

WorldFact

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Chapter 1

WorldFact

1.1 WorldFact.guide

THE WORLD FACTBOOK 1992
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Afghanistan

Albania

Algeria

American Samoa

Andorra

Angola

Anguilla

Antarctica

Antigua and Barbuda

Arctic Ocean

Argentina

Armenia

Aruba

Ashmore and Cartier Islands

Atlantic Ocean

Australia

Austria
Azerbaijan
The Bahamas
Bahrain
Baker Island
Bangladesh
Barbados
Bassas da India
Belarus
Belgium
Belize
Benin
Bermuda
Bhutan
Bolivia
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Botswana
Bouvet Island
Brazil
British Indian Ocean Territory
British Virgin Islands
Brunei
Bulgaria
Burkina
Burma
Burundi
Cambodia
Cameroon
Canada

Cape Verde
Cayman Islands
Central African Republic
Chad
Chile
China
Christmas Island
Clipperton Island
Cocos Islands
Colombia
Comoros
Congo
Cook Islands
Coral Sea Islands
Costa Rica
Croatia
Cuba
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Djibouti
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Estonia

Ethiopia

Europa Island

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

Faroe Islands

Fiji

Finland

France

French Guiana

French Polynesia

French Southern and Antarctic Lands

Gabon

The Gambia

Gaza Strip

Georgia

Germany

Ghana

Gibraltar

Glorioso Islands

Greece

Greenland

Grenada

Guadeloupe

Guam

Guatemala

Guernsey

Guinea

Guinea-Bissau

Guyana

Haiti

Heard Island and McDonald Islands

Holy See (Vatican City)

Honduras

Hong Kong

Howland Island

Hungary

Iceland

India

Indian Ocean

Indonesia

Iran

Iraq

Ireland

Israel

Italy

Ivory Coast

Jamaica

Jan Mayen

Japan

Jarvis Island

Jersey

Johnston Atoll

Jordan

Juan de Nova Island

Kazakhstan

Kenya

Kingman Reef

Kiribati

Korea North
Korea South
Kuwait
Kyrgyzstan
Laos
Latvia
Lebanon
Lesotho
Liberia
Libya
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Macau
Macedonia
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Maldives
Mali
Malta
Man Isle of
Marshall Islands
Martinique
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mayotte
Mexico
Micronesia Federated States of

Midway Islands
Moldova
Monaco
Mongolia
Montserrat
Morocco
Mozambique
Namibia
Nauru
Navassa Island
Nepal
Netherlands
Netherlands Antilles
New Caledonia
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Niue
Norfolk Island
Northern Mariana Islands
Norway
Oman
Pacific Islands Trust Territory of the
Pacific Ocean
Pakistan
Palmyra Atoll
Panama

Papua New Guinea
Paracel Islands
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Pitcairn Islands
Poland
Portugal
Puerto Rico
Qatar
Reunion
Romania
Russia
Rwanda
Saint Helena
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Pierre and Miquelon
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
San Marino
Sao Tome and Principe
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Serbia and Montenegro
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Slovenia
Solomon Islands

Somalia

South Africa

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

Spain

Spratly Islands

Sri Lanka

Sudan

Suriname

Svalbard

Swaziland

Sweden

Switzerland

Syria

Taiwan

Tajikistan

Tanzania

Thailand

Togo

Tokelau

Tonga

Trinidad and Tobago

Tromelin Island

Tunisia

Turkey

Turkmenistan

Turks and Caicos Islands

Tuvalu

Uganda

Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom
United States
Uruguay
Uzbekistan
Vanuatu
Venezuela
Vietnam
Virgin Islands
Wake Island
Wallis and Futuna
West
West Bank
Western Sahara
Western Samoa
World
Yemen
Zaire
Zambia
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1.2 WorldFact.guide/Afghanistan

Afghanistan

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Economy1 (Afghanistan)

Communications (Afghanistan)

Defense Forces (Afghanistan)

1.3 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Afghanistan)

Geography (Afghanistan)

=====

Total area:

647,500 km2

Land area:

647,500 km2

Comparative area:

slightly smaller than Texas

Land boundaries:

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

Coastline:

none - landlocked

Maritime claims:

none - landlocked

Disputes:

Pashtunistan issue over the North-West Frontier Province with Pakistan; periodic disputes with Iran over Helmand water rights; Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, and Iran continue to support clients in country; power struggles among various groups for control of Kabul, regional rivalries among ← emerging

warlords, and traditional tribal disputes continue

Climate:

arid to semiarid; cold winters and hot summers

Terrain:

mostly rugged mountains; plains in north and southwest

Natural resources:

natural gas, crude oil, coal, copper, talc, barites, sulphur, lead, zinc, iron ore, salt, precious and semiprecious stones

Land use:

arable land 12%; permanent crops NEGL%; meadows and pastures 46%; forest ← and

woodland 3%; other 39%; includes irrigated NEGL%

Environment:

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

Note:

landlocked

1.4 WorldFact.guide/People (Afghanistan)

People (Afghanistan)

=====

Population:

US Bureau of the Census - 16,095,664 (July 1992), growth rate 2.4% (1992) and excludes 3,750,796 refugees in Pakistan and 1,607,281 refugees in Iran;

note - another report indicates a July 1990 population of 16,904,904, including 3,271,580 refugees in Pakistan and 1,277,700 refugees in Iran

Birth rate:

44 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

20 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

0 migrants/1,000 population (1992); note - there are flows across the border

in both directions, but data are fragmentary and unreliable

Infant mortality rate:

162 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

45 years male, 43 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

6.4 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Afghan(s); adjective - Afghan

Ethnic divisions:

Pashtun 38%, Tajik 25%, Uzbek 6%, Hazara 19%; minor ethnic groups include 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:

29% (male 44%, female 14%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:

4,980,000; agriculture and animal husbandry 67.8%, industry 10.2%, construction 6.3%, commerce 5.0%, services and other 10.7%, (1980 est.)

Organized labor:

some small government-controlled unions existed under the former regime but probably now have disbanded

1.5 WorldFact.guide/Government (Afghanistan)

Government (Afghanistan)

=====

Long-form name:

Islamic State of Afghanistan

Type:

transitional

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, Kondoz, Laghman, Lowgar, Nangarhar, Nimruz, Oruzgan, Paktia, Paktika, Parvan, Samangan, Sar-e Pol, Takhar, Vardak, Zabol; note - there may be a new province of Nurestan (Nuristan)

Independence:

19 August 1919 (from UK)

Constitution:

the old Communist-era constitution probably will be replaced with an ←
Islamic
constitution

Legal system:

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

National holiday:

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

Executive branch:

a 51-member transitional council headed by Sibghatullah MOJADDEDI rules Kabul; this body is to turn over power to a leadership council, which ←
will
function as the government and organize elections; Burhanuddin RABBANI ←
will
serve as interim President

Legislative branch:

previous bicameral legislature has been abolished

Judicial branch:

an interim Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has been appointed, but a ←
new
court system has not yet been organized

Leaders:

Chief of State and Head of Government:

Interim President Burhanuddin RABBANI; First Vice President Abdul Wahed
SORABI (since 7 January 1991); Prime Minister Fazil Haq KHALIQYAR (since ←
21
May 1990)

Political parties and leaders:

the former resistance parties represent the only current political organizations and include Jamiat-i-Islami (Islamic Society), Burhanuddin RABBANI; Hizbi Islami-Gulbuddin (Islamic Party), Gulbuddin Hikmatyar Faction; Hizbi Islami-Khalis (Islamic Party) Yunis Khalis Faction; Ittihad-i-Islami Barai Azadi Afghanistan (Islamic Union for the ←
Liberation
of Afghanistan), Abdul Rasul SAYYAF; Harakat-Inqilab-i-Islami (Islamic Revolutionary Movement), Mohammad Nabi MOHAMMADI; Jabha-i-Najat-i-Milli Afghanistan (Afghanistan National Liberation Front), Sibghatullah ←
MOJADDEDI;
Mahaz-i-Milli-Islami (National Islamic Front), Sayed Ahamad GAILANI; Jonbesh-i-Milli Islami (National Islamic Movement), Ahmad Shah MASOOD and Rashid DOSTAM; Hizbi Wahdat (Islamic Unity Party), and a number of minor resistance parties; the former ruling Watan Party has been disbanded

Suffrage:

undetermined; previously universal, male ages 15-50

Elections:

the transition government has promised elections in October 1992

Communists:

the former ruling Watan (Homeland) Party has been disbanded

1.6 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Afghanistan)

Government1 (Afghanistan)

=====

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:

Has previously been a member of AsDB, CP, 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; note - the new government has not yet announced whether it will continue to be a member ←
of

these bodies; the former resistance government in exile (Afghan Interim Government) was given membership in the OIC in 1989

Diplomatic representation:

previous Minister-Counselor, Charge d'Affaires Abdul Ghafur JOUSHAN; Chancery at 2341 Wyoming Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 234-3770 or 3771; a new representative has not yet been named

US:

Charge d'Affaires (vacant); Embassy at Ansari Wat, Wazir Akbar Khan Mina, Kabul; telephone 62230 through 62235 or 62436; note - US Embassy in Kabul was closed in January 1989

Flag:

a new flag of unknown description reportedly has been adopted; previous ←
flag

consisted of three equal horizontal bands of black (top), red, and green, with the national coat of arms superimposed on the hoist side of the ←
black

and red bands; similar to the flag of Malawi, which is shorter and bears ←
a

radiant, rising red sun centered in the black band

1.7 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Afghanistan)

Economy (Afghanistan)

=====

Overview:

Fundamentally, Afghanistan is an extremely poor, landlocked country, ←
highly

dependent on farming (wheat especially) and livestock raising (sheep and goats). Economic considerations, however, have played second fiddle to political and military upheavals during more than 13 years of war, ←
including

the nearly 10-year Soviet military occupation (which ended 15 February 1989). Over the past decade, one-third of the population fled the country ←

,

with Pakistan sheltering more than 3 million refugees and Iran about 1.3 million. Another 1 million probably moved into and around urban areas within Afghanistan. Although reliable data are unavailable, gross domestic product is lower than 12 years ago because of the loss of labor and capital and the disruption of trade and transport.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$3 billion, per capita \$200; real growth rate 0% (1989 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

over 90% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues NA; expenditures NA, including capital expenditures of NA

Exports:

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

commodities:

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

partners:

mostly former USSR

Imports:

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

commodities:

food and petroleum products

partners:

mostly former USSR

External debt:

\$2.3 billion (March 1991 est.)

Industrial production:

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

Electricity:

480,000 kW capacity; 1,450 million kWh produced, 90 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

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

Agriculture:

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

Illicit drugs:

an illicit producer of opium poppy and cannabis for the international drug

trade; world's second-largest opium producer (after Burma) and a major source of hashish

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$380 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$510 million; OPEC

bilateral aid (1979-89), \$57 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$4.1 billion; net official Western disbursements (1985-89), \$270 million

Currency:

afghani (plural - afghanis); 1 afghani (Af) = 100 puls

1.8 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Afghanistan)

Economy1 (Afghanistan)

=====

Exchange rates:

afghanis (Af) per US\$1 - 550 (May 1992, free market exchange rate), 900
(free market exchange rate as of November 1991), 850 (1991), 700 ↔
(1989-90),

220 (1988-89); note - these rates reflect the bazaar rates rather than ↔
the
official exchange rates

Fiscal year:

21 March - 20 March

1.9 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Afghanistan)

Communications (Afghanistan)

=====

Railroads:

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

Highways:

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

Inland waterways:

total navigability 1,200 km; chiefly Amu Darya, which handles steamers up ↔
to
about 500 metric tons

Pipelines:

petroleum products - former USSR to Bagram and former USSR to Shindand;
natural gas 180 km

Ports:

Shir Khan and Kheyderabad (river ports)

Civil air:

2 Tu-154, 2 Boeing 727, 4 Yak-40, assorted smaller transports

Airports:

41 total, 37 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways
over 3,659 m; 10 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 18 with runways 1,220-2,439 ↔
m

Telecommunications:

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

1.10 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Afghanistan)

Defense Forces (Afghanistan)

=====

Branches:

the military currently is being reorganized by the new government and ↔
 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 and are supporting ↔
 the
 new government; the government has asked all military personnel to return ↔
 to
 their stations; a large number of former resistance groups also field
 irregular military forces; the Ministry of State Security (WAD) has been
 disbanded

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 3,989,232; 2,139,771 fit for military service; 150,572 reach
 military age (22) annually

Defense expenditures:

the new government has not yet adopted a defense budget

1.11 WorldFact.guide/Albania

Albania

Geography (Albania)

People (Albania)

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Economy (Albania)

Economy1 (Albania)

Communications (Albania)

Defense Forces (Albania)

1.12 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Albania)

Geography (Albania)

=====

Total area:

28,750 km2

Land area:

27,400 km2

Comparative area:
slightly larger than Maryland

Land boundaries:
720 km total; Greece 282 km, 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

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

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

Terrain:
mostly mountains and hills; small plains along coast

Natural resources:
crude oil, 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%; includes irrigated 1%

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

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

1.13 WorldFact.guide/People (Albania)

People (Albania)

=====

Population:
3,285,224 (July 1992), growth rate 1.1% (1992)

Birth rate:
23 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
5 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
--6 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
27 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:
71 years male, 78 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:
2.8 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:
noun - Albanian(s); adjective - Albanian

Ethnic divisions:

Albanian 90%, Greeks 8%, other 2% (Vlachs, Gypsies, Serbs, and Bulgarians ←
)
(1989 est.)

Religions:

all mosques and churches were closed in 1967 and religious observances prohibited; in November 1990, Albania began allowing private religious practice; estimates of religious affiliation - Muslim 70%, Greek Orthodox 20%, Roman Catholic 10%

Languages:

Albanian (Tosk is official dialect), Greek

Literacy:

72% (male 80%, female 63%) age 9 and over can read and write (1955)

Labor force:

1,500,000 (1987); agriculture about 60%, industry and commerce 40% (1986)

Organized labor:

Independent Trade Union Federation of Albania; Confederation of Trade ←
Unions

1.14 WorldFact.guide/Government (Albania)

Government (Albania)

=====

Long-form name:

Republic of Albania

Type:

nascent democracy

Capital:

Tirane

Administrative divisions:

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

Independence:

28 November 1912 (from Ottoman Empire); People's Socialist Republic of Albania declared 11 January 1946

Constitution:

an interim basic law was approved by the People's Assembly on 29 April ←
1991;

a new constitution is to be drafted for adoption in 1992

Legal system:

has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:

Liberation Day, 29 November (1944)

Executive branch:

president, prime minister of the Council of Ministers, two deputy prime ministers of the Council of Ministers

Legislative branch:

unicameral People's Assembly (Kuvendi Popullor)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President of the Republic Sali BERISHA (since 9 April 1992)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister of the Council of Ministers Aleksander MEKSI (since 10 April 1992)

Political parties and leaders:

there are at least 18 political parties; most prominent are the Albanian Socialist Party (ASP), Fatos NANO, first secretary; Democratic Party (DP), Eduard SELAMI, chairman; Albanian Republican Party (RP), Sabri GODO; (Greek minority party), leader NA (ran in 1992 election as Unity for Rights Party (UHP)); Social Democratic Party (SDP), Skender GJINUSHI; in December 1990 then President ALIA allowed new political parties to be formed in addition to the then AWP for the first time since 1944

Suffrage:

universal and compulsory at age 18

Elections:

People's Assembly:

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

Member of:

CSCE, EBRD, ECE, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, IMF, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO, ITU, LORCS, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

Diplomatic representation:

Minister-Counselor, Charge d'Affaires ad interim (30 April 1991) Sazan Hyda BEJO; chancery (temporary) at 320 East 79th Street, New York, NY 10021; telephone (212) 249-2059

US:

Ambassador (vacant); Embassy at Rruga Labinoti 103, room 2921, Tirane (mailing address is APO AE 09624); telephone 355-42-32875; FAX 355-42-32222

1.15 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Albania)

Government1 (Albania)

=====

Flag:

red with a black two-headed eagle in the center

1.16 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Albania)

Economy (Albania)

=====

Overview:

The Albanian economy, already providing the lowest standard of living in Europe, contracted sharply in 1991, with most industries producing at only a

fraction of past levels and an unemployment rate estimated at 40%. For over 40 years, the Stalinist-type economy has operated on the principle of central planning and state ownership of the means of production. Albania began fitful economic reforms during 1991, including the liberalization of prices and trade, the privatization of shops and transport, and land reform. These reform measures were crippled, however, by the widespread civil disorder that accompanied the collapse of the Communist state. Following their overwhelming victory in the 22 March 1991 elections, the new Democratic government announced a program of shock therapy to stabilize the economy and establish a market economy. In an effort to expand international ties, Tirane has reestablished diplomatic relations with the former Soviet Union and the US and has joined the IMF and World Bank. The Albanians have also passed legislation allowing foreign investment. Albania possesses considerable mineral resources and, until 1990, was largely self-sufficient in food; however, the breakup of cooperative farms in 1991 and general economic decline forced Albania to rely on foreign aid to maintain adequate supplies. Available statistics on Albanian economic activity are rudimentary and subject to an especially wide margin of error.

GNP:

purchasing power equivalent - \$2.7 billion, per capita \$820; real growth rate --35% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

100% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate:

40% (1992 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$1.1 billion; expenditures \$1.4 billion, including capital expenditures of \$70 million (1991 est.)

Exports:

\$80 million (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

asphalt, petroleum products, metals and metallic ores, electricity, crude oil, vegetables, fruits, tobacco

partners:

Italy, Yugoslavia, Germany, Greece, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary

Imports:

\$147 million (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

machinery, machine tools, iron and steel products, textiles, chemicals, pharmaceuticals

partners:

Italy, Yugoslavia, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria

External debt:

\$500 million (1991 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate --55% (1991 est.)

Electricity:

1,690,000 kW capacity; 5,000 million kWh produced, 1,530 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries:

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

1.17 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Albania)

Economy1 (Albania)

=====

Agriculture:

arable land per capita among lowest in Europe; over 60% of arable land ←
now

in private hands; one-half of work force engaged in farming; wide range ←
of

temperate-zone crops and livestock; severe dislocations suffered in 1991

Economic aid:

\$190 million humanitarian aid, \$94 million in loans/guarantees/credits

Currency:

lek (plural - leke); 1 lek (L) = 100 qintars

Exchange rates:

leke (L) per US\$1 - 50 (January 1992), 25 (September 1991)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.18 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Albania)

Communications (Albania)

=====

Railroads:

543 km total; 509 1.435-meter standard gauge, single track and 34 km ←
narrow

gauge, single track (1990); line connecting Titograd (Serbia and ←
Montenegro)

and Shkoder (Albania) completed August 1986

Highways:

16,700 km total; 6,700 km highways, 10,000 km forest and agricultural ←
cart

roads (1990)

Inland waterways:

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

Pipelines:

crude oil 145 km; petroleum products 55 km; natural gas 64 km (1988)

Ports:

Durres, Sarande, Vlore

Merchant marine:

11 cargo ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 52,886 GRT/76,449 DWT

Airports:

12 total, 10 usable; more than 5 with permanent-surface runways; more ←
than 5

with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 5 with runways 1,220-2,439 m
 Telecommunications:
 inadequate service; 15,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 13 AM, 1 TV;
 514,000 radios, 255,000 TVs (1987 est.)

1.19 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Albania)

Defense Forces (Albania)

=====

Branches:

Army, Coastal Defense Command, Air and Air Defense Forces, Interior ←
 Ministry

Troops, Border Troops

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 886,032; 731,072 fit for military service; 33,028 reach
 military age (19) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - 1.0 billion leks, NA% of GNP (FY90); note -
 conversion of defense expenditures into US dollars using the current
 exchange rate could produce misleading results

1.20 WorldFact.guide/Algeria

Algeria

Geography (Algeria)

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Economy (Algeria)

Economy1 (Algeria)

Communications (Algeria)

Defense Forces (Algeria)

1.21 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Algeria)

Geography (Algeria)

=====

Total area:

2,381,740 km2

Land area:

2,381,740 km2

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

Land boundaries:
6,343 km total; 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

Disputes:
Libya claims about 19,400 km² in southeastern Algeria; land boundary disputes with Tunisia under discussion

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

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

Natural resources:
crude oil, natural gas, iron ore, phosphates, uranium, lead, zinc

Land use:
arable land 3%; permanent crops NEGL%; meadows and pastures 13%; forest ←
and
woodland 2%; other 82%; includes irrigated NEGL%

Environment:
mountainous areas subject to severe earthquakes; desertification

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

1.22 WorldFact.guide/People (Algeria)

People (Algeria)

=====

Population:
26,666,921 (July 1992), growth rate 2.5% (1992)

Birth rate:
31 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
7 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
56 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:
66 years male, 68 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:
4.1 children born/woman (1992)

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:
50% (male 63%, female 36%) age 15 and over can read and write (1987)

Labor force:
3,700,000; industry and commerce 40%, agriculture 24%, government 17%, services 10% (1984)

Organized labor:
16-19% of labor force claimed; General Union of Algerian Workers (UGTA) ←
is
the only labor organization and is subordinate to the National Liberation Front

1.23 WorldFact.guide/Government (Algeria)

Government (Algeria)

=====

Long-form name:
Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria

Type:
republic

Capital:
Algiers

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

Independence:
5 July 1962 (from France)

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

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

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

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

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

Judicial branch:
Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)

Leaders:
Chief of State:

President Mohamed BOUDIAF; assassinated 29 June 1992
 Head of Government:
 Interim Prime Minister Sid Ahmed GHOZALI (since 6 June 1991)
 Political parties and leaders:
 National Liberation Front (FLN); Socialist Forces Front (FFS), Hocine Ait AHMED, Secretary General; the government established a multiparty system ↔
 in
 September 1989, and, as of 31 December 1990, over 30 legal parties ↔
 existed
 Suffrage:
 universal at age 18
 Elections:
 National People's Assembly:
 first round held on 26 December 1991 (second round canceled by the ↔
 military
 after President BENJEDID resigned 11 January 1992); results - percent of
 vote by party NA; seats - (281 total); the fundamentalist FIS won 188 of ↔
 the
 231 seats contested in the first round; note - elections (municipal and
 wilaya) were held in June 1990, the first in Algerian history; results - ↔
 FIS
 55%, FLN 27.5%, other 17.5%, with 65% of the voters participating
 President:
 next election to be held December 1993
 Communists:
 400 (est.); Communist party banned 1962
 Member of:
 ABEDA, AfDB, AFESD, AL, AMF, AMU, CCC, ECA, FAO, G-15, G-24, G-77, IAEA,
 IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL,
 IOC, ISO, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAPEC, OAS (observer), OAU, OIC, OPEC, UN,
 UNAVEM, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

1.24 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Algeria)

Government1 (Algeria)

=====

Diplomatic representation:
 Ambassador Abderrahmane BENSID; Chancery at 2118 Kalorama Road NW,
 Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 265-2800
 US:
 Ambassador Mary Ann CASEY; Embassy at 4 Chemin Cheich Bachir El-Ibrahimi,
 Algiers (mailing address is B. P. Box 549, Alger-Gare, 16000 Algiers);
 telephone [213] (2) 601-425 or 255, 186; FAX [213] (2) 603979; there is a ↔
 US
 Consulate in 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)

1.25 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Algeria)

Economy (Algeria)

=====

Overview:

The oil and natural gas sector forms the backbone of the economy. Algeria depends on hydrocarbons for nearly all of its export receipts, about 30% of government revenues, and nearly 25% of GDP. In 1973-74 the sharp increase in oil prices led to a booming economy and helped to finance an ambitious program of industrialization. Plunging oil and gas prices, combined with the mismanagement of Algeria's highly centralized economy, has brought the nation to its most serious social and economic crisis since independence in 1988. The government has promised far-reaching reforms, including privatization of some public-sector companies, encouraging private-sector activity, boosting gas and nonhydrocarbon exports, and proposing a major overhaul of the banking and financial systems, but to date it has made only limited progress.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$54 billion, per capita \$2,130; real growth rate 2.5% (1990 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

30% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate:

30% (1991 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$16.7 billion; expenditures \$17.3 billion, including capital expenditures of \$6.6 billion (1990 est.)

Exports:

\$11.7 billion (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

petroleum and natural gas 97%

partners:

Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Italy, France, US

Imports:

\$9 billion (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

capital goods 29%, consumer goods 30%

partners:

France 25%, Italy 8%, FRG 8%, US 6-7%

External debt:

\$26.4 billion

Industrial production:

growth rate --3% (1989 est.); accounts for 30% of GDP, including petroleum

Electricity:

6,380,000 kW capacity; 16,700 million kWh produced, 640 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

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

Agriculture:

accounts for 11% of GDP and employs 24% of labor force; net importer of food
 - grain, vegetable oil, and sugar; farm production includes wheat, barley, oats, grapes, olives, citrus, fruits, sheep, and cattle

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-85), \$1.4 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$925 million; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), \$1.8 billion; Communist countries (1970-89), \$2.7 billion; net official disbursements (1985-89), --\$375 million

Currency:

Algerian dinar (plural - dinars); 1 Algerian dinar (DA) = 100 centimes

Exchange rates:

Algerian dinars (DA) per US\$1 - 21.862 (January 1992), 18.473 (1991), 8.958 (1990), 7.6086 (1989), 5.9148 (1988), 4.8497 (1987)

1.26 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Algeria)**Economy1 (Algeria)**

=====

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.27 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Algeria)**Communications (Algeria)**

=====

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:

80,000 km total; 60,000 km concrete or bituminous, 20,000 km gravel, crushed stone, unimproved earth

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/1,064,246 DWT; includes short-sea passenger, 27 cargo, 12 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 5 petroleum tanker, 9 liquefied gas, 7 chemical tanker, 9 bulk, 1 specialized tanker

Civil air:

42 major transport aircraft

Airports:

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

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; 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 15 domestic

1.28 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Algeria)

Defense Forces (Algeria)

=====

Branches:

National Popular Army, Navy, Air Force, Territorial Air Defense, National Gendarmerie

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 6,386,157; 3,928,029 fit for military service; 283,068 reach military age (19) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$867 million, approximately 1.8% of GDP (1992)

1.29 WorldFact.guide/American Samoa

American Samoa

Geography (American Samoa)

People (American Samoa)

Government (American Samoa)

Economy (American Samoa)

Communications (American Samoa)

Defense Forces (American Samoa)

1.30 WorldFact.guide/Geography (American Samoa)

Geography (American Samoa)

=====

Total area:

199 km2

Land area:

199 km2; includes Rose Island and Swains Island

Comparative area:

slightly larger than Washington, DC

Land boundaries:
none

Coastline:
116 km

Maritime claims:
Contiguous zone:
12 nm
Continental shelf:
200 m (depth)
Exclusive economic zone:
200 nm
Territorial sea:
12 nm

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

Natural resources:
pumice and pumicite

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

Environment:
typhoons common from December to March

Note:
Pago Pago has one of the best natural deepwater harbors in the South Pacific Ocean, sheltered by shape from rough seas and protected by peripheral mountains from high winds; strategic location about 3,700 km southwest of Honolulu in the South Pacific Ocean about halfway between Hawaii and New Zealand

1.31 WorldFact.guide/People (American Samoa)

People (American Samoa)

=====

Population:
51,115 (July 1992), growth rate 3.9% (1992); about 65,000 American Samoans live in the states of California and Washington and 20,000 in Hawaii

Birth rate:
37 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
4 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
6 immigrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

19 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 71 years male, 75 years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 4.5 children born/woman (1992)
 Nationality:
 noun - American Samoan(s); adjective - American Samoan; US, noncitizen
 nationals
 Ethnic divisions:
 Samoan (Polynesian) 90%, Caucasian 2%, Tongan 2%, other 6%
 Religions:
 Christian Congregationalist 50%, Roman Catholic 20%, Protestant
 denominations and other 30%
 Languages:
 Samoan (closely related to Hawaiian and other Polynesian languages) and
 English; most people are bilingual
 Literacy:
 97% (male 97%, female 97%) age 15 and over can read and write (1980)
 Labor force:
 14,400 (1990); government 48%, tuna canneries 33%, other 19% (1986 est.)
 Organized labor:
 NA

1.32 WorldFact.guide/Government (American Samoa)

Government (American Samoa)

=====

Long-form name:
 Territory of American Samoa
 Type:
 unincorporated and unorganized territory of the US;
 administered by the US Department of Interior, Office of Territorial and
 International Affairs; indigenous inhabitants are US nationals, not ←
 citizens
 of the US
 Capital:
 Pago Pago
 Administrative divisions:
 none (territory of the US)
 Independence:
 none (territory of the US)
 Constitution:
 ratified 1966, in effect 1967; note - a comprehensive revision is ←
 awaiting
 ratification by the US Congress (1992)
 National holiday:
 Territorial Flag Day, 17 April (1900)
 Executive branch:
 popularly elected governor and lieutenant governor
 Legislative branch:
 bicameral Legislative Assembly (Fono) consists of an upper house or ←
 Senate
 and a lower house or House of Representatives
 Judicial branch:
 High Court, district courts, and village courts

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President George BUSH (since 20 January 1989); Vice President Dan QUAYLE (since 20 January 1989)

Head of Government:

Governor Peter Tali COLEMAN (since 20 January 1989); Lieutenant Governor Galea'i POUMELE (since NA 1989)

Suffrage:

universal at age 18; indigenous inhabitants are US nationals, not US citizens

Elections:

Governor:

last held 7 November 1988 (next to be held November 1992); results - ←
Peter

T. COLEMAN was elected (percent of vote NA)

House of Representatives:

last held November 1990 (next to be held November 1992); results - representatives popularly elected from 17 house districts; seats - (21 total, 20 elected, and 1 nonvoting delegate from Swain's Island)

Senate:

last held 7 November 1988 (next to be held November 1992); results - senators elected by county councils from 12 senate districts; seats - (18 total) number of seats by party NA

US House of Representatives:

last held 19 November 1990 (next to be held November 1992); results - Eni ←
R.

F. H. FALEOMAVAEGA reelected as a nonvoting delegate

Member of:

ESCAP, IOC, SPC

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

1.33 WorldFact.guide/Economy (American Samoa)

Economy (American Samoa)

=====

Overview:

Economic development is strongly linked to the US, with which American ←
Samoa

does nearly 90% of its foreign trade. Tuna fishing and tuna processing plants are the backbone of the private-sector economy, 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.

