezuela
Biodiversity	see Convention on Biological Diversity
Convention on Biological Diversity	<i>parties</i> —(53) Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Brazil, Burkina, Canada, China, Cook Islands, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, European Union, Fiji, Germany, Guinea, Hungary, India, Japan, Jordan, Malawi, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Seychelles, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tunisia, Uganda, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Western Samoa, Zambia
<i>note</i> —abbreviated as Biodiversity	
<i>date opened for signature</i> —1992	
<i>objective</i> —to develop national strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity	<i>note</i> —the following countries have signed, but not yet ratified the convention: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kenya, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritania, Federated States of Micronesia, Moldova, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, former Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe
Climate Change	see United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Convention on Fishing and Conservation of Living Resources of the High Seas

note—abbreviated as Marine Life Conservation

date opened for signature—1958

objective—to solve through international cooperation the problems involved in the conservation of living resources of the high seas, considering that through the development of modern techniques some of these resources are in danger of being over exploited

parties—(37) Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina, Cambodia, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Finland, France, Haiti, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Portugal, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, former Yugoslavia

note—the following countries have signed, but not yet ratified the convention: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ghana, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Panama, Sri Lanka, Taiwan (Canada signed on behalf of Taiwan), Tunisia, Uruguay

Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution

note—abbreviated as Air Pollution

date opened for signature—1979

objective—to protect the human environment against air pollution and to gradually reduce and prevent air pollution, including long-range transboundary air pollution

parties—(38) Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, former Yugoslavia

note—the following countries have signed, but not yet ratified the convention: Holy See, San Marino

Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (Nitrogen Oxides Protocol)

note—abbreviated as Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides

date opened for signature—1988

objective—to provide for the control or reduction of nitrogen oxides and their transboundary fluxes

parties—(23) Austria, Belarus, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States

note—the following countries have signed, but not yet ratified the convention: Belgium, Greece, Ireland, Poland, Spain

Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (Sulphur Protocol)

note—abbreviated as Air Pollution-Sulphur

date opened for signature—1985; a second protocol to further reduce sulfur dioxide emissions was completed in 1994

objective—to provide for a 30% reduction in sulfur emissions or transboundary fluxes by 1993

parties—(21) Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine

Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (Volatile Organic Compounds Protocol)

note—abbreviated as Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds

date opened for signature—1991, but not yet in force

objective—to provide for the control and reduction of emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds in order to reduce their transboundary fluxes so as to protect human health and the environment from adverse effects

parties—(8) Finland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland

note—the following countries have signed, but not yet ratified the convention: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, European Union, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Portugal, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States

Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES)
note—abbreviated as Endangered Species
date opened for signature—1973
objective—to protect certain endangered species from overexploitation by means of a system of import/export permits

parties—(104) Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

note—the following countries have signed, but not yet ratified the convention: Cambodia, Ireland, Kuwait, Lesotho, Vietnam

Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping Wastes and Other Matter (London Convention)

note—abbreviated as Marine Dumping

date opened for signature—1972

objective—to control pollution of the sea by dumping, and to encourage regional agreements supplementary to the Convention

parties—(70) Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belarus, Belgium, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, European Union, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, Libya, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Nauru, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Saint Lucia, Seychelles, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Vanuatu, former Yugoslavia, Zaire

Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques

note—abbreviated as Environmental Modification

date opened for signature—1976

objective—to prohibit the military or other hostile use of environmental modification techniques in order to further world peace and trust among nations

parties—(62) Afghanistan, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominica, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Malawi, Mauritius, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Romania, Russia, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Slovakia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Yemen

note—the following countries have signed, but not yet ratified the convention: Bolivia, Ethiopia, Holy See, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Morocco, Nicaragua, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Syria, Turkey, Uganda, Zaire

Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially As Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar)

note—abbreviated as Wetlands

date opened for signature—1971

objective—to stem the progressive encroachment on and loss of wetlands now and in the future, recognizing the fundamental ecological functions of wetlands and their economic, cultural, scientific, and recreational value

parties—(65) Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burkina, Canada, Chad, Chile, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, former Yugoslavia, Zambia

Endangered Species

see Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES)

Environmental Modification

see Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques

Hazardous Wastes

see Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal

<p>International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships (MARPOL)</p> <p><i>note</i>—abbreviated as Ship Pollution</p> <p><i>date opened for signature</i>—1973/78</p> <p><i>objective</i>—to preserve the marine environment by achieving the complete elimination of pollution by oil and other harmful substances and the minimization of accidental discharge of such substances</p>	<p><i>parties</i>—(83) Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, The Bahamas, Belgium, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, China, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, North Korea, South Korea, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Vietnam, former Yugoslavia</p>
<p>International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling</p> <p><i>note</i>—abbreviated as Whaling</p> <p><i>date opened for signature</i>—1936</p> <p><i>objective</i>—to protect all species of whales from overfishing and safeguard for future generations the great natural resources represented by whale stocks; to establish a system of international regulation for the whale fisheries to ensure proper conservation and development of whale stocks</p>	<p><i>parties</i>—(39) Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Belize, Brazil, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, India, Ireland, Japan, Kenya, South Korea, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Peru, Philippines, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States</p>
<p>International Tropical Timber Agreement</p> <p><i>note</i>—abbreviated as Tropical Timber</p> <p><i>date opened for signature</i>—1983; a new agreement was opened for signature in 1994, but is not yet in force</p> <p><i>objective</i>—to provide an effective framework for cooperation between tropical timber producers and consumers and to encourage the development of national policies aimed at sustainable utilization and conservation of tropical forests and their genetic resources</p>	<p><i>parties</i>—(45) Australia, Austria, Belgium, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, China, Colombia, Congo, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United States, Zaire</p> <p><i>note</i>—the following countries have signed, but not yet ratified the agreement: Bolivia, Brazil, Cote d'Ivoire, European Union, Honduras, Peru, Philippines</p>
<p>Law of the Sea</p>	<p>see United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (LOS)</p>
<p>Marine Dumping</p>	<p>see Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping Wastes and Other Matter (London Convention)</p>
<p>Marine Life Conservation</p>	<p>see Convention on Fishing and Conservation of Living Resources of the High Seas</p>
<p>Montreal Protocol on Substances That Deplete the Ozone Layer</p> <p><i>note</i>—abbreviated as Ozone Layer Protection</p> <p><i>date opened for signature</i>—1987</p> <p><i>objective</i>—to protect the ozone layer by taking precautionary measures to control emissions of substances that deplete it</p>	<p><i>parties</i>—(136) Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, European Union, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, South Korea, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Macau, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam, Zambia</p> <p><i>note</i>—the following countries have signed, but not yet ratified the protocol: Congo, Morocco</p>
<p>Nuclear Test Ban</p>	<p>see Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space, and Under Water</p>
<p>Ozone Layer Protection</p>	<p>see Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer</p>

Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty

note—abbreviated as Antarctic-Environmental Protocol

date opened for signature—1991, but not yet in force

objective—to enhance the protection of the Antarctic environment and dependent and associated ecosystems

parties—(9) Argentina, Australia, Ecuador, France, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Spain, Sweden

note—the following countries have signed, but not yet ratified the protocol: Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, North Korea, South Korea, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, South Africa, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay

Ship Pollution

Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space, and Under Water

note—abbreviated as Nuclear Test Ban

date opened for signature—1963

objective—to obtain an agreement on general and complete disarmament under strict international control in accordance with the objectives of the United Nations; to put an end to the armaments race and eliminate incentives for the production and testing of all kinds of weapons, including nuclear weapons

see International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships (MARPOL)

parties—(112) Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, The Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, South Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, former Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

note—the following countries have signed, but not yet ratified the treaty: Algeria, Burkina, Burundi, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Haiti, Mali, Paraguay, Portugal, Somalia, Vietnam

Tropical Timber

United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (LOS)

note—abbreviated as Law of the Sea

date opened for signature—1982, but not yet in force

objective—to set up a comprehensive new legal regime for the sea and oceans and, as far as environmental provisions are concerned, to establish material rules concerning environmental standards as well as enforcement provisions dealing with pollution of the marine environment

see International Tropical Timber Agreement

parties—(60) Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belize, Botswana, Brazil, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Dominica, Egypt, Fiji, The Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Federated States of Micronesia, Namibia, Nigeria, Oman, Paraguay, Philippines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Slovakia, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Yemen, former Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

note—the following countries have signed, but not yet ratified the convention: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cook Islands, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, European Union, Finland, France, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, North Korea, South Korea, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Niue, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Western Samoa

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

note—abbreviated as Climate Change

date opened for signature—1992

objective—to achieve stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a low enough level to prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system

parties—(64) Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, The Bahamas, Barbados, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina, Canada, China, Cook Islands, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominica, Ecuador, European Union, Fiji, France, Germany, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, India, Japan, Jordan, South Korea, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Federated States of Micronesia, Monaco, Mongolia, Nauru, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Seychelles, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Zambia, Zimbabwe

note—the following countries have signed, but not yet ratified the convention: Afghanistan, Angola, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, North Korea, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Moldova, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Suriname, Swaziland, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, Western Samoa, Yemen, former Yugoslavia, Zaire

Wetlands

see Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially As Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar)

Whaling

see International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling

Appendix F: Weights and Measures

Mathematical Notation	Mathematical Power	Name
	10^{24} or 1,000,000,000,000,000,000	one quintillion
	10^{21} 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} or 0.000 000 000 001	one-trillionth
	10^{-15} or 0.000 000 000 000 001	one-quadrillionth
	10^{-18} or 0.000 000 000 000 000 001	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	10^{18}	10^{36}	10^{27}
peta	P	10^{15}	10^{30}	10^{24}
tera	T	10^{12}	10^{24}	10^{18}
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	Unit	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	0.001 362 5 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° C)	multiply by 1.8 and add 32 to obtain °F
	degrees, fahrenheit	subtract 32 and divide by 1.8 to obtain °C	(water boils at 212 °F, freezes at 32 °F)
	dram, avoirdupois	1.771 845 2 grams	0.0625 5 ounces, avoirdupois
	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, avoirdupois
	hundredweight, short	45.359 237 kilograms	100 pounds, avoirdupois
	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, avoirdupois
	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

Equivalents	Unit	Metric Equivalent	US Equivalent
	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 miles ² , nautical
	minim (US)	0.061 611 52 milliliters	0.002 083 33 ounces, liquid
	ounce, avoirdupois	28.349 523 125 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, avoirdupois	453.592 37 grams	16 ounces, avoirdupois
	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, avoirdupois
	ton, metric	1,000 kilograms	2,204.623 pounds, avoirdupois
	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, avoirdupois
	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 G:

Cross-Reference List of Geographic Names

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 <i>The World Factbook</i>
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

Name	Entry in <i>The World Factbook</i>
Antipodes Islands	New Zealand
Antwerp [US Consulate General]	Belgium
Aozou Strip	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
Baifin 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	Gauadeloupe

Name	Entry in <i>The World Factbook</i>
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

Name	Entry in <i>The World Factbook</i>
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
<hr/>	
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

Name	Entry in <i>The World Factbook</i>
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, Archipelago de (Galapagos Islands)	Ecuador
Commander Islands (K' mandorskiye 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
Diomedes Islands	Russia [Big Diomedes]; United States [Little Diomedes]
Diu	India

Name	Entry in <i>The World Factbook</i>
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

	Name	Entry in <i>The World Factbook</i>
	Fundy, Bay of	Atlantic Ocean
	Futuna Islands (Hoom Islands)	Wallis and Futuna
G	Gaborone [US Embassy]	Botswana
	Galapagos Islands (Archipelago 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

	Name	Entry in <i>The World Factbook</i>
	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

Name	Entry in <i>The World Factbook</i>
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
Kotor [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
Manamcourt 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

	Name	Entry in <i>The World Factbook</i>
	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	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
	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
	Mani'a 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

Name	Entry in <i>The World Factbook</i>
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

Name	Entry in <i>The World Factbook</i>
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
<hr/>	
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
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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

Name	Entry in <i>The World Factbook</i>
Pascua, Isla de (Easter Island)	Chile
Passion, Ile de la	Clipperton Island
Pashunistan	Afghanistan; Pakistan
Peking (Beijing)	China
Pemba Island	Tanzania
Pentland Firth	Atlantic Ocean
Perim	Yemen
Ferouse 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

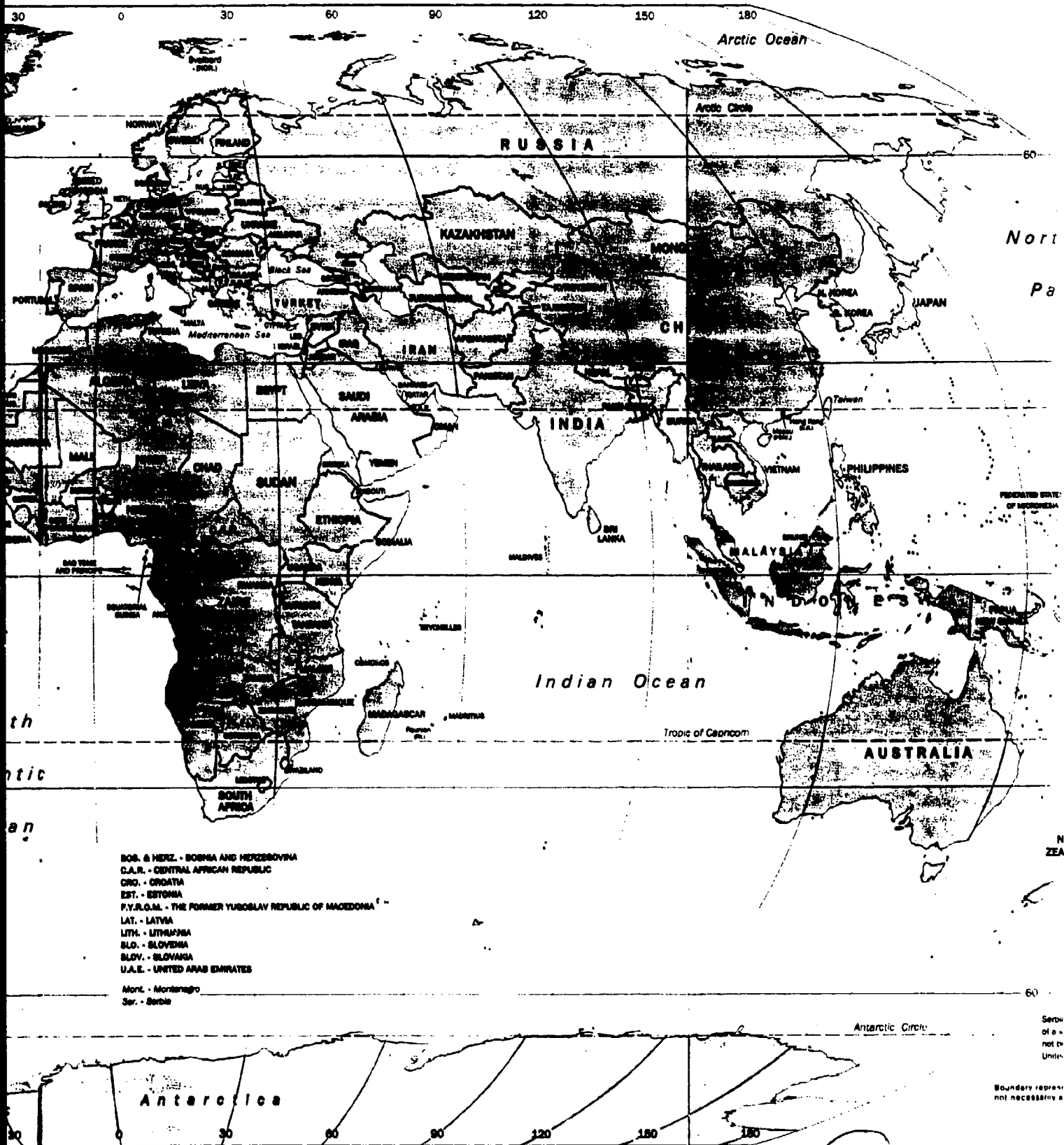
Name	Entry in <i>The World Factbook</i>
Reykjavik [US Embassy]	Iceland
Rhodes	Greece
Rhodesia	Zimbabwe
Rhodesia, Northern	Zambia
Rhodesia, Southern	Zimbabwe
Riga [US Embassy]	Latvia
Rio de Janeiro [US Consulate General]	Brazil
Rio de Oro	Western Sahara
Rio Muni	Equatorial Guinea
Riyadh [US Embassy]	Saudi 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
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S	Netherlands Antilles
Saba	Malaysia
Sabah	Canada
Sable Island	Burkina, Cape Verde, Chad, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal
Sahel	Vietnam
Saigon (Ho Chi Minh City)	Mauritius
Saint Brandon	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Christopher and Nevis	Reunion
Saint-Denis	Grenada
Saint George's [US Embassy]	Atlantic Ocean
Saint George's Channel	Jersey
Saint Heliar	Antigua and Barbuda
Saint John's [US Embassy]	Atlantic Ocean
Saint Lawrence, Gulf of	United States
Saint Lawrence Island	Atlantic Ocean
Saint Lawrence Seaway	Guadeloupe
Saint Martin	Netherlands Antilles
Saint Martin (Sint Maarten)	Canada
Saint Paul Island	United States
Saint Paul Island	French Southern and Antarctic Lands
Saint Paul Island (Ile Saint-Paul)	Brazil
Saint Peter and Saint Paul Rocks (Penedos de Sao Pedro e Sao Paulo)	Guernsey
Saint Peter Port	Russia
Saint Petersburg [US Consulate]	Saint Pierre and Miquelon
Saint-Pierre	Atlantic Ocean
Saint Vincent Passage	Northern Mariana Islands
Saipan	Russia
Sakhalin Island (Ostrov Sakhatin)	Chile
Sala y Gomez, Isla	Zimbabwe
Salisbury (Harare)	Brazil
Salvador de Bahia [US Consular Agency]	Austria
Salzburg [US Consulate General]	Yemen
Sanaa [US Embassy]	Chile
San Ambrosio	