GNP:

purchasing power equivalent - \$128 million, per capita \$2,500; real ←
growth

rate NA% (1990)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

4.3% (1989)
 Unemployment rate:
 12% (1991)
 Budget:
 revenues \$126,394,000 (consisting of \$46,441,000 local revenue and \$79,953,000 grant revenue); including capital expenditures of \$NA million (1990)
 Exports:
 \$307 million (f.o.b., 1989)
 commodities:
 canned tuna 93%
 partners:
 US 99.6%
 Imports:
 \$377.9 million (c.i.f., 1989)
 commodities:
 materials for canneries 56%, food 8%, petroleum 7%, machinery and parts 6% ←
 partners:
 US 72%, Japan 7%, NZ 7%, Australia 5%, other 9%
 External debt:
 \$NA
 Industrial production:
 growth rate NA%
 Electricity:
 42,000 kW capacity; 85 million kWh produced, 2,020 kWh per capita (1990)
 Industries:
 tuna canneries (largely dependent on foreign supplies of raw tuna), meat canning, handicrafts
 Agriculture:
 bananas, coconuts, vegetables, taro, breadfruit, yams, copra, pineapples, papayas, dairy farming
 Economic aid:
 \$21,042,650 in operational funds and \$5,948,931 in construction funds for capital improvement projects from the US Department of Interior (1991)
 Currency:
 US currency is used
 Exchange rates:
 US currency is used
 Fiscal year:
 1 October - 30 September

1.34 WorldFact.guide/Communications (American Samoa)

Communications (American Samoa)

=====

Railroads:
 none
 Highways:
 350 km total; 150 km paved, 200 km unpaved
 Ports:
 Pago Pago, Ta'u
 Airports:
 4 total, 4 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways ←
 over

3,659 m; 1 with runways 2,440 to 3,659 m (international airport at Tafuna ←
 ,
 near Pago Pago); small airstrips on Ta'u and Ofu
 Telecommunications:
 6,500 telephones; broadcast stations - 1 AM, 2 FM, 1 TV; good telex,
 telegraph, and facsimile services; 1 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT earth station ←
 , 1
 COMSAT earth station

1.35 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (American Samoa)

Defense Forces (American Samoa)

=====

Note:

defense is the responsibility of the US

1.36 WorldFact.guide/Andorra

Andorra

Geography (Andorra)

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Defense Forces (Andorra)

1.37 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Andorra)

Geography (Andorra)

=====

Total area:

450 km2

Land area:

450 km2

Comparative area:

slightly more than 2.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

125 km total; France 60 km, Spain 65 km

Coastline:

none - landlocked

Maritime claims:

none - landlocked
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%
Environment:
deforestation, overgrazing
Note:
landlocked

1.38 WorldFact.guide/People (Andorra)

People (Andorra)

=====

Population:
54,428 (July 1992), growth rate 2.2% (1992)
Birth rate:
11 births/1,000 population (1992)
Death rate:
4 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
Net migration rate:
15 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
Infant mortality rate:
7 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
Life expectancy at birth:
74 years male, 81 years female (1992)
Total fertility rate:
1.3 children born/woman (1992)
Nationality:
noun - Andorran(s); adjective - Andorran
Ethnic divisions:
Catalan stock; Spanish 61%, Andorran 30%, French 6%, other 3%
Religions:
virtually all Roman Catholic
Languages:
Catalan (official); many also speak some French and Castilian
Literacy:
NA% (male NA%, female NA%)
Labor force:
NA
Organized labor:
none

1.39 WorldFact.guide/Government (Andorra)

Government (Andorra)

=====

Long-form name:

Principality of Andorra

Type:

unique coprincipality under formal sovereignty of 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

Constitution:

none; some pareatges and decrees, mostly custom and usage

Legal system:

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

National holiday:

Mare de Deu de Meritxell, 8 September

Executive branch:

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

Legislative branch:

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

Judicial branch:

civil cases - Supreme Court of Andorra at Perpignan (France) or the
Ecclesiastical Court of the bishop of Seo de Urgel (Spain); criminal ←
cases -
Tribunal of the Courts (Tribunal des Cortes)

Leaders:

Chiefs of State:

French Co-Prince Francois MITTERRAND (since 21 May 1981), represented by
Veguer de Franca Jean Pierre COURTOIS; Spanish Episcopal Co-Prince Mgr. ←
Joan

MARTI y Alanis (since 31 January 1971), represented by Veguer Episcopal
Francesc BADIA Batalla

Head of Government:

Oscar RIBAS Reig (since January 1990)

Political parties and leaders:

political parties not yet legally recognized; traditionally no political
parties but partisans for particular independent candidates for the ←
General

Council on the basis of competence, personality, and orientation toward
Spain or France; various small pressure groups developed in 1972; first

formal political party, Andorran Democratic Association, was formed in 1976 and reorganized in 1979 as Andorran Democratic Party

Suffrage:
universal at age 18

Elections:
General Council of the Valleys:
last held 11 December 1989 (next to be held December 1993); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (28 total) number of seats by party NA

Member of:
INTERPOL, IOC

Diplomatic representation:
Andorra has no mission in the US

1.40 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Andorra)

Government1 (Andorra)

=====

US:
includes Andorra within the Barcelona (Spain) Consular District, and the US Consul General visits Andorra periodically; Consul General Carolee HEILEMAN; Consulate General at Via Layetana 33, 08003 Barcelona (mailing address APO AE 09646); telephone [34] (3) 319-9550

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

1.41 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Andorra)

Economy (Andorra)

=====

Overview:
The mainstay of Andorra's economy is tourism. An estimated 13 million tourists visit annually, attracted by Andorra's duty-free status and by its summer and winter resorts. 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. The rapid pace of European economic integration is a potential threat to Andorra's advantages from its duty-free status.

GDP:
purchasing power equivalent - \$727 million, per capita \$14,000; real growth

rate NA% (1990 est.)
 Inflation rate (consumer prices):
 NA%
 Unemployment rate:
 none
 Budget:
 revenues \$NA; expenditures \$NA, including capital expenditures of \$NA
 Exports:
 \$0.017 million (f.o.b., 1986)
 commodities:
 electricity
 partners:
 France, Spain
 Imports:
 \$531 million (f.o.b., 1986)
 commodities:
 consumer goods, food
 partners:
 France, Spain
 External debt:
 \$NA
 Industrial production:
 growth rate NA%
 Electricity:
 35,000 kW capacity; 140 million kWh produced, 2,800 kWh per capita (1991)
 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:
 French franc (plural - francs) and Spanish peseta (plural - pesetas); 1
 French franc (F) = 100 centimes and 1 Spanish peseta (Pta) = 100 centimos
 Exchange rates:
 French francs (F) per US\$1 - 5.3801 January (1992), 5.6421 (1991), 5.4453
 (1990), 6.3801 (1989), 5.9569 (1988), 6.0107 (1987); Spanish pesetas (↔
 Ptas)
 per US\$1 - 100.02 (January 1992), 103.91 (1991), 101.93 (1990), 118.38
 (1989), 116.49 (1988), 123.48 (1987)
 Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.42 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Andorra)

Communications (Andorra)

=====

Highways:

 96 km

Telecommunications:

 international digital microwave network; international landline circuits ↔
 to

France and Spain; broadcast stations - 1 AM, no FM, no TV; 17,700 ↔
 telephones

1.43 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Andorra)

Defense Forces (Andorra)

=====

Note:

defense is the responsibility of France and Spain

1.44 WorldFact.guide/Angola

Angola

Geography (Angola)

People (Angola)

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Communications (Angola)

Defense Forces (Angola)

1.45 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Angola)

Geography (Angola)

=====

Total area:

1,246,700 km2

Land area:

1,246,700 km2

Comparative area:

slightly less than twice the size of Texas

Land boundaries:

5,198 km total; 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

Disputes:

civil war since independence on 11 November 1975; on 31 May 1991 Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos SANTOS and Jonas SAVIMBI, leader of the ←
National

Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), signed a peace treaty that calls for multiparty elections in late September 1992, an internationally monitored cease-fire, and termination of outside military assistance

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 NEGL%; meadows and pastures 23%; forest ←
and
woodland 43%; other 32%

Environment:

locally heavy rainfall causes periodic flooding on plateau; ←
desertification

Note:

Cabinda is separated from rest of country by Zaire

1.46 WorldFact.guide/People (Angola)

People (Angola)

=====

Population:

8,902,076 (July 1992), growth rate 2.7% (1992)

Birth rate:

46 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

19 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

NEGL migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

152 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

43 years male, 47 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

6.6 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Angolan(s); adjective - Angolan

Ethnic divisions:

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

Religions:

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

Languages:

Portuguese (official); various Bantu dialects

Literacy:

42% (male 56%, female 28%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:

2,783,000 economically active; agriculture 85%, industry 15% (1985 est.)

Organized labor:

about 450,695 (1980)

1.47 WorldFact.guide/Government (Angola)

Government (Angola)

=====

Long-form name:

People's Republic of Angola

Type:

in transition from a one-party Marxist state to a multiparty democracy ↔
with
a strong presidential system

Capital:

Luanda

Administrative divisions:

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

Independence:

11 November 1975 (from Portugal)

Constitution:

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

Legal system:

based on Portuguese civil law system and customary law; recently modified ↔
to
accommodate multipartyism and increased use of free markets

National holiday:

Independence Day, 11 November (1975)

Executive branch:

president, prime minister, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Council ↔
of
Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch:

unicameral People's Assembly (Assembleia do Povo)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (Tribunal da Relacao)

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Jose Eduardo dos SANTOS (since 21 September 1979)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Fernando Jose Franca VAN DUNEM (since 21 July 1991)

Political parties and leaders:

the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola - Labor Party (MPLA), ↔
led
by Jose Eduardo dos SANTOS, is the ruling party that has been in power in
Angola's one-party system since 1975. The National Union for the Total
Independence of Angola (UNITA), led by Jonas SAVIMBI, has been in ↔
insurgency

since 1975, but as a result of the peace accords is now a legally ←
 recognized
 political party. Some 30 other political parties now exist in Angola, but
 few of them are viable and only a couple have met the requirements to ←
 become
 legally recognized.

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

first nationwide, multiparty elections to be held between September and
 November 1992

Member of:

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

Diplomatic representation:

none; note - US Liaison Office (USLO) established after Peace Accords in ←
 May
 1991 as a precursor to establishing an embassy after election in 1992;
 address - Luanda (USLO), BPA Building, 11th floor, telephone [244] (2)
 39-02-42; 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)

1.48 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Angola)

Economy (Angola)

=====

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. In recent years, a bitter
 internal war has severely affected the nonoil economy, and food has to be
 imported. For the long run, Angola has the advantage of rich natural
 resources in addition to oil, notably gold, diamonds, and arable land. To
 realize its economic potential Angola not only must secure domestic peace
 but also must reform government policies that have led to distortions and
 imbalances throughout the economy.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$8.3 billion, per capita \$950; real growth ←
 rate
 1.7% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

6.1% (1990 est.)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues \$2.6 billion; expenditures \$4.4 billion, including capital
 expenditures of \$963 million (1990 est.)

Exports:

\$3.9 billion (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

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

partners:
 US, USSR, Cuba, Portugal, Brazil, France

Imports:
 \$1.5 billion (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

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

partners:
 US, USSR, Cuba, Portugal, Brazil

External debt:
 \$7.0 billion (1990)

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

Electricity:
 510,000 kW capacity; 770 million kWh produced, 90 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:
 petroleum, diamonds, mining, fish processing, food processing, brewing, tobacco, sugar, textiles, cement, basic metal products

Agriculture:
 cash crops - coffee, sisal, corn, cotton, sugar, manioc, tobacco; food ← crops
 - cassava, corn, vegetables, plantains, bananas; livestock production accounts for 20%, fishing 4%, forestry 2% of total agricultural output; disruptions caused by civil war and marketing deficiencies require food imports

Economic aid:
 US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$265 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$1,105 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$1.3 billion; net official disbursements (1985-89), \$750 million

Currency:
 kwanza (plural - kwanza); 1 kwanza (Kz) = 100 lwei

Exchange rates:
 kwanza (Kz) per US\$1 - 180.0

1.49 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Angola)

Economy1 (Angola)

=====

Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.50 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Angola)

Communications (Angola)

=====

Railroads:

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

Highways:

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

Inland waterways:

1,295 km navigable

Pipelines:

crude oil 179 km

Ports:

Luanda, Lobito, Namibe, Cabinda

Merchant marine:

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

Civil air:

28 major transport aircraft

Airports:

309 total, 177 usable; 30 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m; 15 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 54 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

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

1.51 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Angola)

Defense Forces (Angola)

=====

Branches:

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

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 2,129,877; 1,072,323 fit for military service; 89,585 reach military age (18) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$NA, NA% of GDP

1.52 WorldFact.guide/Anguilla

Anguilla

Geography (Anguilla)

People (Anguilla)

Government (Anguilla)

Economy (Anguilla)

Communications (Anguilla)

Defense Forces (Anguilla)

1.53 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Anguilla)

Geography (Anguilla)

=====

Total area:

91 km2

Land area:

91 km2

Comparative area:

about half the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

61 km

Maritime claims:

Exclusive fishing zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

3 nm

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

Environment:

frequent hurricanes, other tropical storms (July to October)

Note:

located 270 km east of Puerto Rico

1.54 WorldFact.guide/People (Anguilla)

People (Anguilla)

=====

Population:

6,963 (July 1992), growth rate 0.6% (1992)

Birth rate:

24 births/1,000 population (1992)
 Death rate:
 8 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
 Net migration rate:
 --10 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
 Infant mortality rate:
 18 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 71 years male, 77 years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 3.1 children born/woman (1992)
 Nationality:
 noun - Anguillan(s); adjective - Anguillan
 Ethnic divisions:
 mainly of black African descent
 Religions:
 Anglican 40%, Methodist 33%, Seventh-Day Adventist 7%, Baptist 5%, Roman Catholic 3%, other 12%
 Languages:
 English (official)
 Literacy:
 95% (male 95%, female 95%) age 12 and over can read and write (1984)
 Labor force:
 2,780 (1984)
 Organized labor:
 NA

1.55 WorldFact.guide/Government (Anguilla)

Government (Anguilla)

=====

Long-form name:
 none
 Type:
 dependent territory of the UK
 Capital:
 The Valley
 Administrative divisions:
 none (dependent territory of the UK)
 Independence:
 none (dependent territory of the UK)
 Constitution:
 1 April 1982
 Legal system:
 based on English common law
 National holiday:
 Anguilla Day, 30 May
 Executive branch:
 British monarch, governor, chief minister, Executive Council (cabinet)
 Legislative branch:
 unicameral House of Assembly
 Judicial branch:
 High Court
 Leaders:
 Chief of State:

Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor Brian ←
G.
J. CANTY (since NA 1989)
Head of Government:
Chief Minister Emile GUMBS (since March 1984, served previously from
February 1977 to May 1980)
Political parties and leaders:
Anguilla National Alliance (ANA), Emile GUMBS; Anguilla United Party (AUP ←
) ,
Hubert HUGHES; Anguilla Democratic Party (ADP), Victor BANKS
Suffrage:
universal at age 18
Elections:
House of Assembly:
last held 27 February 1989 (next to be held February 1994); results -
percent of vote by party NA; seats - (11 total, 7 elected) ANA 3, AUP 2, ←
ADP
1, independent 1
Member of:
CARICOM (observer), CDB
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

1.56 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Anguilla)

Economy (Anguilla)

=====

Overview:

Anguilla has few natural resources, and the economy depends heavily on
lobster fishing, offshore banking, tourism, and remittances from ←
emigrants.

In recent years the economy has benefited from a boom in tourism.
Development plans center around the improvement of the infrastructure,
particularly transport and tourist facilities, and also light industry.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$23 million, per capita \$3,300; real growth ←
rate
8.2% (1988 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

4.5% (1988 est.)

Unemployment rate:

5.0% (1988 est.)

Budget:

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

Exports:

\$NA

commodities:

lobster and salt

partners:

NA
Imports:
\$NA
commodities:
NA
partners:
NA
External debt:
\$NA
Industrial production:
growth rate NA%
Electricity:
2,000 kW capacity; 6 million kWh produced, 867 kWh per capita (1991)
Industries:
tourism, boat building, salt, fishing (including lobster)
Agriculture:
pigeon peas, corn, sweet potatoes, sheep, goats, pigs, cattle, poultry
Economic aid:
Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), ←
\$38
million
Currency:
East Caribbean dollar (plural - dollars); 1 EC dollar (EC\$) = 100 cents
Exchange rates:
East Caribbean dollars (EC\$) per US\$1 - 2.70 (fixed rate since 1976)
Fiscal year:
NA

1.57 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Anguilla)

Communications (Anguilla)

=====

Highways:
60 km surfaced
Ports:
Road Bay, Blowing Point
Civil air:
no major transport aircraft
Airports:
3 total, 3 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways of 1,100 m (Wallblake
Airport)
Telecommunications:
modern internal telephone system; 890 telephones; broadcast stations - 3 ←
AM,
1 FM, no TV; radio relay link to island of Saint Martin

1.58 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Anguilla)

Defense Forces (Anguilla)

=====

Note:
defense is the responsibility of the UK

1.59 WorldFact.guide/Antarctica

Antarctica

Geography (Antarctica)

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Defense Forces (Antarctica)

1.60 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Antarctica)

Geography (Antarctica)

=====

Total area:

14,000,000 km2 (est.)

Land area:

about 14,000,000 km2

Comparative area:

slightly less than 1.5 times the size of the US; second-smallest ←
continent

(after Australia)

Land boundaries:

none, but see entry on Disputes

Coastline:

17,968 km

Maritime claims:

none, but see entry on Disputes

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 Russia do not recognize the territorial claims of other
nations and have made no claims themselves (but reserve the right to do ←
so);

no formal claims have been made in the sector between 90. west and 150.
west, where, because of floating ice, Antarctica is unapproachable from ←
the

sea

Climate:

severe low temperatures vary with latitude, elevation, and distance from ←
the

ocean; East Antarctica is colder than West Antarctica because of its ←
higher

elevation; Antarctic Peninsula has the most moderate climate; higher

temperatures occur in January along the coast and average slightly below freezing

Terrain:

about 98% thick continental ice sheet and 2% barren rock, with average elevations between 2,000 and 4,000 meters; mountain ranges up to 4,897 meters high; ice-free coastal areas include parts of southern Victoria Land, Wilkes Land, the Antarctic Peninsula area, and 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, chromium, copper, gold, nickel, platinum, and other minerals, and coal and hydrocarbons have been found in small, uncommercial quantities

Land use:

no arable land and no plant growth; ice 98%, barren rock 2%

Environment:

mostly uninhabitable; katabatic (gravity-driven) winds blow coastward from the high interior; frequent blizzards form near the foot of the plateau; circumpolar ocean current flows clockwise along the coast as do cyclonic storms that form over the ocean; during summer more solar radiation reaches the surface at the South Pole than is received at the Equator in an equivalent period; in October 1991 it was reported that the ozone shield, which protects the Earth's surface from harmful ultraviolet radiation, had dwindled to its lowest level ever over Antarctica; active volcanism on Deception Island and isolated areas of West Antarctica; other seismic activity rare and weak

Note:

the coldest, windiest, highest, and driest continent

1.61 WorldFact.guide/People (Antarctica)

People (Antarctica)

=====

Population:

no indigenous inhabitants; staffing of research stations varies seasonally

Population:

Summer (January) population:

4,115; 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, New Zealand 264, Norway 23, Peru 39, Poland NA, South Africa 79, Spain 43, Sweden 10, UK 116, Uruguay NA, US 1,666, Russia 565 (1989-90)

Summer only stations:

over 40; Argentina 7, Australia 3, Chile 5, Germany 3, India 1, Italy 1,

Japan 4, New Zealand 2, Norway 1, Peru 1, South Africa 1, Spain 1, Sweden ←
2,

UK 1, US numerous, Russia 5 (1989-90); note - the disintegration of the former Soviet Union 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.

Winter (July) population:

1,066 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, Russia 313 (1989-90)

Year-round stations:

43 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, Russia 6 (1990-91)

1.62 WorldFact.guide/Government (Antarctica)

Government (Antarctica)

=====

Long-form name:

none

Type:

Antarctic Treaty Summary: 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 purposes

Article 2:

freedom of scientific investigation and cooperation shall continue

Article 3:

free exchange of information and personnel in cooperation with the UN and other international agencies

Article 4:

does not recognize, dispute, or establish territorial claims and no new claims shall be asserted while the treaty is in force

Article 5:

prohibits nuclear explosions or disposal of radioactive wastes

Article 6:

includes under the treaty all land and ice shelves south of 60. 00' 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

1.63 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Antarctica)

Economy (Antarctica)

=====

Overview:

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

1.64 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Antarctica)

Communications (Antarctica)

=====

Ports:

none; offshore anchorage only at most coastal stations

Airports:

41 airport facilities at different locations operated by 14 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 9 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 - 9 runways/skiways 1,000 to 3,000 m, 4 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

1.65 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Antarctica)

Defense Forces (Antarctica)

=====

Note:

none; Article 7 of the Antarctic Treaty states that advance notice of all
 military activities and the introduction of military personnel must be ←
 given

1.66 WorldFact.guide/Antigua and Barbuda

Antigua and Barbuda

Geography (Antigua and Barbuda)

People (Antigua and Barbuda)

Government (Antigua and Barbuda)

Government1 (Antigua and Barbuda)

Economy (Antigua and Barbuda)

Communications (Antigua and Barbuda)

Defense Forces (Antigua and Barbuda)

1.67 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Antigua and Barbuda)

Geography (Antigua and Barbuda)

=====

Total area:

440 km2

Land area:

440 km2; includes Redonda

Comparative area:

slightly less than 2.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

153 km

Maritime claims:
Contiguous zone:
24 nm
Exclusive economic zone:
200 nm
Territorial sea:
12 nm
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%
Environment:
subject to hurricanes and tropical storms (July to October); insufficient
freshwater resources; deeply indented coastline provides many natural
harbors
Note:
420 km east-southeast of Puerto Rico

1.68 WorldFact.guide/People (Antigua and Barbuda)

People (Antigua and Barbuda)

=====

Population:
64,110 (July 1992), growth rate 0.4% (1992)
Birth rate:
18 births/1,000 population (1992)
Death rate:
6 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
Net migration rate:
--8 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
Infant mortality rate:
20 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
Life expectancy at birth:
71 years male, 75 years female (1992)
Total fertility rate:
1.7 children born/woman (1992)
Nationality:
noun - Antiguan(s), Barbudan(s); adjective - Antiguan, Barbudan
Ethnic divisions:
almost entirely of black African origin; some of British, Portuguese,
Lebanese, and Syrian origin
Religions:
Anglican (predominant), other Protestant sects, some Roman Catholic
Languages:
English (official), local dialects
Literacy:

89% (male 90%, female 88%) age 15 and over having completed 5 or more years of schooling (1960) ←
 Labor force:
 30,000; commerce and services 82%, agriculture 11%, industry 7% (1983)
 Organized labor:
 Antigua and Barbuda Public Service Association (ABPSA), membership 500;
 Antigua Trades and Labor Union (ATLU), 10,000 members; Antigua Workers Union ←
 (AWU), 10,000 members (1986 est.)

1.69 WorldFact.guide/Government (Antigua and Barbuda)

Government (Antigua and Barbuda)
 =====

Long-form name:
 none
 Type:
 parliamentary democracy
 Capital:
 Saint John's
 Administrative divisions:
 6 parishes and 2 dependencies*; Barbuda*, Redonda*, Saint George, Saint John, Saint Mary, Saint Paul, Saint Peter, Saint Philip
 Independence:
 1 November 1981 (from UK)
 Constitution:
 1 November 1981
 Legal system:
 based on English common law
 National holiday:
 Independence Day, 1 November (1981)
 Executive branch:
 British monarch, governor general, prime minister, Cabinet
 Legislative branch:
 bicameral Parliament consists of an upper house or Senate and a lower house ←
 or House of Representatives
 Judicial branch:
 Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court
 Leaders:
 Chief of State:
 Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General ←
 Sir Wilfred Ebenezer JACOBS (since 1 November 1981, previously Governor since 1976)
 Head of Government:
 Prime Minister Vere Cornwall BIRD, Sr. (since NA 1976); Deputy Prime Minister (vacant)
 Political parties and leaders:
 Antigua Labor Party (ALP), Vere C. BIRD, Sr., Lester BIRD; United Progressive Party (UPP), Baldwin SPENCER
 Suffrage:
 universal at age 18
 Elections:

House of Representatives:

last held 9 March 1989 (next to be held NA 1994); results - percent of
vote

by party NA; seats - (17 total) ALP 15, UPP 1, independent 1

Other political or pressure groups:

United Progressive Party (UPP), 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), the
UPP is led by Baldwin SPENCER; 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, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, NAM (observer), OAS, OECS, OPANAL, UN,
UNCTAD, UNESCO, WCL, WHO, WMO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Patrick Albert LEWIS; Chancery at Suite 2H, 3400 International
Drive NW, Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 362-5211 or 5166, 5122,
5225; there is an Antiguan Consulate in Miami

1.70 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Antigua and Barbuda)

Government1 (Antigua and Barbuda)

=====

US:

the US Ambassador to Barbados is accredited to Antigua and Barbuda, and,
in

his absence, the Embassy is headed by Charge d'Affaires Bryant SALTER;
Embassy at Queen Elizabeth Highway, Saint John's (mailing address is FPO
AA

34054); 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

1.71 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Antigua and Barbuda)

Economy (Antigua and Barbuda)

=====

Overview:

The economy is primarily service oriented, with tourism the most
important

determinant of economic performance. During the period 1987-90, real GDP
expanded at an annual average rate of about 6%. Tourism makes a direct
contribution to GDP of about 13% and also affects growth in other sectors

particularly in construction, communications, and public utilities.

Although

Antigua and Barbuda is one of the few areas in the Caribbean experiencing a labor shortage in some sectors of the economy, it was hurt in 1991 by a downturn in tourism caused by the Persian Gulf war and the US recession.

GDP: exchange rate conversion - \$418 million, per capita \$6,500 (1989); real growth rate 4.2% (1990 est.)

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

Unemployment rate: 5.0% (1988 est.)

Budget: revenues \$92.8 million; expenditures \$101 million, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1990 est.)

Exports: \$33.2 million (f.o.b., 1990)

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: \$325.9 million (c.i.f., 1990)

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 3% of GDP

Electricity: 52,100 kW capacity; 95 million kWh produced, 1,482 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries: tourism, construction, light manufacturing (clothing, alcohol, household appliances)

Agriculture: accounts for 4% of GDP; expanding output of cotton, fruits, vegetables, and livestock; other crops - bananas, coconuts, cucumbers, mangoes, sugarcane ; not self-sufficient in food

Economic aid: US commitments, \$10 million (1985-88); Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$50 million

Currency: East Caribbean dollar (plural - dollars); 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

1.72 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Antigua and Barbuda)

Communications (Antigua and Barbuda)

=====

Railroads:

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

Highways:

240 km

Ports:

Saint John's

Merchant marine:

105 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 364,891 GRT/552,475 DWT; includes ←
71

cargo, 3 refrigerated cargo, 12 container, 3 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 1 multifunction large load carrier, 1 oil tanker, 12 chemical tanker, 2 ←
bulk;

note - a flag of convenience registry

Civil air:

11 major transport aircraft

Airports:

3 total, 3 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways
2,440-3,659 m; 2 with runways less than 1,220 m

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

1.73 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Antigua and Barbuda)

Defense Forces (Antigua and Barbuda)

=====

Branches:

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

Manpower availability:

NA

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$1.4 million, 1% of GDP (FY91)

1.74 WorldFact.guide/Arctic Ocean

Arctic Ocean

Geography (Arctic Ocean)

Economy (Arctic Ocean)

Communications (Arctic Ocean)

1.75 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Arctic Ocean)

Geography (Arctic Ocean)

=====

Total area:

14,056,000 km2

Land area:

14,056,000 km2; includes Baffin Bay, Barents Sea, Beaufort Sea, Chukchi Sea, ←

East Siberian Sea, Greenland Sea, Hudson Bay, Hudson Strait, Kara Sea, Laptev Sea, and other tributary water bodies

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)

Coastline:

45,389 km

Disputes:

some maritime disputes (see littoral states)

Climate:

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, whales)

Environment:

endangered marine species include walruses and whales; ice islands occasionally break away from northern Ellesmere Island; icebergs calved ← from

glaciers in western Greenland and extreme northeastern Canada; maximum ← snow

cover in March or April about 20 to 50 centimeters over the frozen ocean ← and

lasts about 10 months; permafrost in islands; virtually icelocked from October to June; fragile ecosystem slow to change and slow to recover ← from

disruptions or damage

Note:

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

1.76 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Arctic Ocean)

Economy (Arctic Ocean)

=====

Overview:

Economic activity is limited to the exploitation of natural resources, including crude oil, natural gas, fish, and seals.

1.77 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Arctic Ocean)

Communications (Arctic Ocean)

=====

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 (Asia) are important seasonal waterways

1.78 WorldFact.guide/Argentina

Argentina

Geography (Argentina)

People (Argentina)

Government (Argentina)

Government1 (Argentina)

Economy (Argentina)

Economy1 (Argentina)

Communications (Argentina)

Defense Forces (Argentina)

1.79 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Argentina)

Geography (Argentina)

=====

Total area:

2,766,890 km²

Land area:

2,736,690 km²

Comparative area:

slightly more than four times the size of Texas

Land boundaries:

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

Coastline:

4,989 km

Maritime claims:

Continental shelf:

200 m (depth) or to depth of exploitation

Exclusive economic zone:

nm limits unknown

Territorial sea:

12 nm (overflight and navigation permitted beyond 12 nm)

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,
crude oil, uranium

Land use:

arable land 9%; permanent crops 4%; meadows and pastures 52%; forest and woodland 22%; other 13%; includes irrigated 1%

Environment:

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

Note:

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

1.80 WorldFact.guide/People (Argentina)

People (Argentina)

=====

Population:

32,901,234 (July 1992), growth rate 1.1% (1992)

Birth rate:

20 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

9 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

NEGL migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

34 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

67 years male, 74 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

2.8 children born/woman (1992)

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:

95% (male 96%, female 95%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:

10,900,000; agriculture 12%, industry 31%, services 57% (1985 est.)

Organized labor:

3,000,000; 28% of labor force

1.81 WorldFact.guide/Government (Argentina)

Government (Argentina)

=====

Long-form name:

Argentine Republic

Type:

republic

Capital:

Buenos Aires

Administrative divisions:

23 provinces (provincias, singular - provincia), and 1 district** (distrito); 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, Tucuman; note - the national territory is in the process of becoming a province; the US does not recognize claims to Antarctica

Independence:

9 July 1816 (from Spain)

Constitution:
 1 May 1853

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

National holiday:
 Revolution Day, 25 May (1810)

Executive branch:
 president, vice president, Cabinet

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

Judicial branch:
 Supreme Court (Corte Suprema)

Leaders:
 Chief of State and Head of Government:
 President Carlos Saul MENEM (since 8 July 1989); Vice President (position
 vacant)

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

Suffrage:
 universal at age 18

Elections:
 Chamber of Deputies:
 last held in three phases during late 1991 for half of 254 seats, total
 current breakdown of seats - JP 122, UCR 85, UCD 10, other 37

President:
 last held 14 May 1989 (next to be held NA May 1995); results - Carlos ←
 Saul
 MENEM was elected

Senate:
 last held May 1989, but provincial elections in late 1991 set the stage ←
 for
 indirect elections by provincial senators for one-third of 46 seats in ←
 the
 national senate in May 1992; total current breakdown of seats - JP 27, ←
 UCR
 14, others 5

Communists:
 some 70,000 members in various party organizations, including a small
 nucleus of activists

1.82 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Argentina)

Government1 (Argentina)

=====

Other political or pressure groups:
 Peronist-dominated labor movement, General Confederation of Labor

(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:

AfDB, AG (observer), CCC, ECLAC, FAO, G-6, G-11, G-15, G-19, G-24, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LAES, LAIA, LORCS, MERCOSUR, OAS, PCA, RG, UN, UNAVEM, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIIMOG
 UNISO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Carlos ORTIZ DE ROZAS; Chancery at 1600 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20009; telephone (202) 939-6400 through 6403; there are Argentine Consulates General in Houston, Miami, New Orleans, New York, San Francisco, and San Juan (Puerto Rico), and Consulates in Baltimore, Chicago, and Los Angeles

US:

Ambassador Terence A. TODMAN; Embassy at 4300 Colombia, 1425 Buenos Aires (mailing address is APO AA 34034); telephone [54] (1) 774- 7611 or 8811, 9911; Telex 18156 AMEMBAR

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

1.83 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Argentina)

Economy (Argentina)

=====

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 has encountered major problems in recent years, leading to escalating inflation and a recession during 1988-90. Since 1978, Argentina's external debt has nearly doubled to \$58 billion, creating severe debt servicing difficulties and hurting the country's creditworthiness with international lenders. Elected in 1989, President Menem has implemented a comprehensive economic restructuring program that shows signs of reversing Argentina's economic decline and putting it on a path of stable, sustainable growth.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$101.2 billion, per capita \$3,100; real growth rate 5.5% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
83.8% (1991)

Unemployment rate:
6.4% (October 1991)

Budget:
revenues \$13.6 billion; expenditures \$16.6 billion, including capital expenditures of \$2.5 billion (1991)

Exports:
\$12 billion (f.o.b., 1991)
commodities:
meat, wheat, corn, oilseed, hides, wool
partners:
US 12%, USSR, Italy, Brazil, Japan, Netherlands

Imports:
\$8 billion (c.i.f., 1991)
commodities:
machinery and equipment, chemicals, metals, fuels and lubricants, agricultural products
partners:
US 22%, Brazil, FRG, Bolivia, Japan, Italy, Netherlands

External debt:
\$61 billion (January 1992)

Industrial production:
growth rate 20% (1991 est.); accounts for 30% of GDP

Electricity:
17,059,000 kW capacity; 47,357 million kWh produced, 1,450 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:
food processing, motor vehicles, consumer durables, textiles, chemicals ↔
and
petrochemicals, printing, metallurgy, steel

Agriculture:
accounts for 15% of GNP (including fishing); produces abundant food for ↔
both
domestic consumption and exports; among world's top five exporters of ↔
grain
and beef; principal crops - wheat, corn, sorghum, soybeans, sugar beets

Illicit drugs:
increasing use as a transshipment country for cocaine headed for the US ↔
and
Europe

Economic aid:
US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$1.0 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$4.4 billion; Communist countries (1970-89), \$718 million

Currency:
peso (plural - pesos); 1 pesos = 100 centavos

1.84 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Argentina)

Economy1 (Argentina)

=====

Exchange rates:

pesos per US\$1 - 0.99076 (February 1992), 0.95355 (1991), 0.48759 (1990),
 0.04233 (1989), 0.00088 (1988), 0.00021 (1987)
 Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.85 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Argentina)

Communications (Argentina)

=====

Railroads:

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

Highways:

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

Inland waterways:

11,000 km navigable

Pipelines:

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

Ports:

Bahia Blanca, Buenos Aires, Necochea, Rio Gallegos, Rosario, Santa Fe

Merchant marine:

98 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 1,235,385 GRT/1,952,307 DWT; ←
 includes

35 cargo, 6 refrigerated cargo, 6 container, 1 railcar carrier, 33 oil
 tanker, 4 chemical tanker, 3 liquefied gas, 10 bulk; in addition, 2 naval
 tankers and 1 military transport are sometimes used commercially

Civil air:

56 major transport aircraft

Airports:

1,702 total, 1,473 usable; 137 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with
 runways over 3,659 m; 31 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 326 with runways
 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

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

1.86 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Argentina)

Defense Forces (Argentina)

=====

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 15-49, 8,101,856; 6,568,885 fit for military service; 276,457 reach
 military age (20) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$700 million, 1.5% of GDP (1991)

1.87 WorldFact.guide/Armenia

Armenia

Geography (Armenia)

People (Armenia)

Government (Armenia)

Government1 (Armenia)

Economy (Armenia)

Economy1 (Armenia)

Communications (Armenia)

Defense Forces (Armenia)

1.88 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Armenia)

Geography (Armenia)

=====

Total area:

29,800 km2

Land area:

28,400 km2

Comparative area:

slightly larger than Maryland

Land boundaries:

1,254 km total; Azerbaijan (east) 566 km, Azerbaijan (south) 221 km, ↔
Georgia

164 km, Iran 35 km, Turkey 268 km

Coastline:

none - landlocked

Maritime claims:

none - landlocked

Disputes:

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

Climate:

continental, hot, and subject to drought

Terrain:

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

Natural resources:

small deposits of gold, copper, molybdenum, zinc, alumina
 Land use:
 10% arable land; NA% permanent crops; NA% meadows and pastures; NA% ←
 forest
 and woodland; NA% other; NA% irrigated
 Environment:
 pollution of Razdan and Aras Rivers; air pollution in Yerevan

1.89 WorldFact.guide/People (Armenia)

People (Armenia)

=====

Population:
 3,415,566 (July 1992), growth rate 0.8% (1992)
 Birth rate:
 22 births/1,000 population (1992)
 Death rate:
 7 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
 Net migration rate:
 --7 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
 Infant mortality rate:
 35 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 68 years male, 74 years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 2.7 children born/woman (1992)
 Nationality:
 noun - Armenian(s); adjective - Armenian
 Ethnic divisions:
 Armenian 93.3%, Russian 1.5%, Kurd 1.7%, other 3.5%
 Religions:
 Armenian Orthodox 94%
 Languages:
 Armenian 93%, Russian 2%, other 5%
 Literacy:
 NA% (male NA%, female NA%) age 15 and over can read and write (NA)
 Labor force:
 1,630,000; industry and construction 42%, agriculture and forestry 18%,
 other 40% (1990)
 Organized labor:
 NA

1.90 WorldFact.guide/Government (Armenia)

Government (Armenia)

=====

Long-form name:
 Republic of Armenia
 Type:
 republic
 Capital:
 Yerevan

Administrative divisions:

none - all rayons are under direct republic jurisdiction

Independence:

Armenian Republic formed 29 November 1920 and became part of the Soviet Union on 30 December 1922; on 23 September 1991, Armenia renamed itself ←
the
Republic of Armenia

Constitution:

adopted NA April 1978, effective NA

Legal system:

based on civil law system

National holiday:

NA

Executive branch:

President, Council of Ministers, prime minister

Legislative branch:

unicameral body - Supreme Soviet

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Levon Akopovich TER-PETROSYAN (since 16 October 1991), Vice
President Gagik ARUTYUNYAN (since 16 October 1991)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Gagik ARUTYUNYAN (since November 1991), First Deputy Prime
Minister Grant BAGRATYAN (since NA September 1990); Supreme Soviet ←
Chairman
- Babken ARARKTSYAN

Political parties and leaders:

Armenian National Movement, Husik LAZARYAN, chairman; National
Self-Determination Association, Pakvyr HAYRIKIAN, chairman; National
Democratic Union, Vazgen MANUKYAN, chairman; Democratic Liberal Party,
Ramkavar AZATAKAN, chairman; Dashnatktsutyun Party, Rouben MIRZAKHANIN;
Chairman of Parliamentary opposition - Mekhak GABRIYELYAN

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

President:

last held 16 October 1990 (next to be held NA); results - elected by the
Supreme Soviet, Levon Akopovich TER-PETROSYAN 86%; radical nationalists
about 7%

Supreme Soviet:

last held 20 May 1990 (next to be held NA); results - percent of vote by
party NA; seats - (259 total); number of seats by party NA

Other political or pressure groups:

NA

Member of:

CSCE, NACC, UN, UNCTAD

Diplomatic representation:

Charge d'Affaires ad interim, Aleksandr ARZOUMANIAN

US:

Ambassador (vacant); Steven R. MANN, Charge d'Affaires; Embassy at Hotel
Hrazdan (telephone 8-011-7-8852-53-53-32); (mailing address is APO AE
09862); telephone 8-011-7-885-215-1122 (voice and FAX); ←
8-011-7-885-215-1144
(voice)

1.91 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Armenia)

Government1 (Armenia)

=====

Flag:

NA

1.92 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Armenia)

Economy (Armenia)

=====

Overview:

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

GDP:

\$NA, per capita \$NA; real growth rate --10% (1991)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

91%

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues \$NA; expenditures \$NA, including capital expenditures of \$NA

Exports:

\$176 million (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

machinery and transport equipment, ferrous and nonferrous metals, and
 chemicals (1991)

partners:

NA
 Imports:
 \$1.5 billion (c.i.f., 1990)
 commodities:
 machinery, energy, consumer goods (1991)
 partners:
 NA
 External debt:
 \$650 million (December 1991 est.)
 Industrial production:
 growth rate --9.6% (1991)
 Electricity:
 NA kW capacity; 10,433 million kWh produced, about 3,000 kWh per capita (1990)
 Industries:
 diverse, including (in percent of output of former USSR) metalcutting machine tools (6.7%), forging-pressing machines (4.7%), electric motors (8.7%), tires (2.1%), knitted wear (5.6%), hosiery (2.3%), shoes (2.2%), silk fabric (5.3%), washing machines (2.0%); also chemicals, trucks, watches, instruments, and microelectronics

1.93 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Armenia)

Economy1 (Armenia)

=====

Agriculture:
 only 10% of land area is arable; employs 18% of labor force; citrus, ←
 cotton,
 and dairy farming; vineyards near Yerevan are famous for brandy and other liqueurs
 Illicit drugs:
 illicit producer of cannabis mostly for domestic consumption; used as a transshipment point for illicit drugs to Western Europe
 Economic aid:
 NA
 Currency:
 as of May 1992, retaining ruble as currency
 Exchange rates:
 NA
 Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.94 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Armenia)

Communications (Armenia)

=====

Railroads:
 840 km all 1.000-meter gauge (includes NA km electrified); does not ←
 include
 industrial lines (1990)
 Highways:
 11,300 km total (1990); 10,500 km hard surfaced, 800 km earth

Inland waterways:
 NA km perennially navigable

Pipelines:
 NA

Ports:
 none - landlocked

Merchant marine:
 none:
 landlocked

Civil air:
 none

Airports:
 NA total, NA usable; NA with permanent-surface runways; NA with runways ←
 over
 3,659 m; NA with runways 2,440-3,659 m; NA with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:
 Armenia has about 260,000 telephones, of which about 110,000 are in ←
 Yerevan;
 average telephone density is 8 per 100 persons; international connections ←
 to
 other former republics of the USSR are by landline or microwave and to ←
 other
 countries by satellite and by leased connection through the Moscow
 international gateway switch; broadcast stations - 100% of population
 receives Armenian and Russian TV programs; satellite earth station -
 INTELSAT

1.95 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Armenia)

Defense Forces (Armenia)

=====

Branches:
 Republic Security Forces (internal and border troops), National Guard; ←
 CIS
 Forces (Ground and Air Defense)

Manpower availability:
 males 15-49, NA; NA fit for military service; NA reach military age (18)
 annually

Defense expenditures:
 \$NA, NA% of GDP

1.96 WorldFact.guide/Aruba

Aruba

Geography (Aruba)

People (Aruba)

Government (Aruba)

Economy (Aruba)

Communications (Aruba)

Defense Forces (Aruba)

1.97 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Aruba)

Geography (Aruba)

=====

Total area:

193 km2

Land area:

193 km2

Comparative area:

slightly larger than Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

68.5 km

Maritime claims:

Exclusive fishing zone:

12 nm

Territorial sea:

12 nm

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%

Environment:

lies outside the Caribbean hurricane belt

Note:

28 km north of Venezuela

1.98 WorldFact.guide/People (Aruba)

People (Aruba)

=====

Population:

64,692 (July 1992), growth rate 0.7% (1992)

Birth rate:

16 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

6 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

--3 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
 Infant mortality rate:
 9 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 73 years male, 80 years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 1.8 children born/woman (1992)
 Nationality:
 noun - Aruban(s); adjective - Aruban
 Ethnic divisions:
 mixed European/Caribbean Indian 80%
 Religions:
 Roman Catholic 82%, Protestant 8%, also small Hindu, Muslim, Confucian, ←
 and
 Jewish minority
 Languages:
 Dutch (official), Papiamento (a Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, English
 dialect), English (widely spoken), Spanish
 Literacy:
 NA% (male NA%, female NA%)
 Labor force:
 NA, but most employment is in the tourist industry (1986)
 Organized labor:
 Aruban Workers' Federation (FTA)

1.99 WorldFact.guide/Government (Aruba)

Government (Aruba)

=====

Long-form name:
 none
 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); note - in 1990, Aruba requested and ←
 received
 from the Netherlands cancellation of the agreement to automatically give
 independence to the island in 1996
 Constitution:
 1 January 1986
 Legal system:
 based on Dutch civil law system, with some English common law influence
 National holiday:
 Flag Day, 18 March
 Executive branch:
 Dutch monarch, governor, prime minister, Council of Ministers (cabinet)
 Legislative branch:
 unicameral legislature (Staten)
 Judicial branch:

Joint High Court of Justice

Leaders:

Chief of State:

Queen BEATRIX Wilhelmina Armgard (since 30 April 1980), represented by Governor General Felipe B. TROMP (since 1 January 1986)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Nelson ODUBER (since NA February 1989)

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 (OHA), Glenbert CROES; governing coalition includes the MEP, PPA, and ADN

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

Legislature:

last held 6 January 1989 (next to be held by NA January 1993); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (21 total) MEP 10, AVP 8, ADN 1, PPN ← 1, PPA 1

Member of:

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

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

1.100 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Aruba)

Economy (Aruba)

=====

Overview:

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

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$854 million, per capita \$13,600; real growth rate 10% (1990 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

8% (1990 est.)

Unemployment rate:

3% (1991 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$145 million; expenditures \$185 million, including capital

expenditures of \$42 million (1988)

Exports:
\$134.4 million (f.o.b., 1990)
commodities:
mostly petroleum products
partners:
US 64%, EC

Imports:
\$488 million (f.o.b., 1990)
commodities:
food, consumer goods, manufactures
partners:
US 8%, EC

External debt:
\$81 million (1987)

Industrial production:
growth rate NA

Electricity:
310,000 kW capacity; 945 million kWh produced, 15,000 kWh per capita ↔
(1990)

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

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

Currency:
Aruban florin (plural - florins); 1 Aruban florin (Af.) = 100 cents

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

Fiscal year:
calendar year

1.101 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Aruba)

Communications (Aruba)

=====

Highways:
Aruba has a system of all-weather highways

Ports:
Oranjestad, Sint Nicolaas

Civil air:
Air Aruba has a fleet of 3 intermediate-range Boeing aircraft

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

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

1.102 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Aruba)

Defense Forces (Aruba)

=====

Note:

defense is the responsibility of the Netherlands

1.103 WorldFact.guide/Ashmore and Cartier Islands

Ashmore and Cartier Islands

Geography (Ashmore and Cartier Islands)

People (Ashmore and Cartier Islands)

Government (Ashmore and Cartier Islands)

Economy (Ashmore and Cartier Islands)

Communications (Ashmore and Cartier Islands)

Defense Forces (Ashmore and Cartier Islands)

1.104 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Ashmore and Cartier Islands)

Geography (Ashmore and Cartier Islands)

=====

Total area:

5 km2

Land area:

5 km2; includes Ashmore Reef (West, Middle, and East Islets) and Cartier Island

Comparative area:

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

Land boundaries:

none

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

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 - grass and sand 100%

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

Note:
located in extreme eastern Indian Ocean between Australia and Indonesia, ←
320
km off the northwest coast of Australia

1.105 WorldFact.guide/People (Ashmore and Cartier Islands)

People (Ashmore and Cartier Islands)

=====

Population:
no permanent inhabitants; seasonal caretakers

1.106 WorldFact.guide/Government (Ashmore and Cartier Islands)

Government (Ashmore and Cartier Islands)

=====

Long-form name:
Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands

Type:
territory of Australia administered by the Australian Minister for Arts, Sports, the Environment, Tourism, and Territories - Roslyn KELLY

Capital:
none; administered from Canberra, Australia

Administrative divisions:
none (territory of Australia)

Legal system:
relevant laws of the Northern Territory of Australia

Diplomatic representation:
none (territory of Australia)

1.107 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Ashmore and Cartier Islands)

Economy (Ashmore and Cartier Islands)

=====

Overview:
no economic activity

1.108 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Ashmore and Cartier Islands)

Communications (Ashmore and Cartier Islands)

=====

Ports:

none; offshore anchorage only

1.109 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Ashmore and Cartier Islands)

Defense Forces (Ashmore and Cartier Islands)

=====

Note:

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

1.110 WorldFact.guide/Atlantic Ocean

Atlantic Ocean

Geography (Atlantic Ocean)

Economy (Atlantic Ocean)

Communications (Atlantic Ocean)

1.111 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Atlantic Ocean)

Geography (Atlantic Ocean)

=====

Total area:

82,217,000 km2

Land area:

82,217,000 km2; includes Baltic Sea, Black Sea, Caribbean Sea, Davis Strait, ←

Denmark Strait, Drake Passage, Gulf of Mexico, Mediterranean Sea, North Sea, ←

Norwegian Sea, Weddell Sea, and other tributary water bodies

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)

Coastline:

111,866 km

Disputes:

some maritime disputes (see littoral states)

Climate:

tropical cyclones (hurricanes) develop off the coast of Africa near Cape

Verde and move westward into the Caribbean Sea; hurricanes can occur from May to December, but are most frequent from August to November

Terrain:

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

Natural resources:

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

Environment:

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

Note:

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

1.112 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Atlantic Ocean)

Economy (Atlantic Ocean)

=====

Overview:

Economic activity is limited to exploitation of natural resources, especially fish, dredging aragonite sands (The Bahamas), and crude oil and natural gas production (Caribbean Sea and North Sea).

1.113 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Atlantic Ocean)

Communications (Atlantic Ocean)

=====

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

1.114 WorldFact.guide/Australia

Australia

Geography (Australia)

People (Australia)

Government (Australia)

Government1 (Australia)

Economy (Australia)

Economy1 (Australia)

Communications (Australia)

Defense Forces (Australia)

1.115 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Australia)

Geography (Australia)

=====

Total area:

7,686,850 km2

Land area:

7,617,930 km²; includes Macquarie Island
Comparative area:
slightly smaller than the US
Land boundaries:
none
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
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, crude oil
Land use:
arable land 6%; permanent crops NEGL%; meadows and pastures 58%; forest ←
and
woodland 14%; other 22%; includes irrigated NEGL%
Environment:
subject to severe droughts and floods; cyclones along coast; limited
freshwater availability; irrigated soil degradation; regular, tropical,
invigorating, sea breeze known as the doctor occurs along west coast in
summer; desertification
Note:
world's smallest continent but sixth-largest country

1.116 WorldFact.guide/People (Australia)

People (Australia)

=====

Population:
17,576,354 (July 1992), growth rate 1.4% (1992)
Birth rate:
15 births/1,000 population (1992)
Death rate:
7 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
Net migration rate:
7 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
Infant mortality rate:
8 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
Life expectancy at birth:
74 years male, 80 years female (1992)
Total fertility rate:

1.8 children born/woman (1992)
 Nationality:
 noun - Australian(s); adjective - Australian
 Ethnic divisions:
 Caucasian 95%, Asian 4%, Aboriginal and other 1%
 Religions:
 Anglican 26.1%, Roman Catholic 26.0%, other Christian 24.3%
 Languages:
 English, native languages
 Literacy:
 100% (male 100%, female 100%) age 15 and over can read and write (1980 ←
 est.)
 Labor force:
 8,630,000 (September 1991); 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)
 Organized labor:
 40% of labor force (November 1991)

1.117 WorldFact.guide/Government (Australia)

Government (Australia)

=====

Long-form name:
 Commonwealth of Australia
 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
 Independence:
 1 January 1901 (federation of UK colonies)
 Constitution:
 9 July 1900, effective 1 January 1901
 Dependent areas:
 Ashmore and Cartier Islands, Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands,
 Coral Sea Islands, Heard Island and McDonald Islands, Norfolk Island
 Legal system:
 based on English common law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with
 reservations
 National holiday:
 Australia Day, 26 January
 Executive branch:
 British monarch, governor general, prime minister, deputy prime minister,
 Cabinet
 Legislative branch:
 bicameral Federal Parliament consists of an upper house or Senate and a
 lower house or House of Representatives
 Judicial branch:

High Court
 Leaders:
 Chief of State:
 Queen ELIZABETH II (since 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)
 Political parties and leaders:
 government:
 Australian Labor Party, Paul John KEATING
 opposition:
 Liberal Party, John HEWSON; National Party, Timothy FISCHER; Australian Democratic Party, John COULTER
 Suffrage:
 universal and compulsory at age 18
 Elections:
 House of Representatives:
 last held 24 March 1990 (next to be held by NA November 1993); results - Labor 39.7%, Liberal-National 43%, Australian Democrats and independents 11.1%; seats - (148 total) Labor 78, Liberal-National 69, independent 1
 Senate:
 last held 11 July 1987 (next to be held by NA July 1993); results - Labor 43%, Liberal-National 42%, Australian Democrats 8%, independents 2%; ← seats - (76 total) Labor 32, Liberal-National 34, Australian Democrats 7, independents 3
 Communists:
 4,000 members (est.)

1.118 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Australia)

Government1 (Australia)

=====

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, MTCR, NAM (guest), NEA, NSG, OECD, PCA, SPC, SPF, UN, UNCTAD, ← UNESCO,
 UNFICYP, UNHCR, UNIIMOG, UNTAG, UNTSO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC
 Diplomatic representation:
 Ambassador Michael J. COOK; Chancery at 1601 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036; telephone (202) 797-3000; there are Australian Consulates General in Chicago, Honolulu, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, Pago Pago (American Samoa), and San Francisco
 US:
 Ambassador Melvin F. SEMBLER; Moonah Place, Yarralumla, Canberra, ← Australian

Capital Territory 2600 (mailing address is APO AP 96549); telephone [61] (6) 270-5000; FAX [61] (6) 270-5970; there are US Consulates General in Melbourne, Perth, and Sydney, and a Consulate in 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

1.119 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Australia)

Economy (Australia)

=====

Overview:

Australia has a prosperous Western-style capitalist economy, with a per capita GDP comparable to levels in industrialized West European countries

Rich in natural resources, Australia is a major exporter of agricultural products, minerals, metals, and fossil fuels. Of the top 25 exports, 21 are

primary products, so that, as happened during 1983-84, a downturn in world

commodity prices can have a big impact on the economy. The government is pushing for increased exports of manufactured goods, but competition in international markets continues to be severe.

GDP:

purchasing power equivalent - \$280.8 billion, per capita \$16,200; real growth rate --0.6% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

3.3% (September 1991)

Unemployment rate:

10.5% (November 1991)

Budget:

revenues \$76.9 billion; expenditures \$75.4 billion, including capital expenditures of NA (FY91)

Exports:

\$41.7 billion (f.o.b., FY91)

commodities:

metals, minerals, coal, wool, cereals, meat, manufacturers

partners:

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

Imports:

\$37.8 billion (f.o.b., FY91)

commodities:

manufactured raw materials, capital equipment, consumer goods

partners:

US 24%, Japan 19%, UK 6%, FRG 7%, NZ 4% (1990)

External debt:

\$130.4 billion (June 1991)

Industrial production:

growth rate --0.9% (1991); accounts for 32% of GDP

Electricity:

40,000,000 kW capacity; 155,000 million kWh produced, 8,960 kWh per ←
 capita
 (1991)

Industries:

mining, industrial and transportation equipment, food processing, ←
 chemicals,
 steel, motor vehicles

Agriculture:

accounts for 5% of GNP and 37% of export revenues; world's largest ←
 exporter
 of beef and wool, second-largest for mutton, and among top wheat ←
 exporters;
 major crops - wheat, barley, sugarcane, fruit; livestock - cattle, sheep,
 poultry

Illicit drugs:

Tasmania is one of the world's major suppliers of licit opiate products;
 government maintains strict controls over areas of opium poppy ←
 cultivation
 and output of poppy straw concentrate

Economic aid:

donor - ODA and OOF commitments (1970-89), \$10.4 billion

Currency:

Australian dollar (plural - dollars); 1 Australian dollar (\$A) = 100 ←
 cents

Exchange rates:

Australian dollars (\$A) per US\$1 - 1.3360 (January 1992), 1.2836 (1991),
 1.2618 (1989), 1.2752 (1988), 1.4267 (1987)

1.120 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Australia)

Economy1 (Australia)

=====

Fiscal year:

1 July - 30 June

1.121 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Australia)

Communications (Australia)

=====

Railroads:

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

Highways:

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

Inland waterways:

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

Pipelines:

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

Ports:

Adelaide, Brisbane, Cairns, Darwin, Devonport, Fremantle, Geelong, Hobart ↔

Launceston, Mackay, Melbourne, Sydney, Townsville

Merchant marine:

85 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 2,324,803 GRT/3,504,385 DWT; ↔
includes

2 short-sea passenger, 8 cargo, 8 container, 11 roll-on/roll-off, 1 ↔
vehicle

carrier, 17 petroleum tanker, 2 chemical tanker, 4 liquefied gas, 1
combination ore/oil, 30 bulk, 1 combination bulk

Civil air:

about 150 major transport aircraft

Airports:

481 total, 440 usable; 237 with permanent-surface runways, 1 with runway
over 3,659 m; 20 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 268 with runways 1,220-2,439 ↔
m

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

1.122 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Australia)

Defense Forces (Australia)

=====

Branches:

Australian Army, Royal Australian Navy, Royal Australian Air Force

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 4,769,005; 4,153,060 fit for military service; 138,117 reach
military age (17) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$7.5 billion, 2.4% of GDP (FY92 budget)

1.123 WorldFact.guide/Austria

Austria

Geography (Austria)

People (Austria)

Government (Austria)

Government1 (Austria)

Economy (Austria)

Economy1 (Austria)

Communications (Austria)

Defense Forces (Austria)

1.124 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Austria)

Geography (Austria)

=====

Total area:

83,850 km2

Land area:

82,730 km2

Comparative area:

slightly smaller than Maine

Land boundaries:

2,591 km total; Czechoslovakia 548 km, Germany 784 km, Hungary 366 km, ←
Italy

430 km, Liechtenstein 37 km, Slovenia 262 km, Switzerland 164 km

Coastline:

none - landlocked

Maritime claims:

none - landlocked

Disputes:

none

Climate:

temperate; continental, cloudy; cold winters with frequent rain in ←
lowlands

and snow in mountains; cool summers with occasional showers

Terrain:

mostly mountains with Alps in west and south; mostly flat, with gentle
slopes along eastern and northern margins

Natural resources:

iron ore, crude oil, 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%; includes irrigated NEGL%

Environment:

because of steep slopes, poor soils, and cold temperatures, population is
concentrated on eastern lowlands

Note:

landlocked; strategic location at the crossroads of central Europe with ←
many

easily traversable Alpine passes and valleys; major river is the Danube

1.125 WorldFact.guide/People (Austria)

People (Austria)

=====

Population:

7,867,541 (July 1992), growth rate 0.7% (1992)

Birth rate:

12 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

11 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

5 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

8 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

73 years male, 80 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

1.5 children born/woman (1992)

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:

99% (male NA%, female NA%) age 15 and over can read and write (1974 est.)

Labor force:

3,470,000 (1989); services 56.4%, industry and crafts 35.4%, agriculture ↔
andforestry 8.1%; an estimated 200,000 Austrians are employed in other ↔
Europeancountries; foreign laborers in Austria number 177,840, about 6% of labor
force (1988)

Organized labor:

60.1% of work force; the Austrian Trade Union Federation has 1,644,408
members (1989)**1.126 WorldFact.guide/Government (Austria)**

Government (Austria)

=====

Long-form name:

Republic of Austria

Type:

federal republic

Capital:

Vienna

Administrative divisions:

9 states (bundeslander, singular - bundesland); Burgenland, Karnten,
Niederosterreich, Oberosterreich, Salzburg, Steiermark, Tirol, Vorarlberg ↔

, Wien

Independence:

12 November 1918 (from Austro-Hungarian Empire)

Constitution:
 1920; revised 1929 (reinstated 1945)

Legal system:
 civil law system with Roman law origin; judicial review of legislative acts ←
 by a Constitutional Court; separate administrative and civil/penal ←
 supreme courts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:
 National Day, 26 October (1955)

Executive branch:
 president, chancellor, vice chancellor, Council of Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch:
 bicameral Federal Assembly (Bundesversammlung) consists of an upper ←
 council or Federal Council (Bundesrat) and a lower council or National Council (Nationalrat)

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

Leaders:

Chief of State:
 President Thomas KLESTIL (since 8 July 1992)

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

Political parties and leaders:
 Social Democratic Party of Austria (SPO), Franz VRANITZKY, chairman;
 Austrian People's Party (OVP), Erhard BUSEK, chairman; Freedom Party of Austria (FPO), Jorg HAIDER, chairman; Communist Party (KPO), Walter SILBERMAYER, chairman; Green Alternative List (GAL), Johannes VOGGENHUBER ←
 ,
 chairman

Suffrage:
 universal at age 19; compulsory for presidential elections

Elections:
 National Council:
 last held 7 October 1990 (next to be held October 1994); results - SPO ←
 43%,
 OVP 32.1%, FPO 16.6%, GAL 4.5%, KPO 0.7%, other 0.32%; seats - (183 total ←
)
 SPO 80, OVP 60, FPO 33, GAL 10

President:
 last held 24 May 1992 (next to be held 1996); results of Second Ballot -
 Thomas KLESTIL 57%, Rudolf STREICHER 43%

Communists:
 membership 15,000 est.; activists 7,000-8,000

1.127 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Austria)

Government1 (Austria)

=====

Other political or pressure groups:

Federal Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Austrian Trade Union Federation (primarily Socialist); three composite leagues of the Austrian People's Party (OVP) representing business, labor, and farmers; OVP-oriented League of Austrian Industrialists; Roman Catholic Church, including its chief lay organization, Catholic Action

Member of:

AfDB, AG (observer), AsDB, Australia Group, BIS, CCC, CE, CERN, COCOM, CSCE, EBRD, ECE, EFTA, ESA, FAO, G-9, GATT, HG, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LORCS, MTRC, NAM (guest), NEA, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNDOF, UNFICYP, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIIMOG, UNTSO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Friedrich HOESS; Embassy at 3524 International Court NW, Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 895-6700; there are Austrian Consulates General in Chicago, Los Angeles, and New York

US:

Ambassador Roy Michael HUFFINGTON; Embassy at Boltzmanngasse 16, A-1091, Vienna (mailing address is APO AE 09108-0001); telephone [43] (1) 31-55-11; FAX [43] (1) 310-0682; there is a US Consulate General in Salzburg

Flag:

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

1.128 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Austria)

Economy (Austria)

=====

Overview:

Austria boasts a prosperous and stable capitalist economy with a sizable proportion of nationalized industry and extensive welfare benefits. Thanks to an excellent raw material endowment, a technically skilled labor force and strong links to German industrial firms, Austria occupies specialized niches in European industry and services (tourism, banking) and produces almost enough food to feed itself with only 8% of the labor force in agriculture. Improved export prospects resulting from German unification and the opening of Eastern Europe, boosted the economy during 1990 and to a lesser extent in 1991. GDP growth slowed from 4.9% in 1990 to 3% in 1991 mainly due to the weaker world economy - and is expected to drop to around 2% in 1992. Inflation is forecasted at about 4%, while unemployment probably will increase moderately through 1992 before declining in 1993. Living standards are comparable with the large industrial countries of Western Europe. Problems for the 1990s include an aging population, the high level of subsidies, and the struggle to keep welfare benefits within budget

capabilities. Austria, which has applied for EC membership, was involved ←
 in
 EC and European Free Trade Association negotiations for a European ←
 Economic
 Area and will have to adapt its economy to achieve freer interchange of
 goods, services, capital, and labor within the EC.