Name	Entry in <i>The World Factbook</i>
San Andres y Providencia, Archipelago	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
Sicity	Italy
Sicity, 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	The Former Yugoslav Republic of 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

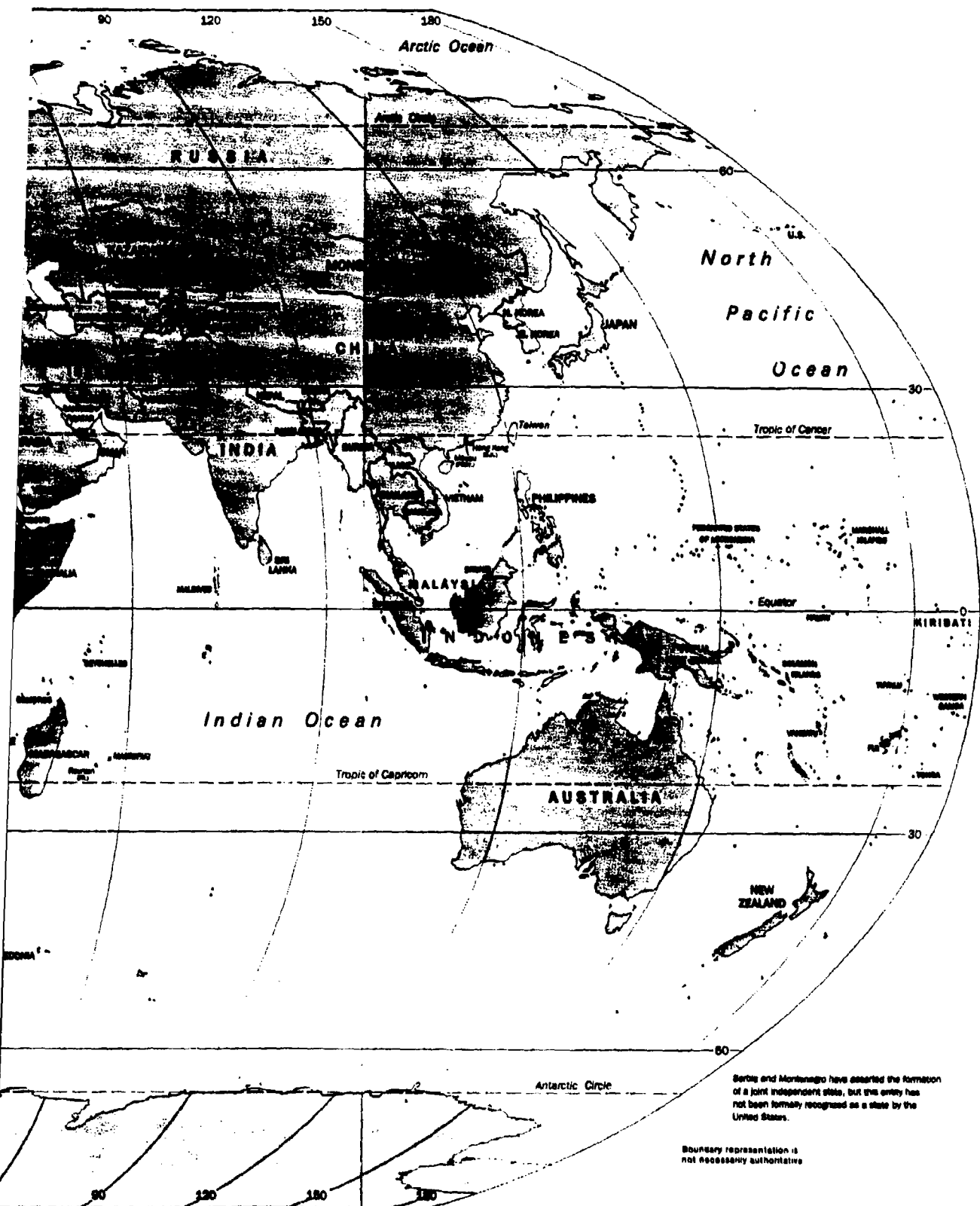
Name	Entry in <i>The World Factbook</i>
Soloman Sea	Pacific Ocean
Songkhla [US Consulate]	Thailand
Sound, The (Oresund)	Atlantic Ocean
South Atlantic Ocean	Atlantic Ocean
South China Sea	Pacific Ocean
Southern Grenadines	Grenada
Southern Rhodesia	Zimbabwe
South Georgia	South Georgia and the South Sandwich 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

Name	Entry in <i>The World Factbook</i>
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	
Udom [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, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan
United Arab Republic	Egypt; Syria
Upper Volta	Burkina
USSR	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan
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

	Name	Entry in <i>The World Factbook</i>
	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 Vakhn 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, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovenia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Z	Zagreb [US Embassy]	Croatia
	Zanzibar	Tanzania
	Zurich [US Consulate General]	Switzerland



9



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 United States.