GDP:
 purchasing power equivalent - \$164.1 billion, per capita \$20,985; real
 growth rate 3% (1991)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
 3.3% (1991, annual rate)

Unemployment rate:
 5.8% (1991)

Budget:
 revenues \$47.7 billion; expenditures \$53.0 billion, including capital
 expenditures of \$NA (1990)

Exports:
 \$40 billion (1991)
 commodities:
 machinery and equipment, iron and steel, lumber, textiles, paper products ←
 ,
 chemicals
 partners:
 EC 65.8%, (Germany 39%), EFTA 9.1%, Eastern Europe/former USSR 9.0%, ←
 Japan
 1.7%, US 2.8%

Imports:
 \$50.2 billion (1991)
 commodities:
 petroleum, foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, vehicles, chemicals,
 textiles and clothing, pharmaceuticals
 partners:
 EC 67.8% (Germany is 43.0%), EFTA 6.9%, Eastern Europe/former USSR 6.0%,
 Japan 4.8%, US 3.9%

External debt:
 \$11.8 billion (1990 est.)

Industrial production:
 2.0% (1991)

Electricity:
 17,600,000 kW capacity; 49,500 million kWh produced, 6,500 kWh per capita
 (1991)

Industries:
 foods, iron and steel, machines, textiles, chemicals, electrical, paper ←
 and
 pulp, tourism, mining

1.129 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Austria)

Economy1 (Austria)

=====

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

Economic aid:

donor - ODA and OOF commitments (1970-89), \$2.4 billion

Currency:

Austrian schilling (plural - schillings); 1 Austrian schilling (S) = 100 groschen

Exchange rates:

Austrian schillings (S) per US\$1 - 11.068 (January 1992), 11.676 (1991), 11.370 (1990), 13.231 (1989), 12.348 (1988), 12.643 (1987)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.130 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Austria)

Communications (Austria)

=====

Railroads:

6,028 km total; 5,388 km government owned and 640 km privately owned ↔
 (1.435-
 and 1.000-meter gauge); 5,403 km 1.435-meter standard gauge of which ↔
 3,051
 km is electrified and 1,520 km is double tracked; 363 km 0.760-meter ↔
 narrow
 gauge of which 91 km is electrified

Highways:

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

Inland waterways:

446 km

Pipelines:

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

Ports:

Vienna, Linz (river ports)

Merchant marine:

31 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 130,966 GRT/219,130 DWT; includes ↔
 26
 cargo, 1 container, 4 bulk

Civil air:

25 major transport aircraft

Airports:

55 total, 55 usable; 20 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways
 over 3,659 m; 6 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

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

1.131 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Austria)

Defense Forces (Austria)

=====

Branches:

Army, Flying Division, Gendarmerie

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 2,011,895; 1,693,244 fit for military service; 51,788 reach military age (19) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$1.8 billion, 1% of GDP (1991)

1.132 WorldFact.guide/Azerbaijan

Azerbaijan

Geography (Azerbaijan)

People (Azerbaijan)

Government (Azerbaijan)

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Economy (Azerbaijan)

Communications (Azerbaijan)

Defense Forces (Azerbaijan)

1.133 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Azerbaijan)

Geography (Azerbaijan)

=====

Total area:

86,600 km2

Land area:

86,100 km2; includes the Nakhichevan' Autonomous Republic and the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast; region's autonomy was abolished by Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet on 26 November 1991

Comparative area:

slightly larger than Maine

Land boundaries:

2,013 km total; 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:

none - landlocked

Maritime claims:

NA

Exclusive fishing zone:

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

Disputes:

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

Climate:

dry, semiarid steppe; subject to drought

Terrain:

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

Natural resources:

petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, nonferrous metals, alumina

Land use:

NA% arable land; NA% permanent crops; NA% meadows and pastures; NA% forest and woodland; NA% other; includes 70% of cultivated land irrigated (1.2 million hectares)

Environment:

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

Note:

landlocked; major polluters are oil, gas, and chemical industries

1.134 WorldFact.guide/People (Azerbaijan)

People (Azerbaijan)

=====

Population:

7,450,787 (July 1992), growth rate 1.6% (1992)

Birth rate:

26 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

7 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

--3 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

45 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

65 years male, 73 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

2.9 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Azerbaijani(s); adjective - Azerbaijani

Ethnic divisions:

Azeri 82.7%, Russian 5.6%, Armenian 5.6%, Daghestanis 3.2%, other 2.9%; note

- Armenian share may be less than 5.6% because many Armenians have fled the ethnic violence since 1989 census ←

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

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

Literacy:
 NA% (male NA%, female NA%) age 15 and over can read and write (1992 est.)

Labor force:
 2,789,000; agriculture and forestry 32%, industry and construction 26%, other 42% (1990)

Organized labor:
 NA (1992)

1.135 WorldFact.guide/Government (Azerbaijan)

Government (Azerbaijan)

=====

Long-form name:
 Azerbaijani Republic; short-form name: Azerbaijan

Type:
 republic

Capital:
 Baku (Baky)

Administrative divisions:
 1 autonomous republic (avtomnaya respublika), Nakhichevan' (← administrative center at Nakhichevan'); note - all rayons except for the exclave of Nakhichevan' are under direct republic jurisdiction; 1 autonomous oblast, Nagorno-Karabakh (officially abolished by Azerbaijani Supreme Soviet on ← 26 November 1991) has declared itself Nagorno-Karabakh Republic

Independence:
 28 May 1918; on 28 April 1920, Azerbaijan became the Soviet Socialist Republic of Azerbaijan; on 30 April 1992 it became the Azerbaijani ← Republic; independence declared 30 August 1991

Constitution:
 adopted NA April 1978

Legal system:
 based on civil law system

National holiday:
 NA

Executive branch:
 president, Council of Ministers

Legislative branch:
 National Parliament (Milli Majlis) was formed on the basis of the ← National Council (Milli Shura)

Judicial branch:
 Supreme Court

Leaders:
 Chief of State:
 President-elect Ebulfez ELCIBEY (since 7 June 1992)

Head of Government:
 Prime Minister Rahim GUSEYNOV (since 14 May 1992)

Political parties and leaders:
 NA

Suffrage:
 universal at age 18

Elections:
 National Parliament:
 last held NA September 1990 (next expected to be held late 1992); results ←
 -
 seats - (360 total) Communists 280, Democratic Bloc 45 (grouping of
 opposition parties), other 15, vacant 20; note - these figures are
 approximate

President:
 held 8 September 1991 (next to be held 7 June 1992); results - Ebulfez
 ELCIBEY (6,390 unofficial)

Other political or pressure groups:
 Self-proclaimed Armenian Nagorno-Karabakh Republic

Member of:
 CIS, CSCE, IMF, OIC, UN, UNCTAD

Diplomatic representation:
 NA

US:
 Ambassador (vacant); Robert MILES, Charge d'Affaires; Embassy at Hotel
 Intourist (telephone 8-011-7-8922-91-79-56) plus 8 hours; (mailing ←
 address
 is APO New York is 09862); telephone NA

1.136 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Azerbaijan)

Government1 (Azerbaijan)

=====

Flag:

three equal horizontal bands of blue (top), red, and green; a crescent ←
 and
 eight-pointed star in white are centered in red band

1.137 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Azerbaijan)

Economy (Azerbaijan)

=====

Overview:

Azerbaijan is less developed industrially than either Armenia or Georgia,
 the other Transcaucasian states. It resembles the Central Asian states in
 its majority Muslim population, high structural unemployment, and low
 standard of living. The economy's most prominent products are cotton, oil ←
 ,
 and gas. Production from the Caspian oil and gas field has been in ←
 decline
 for several years. With foreign assistance, the oil industry might ←
 generate
 the funds needed to spur industrial development. However, civil unrest,

marked by armed conflict in the Nagorno-Karabakh region between Muslim Azeris and Christian Armenians, makes foreign investors wary. Azerbaijan accounts for 1.5% to 2% of the capital stock and output of the former Soviet

Union. Although immediate economic prospects are not favorable because of civil strife, lack of economic reform, political disputes about new economic

arrangements, and the skittishness of foreign investors, Azerbaijan's economic performance was the best of all former Soviet republics in 1991 largely because of its reliance on domestic resources for industrial output.

GDP:

\$NA, per capita \$NA; real growth rate --0.7% (1991)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

87% (1991)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

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

Exports:

\$780 million (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

oil and gas, chemicals, oilfield equipment, textiles, cotton (1991)

partners:

mostly CIS countries

Imports:

\$2.2 billion (c.i.f., 1990)

commodities:

machinery and parts, consumer durables, foodstuffs, textiles (1991)

External debt:

\$1.3 billion (1991 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate 3.8% (1991)

Electricity:

6,025,000 kW capacity; 23,300 million kWh produced, 3,280 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

petroleum and natural gas, petroleum products, oilfield equipment; steel, iron ore, cement; chemicals and petrochemicals; textiles

Agriculture:

cotton, grain, rice, grapes, fruit, vegetables, tea, tobacco; cattle, pigs, sheep and goats

Illicit drugs:

illicit producer of cannabis and opium; mostly for domestic consumption; status of government eradication programs unknown; used as transshipment points for illicit drugs to Western Europe

Economic aid:

NA

Currency:

as of May 1992, retaining ruble as currency

Exchange rates:

NA

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.138 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Azerbaijan)

Communications (Azerbaijan)

=====

Railroads:

2,090 km (includes NA km electrified); does not include industrial lines
(1990)

Highways:

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

Inland waterways:

NA km perennially navigable

Pipelines:

NA

Ports:

inland - Baku (Baky)

Merchant marine:

none - landlocked

Civil air:

none

Airports:

NA

Telecommunications:

quality of local telephone service is poor; connections to other former ↔
USSR

republics by landline or microwave and to countries beyond the former ↔
USSR

via the Moscow international gateway switch; Azeri and Russian TV ↔
broadcasts

are received; Turkish and Iranian TV broadcasts are received from ↔
INTELSAT

through a TV receive-only earth station

1.139 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Azerbaijan)

Defense Forces (Azerbaijan)

=====

Branches:

Republic Security Forces (internal and border troops), National Guard; ↔
CIS

Forces (Ground, Navy, Air, Air Defense)

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, NA; NA fit for military service; NA reach military age (18)
annually

Defense expenditures:

\$NA million, NA% of GDP

1.140 WorldFact.guide/The Bahamas

The Bahamas

Geography (The Bahamas)

People (The Bahamas)
Government (The Bahamas)
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Economy (The Bahamas)
Communications (The Bahamas)
Defense Forces (The Bahamas)

1.141 WorldFact.guide/Geography (The Bahamas)

Geography (The Bahamas)

=====

Total area:
13,940 km2
Land area:
10,070 km2
Comparative area:
slightly larger than Connecticut
Land boundaries:
none
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
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 NEGL%; meadows and pastures NEGL%; forest
and woodland 32%; other 67%
Environment:
subject to hurricanes and other tropical storms that cause extensive ↔
flood
damage
Note:
strategic location adjacent to US and Cuba; extensive island chain

1.142 WorldFact.guide/People (The Bahamas)

People (The Bahamas)

=====

Population:

255,811 (July 1992), growth rate 1.4% (1992)

Birth rate:

19 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

5 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

19 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

69 years male, 76 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

2.2 children born/woman (1992)

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% (1980)

Languages:

English; some Creole among Haitian immigrants

Literacy:

90% (male 90%, female 89%) age 15 and over but definition of literacy not available (1963 est.)

Labor force:

127,400; government 30%, hotels and restaurants 25%, business services 10%, agriculture 5% (1989)

Organized labor:

25% of labor force

1.143 WorldFact.guide/Government (The Bahamas)

Government (The Bahamas)

=====

Long-form name:

The Commonwealth of The Bahamas

Type:

commonwealth

Capital:

Nassau

Administrative divisions:

21 districts; Abaco, Acklins Island, Andros Island, Berry Islands, Biminis, Cat Island, Cay Lobos, Crooked Island, Eleuthera, Exuma, Grand Bahama, Harbour Island, Inagua, Long Cay, Long Island, Mayaguana, New Providence, Ragged Island, Rum Cay, San Salvador, Spanish Wells

Independence:

10 July 1973 (from UK)

Constitution:
10 July 1973

Legal system:
based on English common law

National holiday:
National Day, 10 July (1973)

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

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

Judicial branch:
Supreme Court

Leaders:

Chief of State:
Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Acting Governor General Sir Clifford DARLING (since 2 January 1992)

Head of Government:
Prime Minister Sir Lynden Oscar PINDLING (since 16 January 1967)

Political parties and leaders:
Progressive Liberal Party (PLP), Sir Lynden O. PINDLING; Free National Movement (FNM), Hubert Alexander INGRAHAM

Suffrage:
universal at age 18

Elections:
House of Assembly:
last held 19 June 1987 (next to be held by NA June 1992);
results--percent of vote by party NA; seats--(49 total) PLP 32, FNM 17
*** No entry for this item ***

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

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

Diplomatic representation:
Ambassador Margaret E. McDONALD; Chancery at 2220 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 319-2660; there are Bahamian Consulates General in Miami and New York;

1.144 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (The Bahamas)

Government1 (The Bahamas)

=====

US:
Ambassador Chic HECHT; Embassy at Mosmar Building, Queen Street, Nassau (mailing address is P. O. Box N-8197, Nassau); telephone (809) 322-1181 ↔
or
328-2206; FAX (809) 328-7838

Diplomatic representation:
*** No entry for this item ***

Flag:

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

1.145 WorldFact.guide/Economy (The Bahamas)

Economy (The Bahamas)

=====

Overview:

The Bahamas is a stable, middle-income developing nation whose economy is based primarily on tourism and offshore banking. Tourism alone provides about 50% of GDP and directly or indirectly employs about 50,000 people ←
 or
 40% of the local work force. The economy has slackened in recent years, ←
 as
 the annual increase in the number of tourists slowed. Nonetheless, the ←
 per
 capita GDP of \$9,900 is one of the highest in the region.

GDP:

purchasing power equivalent--\$2.5 billion, per capita \$9,900; real growth rate 1.0% (1990 est.)

*** No entry for this item ***

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

7.3% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate:

16.0% (1991)

Budget:

revenues \$627.5 million; expenditures \$727.5 million, including capital expenditures of \$100 million (1992, projected)

*** No entry for this item ***

Exports:

\$306 million (f.o.b., 1991 est.);

commodities:

pharmaceuticals, cement, rum, crawfish;

partners:

US 41%, Norway 30%, Denmark 4%

Imports:

\$1.14 billion (c.i.f., 1991 est.);

commodities:

foodstuffs, manufactured goods, mineral fuels;

partners:

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

External debt:

\$1.2 billion (December 1990)

Industrial production:

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

Electricity:

368,000 kw capacity; 857 million kWh produced 3,339 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

tourism, banking, cement, oil refining and transshipment, salt production ←

rum, aragonite, pharmaceuticals, spiral welded steel pipe

*** No entry for this item ***

Agriculture:

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

*** No entry for this item ***

Illicit drugs:

transshipment point for cocaine

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY85-89), \$1.0 million; Western
(non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$345
million

Currency:

Bahamian dollar (plural--dollars); 1 Bahamian dollar (B\$) = 100 cents

Exchange rates:

Bahamian dollar (B\$) per US\$1--1.00 (fixed rate)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.146 WorldFact.guide/Communications (The Bahamas)

Communications (The Bahamas)

=====

Highways:

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

Ports:

Freeport, Nassau

Merchant marine:

778 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 18,129,173 GRT/30,002,421 DWT;
includes 48 passenger, 19 short-sea passenger, 152 cargo, 37
roll-on/roll-off cargo, 42 container, 6 vehicle carrier, 1 railcar ↔
carrier,

172 petroleum tanker, 9 liquefied gas, 16 combination ore/oil, 47 ↔
chemical

tanker, 1 specialized tanker, 143 bulk, 7 combination bulk, 78 ↔
refrigerated

cargo;

note--a flag of convenience registry

*** No entry for this item ***

Civil air:

11 major transport aircraft

Airports:

59 total, 54 usable; 30 with permanent-surface runways; none with
runways over 3,659 m; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 26 with runways
1,220-2,439 m

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

*** No entry for this item ***

1.147 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (The Bahamas)

Defense Forces (The Bahamas)

=====

Branches:

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

Branches:

Force

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 68,020; NA fit for military service

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion--\$65 million, 2.7% of GDP (1990)

1.148 WorldFact.guide/Bahrain

Bahrain

Geography (Bahrain)

People (Bahrain)

Government (Bahrain)

Economy (Bahrain)

Communications (Bahrain)

Defense Forces (Bahrain)

1.149 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Bahrain)

Geography (Bahrain)

=====

Total area:

620 km2

Land area:

620 km2

Comparative area:

slightly less than 3.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

161 km

Maritime claims:

Continental shelf:

not specific

Territorial sea:

3 nm

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%, includes irrigated NEGL%

Environment:

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

Note:

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

1.150 WorldFact.guide/People (Bahrain)

People (Bahrain)

=====

Population:

551,513 (July 1992), growth rate 3.1% (1992)

Birth rate:

27 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

4 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

7 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

21 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

70 years male, 75 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

4.0 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Bahraini(s); adjective - Bahraini

Ethnic divisions:

Bahraini 63%, Asian 13%, other Arab 10%, Iranian 8%, other 6%

Religions:

Muslim (Shi'a 70%, Sunni 30%)

Languages:

Arabic (official); English also widely spoken; Farsi, Urdu

Literacy:

77% (male 82%, female 69%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:

140,000; 42% of labor force is Bahraini; industry and commerce 85%, agriculture 5%, services 5%, government 3% (1982)

Organized labor:

General Committee for Bahrain Workers exists in only eight major ↔
designated
companies

1.151 WorldFact.guide/Government (Bahrain)

Government (Bahrain)

=====

Long-form name:

State of Bahrain

Type:

traditional monarchy

Capital:

Manama

Administrative divisions:

12 districts (manatiq, singular - mintaqah); Al Hadd, Al Manamah, Al Mintaqah al Gharbiyah, Al Mintaqah al Wusta, Al Mintaqah ash Shamaliyah, ←
Al

Muharraq, Ar Rifa`wa al Mintaqah al Janubiyah, Jidd Hafs, Madinat Hamad, Madinat `Isa, Mintaqat Juzur Hawar, Sitrah

Independence:

15 August 1971 (from UK)

Constitution:

26 May 1973, effective 6 December 1973

Legal system:

based on Islamic law and English common law

National holiday:

Independence Day, 16 December

Executive branch:

amir, crown prince and heir apparent, prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Assembly was dissolved 26 August 1975 and legislative powers were assumed by the Cabinet

Judicial branch:

High Civil Appeals Court

Leaders:

Chief of State:

Amir `ISA bin Salman Al Khalifa (since 2 November 1961); Heir Apparent ←
HAMAD

bin `Isa Al Khalifa (son of Amir; born 28 January 1950)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister KHALIFA bin Salman Al Khalifa (since 19 January 1970)

Political parties and leaders:

political parties prohibited; several small, clandestine leftist and ←
Islamic

fundamentalist groups are active

Suffrage:

none

Elections:

none

Member of:

ABEDA, AFESD, AL, AMF, ESCWA, FAO, G-77, GCC, IBRD, ICAO, IDB, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO (correspondent), ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAPEC ←

OIC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador `Abd al-Rahman Faris Al KHALIFA; Chancery at 3502 ←
International

Drive NW, Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 342-0741 or 342-0742; ←
there

is a Bahraini Consulate General in New York

US:

Ambassador Dr. Charles W. HOSTLER; Embassy at Road No. 3119 (next to ←
Alahli

Sports Club), Zinj; (mailing address is P. O. 26431, Manama, or FPO AE
09834-6210); telephone [973] 273-300; FAX (973) 272-594

Flag:

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

1.152 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Bahrain)

Economy (Bahrain)

=====

Overview:

Petroleum production and processing account for about 80% of export receipts, 60% of government revenues, and 31% of GDP. Economic conditions have fluctuated with the changing fortunes of oil since 1985, for example ←

the Gulf crisis of 1990-91. The liberation of Kuwait in early 1991 has improved short- to medium-term prospects and has raised investors' confidence. 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 is petroleum products made from imported crude.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$4.0 billion, per capita \$7,500 (1990); real growth rate 6.7% (1988)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

1.5% (1989)

Unemployment rate:

8-10% (1989)

Budget:

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

Exports:

\$3.7 billion (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:

petroleum and petroleum products 80%, aluminum 7%, other 13%

partners:

UAE 18%, Japan 12%, India 11%, US 6%

Imports:

\$3.7 billion (f.o.b., 1989)

commodities:

nonoil 59%, crude oil 41%

partners:

Saudi Arabia 41%, US 23%, Japan 8%, UK 8%

External debt:

\$1.1 billion (December 1989 est.)

Industrial production:

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

Electricity:

3,600,000 kW capacity; 10,500 million kWh produced, 21,000 kWh per capita (1991)

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, and fish; fish catch 9,000 metric tons ←
 in
 1987

Economic aid:
 US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-79), \$24 million; Western (non-US)
 countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$45 million; OPEC
 bilateral aid (1979-89), \$9.8 billion

Currency:
 Bahraini dinar (plural - dinars); 1 Bahraini dinar (BD) = 1,000 fils

Exchange rates:
 Bahraini dinars (BD) per US\$1 - 0.3760 (fixed rate)

Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.153 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Bahrain)

Communications (Bahrain)

=====

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

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

Ports:
 Mina' Salman, Manama, Sitrah

Merchant marine:
 9 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 186,367 GRT/249,441 DWT; includes 5
 cargo, 2 container, 1 liquefied gas, 1 bulk

Civil air:
 27 major transport aircraft

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

Telecommunications:
 excellent international telecommunications; good domestic services; ←
 98,000
 telephones; broadcast stations - 2 AM, 3 FM, 2 TV; satellite earth ←
 stations
 - 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT, 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT, 1 ARABSAT;
 tropospheric scatter to Qatar, UAE, and microwave to Saudi Arabia; ←
 submarine
 cable to Qatar, UAE, and Saudi Arabia

1.154 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Bahrain)

Defense Forces (Bahrain)

=====

Branches:

Army, Navy, Air Force, Air Defense, Police Force

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 190,937; 105,857 fit for military service

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$194 million, 6% of GDP (1990)

1.155 WorldFact.guide/Baker Island

Baker Island

Geography (Baker Island)

People (Baker Island)

Government (Baker Island)

Economy (Baker Island)

Communications (Baker Island)

Defense Forces (Baker Island)

1.156 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Baker Island)

Geography (Baker Island)

=====

Total area:

1.4 km2

Land area:

1.4 km2

Comparative area:

about 2.3 times the size of the Mall in Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

4.8 km

Maritime claims:

Contiguous zone:

12 nm

Continental shelf:

200 m (depth)

Exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

12 nm

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%

Environment:

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

Note:

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

1.157 WorldFact.guide/People (Baker Island)

People (Baker Island)

=====

Population:

uninhabited; 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

1.158 WorldFact.guide/Government (Baker Island)

Government (Baker Island)

=====

Long-form name:

none

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

1.159 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Baker Island)

Economy (Baker Island)

=====

Overview:

no economic activity

1.160 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Baker Island)

Communications (Baker Island)

=====

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

Telecommunications:

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

1.161 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Baker Island)

Defense Forces (Baker Island)

=====

Note:

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

1.162 WorldFact.guide/Bangladesh

Bangladesh

Geography (Bangladesh)

People (Bangladesh)

Government (Bangladesh)

Government1 (Bangladesh)

Economy (Bangladesh)

Communications (Bangladesh)

Defense Forces (Bangladesh)

1.163 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Bangladesh)

Geography (Bangladesh)

=====

Total area:

144,000 km²
Land area:
133,910 km²
Comparative area:
slightly smaller than Wisconsin
Land boundaries:
4,246 km total; 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
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, uranium, arable land, timber
Land use:
arable land 67%; permanent crops 2%; meadows and pastures 4%; forest and
woodland 16%; other 11%; includes irrigated 14%
Environment:
vulnerable to droughts; much of country routinely flooded during summer
monsoon season; overpopulation; deforestation
Note:
almost completely surrounded by India

1.164 WorldFact.guide/People (Bangladesh)

People (Bangladesh)

=====

Population:
119,411,711 (July 1992), growth rate 2.4% (1992)
Birth rate:
36 births/1,000 population (1992)
Death rate:
12 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
Net migration rate:
0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
Infant mortality rate:
112 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
Life expectancy at birth:
55 years male, 54 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:
 4.6 children born/woman (1992)
 Nationality:
 noun - Bangladeshi(s); adjective - Bangladesh
 Ethnic divisions:
 Bengali 98%, Biharis 250,000, and tribals less than 1 million
 Religions:
 Muslim 83%, Hindu 16%, Buddhist, Christian, and other less than 1%
 Languages:
 Bangla (official), English widely used
 Literacy:
 35% (male 47%, female 22%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)
 Labor force:
 35,100,000; agriculture 74%, services 15%, industry and commerce 11% (←
 FY86);
 extensive export of labor to Saudi Arabia, UAE, and Oman (1991)
 Organized labor:
 3% of labor force belongs to 2,614 registered unions (1986 est.)

1.165 WorldFact.guide/Government (Bangladesh)

Government (Bangladesh)

=====

Long-form name:
 People's Republic of Bangladesh
 Type:
 republic
 Capital:
 Dhaka
 Administrative divisions:
 64 districts (zillagulo, singular - zilla); Bagerhat, Bandarban, Barguna,
 Barisal, Bhola, Bogra, Brahmanbaria, Chandpur, Chapai Nawabganj, ←
 Chattagram,
 Chuadanga, Comilla, Cox's Bazar, Dhaka, Dinajpur, Faridpur, Feni, ←
 Gaibandha,
 Gazipur, Gopalganj, Habiganj, Jaipurhat, Jamalpur, Jessore, Jhalakati,
 Jhenaidah, Khagrachari, Khulna, Kishorganj, Kurigram, Kushtia, Laksmipur,
 Lalmonirhat, Madaripur, Magura, Manikganj, Meherpur, Moulavibazar,
 Munshiganj, Mymensingh, Naogaon, Narail, Narayanganj, Narsingdi, Nator,
 Netrakona, Nilphamari, Noakhali, Pabna, Panchagar, Parbattya Chattagram,
 Patuakhali, Pirojpur, Rajbari, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Satkhira, Shariyatpur,
 Sherpur, Sirajganj, Sunamganj, Sylhet, Tangail, Thakurgaon
 Independence:
 16 December 1971 (from Pakistan; formerly East Pakistan)
 Constitution:
 4 November 1972, effective 16 December 1972, suspended following coup of ←
 24
 March 1982, restored 10 November 1986, amended NA March 1991
 Legal system:
 based on English common law
 National holiday:
 Independence Day, 26 March (1971)
 Executive branch:
 president, prime minister, Cabinet
 Legislative branch:

unicameral National Parliament (Jatiya Sangsad)
 Judicial branch:
 Supreme Court
 Leaders:
 Chief of State:
 President Abdur Rahman BISWAS (since 8 October 1991)
 Head of Government:
 Prime Minister Khaleda ZIAUR Rahman (since 20 March 1991)
 Political parties and leaders:
 Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP), Khaleda ZIAUR Rahman; Awami League (←
 AL),
 Sheikh Hasina WAZED; Jatiyo Party (JP), Hussain Mohammad ERSHAD;
 Jamaat-E-Islami (JI), Ali KHAN; Bangladesh Communist Party (BCP), ←
 Saifuddin
 Ahmed MANIK; National Awami Party (Muzaffar); Workers Party, leader NA;
 Jatiyo Samajtantik Dal (National Socialist Party - SIRAJ), M. A. JALIL;
 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; United People's Party, Kazi ZAFAR ←
 Ahmed
 Suffrage:
 universal at age 18
 Elections:
 National Parliament:
 last held 27 February 1991 (next to be held NA February 1996); results -
 percent of vote by party NA; seats - (330 total, 300 elected and 30 seats
 reserved for women) BNP 168, AL 93, JP 35, JI 20, CBP 5, National Awami
 Party (Muzaffar) 1, Workers Party 1, SIRAJ 1, Ganotantri Party 1, Islami
 Oikya Jote 1, NDP 1, independents 3
 President:
 last held 8 October 1991 (next to be held by NA October 1996); results -
 Abdur Rahman BISWAS received 52.1% of parliamentary vote

1.166 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Bangladesh)

Government1 (Bangladesh)

=====
 Communists:
 5,000 members (1987 est.)
 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,
 NAM, OIC, SAARC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNIIMOG, UPU, WHO, WFTU, WIPO ←
 ,
 WCL, WMO, WTO
 Diplomatic representation:
 Ambassador Abul AHSAN; Chancery at 2201 Wisconsin Avenue NW, Washington, ←
 DC
 20007; telephone (202) 342-8372 through 8376; there is a Bangladesh
 Consulate General in New York
 US:
 Ambassador William B. MILAM; Embassy at Diplomatic Enclave, Madani Avenue ←
 ,

Baridhara, Dhaka (mailing address is G. P. O. Box 323, Dhaka 1212);
 telephone [880] (2) 884700-22; FAX [880] (2) 883648

Flag:

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

1.167 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Bangladesh)

Economy (Bangladesh)

=====

Overview:

Bangladesh is one of the poorest nations in the world. The economy is ←
 based
 on the output of a narrow range of agricultural products, such as jute,
 which is the main cash crop and major source of export earnings, and rice ←

Bangladesh is hampered by a relative lack of natural resources, ←
 population
 growth of more than 2% a year, large-scale unemployment, and a limited
 infrastructure; furthermore, it is highly vulnerable to natural disasters ←

Despite these constraints, real GDP growth averaged about 3.5% annually
 during 1985-89. A strong agricultural performance in FY90 pushed the ←
 growth
 rate up to 6.2%, and FY91 saw further, though smaller, increases in ←
 output.

Alleviation of poverty remains the cornerstone of the government's
 development strategy.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$23.1 billion, per capita \$200; real growth ←
 rate
 3.2% (FY91)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

8.9% (FY91 est.)

Unemployment rate:

30%, including underemployment (FY90 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$2.24 billion; expenditures \$3.7 billion (FY91)

Exports:

\$1.7 billion (FY91 est.)

commodities:

garments, jute and jute goods, leather, shrimp

partners:

US 32%, Italy 8.1%, UK 6.2% (FY90)

Imports:

\$3.5 billion (FY91 est.)

commodities:

capital goods, petroleum, food, textiles

partners:

Japan 9.2%, India 6.2%, Singapore 5.9%, US 5.7%

External debt:

\$11.1 billion (FY91 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate 1% (FY91 est.); accounts for 10% of GDP

Electricity:

1,990,000 kW capacity; 5,700 million kWh produced, 50 kWh per capita ←
(1990)

Industries:

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

Agriculture:

accounts for about 40% of GDP, 70% of employment, and one-third of ←
exports;

imports 10% of food grain requirements; world's largest exporter of jute;
commercial products - jute, rice, wheat, tea, sugarcane, potatoes, beef,
milk, poultry; shortages include wheat, vegetable oils and cotton; fish
catch 778,000 metric tons in 1986

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$3.4 billion; Western (non-US)
countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1980-89), \$11.65 million; ←
OPEC

bilateral aid (1979-89), \$6.52 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$1 ←
.5
billion

Currency:

taka (plural - taka); 1 taka (Tk) = 100 paise

Exchange rates:

taka (Tk) per US\$1 - 38.800 (January 1992), 36.596 (1991), 34.569 (1990),
32.270 (1989), 31.733 (1988), 30.950 (1987)

Fiscal year:

1 July - 30 June

1.168 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Bangladesh)

Communications (Bangladesh)

=====

Railroads:

2,892 km total (1986); 1,914 km 1.000 meter gauge, 978 km 1.676 meter ←
broad
gauge

Highways:

7,240 km total (1985); 3,840 km paved, 3,400 km unpaved

Inland waterways:

5,150-8,046 km navigable waterways (includes 2,575-3,058 km main cargo
routes)

Pipelines:

natural gas 1,220 km

Ports:

Chittagong, Chalna

Merchant marine:

44 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 328,382 GRT/479,985 DWT; includes ←
36
cargo, 2 petroleum tanker, 3 refrigerated cargo, 3 bulk

Civil air:

15 major transport aircraft

Airports:

16 total, 12 usable; 12 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways
over 3,659 m; 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 6 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

adequate international radio communications and landline service; fair

domestic wire and microwave service; fair broadcast service; 241,250
 telephones; broadcast stations - 9 AM, 6 FM, 11 TV; 2 Indian Ocean ↔
 INTELSAT
 satellite earth stations

1.169 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Bangladesh)

Defense Forces (Bangladesh)

=====

Branches:

Army, Navy, Air Force; paramilitary forces - Bangladesh Rifles, ↔
 Bangladesh

Ansars, Armed Police Reserve, Coastal Police

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 29,891,224; 17,745,343 fit for military service

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$339 million, 1.5% of GDP (FY92 budget)

1.170 WorldFact.guide/Barbados

Barbados

Geography (Barbados)

People (Barbados)

Government (Barbados)

Government1 (Barbados)

Economy (Barbados)

Communications (Barbados)

Defense Forces (Barbados)

1.171 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Barbados)

Geography (Barbados)

=====

Total area:

430 km2

Land area:

430 km2

Comparative area:

slightly less than 2.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

97 km
 Maritime claims:
 Exclusive economic zone:
 200 nm
 Territorial sea:
 12 nm
 Disputes:
 none
 Climate:
 tropical; rainy season (June to October)
 Terrain:
 relatively flat; rises gently to central highland region
 Natural resources:
 crude oil, fishing, natural gas
 Land use:
 arable land 77%; permanent crops 0%; meadows and pastures 9%; forest and
 woodland 0%; other 14%
 Environment:
 subject to hurricanes (especially June to October)
 Note:
 easternmost Caribbean island

1.172 WorldFact.guide/People (Barbados)

People (Barbados)

=====

Population:
 254,934 (July 1992), growth rate 0.1% (1992)
 Birth rate:
 16 births/1,000 population (1992)
 Death rate:
 9 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
 Net migration rate:
 --6 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
 Infant mortality rate:
 22 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 70 years male, 76 years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 1.8 children born/woman (1992)
 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:
 99% (male 99%, female 99%) age 15 and over having ever attended school
 (1970)
 Labor force:
 120,900 (1991); services and government 37%; commerce 22%; manufacturing ←
 and

construction 22%; transportation, storage, communications, and financial institutions 9%; agriculture 8%; utilities 2% (1985 est.)
Organized labor:
32% of labor force

1.173 WorldFact.guide/Government (Barbados)

Government (Barbados)

=====

Long-form name:
none

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 - there may be a new city of Bridgetown

Independence:
30 November 1966 (from UK)

Constitution:
30 November 1966

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

National holiday:
Independence Day, 30 November (1966)

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

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

Judicial branch:
Supreme Court of Judicature

Leaders:
Chief of State:
Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor ←
General
Dame Nita BARROW (since 6 June 1990)

Head of Government:
Prime Minister Lloyd Erskine SANDIFORD (since 2 June 1987)

Political parties and leaders:
Democratic Labor Party (DLP), Erskine SANDIFORD; Barbados Labor Party (←
BLP),
Henry FORDE; National Democratic Party (NDP), Richie HAYNES

Suffrage:
universal at age 18

Elections:
House of Assembly:
last held 22 January 1991 (next to be held by January 1996); results - ←
DLP
49.8%; seats - (28 total) DLP 18, BLP 10

Other political or pressure groups:

Industrial and General Workers Union, Sir Frank WALCOTT; People's Progressive Movement, Eric SEALY; Workers' Party of Barbados, Dr. George BELLE

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:

Ambassador Dr. Rudi WEBSTER; Chancery at 2144 Wyoming Avenue NW, ←
Washington,

DC 20008; telephone (202) 939-9200 through 9202; there is a Barbadian Consulate General in New York and a Consulate in Los Angeles

US:

Ambassador G. Philip HUGHES; Embassy at Canadian Imperial Bank of ←
Commerce

Building, Broad Street, Bridgetown (mailing address is P. O. Box 302, Box ←
B,

FPO AA 34054); telephone (809) 436-4950 through 4957; FAX (809) 429-5246

1.174 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Barbados)

Government1 (Barbados)

=====

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)

1.175 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Barbados)

Economy (Barbados)

=====

Overview:

A per capita income of \$6,500 gives Barbados one of the highest standards ←
of

living of all the small island states of the eastern Caribbean.

Historically, the economy was based on the cultivation of sugarcane and related activities. In recent years, however, the economy has diversified into manufacturing and tourism. The tourist industry is now a major ←
employer

of the labor force and a primary source of foreign exchange. The economy slowed in 1990-91, however, and Bridgetown's declining hard currency reserves and inability to finance its deficits have caused it to adopt an austere economic reform program.

GDP:

purchasing power equivalent - \$1.7 billion, per capita \$6,500; real ←
growth

rate--3.1% (1990)
 Inflation rate (consumer prices):
 3.4% (1990)
 Unemployment rate:
 18% (1991)
 Budget:
 revenues \$514 million; expenditures \$615 million (FY91-92)
 Exports:
 \$210.6 million (f.o.b., 1990)
 commodities:
 sugar and molasses, chemicals, electrical components, clothing, rum,
 machinery and transport equipment
 partners:
 CARICOM 30%, US 20%, UK 20%
 Imports:
 \$704 million (c.i.f., 1990)
 commodities:
 foodstuffs, consumer durables, raw materials, machinery, crude oil,
 construction materials, chemicals
 partners:
 US 35%, CARICOM 13%, UK 12%, Japan 6%, Canada 8%, Venezuela 4%
 External debt:
 \$539.9 million (1990)
 Industrial production:
 growth rate--2.7% (1990); accounts for 14% of GDP
 Electricity:
 152,100 kW capacity; 539 million kWh produced, 2,117 kWh per capita ←
 (1991)
 Industries:
 tourism, sugar, light manufacturing, component assembly for export
 Agriculture:
 accounts for 10% of GDP; major cash crop is sugarcane; other crops -
 vegetables and cotton; not self-sufficient in food
 Economic aid:
 US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$15 million; Western (non-US)
 countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$171 million
 Currency:
 Barbadian dollars (plural - dollars); 1 Barbadian dollar (Bds\$) = 100 ←
 cents
 Exchange rates:
 Barbadian dollars (Bds\$) per US\$1 - 2.0113 (fixed rate)
 Fiscal year:
 1 April - 31 March

1.176 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Barbados)

Communications (Barbados)

=====

Highways:
 1,570 km total; 1,475 km paved, 95 km gravel and earth
 Ports:
 Bridgetown
 Merchant marine:
 2 cargo ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 3,200 GRT/7,338 DWT
 Civil air:

no major transport aircraft
 Airports:
 1 with permanent-surface runways 2,440-3,659 m
 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

1.177 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Barbados)

Defense Forces (Barbados)

=====

Branches:
 Royal Barbados Defense Force, Coast Guard, Royal Barbados Police Force
 Manpower availability:
 males 15-49, 69,678; 48,803 fit for military service, no conscription
 Defense expenditures:
 exchange rate conversion - \$10 million, 0.7% of GDP (1989)

1.178 WorldFact.guide/Bassas da India

Bassas da India

Geography (Bassas da India)
 People (Bassas da India)
 Government (Bassas da India)
 Economy (Bassas da India)
 Communications (Bassas da India)
 Defense Forces (Bassas da India)

1.179 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Bassas da India)

Geography (Bassas da India)

=====

Total area:
 NA
 Land area:
 undetermined
 Comparative area:
 undetermined
 Land boundaries:
 none

Coastline:
35.2 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

Disputes:
claimed by Madagascar

Climate:
tropical

Terrain:
a volcanic rock 2.4 m high

Natural resources:
none

Land use:
arable land 0%; permanent crops 0%; meadows and pastures 0%; forest and woodland 0%; other (rock) 100%

Environment:
surrounded by reefs; subject to periodic cyclones

Note:
navigational hazard since it is usually under water during high tide;
located in southern Mozambique Channel about halfway between Africa and Madagascar

1.180 WorldFact.guide/People (Bassas da India)

People (Bassas da India)

=====

Population:
uninhabited

1.181 WorldFact.guide/Government (Bassas da India)

Government (Bassas da India)

=====

Long-form name:
none

Type:
French possession administered by Commissioner of the Republic Jacques DEWATRE (since July 1991), resident in Reunion

Capital:
none; administered by France from Reunion

1.182 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Bassas da India)

Economy (Bassas da India)

=====

Overview:

no economic activity

1.183 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Bassas da India)

Communications (Bassas da India)

=====

Ports:

none; offshore anchorage only

1.184 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Bassas da India)

Defense Forces (Bassas da India)

=====

Note:

defense is the responsibility of France

1.185 WorldFact.guide/Belarus

Belarus

Geography (Belarus)

People (Belarus)

Government (Belarus)

Economy (Belarus)

Economy1 (Belarus)

Communications (Belarus)

Defense Forces (Belarus)

1.186 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Belarus)

Geography (Belarus)

=====

Total area:

207,600 km2

Land area:

207,600 km2

Comparative area:

slightly smaller than Kansas
 Land boundaries:
 3,098 km total; Latvia 141 km, Lithuania 502 km, Poland 605 km, Russia ←
 959
 km, Ukraine 891 km
 Coastline:
 none - landlocked
 Maritime claims:
 none - landlocked
 Disputes:
 none
 Climate:
 mild and moist; transitional between continental and maritime
 Terrain:
 generally flat and contains much marshland
 Natural resources:
 forest land and peat deposits
 Land use:
 arable land NA%; permanent crops NA%; meadows and pastures NA%; forest ←
 and
 woodland NA%; other NA%; includes irrigated NA%
 Environment:
 southern part of Belarus
 highly contaminated with fallout from 1986 nuclear reactor accident at
 Chernobyl'
 Note:
 landlocked

1.187 WorldFact.guide/People (Belarus)

People (Belarus)

=====

Population:
 10,373,881 (July 1992), growth rate 0.5% (1992)
 Birth rate:
 15 births/1,000 population (1992)
 Death rate:
 11 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
 Net migration rate:
 1 migrant/1,000 population (1992)
 Infant mortality rate:
 20 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 66 years male, 76 years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 2.1 children born/woman (1992)
 Nationality:
 noun - Belarusian(s); adjective - Belarusian
 Ethnic divisions:
 Byelorussian 77.9%, Russian 13.2%, Poles 4.1%, Ukrainian 2.9%, Jews 1.1%,
 other 0.8%
 Religions:
 Russian Orthodox NA%, unknown NA%, none NA%, other NA%
 Languages:
 Byelorussian NA%, Russian NA%, other NA%

Literacy:

NA% (male NA%, female NA%) age 15 and over can read and write

Labor force:

5,418,000; industry and construction 42%, agriculture and forestry 20%, other 38% (1990)

Organized labor:

NA

1.188 WorldFact.guide/Government (Belarus)

Government (Belarus)

=====

Long-form name:

Republic of Belarus

Type:

republic

Capital:

Mensk

Administrative divisions:

6 oblasts (oblastey, singular - oblast'); Brest, Gomel', Grodno, Minsk, Mogilev, Vitebsk; note - all oblasts have the same name as their administrative center

Independence:

1 January 1919 Belorussian Republic; 30 December 1922 joined with the USSR; ←
25 August 1991 redeclared independence

Constitution:

adopted April 1978

Legal system:

based on civil law system

National holiday:

24 August (1991)

Executive branch:

NA

Legislative branch:

unicameral with 360 seats

Judicial branch:

NA

Leaders:

Chief of State:

Chairman of the Supreme Soviet Stanislav S. SHUSHKEVICH (since NA 1991)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Vyacheslav F. KEBICH (since NA April 1990), First Deputy

Prime Minister Mikhail MYASNIKOVICH (since early 1991)

Political parties and leaders:

Belarusian Popular Front, Zenon POZNYAK, chairman; United Democratic ←
Party,

Stanislav GUSAK, co-chairman; Social Democratic Gramada, Mikhail TKACHEV,
chairman; Belarus Workers Union, Mikhail SOBOL, Chairman

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

President:

NA

Supreme Soviet:

last held 4 March 1990 (next to be held NA); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (360 total) number of seats by party NA; note - 50 ← seats

are for public bodies

Communists:

NA

Other political or pressure groups:

NA

Member of:

CE, CIS, CSCE, ECE, IAEA, ILO, INMARSAT, IOC, ITU, NACC, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Martynov; Chancery at NA NW, Washington, DC 200___; telephone ← NA

US:

Ambassador (vacant); David SWARTZ, Charge d'Affaires; Embassy at Hotel Belarus (telephone 8-011-7-0172-69-08-02) plus 7 hours; (mailing address ← is

APO New York is 09862); telephone NA

Flag:

white, red, and white

1.189 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Belarus)

Economy (Belarus)

=====

Overview:

In many ways Belarus resembles the three Baltic states, for example, in ← its

industrial competence, its higher-than-average standard of living, and ← its

critical dependence on the other former Soviet states for fuels and raw materials. Belarus ranks fourth in gross output among the former Soviet republics, producing 4% of the total GDP and employing 4% of the labor force. Once a mainly agricultural area, it now supplies important ← producer

and consumer goods - sometimes as the sole producer - to the other states ←

The soil in Belarus is not as fertile as the black earth of Ukraine, but ← by

emphasizing favorable crops and livestock (especially pigs and chickens), Belarus has become a net exporter to the other republics of meat, milk, eggs, flour, and potatoes. Belarus produces only small amounts of oil and gas and receives most of its fuel from Russia through the Druzhba oil pipeline and the Northern Lights gas pipeline. These pipelines transit Belarus enroute to Eastern Europe. Belarus produces petrochemicals, plastics, synthetic fibers (nearly 30% of former Soviet output), and fertilizer (20% of former Soviet output). Raw material resources are ← limited

to potash and peat deposits. The peat (more than one-third of the total ← for

the former Soviet Union) is used in domestic heating as boiler fuel for electric power stations and in the production of chemicals. The potash supports fertilizer production.

GDP:

NA - \$NA, per capita \$NA; real growth rate --2% (1991)
 Inflation rate (consumer prices):
 81% (1991)
 Unemployment rate:
 NA%
 Budget:
 revenues \$NA million; expenditures \$NA million, including capital
 expenditures of \$NA million
 Exports:
 \$4.3 billion (f.o.b., 1990)
 commodities:
 machinery and transport equipment, chemicals, foodstuffs
 partners:
 NA
 Imports:
 \$5.6 billion (c.i.f., 1990)
 commodities:
 machinery, chemicals, textiles
 partners:
 NA
 External debt:
 \$2.6 billion (end of 1991)
 Industrial production:
 growth rate --1.5% (1991)
 Electricity:
 7,500,000 kW capacity; 38,700 million kWh produced, 3,770 kWh per capita
 (1991)

1.190 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Belarus)

Economy1 (Belarus)

=====

Industries:
 employ about 27% of labor force and produce a wide variety of products
 essential to the other states; products include (in percent share of ←
 total
 output of former Soviet Union): tractors(12%); metal-cutting machine ←
 tools
 (11%); off-highway dump trucksup 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 5.7% of total agricultural output of former Soviet Union;
 employs 29% 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 ←
 ,
 and potatoes

Illicit drugs:
 illicit producer of opium mostly for the domestic market; transshipment
 point for illicit drugs to Western Europe
 Economic aid:
 NA
 Currency:
 as of May 1992, retaining ruble as currency
 Exchange rates:
 NA
 Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.191 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Belarus)

Communications (Belarus)

=====

Railroads:
 5,570 km (includes NA km electrified); does not include industrial lines
 (1990)
 Highways:
 98,200 km total (1990); 66,100 km hard surfaced, 32,100 km earth
 Inland waterways:
 NA km
 Pipelines:
 NA
 Ports:
 none - landlocked
 Merchant marine:
 none - landlocked
 Civil air:
 NA major transport aircraft
 Airports:
 NA
 Telecommunications:
 telephone network has 1.7 million lines, 15% of which are switched
 automatically; Minsk has 450,000 lines; telephone density is ↔
 approximately
 17 per 100 persons; as of 31 January 1990, 721,000 applications from
 households for telephones were still unsatisfied; international ↔
 connections
 to other former Soviet republics are by landline or microwave and to ↔
 other
 countries by leased connection through the Moscow international gateway
 switch

1.192 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Belarus)

Defense Forces (Belarus)

=====

Branches:
 Republic Security Forces (internal and border troops); CIS Forces (Ground ↔
 ,

Air, Air Defense, Strategic Rocket)
 Manpower availability:
 males 15-49, NA; NA fit for military service; NA reach military age (18)
 annually
 Defense expenditures:
 \$NA, NA% of GDP

1.193 WorldFact.guide/Belgium

Belgium

 Geography (Belgium)

 People (Belgium)

 Government (Belgium)

 Government1 (Belgium)

 Economy (Belgium)

 Communications (Belgium)

 Defense Forces (Belgium)

1.194 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Belgium)

Geography (Belgium)
 =====
 Total area:
 30,510 km2
 Land area:
 30,230 km2
 Comparative area:
 slightly larger than Maryland
 Land boundaries:
 1,385 km total; France 620 km, Germany 167 km, Luxembourg 148 km,
 Netherlands 450 km
 Coastline:
 64 km
 Maritime claims:
 Continental shelf:
 not specific
 Exclusive fishing zone:
 equidistant line with neighbors (extends about 68 km from coast)
 Territorial sea:
 12 nm
 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%, includes irrigated NEGL%

Environment:

air and water pollution

Note:

majority of West European capitals within 1,000 km of Brussels; ↔
crossroads

of Western Europe; Brussels is the seat of the EC

1.195 WorldFact.guide/People (Belgium)

People (Belgium)

=====

Population:

10,016,623 (July 1992), growth rate 0.3% (1992)

Birth rate:

12 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

10 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

1 migrant/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

8 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

73 years male, 80 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

1.6 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Belgian(s); adjective - Belgian

Ethnic divisions:

Fleming 55%, Walloon 33%, mixed or other 12%

Religions:

Roman Catholic 75%, remainder Protestant or other

Languages:

Flemish (Dutch) 56%, French 32%, German 1%; legally bilingual 11%; ↔
divided

along ethnic lines

Literacy:

99% (male 99%, female 99%) age 15 and over can read and write (1980 est.)

Labor force:

4,126,000; services 63.6%, industry 28%, construction 6.1%, agriculture ↔
2.3%

(1988)

Organized labor:

70% of labor force

1.196 WorldFact.guide/Government (Belgium)

Government (Belgium)

=====

Long-form name:

Kingdom of Belgium

Type:

constitutional monarchy

Capital:

Brussels

Administrative divisions:

9 provinces (French - provinces, singular - province; Flemish - ←
provincien,
singular - provincie); Antwerpen, Brabant, Hainaut, Liege, Limburg,
Luxembourg, Namur, Oost-Vlaanderen, West-Vlaanderen

Independence:

4 October 1830 (from the Netherlands)

Constitution:

7 February 1831, last revised 8-9 August 1980; the government is in the
process of revising the Constitution with the aim of federalizing the
Belgian state

Legal system:

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

National holiday:

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

Executive branch:

monarch, prime minister, three deputy prime ministers, Cabinet

Legislative branch:

bicameral Parliament consists of an upper chamber or Senate (Flemish -
Senaat, French - Senat) and a lower chamber or Chamber of Representatives
(Flemish - Kamer van Volksvertegenwoordigers, French - Chambre des
Representants)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court of Justice (Flemish - Hof van Cassatie, French - Cour de
Cassation)

Leaders:

Chief of State:

King BAUDOUIN I (since 17 July 1951); Heir Apparent Prince ALBERT of ←
Liege

(brother of the King; born 6 June 1934)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Jean-Luc DEHAENE (since 6 March 1992)

Political parties and leaders:

Flemish Social Christian (CVP), Herman van ROMPUY, president; Walloon ←
Social

Christian (PSC) , Gerard DEPREZ, president; Flemish Socialist (SP), Frank
VANDENBROUCKE, president; Walloon Socialist (PS), NA; Flemish Liberal (←
PVV),

Guy VERHOF STADT, president; Walloon Liberal (PRL), Antoine DUQUESNE,
president; Francophone Democratic Front (FDF), Georges CLERFAYT, ←
president;

Volksunie (VU), Jaak GABRIELS, president; Communist Party (PCB), Louis ←
van

GEYT, president; Vlaams Blok (VB), Karel DILLEN, chairman; ROSSEM, Jean

Pierre VAN ROSSEM; National Front (FN), Werner van STEEN; Live ←
 Differently
 (AGALEV), Leo COX; Ecologist (ECOLO), NA; other minor parties
 Suffrage:
 universal and compulsory at age 18
 Elections:
 Chamber of Representatives:
 last held 24 November 1991 (next to be held by November 1996); results -
 percent of vote by party NA; seats - (212 total) number of seats by party ←
 NA
 Senate:
 last held 24 November 1991 (next to be held by November 1996); results -
 percent of vote by party NA; seats - (106 total) number of seats by party ←
 NA

1.197 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Belgium)

Government1 (Belgium)

=====

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:
 ACCT, AfDB, AG, AsDB, Benelux, BIS, CCC, CE, CERN, COCOM, CSCE, EBRD, EC,
 ECE, EIB, ESA, FAO, G-9, G-10, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU,
 IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ←
 IOM,
 ISO, ITU, LORCS, MTCR, NACC, NATO, NEA, OAS (observer), OECD, PCA, UN,
 UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMOGIP, UNRWA, UNTSO, UPU, WCL, WEU, WHO,
 WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC

Diplomatic representation:
 Ambassador Juan CASSIERS; Chancery at 3330 Garfield Street NW, Washington ←
 ,
 DC 20008; telephone (202) 333-6900; there are Belgian Consulates General ←
 in
 Atlanta, Chicago, Los Angeles, and New York

US:
 Ambassador Bruce S. GELB; Embassy at 27 Boulevard du Regent, B-1000 ←
 Brussels
 (mailing address is APO AE 09724); telephone [32] (2) 513-3830; FAX [32] ←
 (2)
 511-2725; there is a US Consulate General in Antwerp

Flag:
 three equal vertical bands of black (hoist side), yellow, and red; the
 design was based on the flag of France

1.198 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Belgium)

Economy (Belgium)

=====

Overview:

This small private enterprise economy has capitalized on its central geographic location, highly developed transport network, and diversified industrial and commercial base. Industry is concentrated mainly in the populous Flemish area in the north, although the government is encouraging reinvestment in the southern region of Walloon. With few natural resources Belgium must import essential raw materials, making its economy closely dependent on the state of world markets. Over 70% of trade is with other EC countries. During the period 1988-90, Belgium's economic performance was marked by 4% average growth, moderate inflation, and a substantial external surplus. Growth fell to 1.4% in 1991.

GDP:

purchasing power equivalent - \$171.8 billion, per capita \$17,300; real growth rate 1.4% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

3.2% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate:

9.4% est. (1991 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$45.0 billion; expenditures \$55.3 billion, including capital expenditures of NA (1989)

Exports:

\$118 billion (f.o.b., 1990) Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union

commodities:

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

partners:

EC 74%, US 5%, former Communist countries 2% (1989)

Imports:

\$120 billion (c.i.f., 1990) Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union

commodities:

fuels, grains, chemicals, foodstuffs

partners:

EC 73%, US 4%, oil-exporting less developed countries 4%, former Communist countries 3% (1989)

External debt:

\$28.8 billion (1990 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate 1.2% (1991 est.); accounts for almost 30% of GDP

Electricity:

17,400,000 kW capacity; 67,100 million kWh produced, 6,767 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

engineering and metal products, processed food and beverages, chemicals, basic metals, textiles, glass, petroleum, coal

Agriculture:

accounts for 2.3% of GDP; emphasis on livestock production - beef, veal, pork, milk; major crops are sugar beets, fresh vegetables, fruits, grain, and tobacco; net importer of farm products

Economic aid:

donor - ODA and OOF commitments (1970-89), \$5.8 billion

Currency:

Belgian franc (plural - francs); 1 Belgian franc (BF) = 100 centimes

Exchange rates:

Belgian francs (BF) per US\$1 - 32.462 (January 1992), 34.148 (1991), ←
33.418
(1990), 39.404 (1989), 36.768 (1988), 37.334 (1987)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.199 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Belgium)

Communications (Belgium)

=====

Railroads:

Belgian National Railways (SNCB) operates 3,667 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, government owned; 2,563 km double track; 1,978 km electrified; 191 ←
km
1.000-meter gauge, government owned and operated

Highways:

103,396 km total; 1,317 km limited access, divided autoroute; 11,717 km national highway; 1,362 km provincial road; about 38,000 km paved and ←
51,000
km unpaved rural roads

Inland waterways:

2,043 km (1,528 km in regular commercial use)

Pipelines:

petroleum products 1,167 km; crude oil 161 km; natural gas 3,300 km

Ports:

Antwerp, Brugge, Gent, Oostende, Zeebrugge

Merchant marine:

23 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 62,979 GRT/88,738 DWT; includes 10 cargo, 4 petroleum tanker, 1 liquefied gas, 5 chemical tanker, 1 bulk, 2 refrigerated cargo

Civil air:

47 major transport aircraft

Airports:

42 total, 42 usable; 24 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways over 3,659 m; 14 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

highly developed, technologically advanced, and completely automated domestic and international telephone and telegraph facilities; extensive cable network; limited 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

1.200 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Belgium)

Defense Forces (Belgium)

=====

Branches:

Army, Navy, Air Force, National Gendarmerie

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 2,550,088; 2,133,483 fit for military service; 66,249 reach military age (19) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$4.2 billion, 2.7% of GDP (1991)

1.201 WorldFact.guide/Belize

Belize

Geography (Belize)

People (Belize)

Government (Belize)

Government1 (Belize)

Economy (Belize)

Communications (Belize)

Defense Forces (Belize)

1.202 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Belize)

Geography (Belize)

=====

Total area:

22,960 km2

Land area:

22,800 km2

Comparative area:

slightly larger than Massachusetts

Land boundaries:

516 km total; Guatemala 266 km, Mexico 250 km

Coastline:

386 km

Maritime claims:

Territorial sea:

12 nm in the north and 3 nm in the south; note - from the mouth of the Sarstoon River to Ranguana Caye, Belize's territorial sea is 3 miles; according to Belize's Maritime Areas Act, 1992, the purpose of this limitation is to provide a framework for the negotiation of a definitive agreement on territorial differences with the Republic of Guatemala''

Disputes:

claimed by Guatemala, but boundary 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 NEGL%; meadows and pastures 2%; forest and woodland 44%; other 52%, includes irrigated NEGL% ←

Environment:
frequent devastating hurricanes (September to December) and coastal flooding (especially in south); deforestation ←

Note:
national capital moved 80 km inland from Belize City to Belmopan because of hurricanes; only country in Central America without a coastline on the North Pacific Ocean ←

1.203 WorldFact.guide/People (Belize)

People (Belize)

=====

Population:
229,143 (July 1992), growth rate 3.0% (1992)

Birth rate:
31 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
5 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
4 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
30 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:
67 years male, 73 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:
3.8 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:
noun - Belizean(s); adjective - Belizean

Ethnic divisions:
Creole 39.7%, Mestizo 33.1%, Maya 9.5%, Garifuna 7.6%, East Indian 2.1%, other 8.0%

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%, unknown 3%, other 3% (1980) ←

Languages:
English (official), Spanish, Maya, Garifuna (Carib)

Literacy:

91% (male 91%, female 91%) age 15 and over having ever attended school (1970)

Labor force:

51,500; agriculture 30.0%, services 16.0%, government 15.4%, commerce ←
11.2%,
manufacturing 10.3%; shortage of skilled labor and all types of technical
personnel (1985)

Organized labor:

12% of labor force; 7 unions currently active

1.204 WorldFact.guide/Government (Belize)

Government (Belize)

=====

Long-form name:

none

Type:

parliamentary democracy

Capital:

Belmopan

Administrative divisions:

6 districts; Belize, Cayo, Corozal, Orange Walk, Stann Creek, Toledo

Independence:

21 September 1981 (from UK; formerly British Honduras)

Constitution:

21 September 1981

Legal system:

English law

National holiday:

Independence Day, 21 September

Executive branch:

British monarch, governor general, prime minister, deputy prime minister,
Cabinet

Legislative branch:

bicameral National Assembly consists of an upper house or Senate and a ←
lower
house or House of Representatives

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court

Leaders:

Chief of State:

Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor ←
General

Dame Elmira Minita GORDON (since 21 September 1981)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister George Cadle PRICE (since 4 September 1989)

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;
Belize Popular Party (BPP), Louis SYLVESTRE