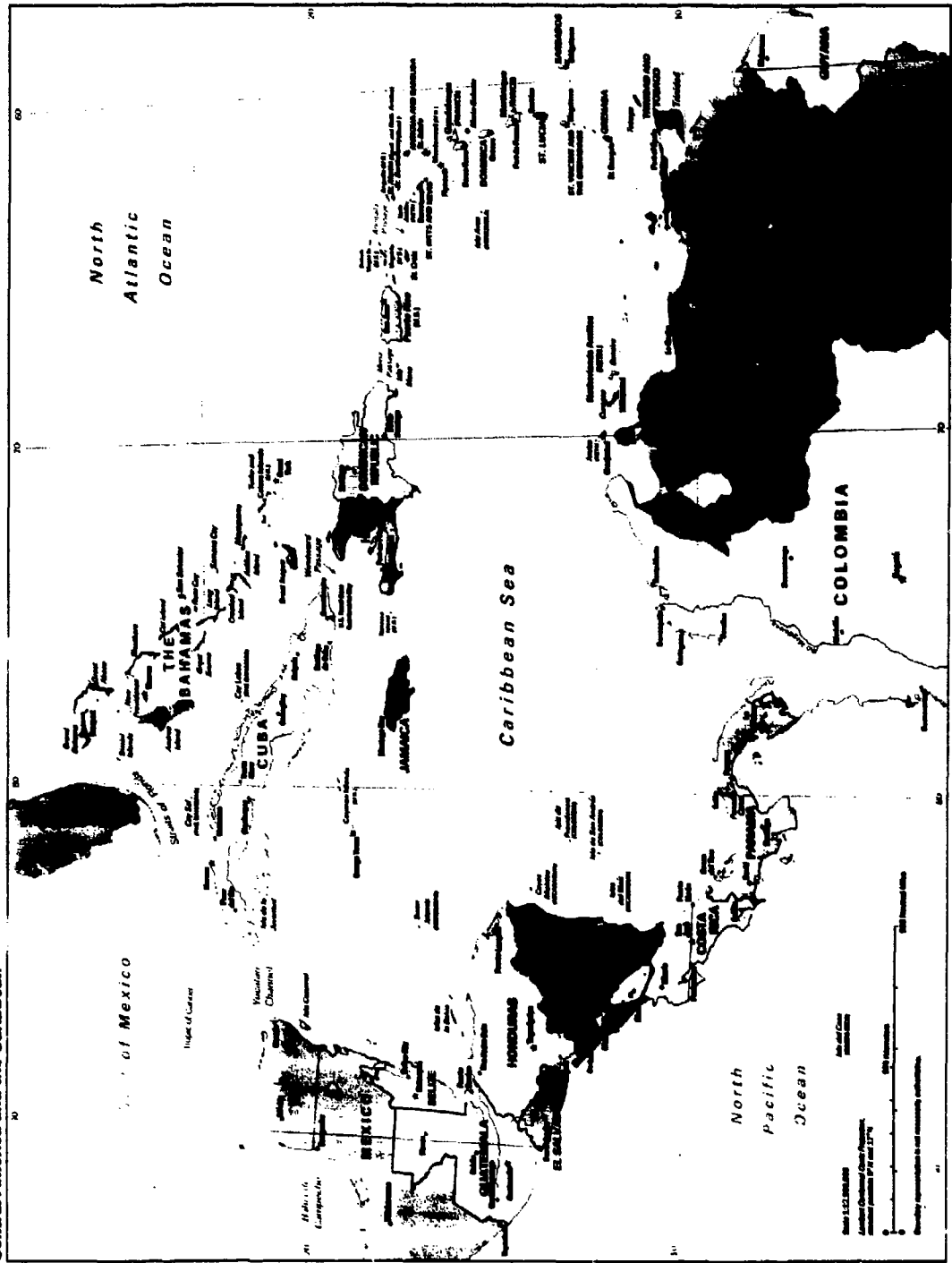
Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative