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

National Assembly:

last held 4 September 1989 (next to be held September 1994); results -

percent of vote by party NA; seats - (28 total) PUP 15, UDP 13; note - in January 1990 one member expelled from UDP joined PUP, making the seat count

PUP 16, UDP 12

Other political or pressure groups:

Society for the Promotion of Education and Research (SPEAR) headed by former

PUP minister; United Workers Front

Member of:

ACP, C, CARICOM, CDB, ECLAC, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAS, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WMO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador James V. HYDE; Chancery at 2535 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 332-9636

US:

Ambassador Eugene L. SCASSA; Embassy at Gabourel Lane and Hutson Street, Belize City (mailing address is P. O. Box 286, Belize City); telephone [501]

(2) 77161; FAX [501] (2) 30802

Flag:

on a scroll at the bottom, all encircled by a green garland

1.205 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Belize)

Government1 (Belize)

=====

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 RA FLOREO (I Flourish in the Shade)

1.206 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Belize)

Economy (Belize)

=====

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.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$373 million, per capita \$1,635; real growth rate

10% (1990 est.)
 Inflation rate (consumer prices):
 3.5% (1990 est.)
 Unemployment rate:
 12% (1988)
 Budget:
 revenues \$126.8 million; expenditures \$123.1 million, including capital expenditures of \$44.8 million (FY91 est.)
 Exports:
 \$134 million (f.o.b., 1991 est.)
 commodities:
 sugar, clothing, seafood, molasses, citrus, wood and wood products
 partners:
 US 47%, UK, Trinidad and Tobago, Canada (1987)
 Imports:
 \$194 million (c.i.f., 1991 est.)
 commodities:
 machinery and transportation equipment, food, manufactured goods, fuels, chemicals, pharmaceuticals
 partners:
 US 56%, UK, Netherlands Antilles, Mexico (1991)
 External debt:
 \$142 million (December 1991)
 Industrial production:
 growth rate 9.7% (1989); accounts for 16% of GDP
 Electricity:
 34,532 kW capacity; 90 million kWh produced, 395 kWh per capita (1991)
 Industries:
 garment production, citrus concentrates, sugar refining, rum, beverages, tourism
 Agriculture:
 accounts for 30% of GDP (including fish and forestry); commercial crops include sugarcane, bananas, coca, citrus fruits; expanding output of ←
 lumber
 and cultured shrimp; net importer of basic foods
 Illicit drugs:
 an illicit producer of cannabis for the international drug trade; eradication program cut marijuana production from 200 metric tons in 1987 ←
 to
 about 50 metric tons in 1991; transshipment point for cocaine
 Economic aid:
 US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$104 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$215 million
 Currency:
 Belizean dollar (plural - dollars); 1 Belizean dollar (Bz\$) = 100 cents
 Exchange rates:
 Belizean dollars (Bz\$) per US\$1 - 2.00 (fixed rate)
 Fiscal year:
 1 April - 31 March

1.207 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Belize)

Communications (Belize)

=====

Highways:

2,710 km total; 500 km paved, 1,600 km gravel, 300 km improved earth, and 310 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways:

825 km river network used by shallow-draft craft; seasonally navigable

Ports:

Belize City; additional ports for shallow draught craft include Corozol, Punta Gorda, Big Creek

Merchant marine:

2 cargo ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 3,127 GRT/5,885 DWT

Civil air:

2 major transport aircraft

Airports:

44 total, 34 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways over 2,439 m; 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

8,650 telephones; above-average system based on radio relay; broadcast stations - 6 AM, 5 FM, 1 TV, 1 shortwave; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

1.208 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Belize)

Defense Forces (Belize)

=====

Branches:

British Forces Belize, Belize Defense Force (including Army, Navy, Air Force, and Volunteer Guard)

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 55,333; 33,040 fit for military service; 2,509 reach military age (18) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$4.8 million, 1.8% of GDP (FY91)

1.209 WorldFact.guide/Benin

Benin

Geography (Benin)

People (Benin)

Government (Benin)

Government1 (Benin)

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Communications (Benin)

Defense Forces (Benin)

1.210 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Benin)

Geography (Benin)

=====

Total area:

112,620 km2

Land area:

110,620 km2

Comparative area:

slightly smaller than Pennsylvania

Land boundaries:

1,989 km total; Burkina 306 km, Niger 266 km, Nigeria 773 km, Togo 644 km

Coastline:

121 km

Maritime claims:

Territorial sea:

200 nm

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%, includes irrigated NEGL%

Environment:

hot, dry, dusty harmattan wind may affect north in winter; deforestation; desertification

Note:

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

1.211 WorldFact.guide/People (Benin)

People (Benin)

=====

Population:

4,997,599 (July 1992), growth rate 3.3% (1992)

Birth rate:

49 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

15 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

115 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

49 years male, 53 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

6.9 children born/woman (1992)

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; at least six major tribal languages in north
 Literacy:
 23% (male 32%, female 16%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)
 Labor force:
 1,900,000 (1987); agriculture 60%, transport, commerce, and public services 38%, industry less than 2%; 49% of population of working age (1985)
 Organized labor:
 about 75% of wage earners

1.212 WorldFact.guide/Government (Benin)

Government (Benin)

=====

Long-form name:
 Republic of Benin
 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; formerly Dahomey)
 Constitution:
 2 December 1990
 Legal system:
 based on French civil law and customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
 National holiday:
 National Day, 1 August (1990)
 Executive branch:
 president, cabinet
 Legislative branch:
 unicameral National Assembly (Assemblée Nationale)
 Judicial branch:
 Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)
 Leaders:
 Chief of State and Head of Government:
 President Nicephore SOGLO (since 4 April 1991)
 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; and the 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), Bertin BORNA; Movement for ←
 Solidarity,
 Union, and Progress (MSUP), Adebo ADENIYI; and 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, and Bloc for Social
 Democracy (BSD), Michel MAGNIDE; Alliance of the Alliance for Democracy ←
 and
 Progress (ADP), Akindes ADEKPEDJOU, and Democratic Union for Social ←
 Renewal
 (UDRS), Bio Gado Seko N'GOYE; National Union for Democracy and Progress
 (UNDP), Robert TAGNON; numerous other small parties

Suffrage:
 universal at age 18

Elections:
 National Assembly:
 last held 10 and 24 March 1991; results - percent of vote by party NA; ←
 seats
 - (64 total) UDFP-MDPS-ULD 12, PNDD/PRD 9, PSD/UNSP 8, NCC 7, RND 7,
 MNDD/MSUP/UDRN 6, UDS 5, RDL 4, ASD/BSD 3, ADP/UDRS 2, UNDP 1

President:
 last held 10 and 24 March 1991; results - Nicephore SOGLO 68%, Mathieu
 KEREKOU 32%

Communists:
 Communist Party of Dahomey (PCD) remains active

1.213 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Benin)

Government1 (Benin)

=====

Member of:

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, CEAO, ECA, ECOWAS, Entente, FAO, FZ, G-77, GATT, IBRD,
 ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU,
 LORCS, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WADB, WCL, WHO, ←
 WIPO,
 WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Candide AHOUANSOU; Chancery at 2737 Cathedral Avenue NW,
 Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 232-6656

US:

Ambassador Harriet W. ISOM; Embassy at Rue Caporal Anani Bernard, Cotonou
 (mailing address is 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

1.214 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Benin)

Economy (Benin)

=====

Overview:

Benin is one of the least developed countries in the world because of limited natural resources and a poorly developed infrastructure. ↔

Agriculture

accounts for about 35% of GDP, employs about 60% of the labor force, and generates a major share of foreign exchange earnings. The industrial ↔ sector

contributes only about 15% to GDP and employs 2% of the work force. Low prices in recent years have kept down hard currency earnings from Benin's major exports of agricultural products and crude oil.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$2.0 billion, per capita \$410; real growth ↔ rate

3% (1991)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

3.0% (1990)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues \$194 million; expenditures \$390 million, including capital expenditures of \$104 million (1990 est.)

Exports:

\$263.3 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:

crude oil, cotton, palm products, cocoa

partners:

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

Imports:

\$428 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:

foodstuffs, beverages, tobacco, petroleum products, intermediate goods, capital goods, light consumer goods

partners:

France 34%, Netherlands 10%, Japan 7%, Italy 6%, US 4%

External debt:

\$1.0 billion (December 1990 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate --0.7% (1988); accounts for 15% of GDP

Electricity:

30,000 kW capacity; 25 million kWh produced, 5 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

textiles, cigarettes, construction materials, beverages, food production, petroleum

Agriculture:

small farms produce 90% of agricultural output; production is dominated ↔ by

food crops - corn, sorghum, cassava, beans, and rice; cash crops include cotton, palm oil, and peanuts; poultry and livestock output has not kept up with consumption

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$46 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$1,300 million; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), \$19 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$101 million

Currency:

Communaute Financiere Africaine franc (plural - francs); 1 CFA franc (CFAF) = 100 centimes

Exchange rates:

Communaute Financiere Africaine francs (CFAF) per US\$1 - 269.01 (January 1992), 282.11 (1991), 272.26 (1990), 319.01 (1989), 297.85 (1988), 300.54 (1987)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.215 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Benin)

Communications (Benin)

=====

Railroads:

578 km, all 1.000-meter gauge, single track

Highways:

5,050 km total; 920 km paved, 2,600 laterite, 1,530 km improved earth

Inland waterways:

navigable along small sections, important only locally

Ports:

Cotonou

Civil air:

no major transport aircraft

Airports:

6 total, 5 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways over 2,439 m; 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

fair system of open wire, submarine cable, and radio relay; broadcast stations - 2 AM, 2 FM, 2 TV; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

1.216 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Benin)

Defense Forces (Benin)

=====

Branches:

Armed Forces (including Army, Navy, Air Force), National Gendarmerie

Manpower availability:

eligible 15-49, 2,165,515; of the 1,031,738 males 15-49, 528,366 are fit for

military service; of the 1,133,777 females 15-49, 572,603 are fit for military service; about 55,697 males and 53,786 females reach military age ↔ (18) annually; both sexes are liable for military service
 Defense expenditures:
 exchange rate conversion - \$29 million, 1.7% of GDP (1988 est.)

1.217 WorldFact.guide/Bermuda

Bermuda

 Geography (Bermuda)
 People (Bermuda)
 Government (Bermuda)
 Economy (Bermuda)
 Communications (Bermuda)
 Defense Forces (Bermuda)

1.218 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Bermuda)

Geography (Bermuda)

=====

Total area:
 50 km2
 Land area:
 50 km2
 Comparative area:
 about 0.3 times the size of Washington, DC
 Land boundaries:
 none
 Coastline:
 103 km
 Maritime claims:
 Exclusive fishing zone:
 200 nm
 Territorial sea:
 12 nm
 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%

Environment:

ample rainfall, but no rivers or freshwater lakes; consists of about 360 small coral islands

Note:

1,050 km east of North Carolina; some reclaimed land leased by US ↔
Government

1.219 WorldFact.guide/People (Bermuda)

People (Bermuda)

=====

Population:

60,213 (July 1992), growth rate 0.8% (1992)

Birth rate:

15 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

7 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

NEGL migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

13 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

73 years male, 77 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

1.8 children born/woman (1992)

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:

98% (male 98%, female 99%) age 15 and over can read and write (1970)

Labor force:

32,000; clerical 25%, services 22%, laborers 21%, professional and ↔
technical

13%, administrative and managerial 10%, sales 7%, agriculture and fishing ↔
2%

(1984)

Organized labor:

8,573 members (1985); largest union is Bermuda Industrial Union

1.220 WorldFact.guide/Government (Bermuda)

Government (Bermuda)

=====

Long-form name:

none

Type:

dependent territory of the UK

Capital:
Hamilton

Administrative divisions:
9 parishes and 2 municipalities*; Devonshire, Hamilton, Hamilton*, Paget, Pembroke, Saint George*, Saint George's, Sandys, Smiths, Southampton, Warwick

Independence:
none (dependent territory of the UK)

Constitution:
8 June 1968

Legal system:
English law

National holiday:
Bermuda Day, 22 May

Executive branch:
British monarch, governor, deputy governor, premier, deputy premier, Executive Council (cabinet)

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

Judicial branch:
Supreme Court

Leaders:
Chief of State:
Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor Lord David WADDINGTON
Head of Government:
Premier John William David SWAN (since January 1982)

Political parties and leaders:
United Bermuda Party (UBP), John W. D. SWAN; Progressive Labor Party (PLP ↔),
Frederick WADE; National Liberal Party (NLP), Gilbert DARRELL

Suffrage:
universal at age 21

Elections:
House of Assembly:
last held 9 February 1989 (next to be held by February 1994); results -
percent of vote by party NA; seats - (40 total) UBP 23, PLP 15, NLP 1, ↔
other
1

Other political or pressure groups:
Bermuda Industrial Union (BIU), headed by Ottiwell SIMMONS

Member of:
CARICOM (observer), CCC, ICFTU, IOC

Diplomatic representation:
as a dependent territory of the UK, Bermuda's interests in the US are represented by the UK

US:
Consul General L. Ebersole GAINES; Consulate General at Crown Hill, 16 Middle Road, Devonshire, Hamilton (mailing address is 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 ←

1.221 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Bermuda)

Economy (Bermuda)

=====

Overview:

Bermuda enjoys one of the highest per capita incomes in the world, having successfully exploited its location by providing luxury tourist facilities and financial services. The tourist industry attracts more than 90% of its business from North America. The industrial sector is small, and agriculture is severely limited by a lack of suitable land. About 80% of food needs are imported. ←

GDP:

purchasing power equivalent - \$1.3 billion, per capita \$22,400; real growth rate 2.0% (1989 est.) ←

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

5.8% (June 1989, annual rate)

Unemployment rate:

2.0% (1988)

Budget:

revenues \$361.6 million; expenditures \$396.1 million, including capital expenditures of \$74.1 million (FY91 est.)

Exports:

\$30 million (f.o.b., FY88)

commodities:

semitropical produce, light manufactures

partners:

US 25%, Italy 25%, UK 14%, Canada 5%, other 31%

Imports:

\$420 million (c.i.f., FY88)

commodities:

fuel, foodstuffs, machinery

partners:

US 58%, Netherlands Antilles 9%, UK 8%, Canada 6%, Japan 5%, other 14%

External debt:

NA

Industrial production:

growth rate NA%

Electricity:

154,000 kW capacity; 504 million kWh produced, 8,625 kWh per capita (1991) ←

Industries:

tourism, finance, structural concrete products, paints, pharmaceuticals, ship repairing

Agriculture:

accounts for less than 1% of GDP; most basic foods must be imported;

produces bananas, vegetables, citrus fruits, flowers, dairy products
 Economic aid:
 US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-81), \$34 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$277 million
 Currency:
 Bermudian dollar (plural - dollars); 1 Bermudian dollar (Bd\$) = 100 cents
 Exchange rates:
 Bermudian dollar (Bd\$) per US\$1 - 1.0000 (fixed rate)
 Fiscal year:
 1 April - 31 March

1.222 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Bermuda)

Communications (Bermuda)
 =====

Highways:
 210 km public roads, all paved (about 400 km of private roads)
 Ports:
 Freeport, Hamilton, Saint George
 Merchant marine:
 73 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 3,511,972 GRT/6,093,321 DWT; ↔
 includes
 4 cargo, 5 refrigerated cargo, 4 container, 7 roll-on/roll-off, 23 ↔
 petroleum
 tanker, 12 liquefied gas, 18 bulk; note - a flag of convenience registry
 Civil air:
 16 major transport aircraft
 Airports:
 1 with permanent-surface runways 2,440-3,659 m
 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

1.223 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Bermuda)

Defense Forces (Bermuda)
 =====

Branches:
 Bermuda Regiment, Bermuda Police Force, Bermuda Reserve Constabulary
 Note:
 defense is the responsibility of the UK

1.224 WorldFact.guide/Bhutan

Bhutan

Geography (Bhutan)

People (Bhutan)

Government (Bhutan)

Economy (Bhutan)

Communications (Bhutan)

Defense Forces (Bhutan)

1.225 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Bhutan)

Geography (Bhutan)

=====

Total area:

47,000 km2

Land area:

47,000 km2

Comparative area:

slightly more than half the size of Indiana

Land boundaries:

1,075 km; China 470 km, India 605 km

Coastline:

none - landlocked

Maritime claims:

none - landlocked

Disputes:

none

Climate:

varies; tropical in southern plains; cool winters and hot summers in central ←

valleys; severe winters and cool summers in Himalayas

Terrain:

mostly mountainous with some fertile valleys and savanna

Natural resources:

timber, hydropower, gypsum, calcium carbide, tourism potential

Land use:

arable land 2%; permanent crops NEGL%; meadows and pastures 5%; forest ←
and

woodland 70%; other 23%

Environment:

violent storms coming down from the Himalayas were the source of the ←
country

name which translates as Land of the Thunder Dragon

Note:

landlocked; strategic location between China and India; controls several ←
key

Himalayan mountain passes

1.226 WorldFact.guide/People (Bhutan)

People (Bhutan)

=====

Population:

1,660,167 (July 1992), growth rate 2.3% (1992)

Birth rate:

40 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

17 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

126 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

50 years male, 49 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

5.5 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Bhutanese (singular and plural); adjective - Bhutanese

Ethnic divisions:

Bhote 60%, ethnic Nepalese 25%, indigenous or migrant tribes 15%

Religions:

Lamaistic Buddhism 75%, Indian- and Nepalese-influenced Hinduism 25%

Languages:

Bhotes speak various Tibetan dialects - most widely spoken dialect is Dzongkha (official); Nepalese speak various Nepalese dialects

Literacy:

NA% (male NA%, female NA%)

Labor force:

NA; agriculture 93%, services 5%, industry and commerce 2%; massive lack of skilled labor ←

Organized labor:

not permitted

1.227 WorldFact.guide/Government (Bhutan)

Government (Bhutan)

=====

Long-form name:

Kingdom of Bhutan

Type:

monarchy; special treaty relationship with India

Capital:

Thimphu

Administrative divisions:

18 districts (dzongkhag, singular and plural); Bumthang, Chhukha, Chirang ←
,
Daga, Geylegpug, Ha, Lhuntshi, Mongar, Paro, Pemagatsel, Punakha, Samchi ←,
Samdrup Jongkhar, Shemgang, Tashigang, Thimphu, Tongsa, Wangdi Phodrang

Independence:

8 August 1949 (from India)

Constitution:

no written constitution or bill of rights

Legal system:

based on Indian law and English common law; has not accepted compulsory
ICJ
jurisdiction ←

National holiday:

National Day (Ugyen Wangchuck became first hereditary king), 17 December
(1907)

Executive branch:

monarch, chairman of the Royal Advisory Council, Royal Advisory Council
(Lodoi Tsokde), chairman of the Council of Ministers, Council of
Ministers ←
(Lhengye Shungtsog)

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Assembly (Tshogdu)

Judicial branch:

High Court

Leaders:

Chief of State and Head of Government:

King Jigme Singye WANGCHUCK (since 24 July 1972)

Political parties and leaders:

no legal parties

Suffrage:

each family has one vote in village-level elections

Elections:

no national elections

Communists:

no overt Communist presence

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, IOC, ITU, NAM,
SAARC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO

Diplomatic representation:

no formal diplomatic relations, although informal contact is maintained
between the Bhutanese and US Embassies in New Delhi (India); the
Bhutanese ←
mission to the UN in New York has consular jurisdiction in the US

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

1.228 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Bhutan)

Economy (Bhutan)

=====

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. Low wages in industry lead most Bhutanese to stay in
agriculture. 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.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$320 million, per capita \$200; real growth ↔
rate
3.1% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

12% (FY90)

Unemployment rate:

NA

Budget:

revenues \$112 million; expenditures \$121 million, including capital
expenditures of \$58 million (FY91 est.)

Exports:

\$74 million (f.o.b., FY91)

commodities:

cardamon, gypsum, timber, handicrafts, cement, fruit

partners:

India 93%

Imports:

\$106.4 million (c.i.f., FY91 est.)

commodities:

fuel and lubricants, grain, machinery and parts, vehicles, fabrics

partners:

India 67%

External debt:

\$80 million (FY91 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate NA; accounts for 18% of GDP

Electricity:

353,000 kW capacity; 2,000 million kWh produced, 1,280 kWh per capita ↔
(1990)

Industries:

cement, wood products, processed fruits, alcoholic beverages, calcium
carbide

Agriculture:

accounts for 50% 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, and eggs

Economic aid:

Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89),
\$115 million; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), \$11 million

Currency:

ngultrum (plural - ngultrum); 1 ngultrum (Nu) = 100 chetrum; note - ↔
Indian

currency is also legal tender

Exchange rates:

ngultrum (Nu) per US\$1 - 25.927 (January 1992), 22.742 (1991), 17.504
(1990), 16.226 (1989), 13.917 (1988), 12.962 (1987); note - the Bhutanese

ngultrum is at par with the Indian rupee
 Fiscal year:
 1 July - 30 June

1.229 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Bhutan)

Communications (Bhutan)

=====

Highways:
 1,304 km total; 418 km surfaced, 515 km improved, 371 km unimproved earth
 Civil air:
 1 jet, 2 prop
 Airports:
 2 total, 2 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways ←
 over
 2,439 m; 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m
 Telecommunications:
 inadequate; 1,990 telephones (1988); 22,000 radios (1990 est.); 85 TVs
 (1985); broadcast stations - 1 AM, 1 FM, no TV (1990)

1.230 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Bhutan)

Defense Forces (Bhutan)

=====

Branches:
 Royal Bhutan Army, Palace Guard, Militia
 Manpower availability:
 males 15-49, 406,360; 217,348 fit for military service; 17,316 reach
 military age (18) annually
 Defense expenditures:
 exchange rate conversion - \$NA, NA% of GDP

1.231 WorldFact.guide/Bolivia

Bolivia

Geography (Bolivia)

People (Bolivia)

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Economy1 (Bolivia)

Communications (Bolivia)

Defense Forces (Bolivia)

1.232 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Bolivia)

Geography (Bolivia)

=====

Total area:

1,098,580 km2

Land area:

1,084,390 km2

Comparative area:

slightly less than three times the size of Montana

Land boundaries:

6,743 km; Argentina 832 km, Brazil 3,400 km, Chile 861 km, Paraguay 750 km,

Peru 900 km

Coastline:

none - landlocked

Maritime claims:

none - landlocked

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, crude oil, zinc, tungsten, antimony, silver, iron ore, lead, gold, timber

Land use:

arable land 3%; permanent crops NEGL%; meadows and pastures 25%; forest and

woodland 52%; other 20%; includes irrigated NEGL%

Environment:

cold, thin air of high plateau is obstacle to efficient fuel combustion; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification

Note:

landlocked; shares control of Lago Titicaca, world's highest navigable lake, with Peru

1.233 WorldFact.guide/People (Bolivia)

People (Bolivia)

=====

Population:

7,323,048 (July 1992), growth rate 2.3% (1992)
 Birth rate:
 33 births/1,000 population (1992)
 Death rate:
 9 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
 Net migration rate:
 --1 migrant/1,000 population (1992)
 Infant mortality rate:
 82 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 59 years male, 64 years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 4.5 children born/woman (1992)
 Nationality:
 noun - Bolivian(s); adjective - Bolivian
 Ethnic divisions:
 Quechua 30%, Aymara 25%, mixed 25-30%, European 5-15%
 Religions:
 Roman Catholic 95%; active Protestant minority, especially Evangelical
 Methodist
 Languages:
 Spanish, Quechua, and Aymara (all official)
 Literacy:
 78% (male 85%, female 71%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)
 Labor force:
 1,700,000; agriculture 50%, services and utilities 26%, manufacturing ←
 10%,
 mining 4%, other 10% (1983)
 Organized labor:
 150,000-200,000, concentrated in mining, industry, construction, and
 transportation; mostly organized under Bolivian Workers' Central (COB) ←
 labor
 federation

1.234 WorldFact.guide/Government (Bolivia)

Government (Bolivia)

=====

Long-form name:
 Republic of Bolivia
 Type:
 republic
 Capital:
 La Paz (seat of government); Sucre (legal capital and seat of judiciary)
 Administrative divisions:
 9 departments (departamentos, singular - departamento); Chuquisaca,
 Cochabamba, Beni, La Paz, Oruro, Pando, Potosi, Santa Cruz, Tarija
 Independence:
 6 August 1825 (from Spain)
 Constitution:
 2 February 1967
 Legal system:
 based on Spanish law and Code Napoleon; has not accepted compulsory ICJ
 jurisdiction
 National holiday:

Independence Day, 6 August (1825)

Executive branch:

president, vice president, Cabinet

Legislative branch:

bicameral National Congress (Congreso Nacional) consists of an upper ←
chamber

or Chamber of Senators (Camara de Senadores) and a lower chamber or ←
Chamber

of Deputies (Camara de Diputados)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (Corte Suprema)

Leaders:

Chief of State and Head of Government:

President Jaime PAZ Zamora (since 6 August 1989); Vice President Luis ←
OSSIO

Sanjines (since 6 August 1989)

Political parties and leaders:

Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), Jaime PAZ Zamora; Nationalist
Democratic Action (ADN), Hugo BANZER Suarez; Nationalist Revolutionary
Movement (MNR), Gonzalo SANCHEZ de Lozada; Civic Solidarity Union (UCS), ←
Max

FERNANDEZ Rojas; Conscience of the Fatherland (CONDEPA), Carlos PALENQUE
Aviles; Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Jorge AGREDO; Free Bolivia
Movement (MBL), led by Antonio ARANIBAR; United Left (IU), a coalition of
leftist parties that includes Patriotic National Convergency Axis (EJE-P)
led by Walter DELGADILLO, and Bolivian Communist Party (PCB) led by ←
Humberto

RAMIREZ; Revolutionary Vanguard - 9th of April (VR-9), Carlos SERRATE ←
Reich

Suffrage:

universal and compulsory at age 18 (married) or 21 (single)

Elections:

Chamber of Deputies:

last held 7 May 1989 (next to be held May 1993); results - percent of ←
vote

by party NA; note - legislative and presidential candidates run on a ←
unified

slate, so vote percentages are the same as in section on presidential
election results; seats - (130 total) MNR 40, ADN 35, MIR 33, IU 10, ←
CONDEPA

9, PDC 3

Chamber of Senators:

last held 7 May 1989 (next to be held May 1993); results - percent of ←
vote

by party NA; note - legislative and presidential candidates run on a ←
unified

slate, so vote percentages are the same as in section on presidential
election results; seats - (27 total) MNR 9, ADN 7, MIR 8, CONDEPA 2, PDC ←

1

1.235 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Bolivia)

Government1 (Bolivia)

=====

President:

last held 7 May 1989 (next to be held May 1993); results - Gonzalo SANCHEZ de Lozada (MNR) 23%, Hugo BANZER Suarez (ADN) 22%, Jaime PAZ Zamora (MIR) 19%; no candidate received a majority of the popular vote; Jaime PAZ Zamora (MIR) formed a coalition with Hugo BANZER (ADN); with ADN support PAZ Zamora won the congressional runoff election on 4 August and was inaugurated on 6 August 1989

Member of:

AG, ECLAC, FAO, G-11, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ITU, LAES, LAIA, LORCS, NAM, OAS, OPANAL, PCA, RG, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Jorge CRESPO; Chancery at 3014 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 483-4410 through 4412; there are Bolivian Consulates General in Los Angeles, Miami, New York, and San Francisco

US:

Ambassador Charles R. BOWERS; Embassy at Banco Popular del Peru Building, corner of Calles Mercado y Colon, La Paz (mailing address is 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

1.236 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Bolivia)

Economy (Bolivia)

=====

Overview:

The Bolivian economy steadily deteriorated between 1980 and 1985 as La Paz financed growing budget deficits by expanding the money supply, and inflation spiraled - peaking at 11,700%. An austere orthodox economic program adopted by then President Paz Estenssoro in 1985, however, succeeded in reducing inflation to between 10% and 20% annually since 1987, eventually restarting economic growth. Since August 1989, President Paz Zamora has retained the economic policies of the previous government, keeping inflation down and continuing moderate growth. Nevertheless, Bolivia continues to be one of the poorest countries in Latin America, with widespread poverty and unemployment, and it remains vulnerable to price fluctuations for its

limited exports - agricultural products, minerals, and natural gas. Moreover, for many farmers, who constitute half of the country's work force, the main cash crop is coca, which is sold for cocaine processing.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$4.6 billion, per capita \$630; real growth rate 4% (1991)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

15% (1991)

Unemployment rate:

7% (1991 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$900 million; expenditures \$825 million, including capital expenditures of \$300 million (1991 est.)

Exports:

\$970 million (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

metals 45%, natural gas 25%, other 30% (coffee, soybeans, sugar, cotton, timber)

partners:

US 15%, Argentina

Imports:

\$760 million (c.i.f., 1991)

commodities:

food, petroleum, consumer goods, capital goods

partners:

US 22%

External debt:

\$3.3 billion (December 1991)

Industrial production:

growth rate 6% (1991); accounts for almost 30% of GDP

Electricity:

849,000 kW capacity; 1,798 million kWh produced, 251 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

mining, smelting, petroleum, food and beverage, tobacco, handicrafts, clothing; illicit drug industry reportedly produces significant revenues

Agriculture:

accounts for about 20% of GDP (including forestry and fisheries); principal

commodities - coffee, coca, cotton, corn, sugarcane, rice, potatoes, timber;

self-sufficient in food

Illicit drugs:

world's second-largest producer of coca (after Peru) with an estimated 47,900 hectares under cultivation; voluntary and forced eradication program

unable to prevent production from rising to 78,400 metric tons in 1991 from

74,700 tons in 1989; government considers all but 12,000 hectares illicit ;

intermediate coca products and cocaine exported to or through Colombia and

Brazil to the US and other international drug markets

1.237 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Bolivia)

Economy1 (Bolivia)

=====

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$990 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$2,025 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$340 million

Currency:

boliviano (plural - bolivianos); 1 boliviano (\$B) = 100 centavos

Exchange rates:

bolivianos (\$B) per US\$1 - 3.7534 (January 1992), 3.5806 (1991), 3.1727 (1990), 2.6917 (1989), 2.3502 (1988), 2.0549 (1987)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.238 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Bolivia)

Communications (Bolivia)

=====

Railroads:

3,684 km total, all narrow gauge; 3,652 km 1.000-meter gauge and 32 km 0.760-meter gauge, all government owned, single track

Highways:

38,836 km total; 1,300 km paved, 6,700 km gravel, 30,836 km improved and unimproved earth

Inland waterways:

10,000 km of commercially navigable waterways

Pipelines:

crude oil 1,800 km; petroleum products 580 km; natural gas 1,495 km

Ports:

none; maritime outlets are Arica and Antofagasta in Chile, Matarani and Ilo in Peru ↔

Merchant marine:

2 cargo and 1 container ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 16,951 GRT ↔ /26,320

DWT

Civil air:

56 major transport aircraft

Airports:

1,105 total, 943 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m; 7 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 146 with runways 1,220-2,439 m ↔

Telecommunications:

radio relay system being expanded; improved international services; 144,300 ↔

telephones; broadcast stations - 129 AM, no FM, 43 TV, 68 shortwave; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

1.239 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Bolivia)

Defense Forces (Bolivia)

=====

Branches:

Army, Navy (including Marines), Air Force, National Police Force

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 1,727,101; 1,122,224 fit for military service; 72,977 reach military age (18) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$80 million, 1.6% of GDP (1990 est).

1.240 WorldFact.guide/Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Geography (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

People (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

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Defense Forces (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

1.241 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

Geography (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

=====

Total area:

51,233 km2

Land area:

51,233 km2

Comparative area:

slightly larger than Tennessee

Land boundaries:

1,369 km; Croatia (northwest) 751 km, Croatia (south) 91 km, Serbia and Montenegro 527 km

Coastline:

20 km

Maritime claims:

Contiguous zone:

NA nm

Continental shelf:

20-meter depth

Exclusive economic zone:

12 nm

Exclusive fishing zone:
12 nm
Territorial sea:
12 nm
Disputes:
Serbia and Croatia seek to cantonize Bosnia and Herzegovina; Muslim ←
majority
being forced from many areas
Climate:
hot summers and cold winters; areas of high elevation have short, cool
summers and long, severe winters; mild, rainy winters along coast
Terrain:
mountains and valleys
Natural resources:
coal, iron, bauxite, manganese, timber, wood products, copper, chromium,
lead, zinc
Land use:
20% arable land; 2% permanent crops; 25% meadows and pastures; 36% forest
and woodland; 16% other; includes 1% irrigated
Environment:
air pollution from metallurgical plants; water scarce; sites for ←
disposing
of urban waste are limited; subject to frequent and destructive ←
earthquakes
Note:
Controls large percentage of important land routes from Western Europe to
Aegean Sea and Turkish Straits

1.242 WorldFact.guide/People (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

People (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

=====

Population:
4,364,000 (July 1991), growth rate 0.5% (1991)
Birth rate:
14.5 births/1,000 population (1991)
Death rate:
6.5 deaths/1,000 population (1991)
Net migration rate:
NA migrants/1,000 population (1991)
Infant mortality rate:
15.2 deaths/1,000 live births (1991)
Life expectancy at birth:
68 years male, 73 years female (1980-82)
Total fertility rate:
NA children born/woman (1991)
Nationality:
noun - Muslim, Serb, Croat (s); adjective - Muslim, Serbian, Croatian
Ethnic divisions:
Muslim 44%, Serb 33%, Croat 17%
Religions:
Slavic Muslim 40%, Orthodox 31%, Catholic 15%, Protestant 4%
Languages:
Serbo-Croatian 99%
Literacy:

85.5% (male 94.5%, female 76.7%) age 10 and over can read and write (1981 est.)

Labor force:

1,026,254; 2% agriculture, industry, mining 45% (1991 est.)

Organized labor:

NA

1.243 WorldFact.guide/Government (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

Government (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

=====

Long-form name:

none

Type:

emerging democracy

Capital:

Sarajevo

Administrative divisions:

NA

Independence:

December 1918; April 1992 from Yugoslavia

Constitution:

NA

Legal system:

based on civil law system

National holiday:

NA

Executive branch:

president, prime minister, deputy prime minister

Legislative branch:

NA

Judicial branch:

NA

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Alija IZETBEOVIC (since December 1990), Vice President NA

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Jore PELIVAN (since January 1991), Deputy Prime Minister

Muhamed CENGIC and Rusmir MAHMUTCEHAJIC (since January 1991)

Political parties and leaders:

Party of Democratic Action, Alija IZETBEOVIC; Croatian Democratic Union,

Mate BOBAN; Serbian Democratic Party, Radovah KARADZIC; Muslim Bosnian

Organization, Muhamed Zulfikar PASIC; Socialist Democratic Party, Nijaz

DURAKOVIC

Suffrage:

at age 16 if employed; universal at age 18

Elections:

NA

Other political or pressure groups:

NA

Member of:

CSCE

Diplomatic representation:

NA

Flag:

NA

1.244 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

Economy (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

=====

Overview:

Bosnia and Herzegovina ranked next to Macedonia as the poorest component ←
 in
 the old Yugoslav federation. Although agriculture has been almost all in
 private hands, farms have been small and inefficient, and the republic
 traditionally has been a net importer of food. Industry has been greatly
 overstaffed, one reflection of the rigidities of Communist central ←
 planning
 and management. Tito had pushed the development of military industries in
 the republic with the result that Bosnia hosted a large share of
 Yugoslavia's defense plants. As of April 1992, the newly independent
 republic was being torn apart by bitter interethnic warfare that has ←
 caused
 production to plummet, unemployment and inflation to soar, and human ←
 misery
 to multiply. The survival of the republic as a political and economic ←
 unit
 is in doubt. Both Serbia and Croatia have imposed various economic ←
 blockades
 and may permanently take over large areas populated by fellow ethnic ←
 groups.
 These areas contain most of the industry. If a much smaller core Muslim
 state survives, it will share many Third World problems of poverty,
 technological backwardness, and dependence on historically soft foreign
 markets for its primary products. In these circumstances, other Muslim
 countries might offer assistance.

GDP:

\$14 billion; real growth rate --37% (1991)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

80% per month (1991)

Unemployment rate:

28% (February 1992 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$NA million; expenditures \$NA million, including capital
 expenditures of \$NA million (19__)

Exports:

\$2,054 million (1990)

commodities:

manufactured goods (31%), machinery and transport equipment (20.8%), raw
 materials (18%), miscellaneous manufactured articles (17.3%), chemicals
 (9.4%), fuel and lubricants (1.4%), food and live animals (1.2%)

partners:

principally the other former Yugoslav republics

Imports:

\$1,891 million (1990)

commodities:

fuels and lubricants (32%), machinery and transport equipment (23.3%), ←
 other

manufactures (21.3%), chemicals (10%), raw materials (6.7%), food and live animals (5.5%), beverages and tobacco (1.9%)
 partners:
 principally the other former Yugoslav republics
 External debt:
 NA
 Industrial production:
 sharply down because of interethnic and interrepublic warfare (1991-92)
 Electricity:
 14,400 million kW capacity; NA million kWh produced, 3,303 kWh per capita (1991)
 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

1.245 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

Economy1 (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

=====

Agriculture:
 accounted for 8.6% of national income in 1989; regularly produces less than 50% of food needs; the foothills of northern Bosnia support orchards, vineyards, livestock, and some wheat and corn; long winters and heavy precipitation leach soil fertility reducing agricultural output in the mountains; farms are mostly privately held, small, and not very productive
 Illicit drugs:
 NA
 Economic aid:
 US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-87), \$NA billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-86), \$NA million; Communist countries (1971-86), \$NA million
 Currency:
 none; note - Croatian dinar used in ethnic Croat areas, Yugoslav dinar used in all other areas
 Exchange rates:
 NA
 Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.246 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

Communications (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

=====

Railroads:
 NA km all 1.000-meter gauge (includes NA km electrified)
 Highways:

21,168 km total (1991); 11,436 km paved, 8,146 km gravel, 1,586 km earth
 Inland waterways:
 NA km perennially navigable
 Pipelines:
 crude oil 174 km, petroleum products NA km, natural gas NA km
 Ports:
 maritime - none; inland - Bosanski Brod
 Merchant marine:
 NA ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling NA GRT/NA DWT; includes NA cargo, ←
 NA
 container, NA liquefied gas, NA petroleum tanker
 Civil air:
 NA major transport aircraft
 Airports:
 2 main, NA usable; NA with permanent-surface runways; NA with runways ←
 over
 3,659 m; NA with runways 2,440-3,659 m; NA with runways 1,220-2,439 m
 Telecommunications:
 Bosnia's 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 (0 repeaters) TV; 840,000 radios; 1,012,094 TVs; NA submarine
 coaxial cables; satellite ground stations - none

1.247 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

Defense Forces (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

=====

Branches:
 Territorial Defense Force
 Manpower availability:
 males 15-49, NA; NA fit for military service; 39,000 reach military age ←
 (18)
 annually
 Defense expenditures:
 \$NA, NA% of GDP

1.248 WorldFact.guide/Botswana

Botswana

Geography (Botswana)

People (Botswana)

Government (Botswana)

Economy (Botswana)

Communications (Botswana)

Defense Forces (Botswana)

1.249 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Botswana)

Geography (Botswana)

=====

Total area:
600,370 km2

Land area:
585,370 km2

Comparative area:
slightly smaller than Texas

Land boundaries:
4,013 km; Namibia 1,360 km, South Africa 1,840 km, Zimbabwe 813 km

Coastline:
none - landlocked

Maritime claims:
none - landlocked

Disputes:
none

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 ↔
,
natural gas

Land use:
urable land 2%; permanent crops 0%; meadows and pastures 75%; forest and woodland 2%; other 21%; includes irrigated NEGL%

Environment:
rains in early 1988 broke six years of drought that had severely affected the important cattle industry; overgazing; desertification

Note:
landlocked

1.250 WorldFact.guide/People (Botswana)

People (Botswana)

=====

Population:
1,292,210 (July 1992), growth rate 2.6% (1992)

Birth rate:
35 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
8 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

42 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 59 years male, 65 years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 4.4 children born/woman (1992)
 Nationality:
 noun and adjective - Motswana (singular), Batswana (plural)
 Ethnic divisions:
 Batswana 95%; Kalanga, Basarwa, and Kgalagadi about 4%; white about 1%
 Religions:
 indigenous beliefs 50%, Christian 50%
 Languages:
 English (official), Setswana
 Literacy:
 23% (male 32%, female 16%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)
 Labor force:
 400,000; 198,500 formal sector employees, most others are engaged in ←
 cattle
 raising and subsistence agriculture (1990 est.); 14,600 are employed in
 various mines in South Africa (1990)
 Organized labor:
 19 trade unions

1.251 WorldFact.guide/Government (Botswana)

Government (Botswana)

=====

Long-form name:
 Republic of Botswana
 Type:
 parliamentary republic
 Capital:
 Gaborone
 Administrative divisions:
 10 districts: Central, Chobe, Ghanzi, Kgalagadi, Kgatleng, Kweneng,
 Ngamiland, North-East, South-East, Southern; note - in addition, there ←
 may
 now be 4 town councils named Francistown, Gaborone, Lobaste Selebi-Pikwe
 Independence:
 30 September 1966 (from UK; formerly Bechuanaland)
 Constitution:
 March 1965, effective 30 September 1966
 Legal system:
 based on Roman-Dutch law and local customary law; judicial review limited ←
 to
 matters of interpretation; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
 National holiday:
 Independence Day, 30 September (1966)
 Executive branch:
 president, vice president, Cabinet
 Legislative branch:
 bicameral National Assembly consists of an upper house or House of Chiefs
 and a lower house or National Assembly
 Judicial branch:
 High Court, Court of Appeal

Leaders:

Chief of State and Head of Government:

President Quett K. J. MASIRE (since 13 July 1980); Vice President Peter S ←

MMUSI (since 3 January 1983)

Political parties and leaders:

Botswana Democratic Party (BDP), Quett MASIRE; Botswana National Front (BNF), Kenneth KOMA; Boswana People's Party (BPP), Knight MARIPE; ←
Botswana

Independence Party (BIP), Motsamai MPHONG

Suffrage:

universal at age 21

Elections:

National Assembly:

last held 7 October 1989 (next to be held October 1994); results - ←
percent

of vote by party NA; seats - (38 total, 34 elected) BDP 35, BNF 3

President:

last held 7 October 1989 (next to be held October 1994); results - ←
President

Quett K. J. MASIRE was reelected by the National Assembly

Communists:

no known Communist organization; Kenneth KOMA of BNF has long history of Communist contacts

Member of:

ACP, AfDB, C, CCC, ECA, FAO, FLS, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, ←
IFAD,

IFC, ILO, IMF, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, SACU, SADCC, UN, ←
UNCTAD,

UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WMO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Botswelotse Kingsley SEBELE; Chancery at Suite 7M, 3400 International Drive NW, Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 244-4990 or 4991

US:

Ambassador Davie PASSAGE; Embassy at Gaborone (mailing address is 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

1.252 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Botswana)

Economy (Botswana)

=====

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 over 50% in 1989. 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 remained level in FY91, substantial gains in coal output and
manufacturing helped boost the economy

GDP:
purchasing power equivalent - \$3.6 billion, per capita \$2,800; real ←
growth
rate 6.3% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
12.6% (1991)

Unemployment rate:
25% (1989)

Budget:
revenues \$1,935 million; expenditures \$1,885 million, including capital
expenditures of \$658 million (FY93)

Exports:
\$1.8 billion (f.o.b. 1990)
commodities:
diamonds 80%, copper and nickel 9%, meat 4%, cattle, animal products
partners:
Switzerland, UK, SACU (Southern African Customs Union)

Imports:
\$1.6 billion (c.i.f., 1990 est.)
commodities:
foodstuffs, vehicles and transport equipment, textiles, petroleum ←
products
partners:
Switzerland, SACU (Southern African Customs Union), UK, US

External debt:
\$780 million (December 1990 est.)

Industrial production:
growth rate 16.8% (FY86); accounts for about 57% of GDP, including mining

Electricity:
220,000 kW capacity; 630 million kWh produced 858 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:
mining of diamonds, copper, nickel, coal, salt, soda ash, potash; ←
livestock
processing

Agriculture:
accounts for only 3% of DGP; subsistence farming predominates; cattle
raising supports 50% of the population; must import large share of food
needs

Economic aid:
US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$257 million; Western (non-US)
countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$1,875 million; ←
OPEC
bilateral aid (1979-89), \$43 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$29
million

Currency:
pula (plural - pula); 1 pula (P) = 100 thebe

Exchange rates:
pula (P) per US\$1 - 2.1683 (March 1992), 2.0173 (1991), 1.8601 (1990),
2.0125 (1989), 1.8159 (1988), 1.6779 (1987)

Fiscal year:

1 April - 31 March

1.253 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Botswana)

Communications (Botswana)

=====

Railroads:

712 km 1.067-meter gauge

Highways:

11,514 km total; 1,600 km paved; 1,700 km crushed stone or gravel, 5,177 km

improved earth, 3,037 km unimproved earth

Civil air:

5 major transport aircraft

Airports:

100 total, 87 unable; 8 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways over 3,659 m; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 27 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

the small system is a combination of open-wire lines, 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

1.254 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Botswana)

Defense Forces (Botswana)

=====

Branches:

Botswana Defense Force (including Army and Air Wing); Botswana National Police

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 271,511; 142,947 fit for military service; 14,473 reach military age (18) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$136.4 million, 4.4% of GDP (FY92)

1.255 WorldFact.guide/Bouvet Island

Bouvet Island

Geography (Bouvet Island)

People (Bouvet Island)

Government (Bouvet Island)

Economy (Bouvet Island)

Communications (Bouvet Island)

Defense Forces (Bouvet Island)

1.256 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Bouvet Island)

Geography (Bouvet Island)

=====

Total area:

58 km2

Land area:

58 km2

Comparative area:

about 0.3 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

29.6 km

Maritime claims:

Territorial sea:

4 nm

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% (ice)

Environment:

covered by glacial ice

Note:

located in the South Atlantic Ocean 2,575 km south-southwest of the Cape ↔
of

Good Hope, South Africa

1.257 WorldFact.guide/People (Bouvet Island)

People (Bouvet Island)

=====

Population:

uninhabited

1.258 WorldFact.guide/Government (Bouvet Island)

Government (Bouvet Island)

=====

Long-form name:

none

Type:

territory of Norway

Capital:

none; administered from Oslo, Norway

1.259 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Bouvet Island)

Economy (Bouvet Island)

=====

Overview:

no economic activity

1.260 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Bouvet Island)

Communications (Bouvet Island)

=====

Ports:

none; offshore anchorage only

Telecommunications:

automatic meteorological station

1.261 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Bouvet Island)

Defense Forces (Bouvet Island)

=====

Note:

defense is the responsibility of Norway

1.262 WorldFact.guide/Brazil

Brazil

Geography (Brazil)

People (Brazil)

Government (Brazil)

Government1 (Brazil)

Economy (Brazil)

Economy1 (Brazil)

Communications (Brazil)

Defense Forces (Brazil)

1.263 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Brazil)

Geography (Brazil)

=====

Total area:

8,511,965 km2

Land area:

8,456,510 km2; includes Arquipelago de Fernando de Noronha, Atol das Rocas,

Ilha da Trindade, Ilhas Martin Vaz, and Penedos de Sao Pedro e Sao Paulo

Comparative area:

slightly smaller than the US

Land boundaries:

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:

Continental shelf:

200 m (depth) or to depth of exploitation

Exclusive fishing zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

200 nm

Disputes:

short section of the boundary with Paraguay (just west of Guaira Falls on the Rio Parana) is in dispute; two short sections of boundary with Uruguay

are in dispute (Arroyo de la Invernada area of the Rio Quarai and the islands at the confluence of the Rio Quarai and the Uruguay)

Climate:

mostly tropical, but temperate in south

Terrain:

mostly flat to rolling lowlands in north; some plains, hills, mountains, and

narrow coastal belt

Natural resources:

iron ore, manganese, bauxite, nickel, uranium, phosphates, tin, hydropower,

gold, platinum, crude oil, timber

Land use:

arable land 7%; permanent crops 1%; meadows and pastures 19%; forest and woodland 67%; other 6%; includes irrigated NEGL%

Environment:

recurrent droughts in northeast; floods and frost in south; deforestation in

Amazon basin; air and water pollution in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo
Note:
largest country in South America; shares common boundaries with every ←
South
American country except Chile and Ecuador

1.264 WorldFact.guide/People (Brazil)

People (Brazil)

=====

Population:
158,202,019 (July 1992), growth rate 1.8% (1992)
Birth rate:
25 births/1,000 population (1992)
Death rate:
7 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
Net migration rate:
0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
Infant mortality rate:
67 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
Life expectancy at birth:
62 years male, 69 years female (1992)
Total fertility rate:
3.0 children born/woman (1992)
Nationality:
noun - Brazilian(s); adjective - Brazilian
Ethnic divisions:
Portuguese, Italian, German, Japanese, black, Amerindian; white 55%, ←
mixed
38%, black 6%, other 1%
Religions:
Roman Catholic (nominal) 90%
Languages:
Portuguese (official), Spanish, English, French
Literacy:
81% (male 82%, female 80%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)
Labor force:
57,000,000 (1989 est.); services 42%, agriculture 31%, industry 27%
Organized labor:
13,000,000 dues paying members (1989 est.)

1.265 WorldFact.guide/Government (Brazil)

Government (Brazil)

=====

Long-form name:
Federative Republic of Brazil
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; note - the former territories of Amapa and Roraima became states in January 1991

Independence:

7 September 1822 (from Portugal)

Constitution:

5 October 1988

Legal system:

based on Latin codes; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:

Independence Day, 7 September (1822)

Executive branch:

president, vice president, Cabinet

Legislative branch:

bicameral National Congress (Congresso Nacional) consists of an upper chamber or Federal Senate (Senado Federal) and a lower chamber or Chamber ←
 of
 Deputies (Camara dos Deputados)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Federal Tribunal

Leaders:

Chief of State and Head of Government:

President Fernando Affonso COLLOR de Mello (since 15 March 1990); Vice President Itamar FRANCO (since 15 March 1990)

Political parties and leaders:

National Reconstruction Party (PRN), Daniel TOURINHO, president; ←
 Brazilian
 Democratic Movement Party (PMDB), Orestes QUERCIA, president; Liberal ←
 Front
 Party (PFL), Hugo NAPOLEAO, president; Workers' Party (PT), Luis Ignacio (Lula) da SILVA, president; Brazilian Labor Party (PTB), Luiz GONZAGA de Paiva Muniz, president; Democratic Labor Party (PDT), Leonel BRIZOLA, president; Democratic Social Party (PPS), Paulo MALUF, president; ←
 Brazilian
 Social Democracy Party (PSDB), Tasso JEREISSATI, president; Popular Socialist Party (PPS), Roberto FREIRE, president; Communist Party of ←
 Brazil
 (PCdoB), Joao AMAZONAS, secretary general; Christian Democratic Party (←
 PDC),
 Siqueira CAMPOS, president

Suffrage:

voluntary at age 16; compulsory between ages 18 and 70; voluntary at age ←
 70

Elections:

Chamber of Deputies:

last held 3 October 1990 (next to be held November 1994); results - PMDB 21%, PFL 17%, PDT 9%, PDS 8%, PRN 7.9%, PTB 7%, PT 7%, other 23.1%; seats ←
 -
 (503 total as of 3 February 1991) PMDB 108, PFL 87, PDT 46, PDS 43, PRN ←
 40,

PTB 35, PT 35, other 109
 Federal Senate:
 last held 3 October 1990 (next to be held November 1994); results - ↔
 percent
 of vote by party NA; seats - (81 total as of 3 February 1991) PMDB 27, ↔
 PFL
 15, PSDB 10, PTB 8, PDT 5, other 16

1.266 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Brazil)

Government1 (Brazil)

=====
 President:
 last held 15 November 1989, with runoff on 17 December 1989 (next to be ↔
 held
 November 1994); results - Fernando COLLOR de Mello 53%, Luis Inacio da ↔
 SILVA
 47%; note - first free, direct presidential election since 1960
 Communists:
 less than 30,000
 Other political or pressure groups:
 left wing of the Catholic Church and labor unions allied to leftist ↔
 Worker's
 Party are critical of government's social and economic policies
 Member of:
 AfDB, AG (observer), CCC, ECLAC, FAO, G-11, G-15, G-19, G-24, G-77, GATT,
 IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, ↔
 INMARSAT,
 INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO, ITU, LAES, LAIA, LORCS,
 MERCOSUR, NAM (observer), OAS, OPANAL, PCA, RG, UN, UNAVEM, UNCTAD, ↔
 UNESCO,
 UNHCR, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WFTU, WIPO, WMO, WTO
 Diplomatic representation:
 Ambassador Rubens RICUPERO; Chancery at 3006 Massachusetts Avenue NW,
 Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 745-2700; there are Brazilian
 Consulates General in Chicago, Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, and New
 York, and Consulates in Dallas, Houston, and San Francisco
 US:
 Ambassador Richard MELTON; Embassy at Avenida das Nacoes, Lote 3, ↔
 Brasilia,
 Distrito Federal (mailing address is APO AA 34030); telephone [55] (61)
 321-7272; FAX [55] (61) 225-9136; there are US Consulates General in Rio ↔
 de
 Janeiro and Sao Paulo, and Consulates in PortoAlegre and Recife
 Flag:
 green with a large yellow diamond in the center bearing a blue celestial
 globe with 23 white five-pointed stars (one for each state) arranged in ↔
 the
 same pattern as the night sky over Brazil; the globe has a white ↔
 equatorial
 band with the motto ORDEM E PROGRESSO (Order and Progress)

1.267 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Brazil)

Economy (Brazil)

=====

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, is embarked on an ambitious reform program that seeks to modernize and reinvigorate the economy by stabilizing prices, deregulating the economy, and opening it to increased foreign competition. The government in December 1991 signed a letter of intent with the IMF for a 20-month standby loan. Having reached an agreement on the repayment of interest arrears accumulated during 1989 and 1990, Brazilian officials and commercial bankers are engaged in talks on the reduction of medium- and long-term debt and debt service payments and on the elimination of remaining interest arrears. A major long-run strength is Brazil's vast natural resources.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$358 billion, per capita \$2,300; real growth rate 1.2% (1991)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

478.5% (December 1991, annual rate)

Unemployment rate:

4.3% (1991)

Budget:

revenues \$164.3 billion; expenditures \$170.6 billion, including capital expenditures of \$32.9 billion (1990)

Exports:

\$31.6 billion (1991)

commodities:

iron ore, soybean bran, orange juice, footwear, coffee

partners:

EC 31%, US 24%, Latin America 11%, Japan 8% (1990)

Imports:

\$21.0 billion (1991)

commodities:

crude oil, capital goods, chemical products, foodstuffs, coal

partners:

Middle East and Africa 22%, US 21%, EC 21%, Latin America 18%, Japan 6% (1990)

External debt:

\$118 billion (December 1991)

Industrial production:

growth rate--0.5% (1991); accounts for 39% of GDP

Electricity:

58,500,000 kW capacity; 229,824 million kWh produced, 1,479 kWh per ←
capita
(1991)

Industries:

textiles and other consumer goods, shoes, chemicals, cement, lumber, iron
ore, steel, motor vehicles and auto parts, metalworking, capital goods, ←
tin

Agriculture:

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

1.268 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Brazil)

Economy1 (Brazil)

=====

Illicit drugs:

illicit producer of cannabis and coca, mostly for domestic consumption;
government has a modest eradication program to control cannabis and coca
cultivation; important transshipment country for Bolivian and Colombian
cocaine headed for the US and Europe

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$2.5 billion; Western (non-US)
countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$10.2 million; ←
OPEC

bilateral aid (1979-89), \$284 million; former Communist countries ←
(1970-89),
\$1.3 billion

Currency:

cruzeiro (plural - cruzeiros); 1 cruzeiro (Cr\$) = 100 centavos

Exchange rates:

cruzeiros (Cr\$) per US\$1 - 1,197.38 (January 1992), 406.61 (1991), 68.300
(1990), 2.834 (1989), 0.26238 (1988), 0.03923 (1987)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.269 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Brazil)

Communications (Brazil)

=====

Railroads:

28,828 km total; 24,864 km 1.000-meter gauge, 3,877 km 1.600-meter gauge, ←
74

km mixed 1.600-1.000-meter gauge, 13 km 0.760-meter gauge; 2,360 km
electrified

Highways:

1,448,000 km total; 48,000 km paved, 1,400,000 km gravel or earth
 Inland waterways:
 50,000 km navigable
 Pipelines:
 crude oil 2,000 km; petroleum products 3,804 km; natural gas 1,095 km
 Ports:
 Belem, Fortaleza, Ilheus, Manaus, Paranagua, Porto Alegre, Recife, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande, Salvador, Santos
 Merchant marine:
 245 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 5,693,500 GRT/9,623,918 DWT; ←
 includes
 3 passenger-cargo, 49 cargo, 1 refrigerated cargo, 13 container, 9
 roll-on/roll-off, 57 petroleum tanker, 15 chemical tanker, 11 liquefied ←
 gas,
 14 combination ore/oil, 71 bulk, 2 combination bulk; in addition, 2 naval tankers and 4 military transport are sometimes used commercially
 Civil air:
 198 major transport aircraft
 Airports:
 3,563 total, 2,911 usable; 420 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m; 22 with runways 2,240-3,659 m; 550 with runways 1,220-2,439 m
 Telecommunications:
 good system; extensive 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

1.270 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Brazil)

Defense Forces (Brazil)

=====

Branches:

Brazilian Army, Navy of Brazil (including Marines), Brazilian Air Force, Military Police (paramilitary)

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 41,515,103; 27,987,257 fit for military service; 1,644,571 reach military age (18) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$1.1 billion, 0.3% of GDP (1990)

1.271 WorldFact.guide/British Indian Ocean Territory

British Indian Ocean Territory

Geography (British Indian Ocean Territory)

People (British Indian Ocean Territory)

Government (British Indian Ocean Territory)

Economy (British Indian Ocean Territory)

Communications (British Indian Ocean Territory)

Defense Forces (British Indian Ocean Territory)

1.272 WorldFact.guide/Geography (British Indian Ocean Territory)

Geography (British Indian Ocean Territory)

=====

Total area:

60 km2

Land area:

60 km2; includes the island of Diego Garcia

Comparative area:

about 0.3 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

698 km

Maritime claims:

Territorial sea:

UK announced establishment of 200-nm fishery zone in August 1991

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%

Environment:

archipelago of 2,300 islands

Note:

Diego Garcia, largest and southernmost island, occupies strategic ↔ location

in central Indian Ocean; island is site of joint US-UK military facility

1.273 WorldFact.guide/People (British Indian Ocean Territory)

People (British Indian Ocean Territory)

=====

Population:

no permanent civilian population; formerly about 3,000 islanders

Ethnic divisions:

civilian inhabitants, known as the Ilois, evacuated to Mauritius before construction of UK and US defense facilities

1.274 WorldFact.guide/Government (British Indian Ocean Territory)

Government (British Indian Ocean Territory)

=====

Long-form name:

British Indian Ocean Territory (no short-form name); abbreviated BIOT

Type:

dependent territory of the UK

Capital:

none

Leaders:

Chief of State:

Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952)

Head of Government:

Commissioner Mr. T. G. HARRIS; Administrator Mr. R. G. WELLS (since NA 1991); note - both reside in the UK

Diplomatic representation:

none (dependent territory of UK)

Flag:

white with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant and six ↔ blue

wavy horizontal stripes bearing a palm tree and yellow crown centered on ↔ the

outer half of the flag

1.275 WorldFact.guide/Economy (British Indian Ocean Territory)

Economy (British Indian Ocean Territory)

=====

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 and the US. There are no industrial or agricultural activities on the islands.

Electricity:

provided by the US military

1.276 WorldFact.guide/Communications (British Indian Ocean Territory)

Communications (British Indian Ocean Territory)

=====

Highways:

short stretch of paved road between port and airfield on Diego Garcia

Ports:

Diego Garcia

Airports:

1 with permanent-surface runways over 3,659 m on Diego Garcia

Telecommunications:

minimal facilities; broadcast stations (operated by US Navy) - 1 AM, 1 FM ↔
 , 1
 TV; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

1.277 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (British Indian Ocean Territory)

Defense Forces (British Indian Ocean Territory)

=====
 Note:

defense is the responsibility of the UK

1.278 WorldFact.guide/British Virgin Islands

British Virgin Islands

Geography (British Virgin Islands)

People (British Virgin Islands)

Government (British Virgin Islands)

Economy (British Virgin Islands)

Communications (British Virgin Islands)

Defense Forces (British Virgin Islands)

1.279 WorldFact.guide/Geography (British Virgin Islands)

Geography (British Virgin Islands)

=====
 Total area:

150 km2

Land area:

150 km2; includes the island of Anegada

Comparative area:

about 0.8 times the size of Washington, DC

Coastline:

80 km

Maritime claims:

Exclusive fishing zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

3 nm

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%
 Environment:
 subject to hurricanes and tropical storms from July to October
 Note:
 strong ties to nearby US Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico

1.280 WorldFact.guide/People (British Virgin Islands)

People (British Virgin Islands)

=====

Population:
 12,555 (July 1992), growth rate 1.2% (1992)
 Birth rate:
 20 births/1,000 population (1992)
 Death rate:
 6 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
 Net migration rate:
 --2 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
 Infant mortality rate:
 20 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 71 years male, 75 years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 2.3 children born/woman (1992)
 Nationality:
 noun - British Virgin Islander(s); adjective - British Virgin Islander
 Ethnic divisions:
 over 90% black, remainder of white and Asian origin
 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:
 98% (male 98%, female 98%) age 15 and over can read and write (1970)
 Labor force:
 4,911 (1980)
 Organized labor:
 NA% of labor force

1.281 WorldFact.guide/Government (British Virgin Islands)

Government (British Virgin Islands)

=====

Long-form name:
none

Type:
dependent territory of the UK

Capital:
Road Town

Administrative divisions:
none (dependent territory of the UK)

Independence:
none (dependent territory of the UK)

Constitution:
1 June 1977

Legal system:
English law

National holiday:
Territory Day, 1 July

Executive branch:
British monarch, governor, chief minister, Executive Council (cabinet)

Legislative branch:
unicameral Legislative Council

Judicial branch:
Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court

Leaders:
Chief of State:
Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor P. A. PENFOLD (since NA 1991)

Head of Government:
Chief Minister H. Lavity STOUTT (since NA 1986)

Political parties and leaders:
United Party (UP), Conrad MADURO; Virgin Islands Party (VIP), H. Lavity STOUTT; Independent Progressive Movement (IPM), Cyril B. ROMNEY

Suffrage:
universal at age 18

Elections:
Legislative Council:
last held 12 November 1990 (next to be held by November 1995); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (9 total) VIP 6, IPM 1, independents ←
2

Member of:
CARICOM (associate), CDB, ECLAC (associate), IOC, OECS, UNESCO (associate ←
)

Diplomatic representation:
none (dependent territory of UK)

Flag:
blue with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant and the ←
Virgin
Islander coat of arms centered in the outer half of the flag; the coat of arms depicts a woman flanked on either side by a vertical column of six ←
oil
lamps above a scroll bearing the Latin word
VIGILATE (Be Watchful)

1.282 WorldFact.guide/Economy (British Virgin Islands)

Economy (British Virgin Islands)

=====

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. Livestock raising is the most significant agricultural activity. The islands' crops, limited by poor soils, are unable to meet food requirements.