③

North America



Central America and the Caribbean

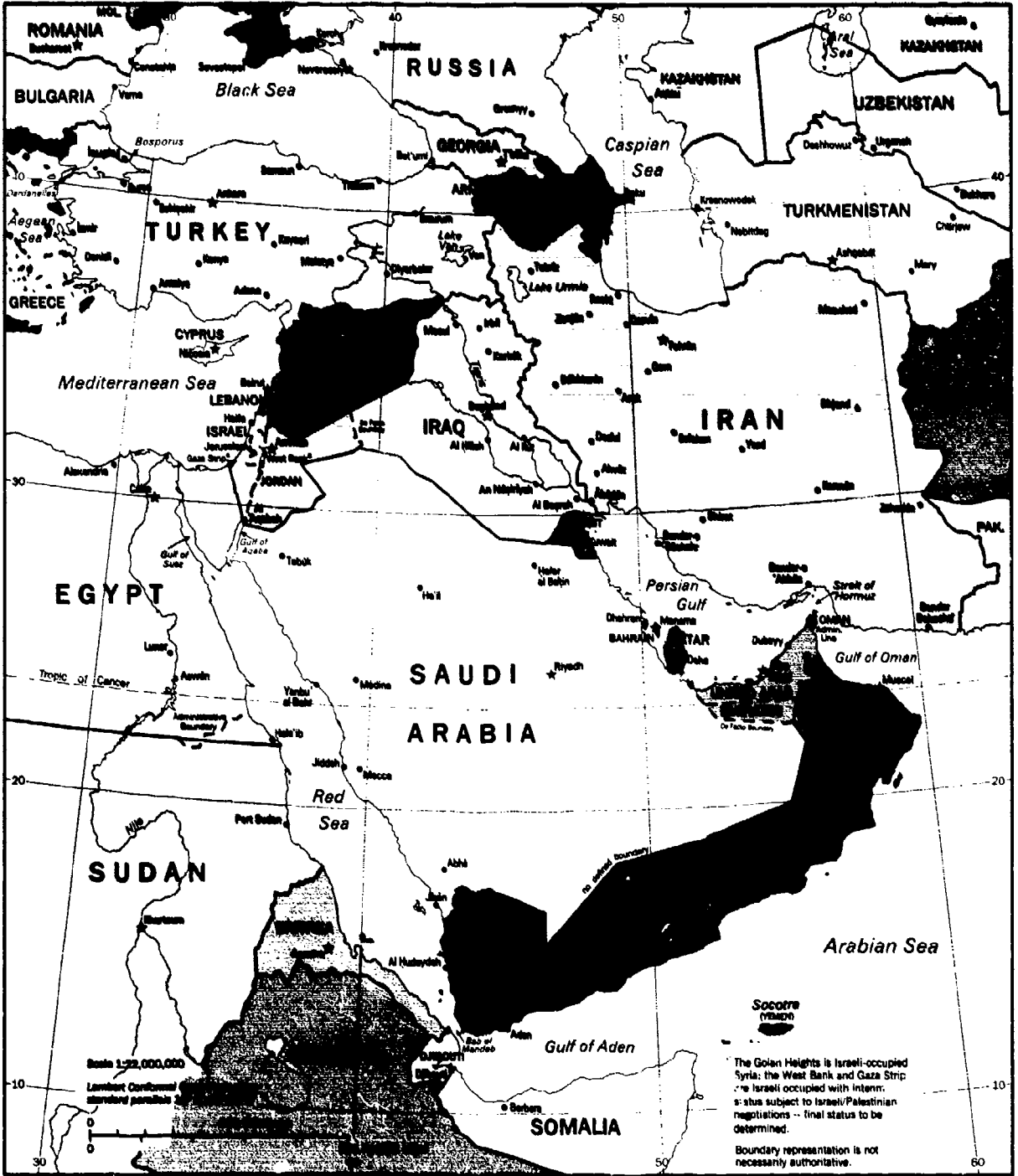


NO. 1000000 1:50,000,000

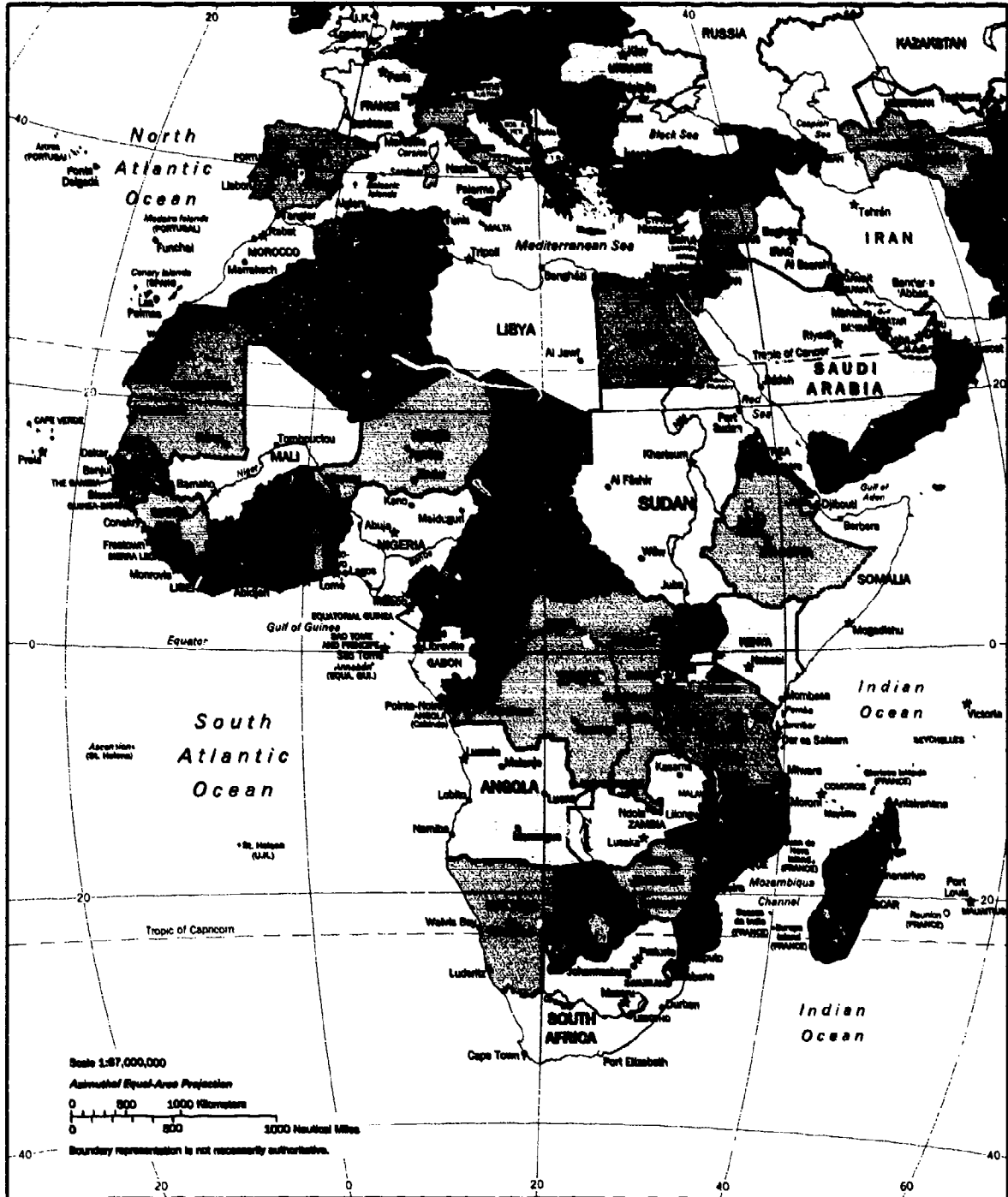
Ethnic Groups in Eastern Europe



Middle East



Africa



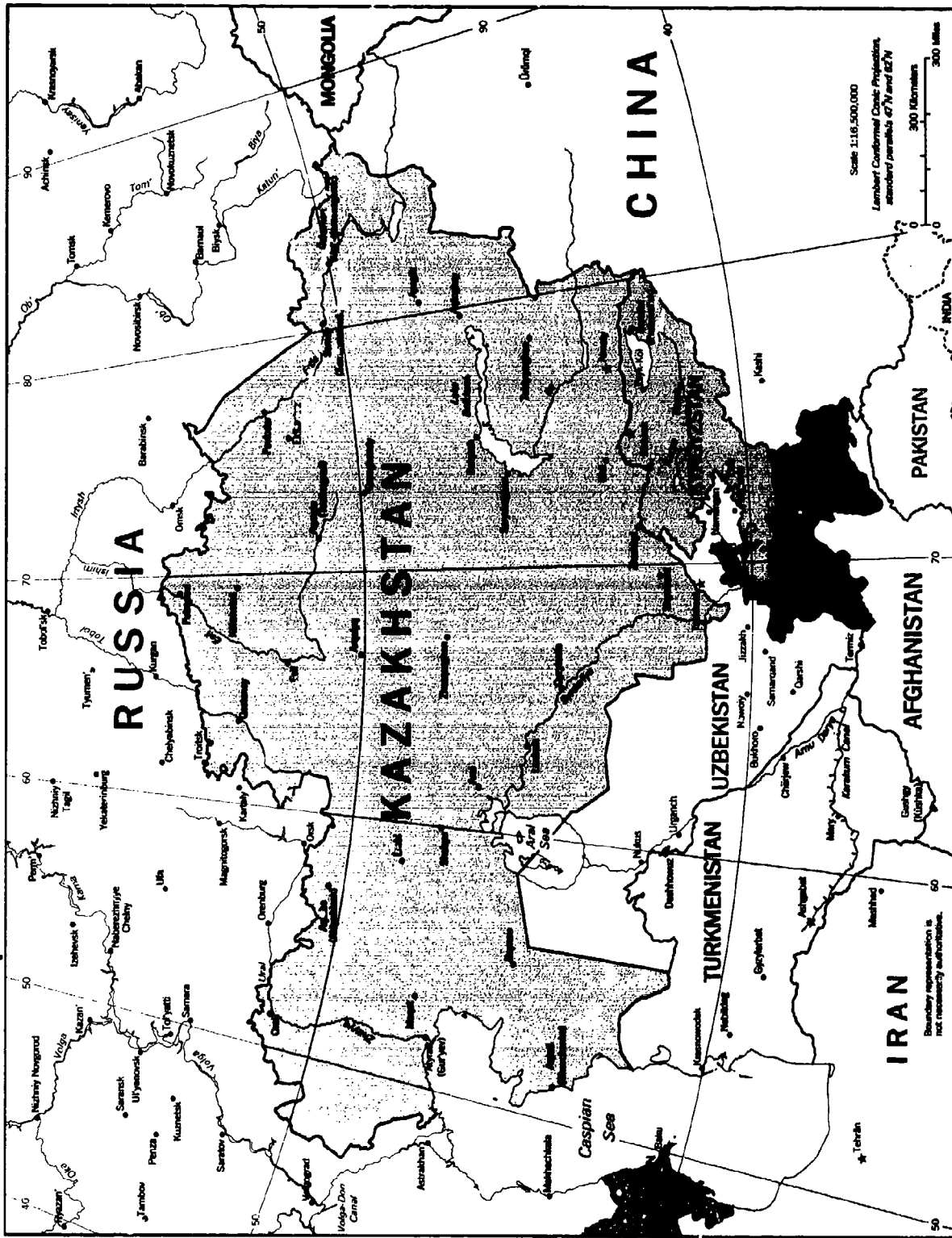
Asia



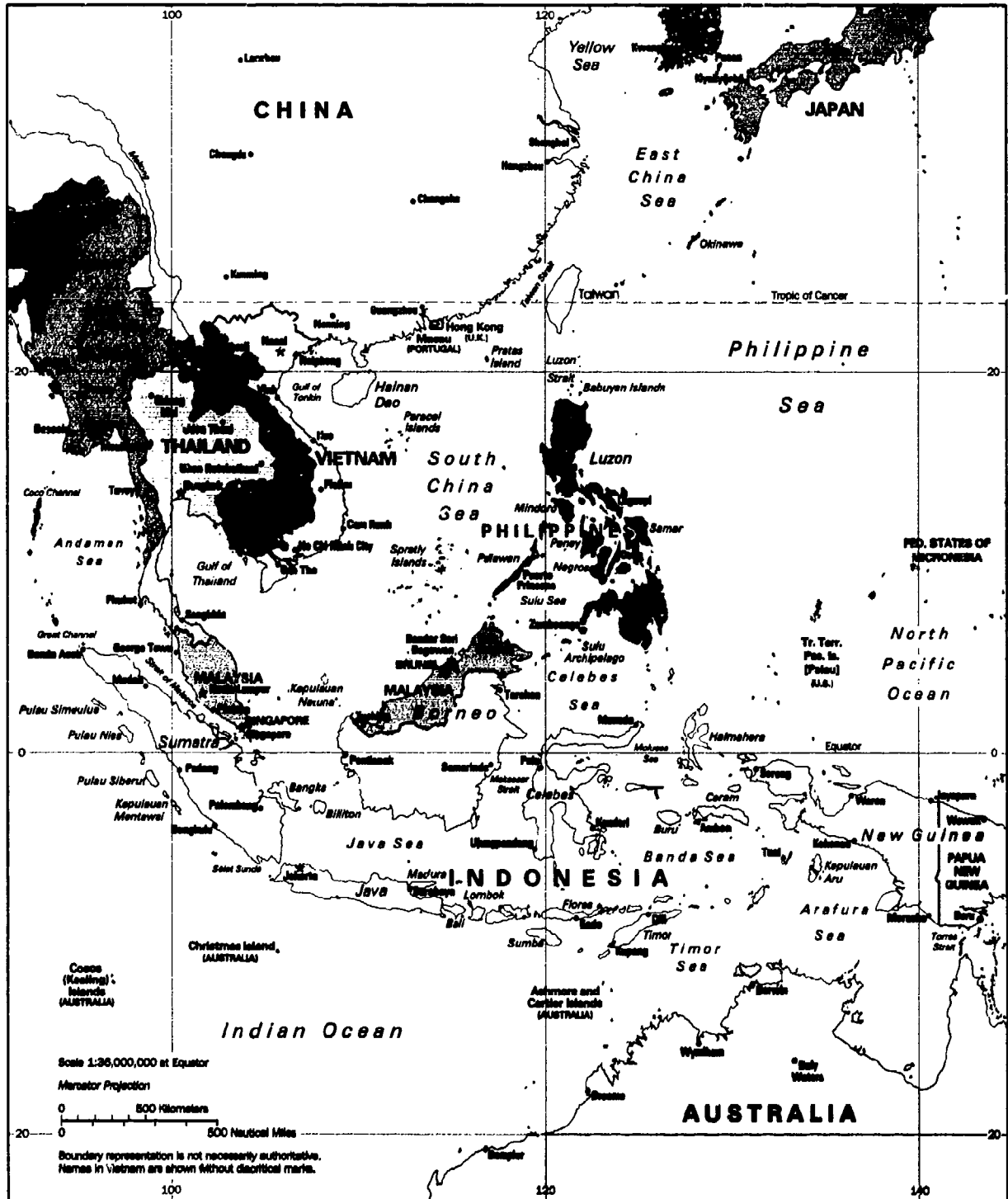
Commonwealth of Independent States - European States



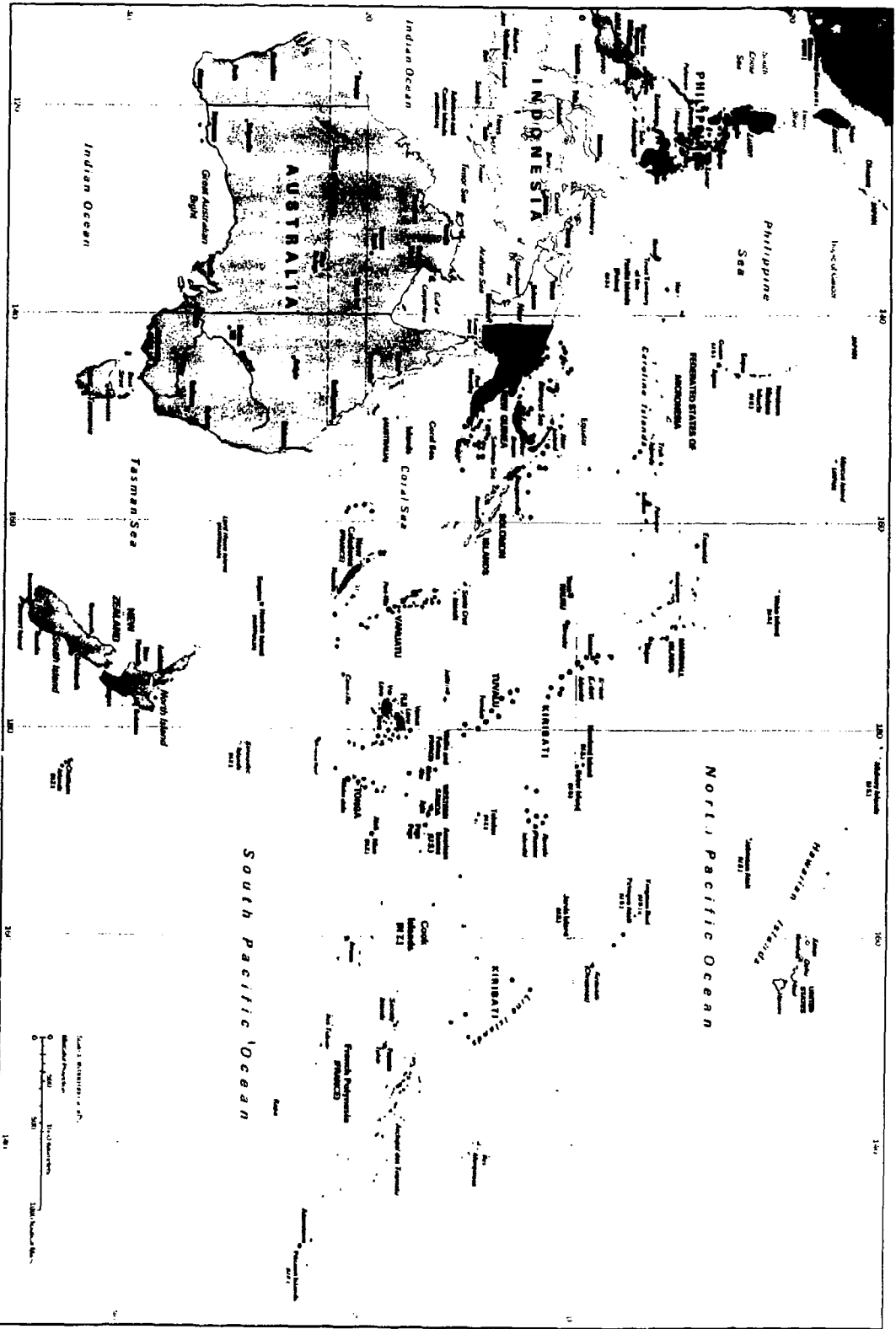
Commonwealth of Independent States - Central Asian States



Southeast Asia



Oceans

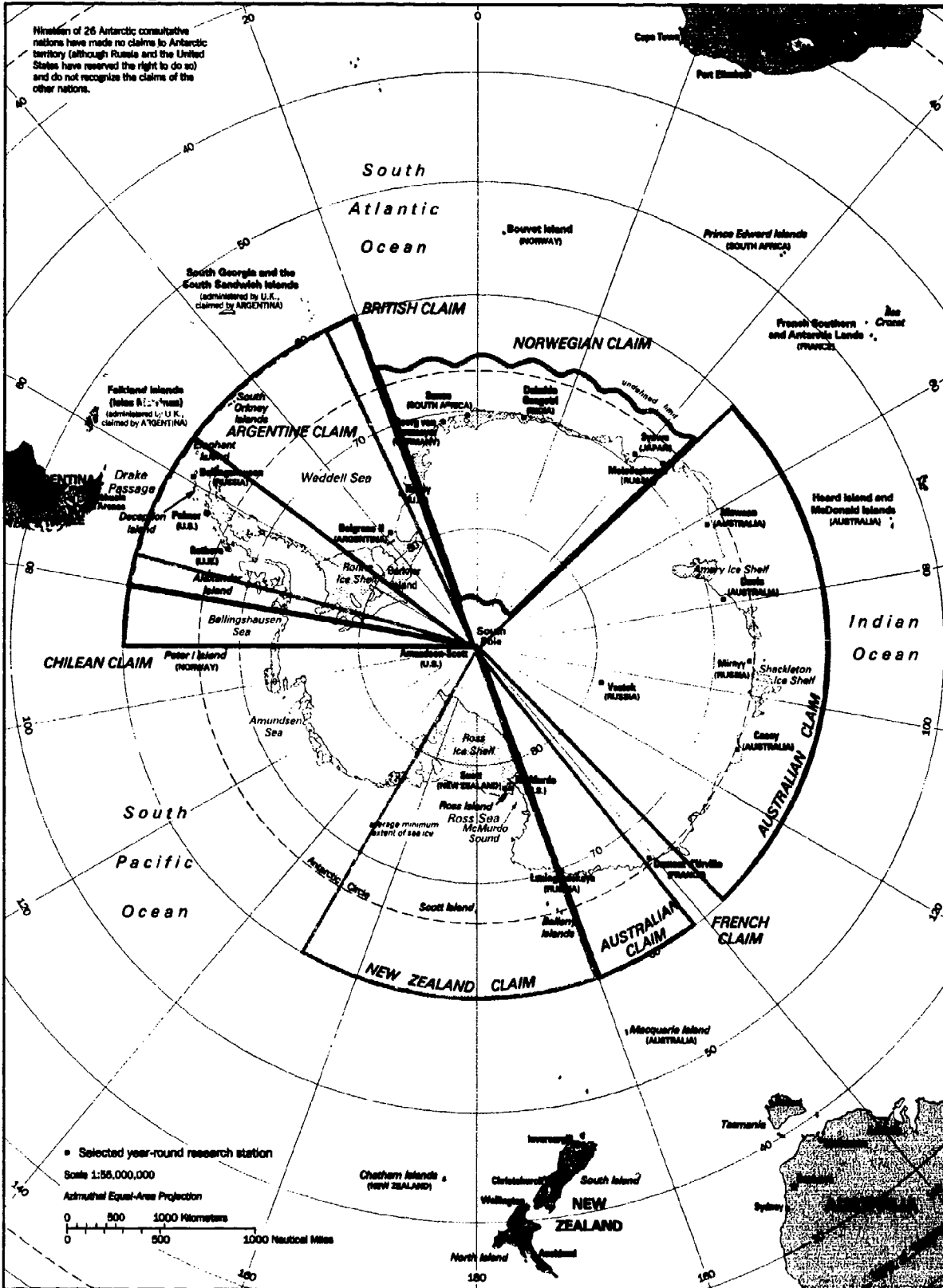


Arctic Region

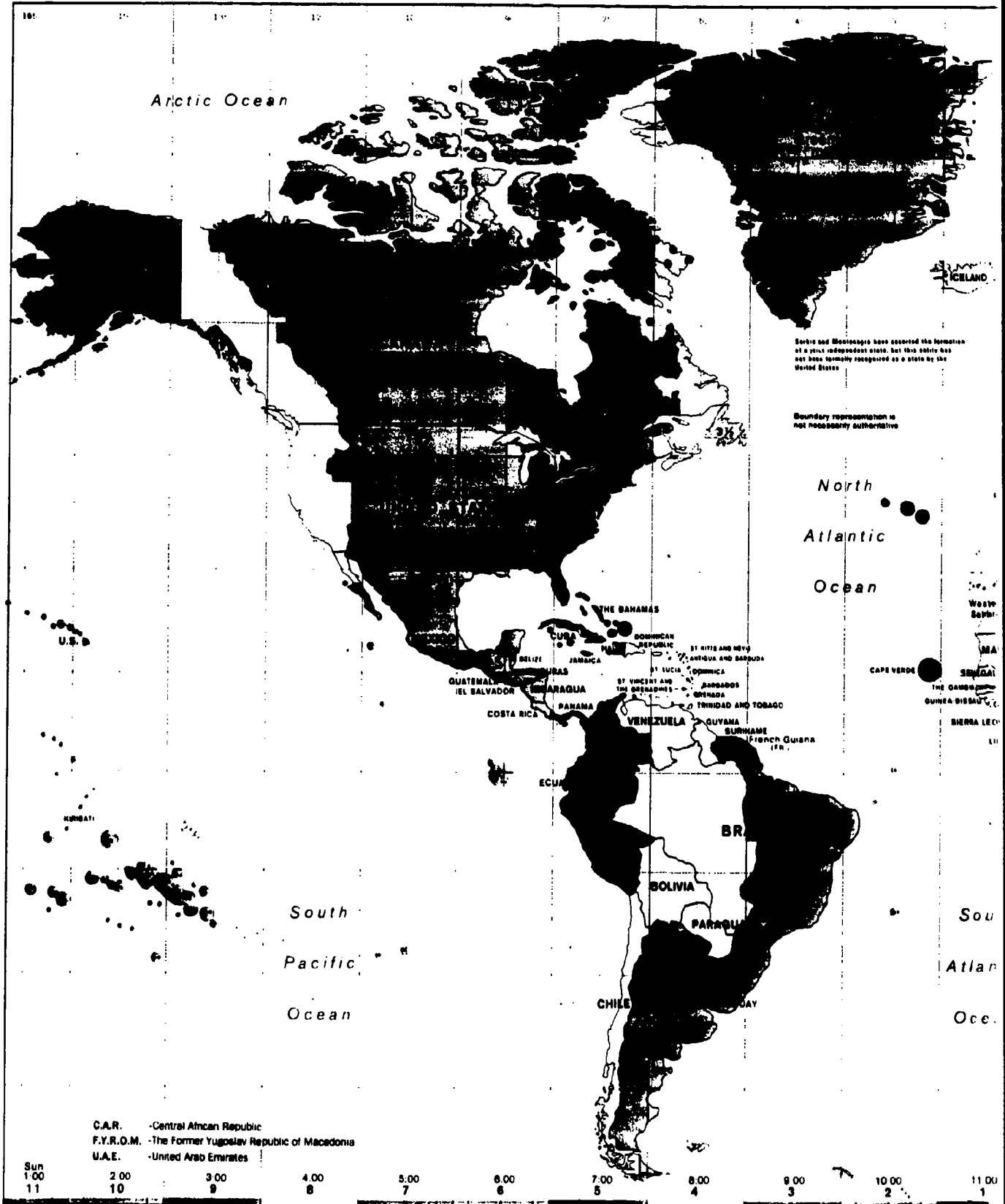


Conquered by the Soviet Union in 1945, administered by Russia, claimed by Japan.

Antarctic Region



Standard Time Zones of the World

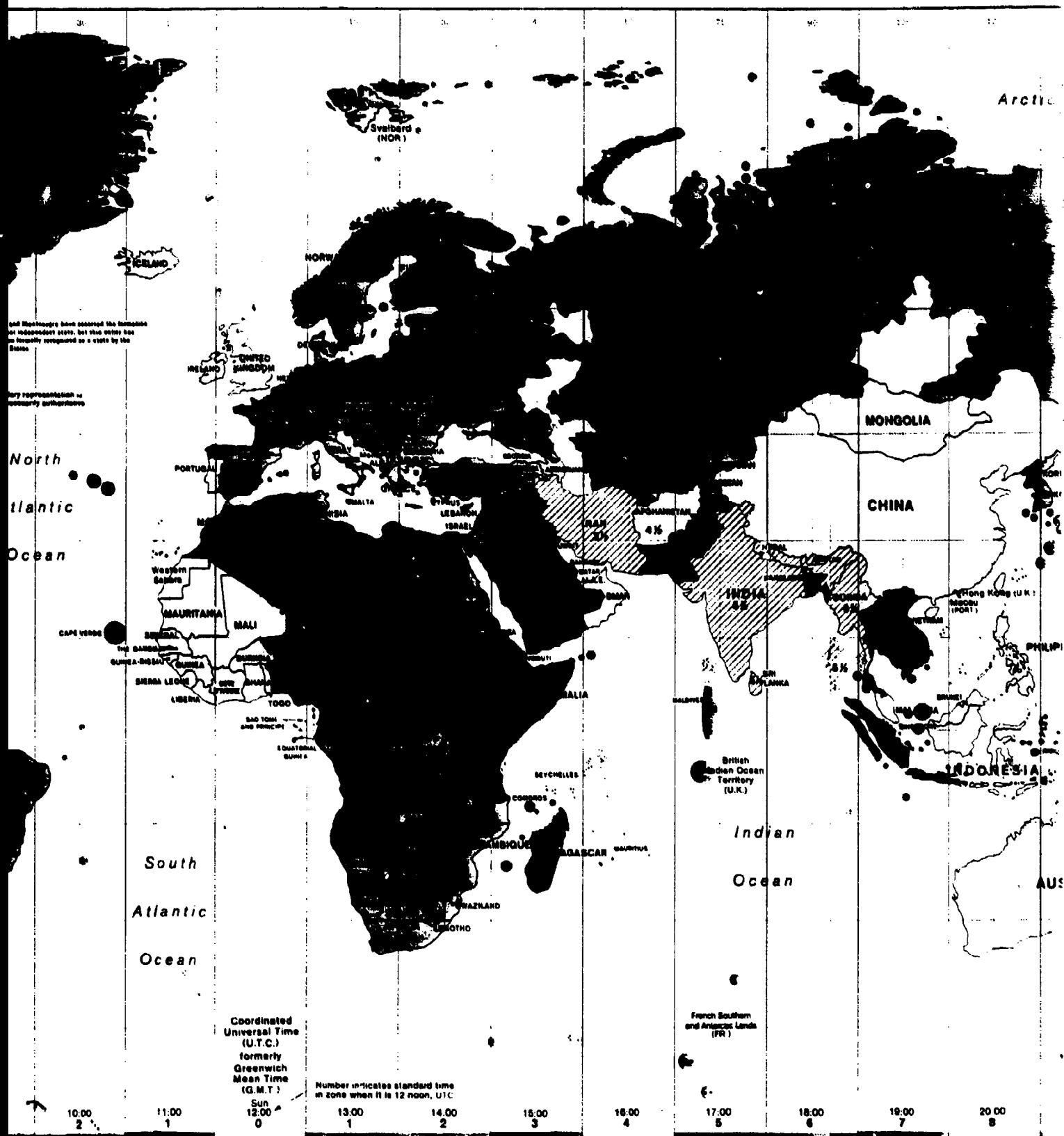


Sevier and Montenegro have converted the formation of a state independent state, but this state has not been formally recognized as a state by the United States

Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative

Add time zone number to local time to obtain UTC
Subtract time zone number from UTC to obtain local time





and sovereignty have secured the formation of independent states, but this entry has a territory recognized as a state by the States.

any representation is necessarily authoritative.

North Atlantic Ocean

South Atlantic Ocean

Indian Ocean

Coordinated Universal Time (U.T.C.) formerly Greenwich Mean Time (G.M.T.) Sun 12.00 0

Number indicates standard time in zone when it is 12 noon, UTC

10.00 2
11.00 1
12.00 0
13.00 1
14.00 2
15.00 3
16.00 4
17.00 5
18.00 6
19.00 7
20.00 8

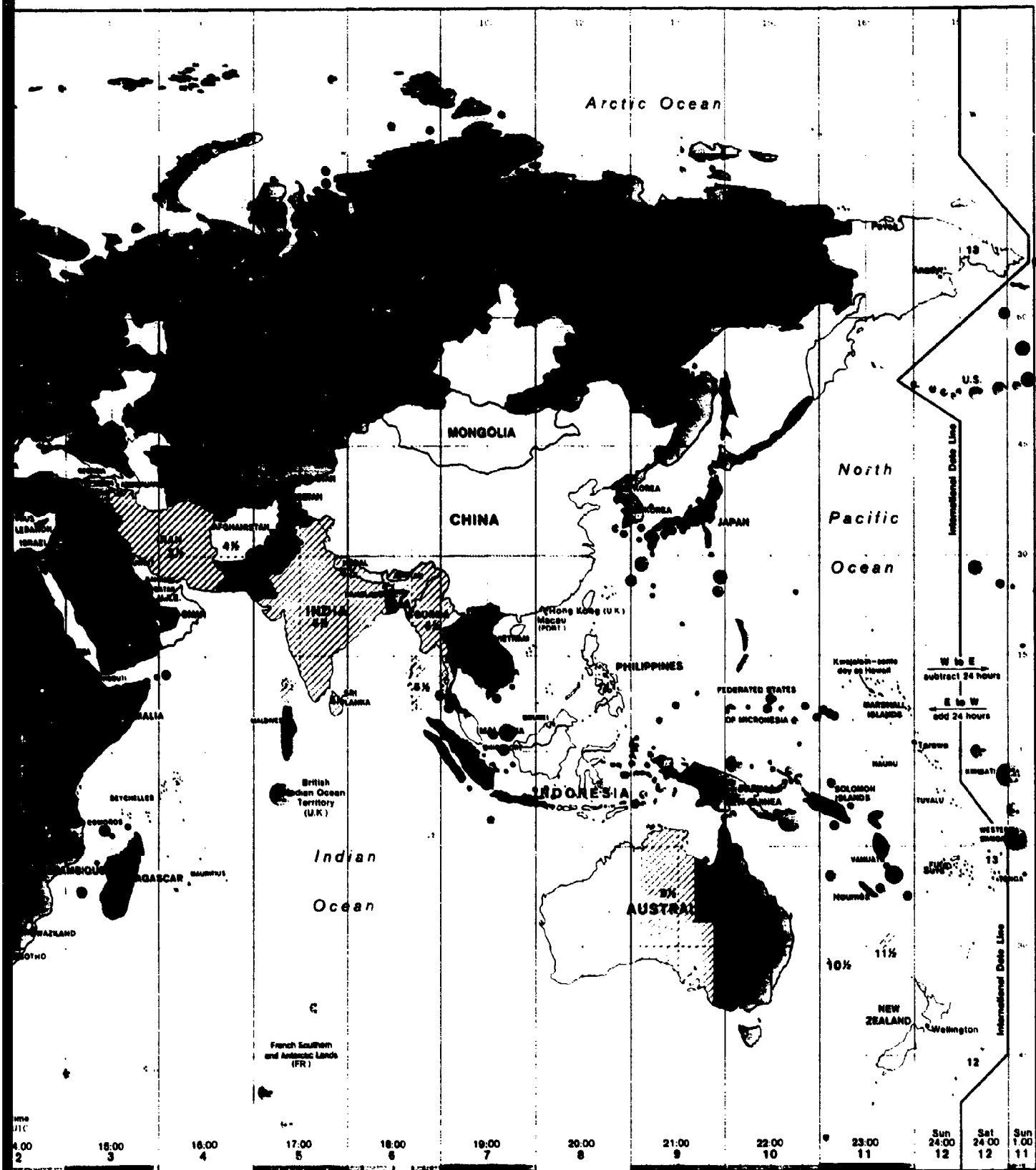
To local time to obtain UTC
Subtract time zone number from local time to obtain UTC

WEST

EAST

Add time zone number to UTC to obtain local time UTC

2



number from local time to obtain UTC
 ber to UTC to obtain local time UTC

(3)