GDP:

purchasing power equivalent - \$130 million, per capita \$10,600; real growth rate 6.3% (1990)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

2.5% (1990 est.)

Unemployment rate:

NEGL%

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:

10,500 kW capacity; 43 million kWh produced, 3,510 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries:

tourism, light industry, construction, rum, concrete block, offshore financial center

Agriculture:

livestock (including poultry), fish, fruit, vegetables

Economic aid:

NA

Currency:

US currency is used

Exchange rates:

US currency is used

Fiscal year:

1 April - 31 March

1.283 WorldFact.guide/Communications (British Virgin Islands)

Communications (British Virgin Islands)

=====

Highways:

106 km motorable roads (1983)

Ports:

Road Town

Airports:

3 total, 3 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways less than 1,220 m

Telecommunications:

3,000 telephones; worldwide external telephone service; submarine cable communication links to Bermuda; broadcast stations - 1 AM, no FM, 1 TV

1.284 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (British Virgin Islands)

Defense Forces (British Virgin Islands)

=====

Note:

defense is the responsibility of the UK

1.285 WorldFact.guide/Brunei

Brunei

Geography (Brunei)

People (Brunei)

Government (Brunei)

Economy (Brunei)

Communications (Brunei)

Defense Forces (Brunei)

1.286 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Brunei)

Geography (Brunei)

=====

Total area:

5,770 km2

Land area:

5,270 km2

Comparative area:

slightly larger than Delaware

Land boundaries:

381 km; Malaysia 381 km
 Coastline:
 161 km
 Maritime claims:
 Exclusive fishing zone:
 200 nm
 Territorial sea:
 12 nm
 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:
 crude oil, natural gas, timber
 Land use:
 arable land 1%; permanent crops 1%; meadows and pastures 1%; forest and
 woodland 79%; other 18%; includes irrigated NEGL%
 Environment:
 typhoons, earthquakes, and severe flooding are rare
 Note:
 close to vital sea lanes through South China Sea linking Indian and ←
 Pacific
 Oceans; two parts physically separated by Malaysia; almost an enclave of
 Malaysia

1.287 WorldFact.guide/People (Brunei)

People (Brunei)

=====

Population:
 269,319 (July 1992), growth rate 2.9% (1992)
 Birth rate:
 27 births/1,000 population (1992)
 Death rate:
 5 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
 Net migration rate:
 7 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
 Infant mortality rate:
 26 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 69 years male, 73 years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 3.5 children born/woman (1992)
 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, and Chinese

Literacy:
 77% (male 85%, female 69%) age 15 and over can read and write (1981)

Labor force:
 89,000 (includes members of the Army); 33% of labor force is foreign (1988);
 government 47.5%; production of oil, natural gas, services, and construction 41.9%; agriculture, forestry, and fishing 3.8% (1986)

Organized labor:
 2% of labor force

1.288 WorldFact.guide/Government (Brunei)

Government (Brunei)

=====

Long-form name:
 Negara Brunei Darussalam

Type:
 constitutional sultanate

Capital:
 Bandar Seri Begawan

Administrative divisions:
 4 districts (daerah-daerah, singular - daerah); Belait, Brunei and Muara, Temburong, Tutong

Independence:
 1 January 1984 (from UK)

Constitution:
 29 September 1959 (some provisions suspended under a State of Emergency since December 1962, others since independence on 1 January 1984)

Legal system:
 based on Islamic law

National holiday:
 23 February (1984)

Executive branch:
 sultan, prime minister, Council of Cabinet Ministers

Legislative branch:
 unicameral Legislative Council (Majlis Masyuarat Megeri)

Judicial branch:
 Supreme Court

Leaders:
 Chief of State and Head of Government:
 Sultan and Prime Minister His Majesty Paduka Seri Baginda Sultan Haji HASSANAL Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah (since 5 October 1967)

Political parties and leaders:
 Brunei United National Party (inactive), Anak HASANUDDIN, chairman; (← Brunei
 National Democratic Party (the first legal political party and now banned (←),
 leader NA

Suffrage:

none

Elections:

Legislative Council:

last held in March 1962; in 1970 the Council was changed to an appointive body by decree of the sultan and no elections are planned

Member of:

APEC, ASEAN, C, ESCAP, G-77, ICAO, IDB, IMO, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO (correspondent), ITU, OIC, UN, UNCTAD, UPU, WHO, WMO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Mohamed KASSIM bin Haji Mohamed Daud; Chancery at 2600 ←
Virginia

Avenue NW, Suite 3000, Washington, DC 20037; telephone (202) 342-0159

US:

Ambassador (vacant); Embassy at Third Floor, Teck Guan Plaza, Jalan ←
Sultan,

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

1.289 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Brunei)

Economy (Brunei)

=====

Overview:

The economy is a mixture of foreign and domestic entrepreneurship, government regulation and welfare measures, and village tradition. It is almost totally supported by exports of crude oil and natural gas, with revenues from the petroleum sector accounting for more than 50% of GDP. ←

Per

capita GDP of \$8,800 is among the highest in the Third World, and substantial income from overseas investment supplements domestic ←
production.

The government provides for all medical services and subsidizes food and housing.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$3.5 billion, per capita \$8,800; real growth ←
rate

1% (1990 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

1.3% (1989)

Unemployment rate:

3.7%, shortage of skilled labor (1989)

Budget:

revenues \$1.3 billion; expenditures \$1.5 billion, including capital expenditures of \$255 million (1989 est.)

Exports:

\$2.2 billion (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:

crude oil, liquefied natural gas, petroleum products

partners:

Japan 53%, UK 12%, South Korea 9%, Thailand 7%, Singapore 5% (1990)

Imports:

\$1.7 billion (c.i.f., 1990 est.)

commodities:

machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, food, chemicals

partners:

Singapore 35%, UK 26%, Switzerland 9%, US 9%, Japan 5% (1990)

External debt:

none

Industrial production:

growth rate 12.9% (1987); accounts for 52.4% of GDP

Electricity:

310,000 kW capacity; 890 million kWh produced, 2,400 kWh per capita ↔
(1990)

Industries:

petroleum, petroleum refining, liquefied natural gas, construction

Agriculture:

imports about 80% of its food needs; principal crops and livestock ↔
include

rice, cassava, bananas, buffaloes, and pigs

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-87), \$20.6 million; Western (non-US ↔
)

countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$153 million

Currency:

Bruneian dollar (plural - dollars); 1 Bruneian dollar (B\$) = 100 cents

Exchange rates:

Bruneian dollars (B\$) per US\$1 - 1.7454 (January 1991), 1.8125 (1990),
1.9503 (1989), 2.0124 (1988), 2.1060 (1987), 2.1774 (1986); note - the
Bruneian dollar is at par with the Singapore dollar

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.290 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Brunei)

Communications (Brunei)

=====

Railroads:

13 km 0.610-meter narrow-gauge private line

Highways:

1,090 km total; 370 km paved (bituminous treated) and another 52 km under
construction, 720 km gravel or unimproved

Inland waterways:

209 km; navigable by craft drawing less than 1.2 meters

Pipelines:

crude oil 135 km; petroleum products 418 km; natural gas 920 km

Ports:

Kuala Belait, Muara

Merchant marine:

7 liquefied gas carriers (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 348,476 GRT/340,635

DWT

Civil air:

4 major transport aircraft (3 Boeing 757-200, 1 Boeing 737-200)

Airports:

2 total, 2 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway over 3,659 m; 1 with runway 1,406 m

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 ←

1.291 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Brunei)

Defense Forces (Brunei)

=====

Branches:

Ground Forces, Navy, Air Force, and Royal Brunei Police

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 75,330; 43,969 fit for military service; 2,595 reach
 military ←

age (18) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$233.1 million, 7.1% of GDP (1988)

1.292 WorldFact.guide/Bulgaria

Bulgaria

Geography (Bulgaria)

People (Bulgaria)

Government (Bulgaria)

Government1 (Bulgaria)

Economy (Bulgaria)

Economy1 (Bulgaria)

Communications (Bulgaria)

Defense Forces (Bulgaria)

1.293 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Bulgaria)

Geography (Bulgaria)

=====

Total area:

110,910 km²

Land area:

110,550 km²

Comparative area:

slightly larger than Tennessee

Land boundaries:

1,881 km; Greece 494 km, Macedonia 148 km, Romania 608 km, Serbia and Montenegro 318 km, Turkey 240 km

Coastline:

354 km

Maritime claims:

Contiguous zone:

24 nm

Exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

12 nm

Disputes:

Macedonia question with Greece and Macedonia

Climate:

temperate; cold, damp winters; hot, dry summers

Terrain:

mostly mountains with lowlands in north and south

Natural resources:

bauxite, copper, lead, zinc, coal, timber, arable land

Land use:

arable land 34%; permanent crops 3%; meadows and pastures 18%; forest and woodland 35%; other 10%; includes irrigated 11%

Environment:

subject to earthquakes, landslides; deforestation; air pollution

Note:

strategic location near Turkish Straits; controls key land routes from Europe to Middle East and Asia

1.294 WorldFact.guide/People (Bulgaria)

People (Bulgaria)

=====

Population:

8,869,161 (July 1992), growth rate --0.5% (1992)

Birth rate:

12 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

12 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

--5 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

13 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

69 years male, 76 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

1.7 children born/woman (1992)

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:

93% (male NA%, female NA%) age 15 and over can read and write (1970 est.)

Labor force:

4,300,000; industry 33%, agriculture 20%, other 47% (1987)

Organized labor:

Confederation of Independent Trade Unions of Bulgaria (KNSB); Edinstvo (Unity) People's Trade Union (splinter confederation from KNSB); Podkrepa (Support) Labor Confederation, legally registered in January 1990

1.295 WorldFact.guide/Government (Bulgaria)

Government (Bulgaria)

=====

Long-form name:

Republic of Bulgaria

Type:

emerging democracy, diminishing Communist Party influence

Capital:

Sofia

Administrative divisions:

9 provinces (oblasti, singular - oblast); Burgas, Grad Sofiya, Khaskovo, Lovech, Mikhaylovgrad, Plovdiv, Razgrad, Sofiya, Varna

Independence:

22 September 1908 (from Ottoman Empire)

Constitution:

adopted 12 July 1991

Legal system:

based on civil law system, with Soviet law influence; has accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:

3 March (1878)

Executive branch:

president, chairman of the Council of Ministers (premier), two deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers, Council of Ministers

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Assembly (Narodno Sobranie)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court; Constitutional Court

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Zhelyu ZHELEV (since 1 August 1990)

Head of Government:

Chairman of the Council of Ministers (Premier) Filip DIMITROV (since 8

November 1991); Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers (Deputy Prime Minister) Stoyan GANEV (since 8 November 1991); Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Nikolay VASILEV (since 8 November 1991)

Political parties and leaders:

government:

Union of Democratic Forces (UDF), Filip DIMITROV, chairman, consisting of United Democratic Center, Democratic Party, Radical Democratic Party, Christian Democratic Union, Alternative Social Liberal Party, Republican Party, Civic Initiative Movement, Union of the Repressed, and about a dozen

other groups; Movement for Rights and Freedoms (pro-Muslim party) (MRF), Ahmed DOGAN, chairman, supports UDF but not officially in coalition with it

opposition:

Bulgarian Socialist Party (BSP), formerly Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP)

Zhan VIDENOV, chairman

Suffrage:

universal and compulsory at age 18

Elections:

National Assembly:

last held 13 October 1991; results - BSP 33%, UDF 34%, MRF 7.5%; seats - (240 total) BSP 106, UDF 110, Movement for Rights and Freedoms 24

President:

last held 12 January 1992; second round held 19 January 1992; results - Zhelyu ZHELEV was elected by popular vote

Communists:

Bulgarian Socialist Party (BSP), formerly Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP)

501,793 members; several small Communist parties

1.296 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Bulgaria)

Government1 (Bulgaria)

=====

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:

BIS, CCC, CE, CSCE, EBRD, ECE, FAO, G-9, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IIB, ILO,

IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, IOC, ISO, ITU, LORCS, NACC, NSG, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Ognyan PISHEV; Chancery at 1621 22nd Street NW, Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 387-7969

US:

Ambassador Hugh Kenneth HILL; Embassy at 1 Alexander Stamboliski Boulevard, Sofia (mailing address is APO AE 09213-5740); telephone [359] (2) 88-48-01 through 05; Embassy has no FAX machine

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)

1.297 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Bulgaria)

Economy (Bulgaria)

=====

Overview:

Growth in the lackluster Bulgarian economy fell to the 2% annual level in the 1980s. By 1990, Sofia's foreign debt had skyrocketed to over \$10 billion - giving a debt-service ratio of more than 40% of hard currency earnings and leading the regime to declare a moratorium on its hard currency payments. The post-Communist government faces major problems of renovating an aging industrial plant; coping with worsening energy, food, and consumer goods shortages; keeping abreast of rapidly unfolding technological developments; investing in additional energy capacity (the portion of electric power from nuclear energy reached over one-third in 1990); and motivating workers, in part by giving them a share in the earnings of their enterprises. Bulgaria's new government, led by Prime Minister Filip Dimitrov, is strongly committed to economic reform. The previous government, even though dominated by former Communists, had taken the first steps toward dismantling the central planning system, bringing the economy back into balance, and reducing inflationary pressures. The program produced some encouraging early results, including eased restrictions on foreign investment, increased support from international financial institutions, and liberalized currency trading. Small entrepreneurs have begun to emerge and some privatization of small enterprises has taken place. The government has passed bills to privatize large state-owned enterprises and reform the banking system. Negotiations on an association agreement with the EC began in late 1991.

GNP:

purchasing power equivalent - \$36.4 billion, per capita \$4,100; real growth

rate --22% (1991 est.)
 Inflation rate (consumer prices):
 420% (1991 est.)
 Unemployment rate:
 10% (1991 est.)
 Budget:
 revenues NA; expenditures NA, including capital expenditures of \$NA ←
 billion
 (1991)
 Exports:
 \$8.4 billion (f.o.b., 1990)
 commodities:
 machinery and equipment 55.3%; agricultural products 15.0%; manufactured
 consumer goods 10.0%; fuels, minerals, raw materials, and metals 18.4%;
 other 1.3% (1990)
 partners:
 former CMEA countries 70.6% (USSR 56.2%, Czechoslovakia 3.9%, Poland ←
 2.5%);
 developed countries 13.6% (Germany 2.1%, Greece 1.2%); less developed
 countries 13.1% (Libya 5.8%, Iran 0.5%) (1990)
 Imports:
 \$9.6 billion (f.o.b., 1990)
 commodities:
 fuels, minerals, and raw materials 43.7%; machinery and equipment 45.2%;
 manufactured consumer goods 6.7%; agricultural products 3.8%; other 0.6%
 partners:
 former CMEA countries 70.9% (former USSR 52.7%, Poland 4.1%); developed
 countries 20.2% (Germany 5.0%, Austria 2.1%); less developed countries ←
 7.2%
 (Libya 2.0%, Iran 0.7%)
 External debt:
 \$11.2 billion (1991)
 Industrial production:
 growth rate --14.7% (1990); accounts for about 37% of GNP (1990)
 Electricity:
 11,500,000 kW capacity; 45,000 million kWh produced, 5,040 kWh per capita
 (1990)

1.298 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Bulgaria)

Economy1 (Bulgaria)

=====

Industries:
 machine building and metal working, food processing, chemicals, textiles,
 building materials, ferrous and nonferrous metals
 Agriculture:
 accounts for 22% of GNP (1990); climate and soil conditions support
 livestock raising and the growing of various grain crops, oilseeds,
 vegetables, fruits, and tobacco; more than one-third of the arable land
 devoted to grain; world's fourth-largest tobacco exporter; surplus food
 producer
 Illicit drugs:
 transshipment point for southwest Asian heroin transiting the Balkan ←
 route
 Economic aid:

donor - \$1.6 billion in bilateral aid to non-Communist less developed countries (1956-89)

Currency:

lev (plural - leva); 1 lev (Lv) = 100 stotinki

Exchange rates:

leva (Lv) per US\$1 - 17.18 (1 January 1992), 16.13 (March 1991), 0.7446 (November 1990), 0.84 (1989), 0.82 (1988), 0.90 (1987); note - floating exchange rate since February 1991

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.299 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Bulgaria)

Communications (Bulgaria)

=====

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; 2,510 km electrified

Highways:

36,908 km total; 33,535 km hard surface (including 242 km superhighways); 3,373 km earth roads (1987)

Inland waterways:

470 km (1987)

Pipelines:

crude oil 193 km; petroleum products 418 km; natural gas 1,400 km (1986)

Ports:

Burgas, Varna, Varna West; river ports are Ruse, Vidin, and Lom on the Danube

Merchant marine:

110 ships (1,000 GRT and over) totaling 1,234,657 GRT/1,847,759 DWT; includes 2 short-sea passenger, 30 cargo, 2 container, 1 passenger-cargo training, 6 roll-on/roll-off, 15 petroleum tanker, 4 chemical carrier, 2 railcar carrier, 48 bulk; Bulgaria owns 1 ship (1,000 GRT or over) ↔ totaling 8,717 DWT operating under Liberian registry

Civil air:

86 major transport aircraft

Airports:

380 total, 380 usable; about 120 with permanent-surface runways; 20 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 20 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

extensive radio relay; 2.5 million telephones; direct dialing to 36 countries; phone density is 25 phones per 100 persons; 67% of Sofia households now have a phone (November 1988); 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

1.300 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Bulgaria)

Defense Forces (Bulgaria)

=====

Branches:

Army, Navy, Air and Air Defense Forces, Frontier Troops, Internal Troops

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 2,181,421; 1,823,678 fit for military service; 65,942 reach military age (19) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - 4.413 billion leva, 4.4% of GNP (1991); note - conversion of defense expenditures into US dollars using the current exchange rate could produce misleading results

1.301 WorldFact.guide/Burkina

Burkina

Geography (Burkina)

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1.302 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Burkina)

Geography (Burkina)

=====

Total area:

274,200 km2

Land area:

273,800 km2

Comparative area:

slightly larger than Colorado

Land boundaries:

3,192 km; Benin 306 km, Ghana 548 km, Ivory Coast 584 km, Mali 1,000 km, Niger 628 km, Togo 126 km

Coastline:

none - landlocked

Maritime claims:

none - landlocked

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 NEGL%; meadows and pastures 37%; forest and woodland 26%; other 27%, includes irrigated NEGL%

Environment:

recent droughts and desertification severely affecting marginal agricultural activities, population distribution, economy; overgrazing; deforestation

activities, population distribution, economy; overgrazing; deforestation

Note:

landlocked

1.303 WorldFact.guide/People (Burkina)

People (Burkina)

=====

Population:

9,653,672 (July 1992), growth rate 3.1% (1992)

Birth rate:

49 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

16 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

--2 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

117 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

52 years male, 53 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

7.1 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Burkinabe (singular and plural); adjective - Burkinabe

Ethnic divisions:

more than 50 tribes; principal tribe is Mossi (about 2.5 million); other important groups are Gurunsi, Senufo, Lobi, Bobo, Mande, and Fulani

Religions:

indigenous beliefs about 65%, Muslim 25%, Christian (mainly Roman Catholic)

10%

Languages:

French (official); tribal languages belong to Sudanic family, spoken by 90%

of the population

Literacy:

18% (male 28%, female 9%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:

3,300,000 residents; 30,000 are wage earners; agriculture 82%, industry 13%, commerce, services, and government 5%; 20% of male labor force migrates annually to neighboring countries for seasonal employment (1984); 44% of population of working age (1985)

Organized labor:
four principal trade union groups represent less than 1% of population

1.304 WorldFact.guide/Government (Burkina)

Government (Burkina)

=====

Long-form name:
Burkina Faso

Type:
military; established by coup on 4 August 1983

Capital:
Ouagadougou

Administrative divisions:
30 provinces; Bam, Bazega, Bougouriba, Boulgou, Boulkiemde, Ganzourgou, Gnagna, Gourma, Houet, Kadiogo, Kenedougou, Komoe, Kossi, Kouritenga, Mouhoun, Namentenga, Naouri, Oubritenga, Oudalan, Passore, Poni, Sanguie, Sanmatenga, Seno, Sissili, Soum, Sourou, Tapoa, Yatenga, Zoundweogo

Independence:
5 August 1960 (from France; formerly Upper Volta)

Constitution:
June 1991

Legal system:
based on French civil law system and customary law

National holiday:
Anniversary of the Revolution, 4 August (1983)

Executive branch:
President, Council of Ministers

Legislative branch:
unicameral National Assembly (Assemblée Nationale) was dissolved on 25 November 1980

Judicial branch:
Appeals Court

Leaders:
Chief of State and Head of Government:
President Captain Blaise COMPAORE (since 15 October 1987)

Political parties and leaders:
Organization for Popular Democracy (ODP/MT), ruling party; Coordination of Democratic Forces (CFD), composed of opposition parties

Suffrage:
none

Elections:
the National Assembly was dissolved 25 November 1980; presidential election held December 1991 and legislative election scheduled for 24 May 1992

Communists:
small Communist party front group; some sympathizers

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, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC,
 ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, OIC, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WADB, WCL ←
 ,
 WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:
 Ambassador Paul Desire KABORE; Chancery at 2340 Massachusetts Avenue NW,
 Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 332-5577 or 6895

US:
 Ambassador Edward P. BYRNN; Embassy at Avenue Raoul Follerau, Ouagadougou
 (mailing address is 01 B. P. 35, Ouagadougou); telephone [226] 30-67- 23
 through 25 and [226] 33-34-22; 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

1.305 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Burkina)

Economy (Burkina)

=====

Overview:

One of the poorest countries in the world, Burkina has a high population density, few natural resources, and relatively infertile soil. Economic development is hindered by a poor communications network within a ←
 landlocked
 country. Agriculture provides about 40% of GDP and is entirely of a subsistence nature. Industry, dominated by unprofitable government-controlled corporations, accounts for about 15% of GDP.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$2.9 billion, per capita \$320 (1988); real ←
 growth
 rate 1.3% (1990 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

--0.5% (1989)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues \$275 million; expenditures \$287 million, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1989)

Exports:

\$262 million (f.o.b., 1989)

commodities:

oilseeds, cotton, live animals, gold

partners:

EC 42% (France 30%, other 12%), Taiwan 17%, Ivory Coast 15% (1985)

Imports:

\$619 million (f.o.b., 1989)

commodities:

grain, dairy products, petroleum, machinery

partners:

EC 37% (France 23%, other 14%), Africa 31%, US 15% (1985)

External debt:

\$962 million (December 1990 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate 5.7% (1990 est.), accounts for about 15% of GDP (1988)

Electricity:

120,000 kW capacity; 320 million kWh produced, 40 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

cotton lint, beverages, agricultural processing, soap, cigarettes, ←
textiles,
gold

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:

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:

Communaute Financiere Africaine franc (plural - francs); 1 CFA franc (←
CFAF)
= 100 centimes

Exchange rates:

CFA francs (CFAF) per US\$1 - 269.01 (January 1992), 282.11 (1991), 272.26 (1990), 319.01 (1989), 297.85 (1988), 300.54 (1987)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.306 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Burkina)

Communications (Burkina)

=====

Railroads:

620 km total; 520 km Ouagadougou to Ivory Coast border and 100 km Ouagadougou to Kaya; all 1.00-meter gauge and single track

Highways:

16,500 km total; 1,300 km paved, 7,400 km improved, 7,800 km unimproved (1985)

Civil air:

2 major transport aircraft

Airports:

48 total, 38 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways over 3,659 m; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 8 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

all services only fair; radio relay, wire, and radio communication ←
stations

in use; broadcast stations - 2 AM, 1 FM, 2 TV; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

1.307 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Burkina)

Defense Forces (Burkina)

=====

Branches:

Army, Air Force, National Gendarmerie, National Police, Peoples' Militia

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 1,904,647; 971,954 fit for military service; no conscription

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$55 million, 2.7% of GDP (1988 est.)

1.308 WorldFact.guide/Burma

Burma

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Defense Forces (Burma)

1.309 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Burma)

Geography (Burma)

=====

Total area:

678,500 km2

Land area:

657,740 km2

Comparative area:

slightly smaller than Texas

Land boundaries:

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:

edge of continental margin or 200 nm

Exclusive economic zone:

200 nm
 Territorial sea:
 12 nm
 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:
 crude oil, 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%; includes irrigated 2%
 Environment:
 subject to destructive earthquakes and cyclones; flooding and landslides
 common during rainy season (June to September); deforestation
 Note:
 strategic location near major Indian Ocean shipping lanes

1.310 WorldFact.guide/People (Burma)

People (Burma)

=====

Population:
 42,642,418 (July 1992), growth rate 1.9% (1992)
 Birth rate:
 29 births/1,000 population (1992)
 Death rate:
 10 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
 Net migration rate:
 0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
 Infant mortality rate:
 68 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 57 years male, 61 years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 3.8 children born/woman (1992)
 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:
 81% (male 89%, female 72%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:
 16,036,000; agriculture 65.2%, industry 14.3%, trade 10.1%, government ←
 6.3%,
 other 4.1% (FY89 est.)
 Organized labor:
 Workers' Asiayone (association), 1,800,000 members; Peasants' Asiayone,
 7,600,000 members

1.311 WorldFact.guide/Government (Burma)

Government (Burma)

=====

Long-form name:
 Union of Burma; note - the local official name is Pyidaungzu Myanma
 Naingngandaw, which has been translated by the US Government as Union of
 Myanma and by the Burmese as Union of Myanmar

Type:
 military regime

Capital:
 Rangoon (sometimes translated as Yangon)

Administrative divisions:
 7 divisions* (yin-mya, singular - yin) and 7 states (pyine-mya, singular ←
 -
 pyine); Chin State, Irrawaddy*, Kachin State, Karan State, Kayah State,
 Magwe*, Mandalay*, Mon State, Pegu*, Rakhine State, Rangoon*, Sagaing*, ←
 Shan
 State, Tenasserim*

Independence:
 4 January 1948 (from UK)

Constitution:
 3 January 1974 (suspended since 18 September 1988)

Legal system:
 martial law in effect throughout most of the country; has not accepted
 compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:
 Independence Day, 4 January (1948)

Executive branch:
 chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, State Law and ←
 Order
 Restoration Council

Legislative branch:
 unicameral People's Assembly (Pyithu Hluttaw) was dissolved after the ←
 coup
 of 18 September 1988

Judicial branch:
 Council of People's Justices was abolished after the coup of 18 September
 1988

Leaders:
 Chief of State and Head of Government:
 Chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council Gen. THAN SHWE
 (since 23 April 1992)

Political parties and leaders:
 National Unity Party (NUP; proregime), THA KYAW; National League for
 Democracy (NLD), U AUNG SHWE; National Coalition of Union of Burma (NCGUB ←
),

SEIN WIN - consists of individuals legitimately elected but not ←
 recognized
 by military regime; fled to border area and joined with insurgents in
 December 1990 to form a parallel government

Suffrage:
 universal at age 18

Elections:
 People's Assembly:
 last held 27 May 1990, but Assembly never convened; results - NLD 80%; ←
 seats
 - (485 total) NLD 396, the regime-favored NUP 10, other 79

Communists:
 several hundred (est.) in Burma Communist Party (BCP)

Other political or pressure groups:
 Kachin Independence Army (KIA), United Wa State Army (UWSA), Karen ←
 National
 Union (KNU) , several Shan factions, including the Shan United Army (SUA)
 (all ethnically based insurgent groups)

Member of:
 AsDB, CP, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO,
 IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

1.312 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Burma)

Government1 (Burma)

=====

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador U THAUNG; Chancery at 2300 S Street NW, Washington, DC 20008;
 telephone (202) 332-9044 through 9046; there is a Burmese Consulate ←
 General
 in New York

US:

Ambassador (vacant); Deputy Chief of Mission, Charge d'Affaires Franklin ←
 P.
 HUDDLE, Jr.; Embassy at 581 Merchant Street, Rangoon (mailing address is ←
 GPO
 Box 521, AMEMB Box B, APO AP 96546); telephone [95] (1) 82055, 82181; FAX
 [95] (1) 80409

Flag:

red with a blue rectangle in the upper hoist-side corner bearing, all in
 white, 14 five-pointed stars encircling a cogwheel containing a stalk of
 rice; the 14 stars represent the 14 administrative divisions

1.313 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Burma)

Economy (Burma)

=====

Overview:

Burma is a poor Asian country, with a per capita GDP of about \$500. The
 nation has been unable to achieve any substantial improvement in export
 earnings because of falling prices for many of its major commodity ←
 exports.

For rice, traditionally the most important export, the drop in world ←
prices
has been accompanied by shrinking markets and a smaller volume of sales. ←
In
1985 teak replaced rice as the largest export and continues to hold this
position. The economy is heavily dependent on the agricultural sector, ←
which
generates about 40% of GDP and provides employment for 65% of the work
force. Burma has been largely isolated from international economic forces
and has been trying to encourage foreign investment, so far with little
success.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$22.2 billion, per capita \$530; real growth ←
rate
5.6% (1991)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

40% (1991)

Unemployment rate:

9.6% in urban areas (FY89 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$7.2 billion; expenditures \$9.3 billion, including capital
expenditures of \$6 billion (1991)

Exports:

\$568 million

commodities:

teak, rice, oilseed, metals, rubber, gems

partners:

Southeast Asia, India, Japan, China, EC, Africa

Imports:

\$1.16 billion

commodities:

machinery, transport equipment, chemicals, food products

partners:

Japan, EC, China, Southeast Asia

External debt:

\$4.2 billion (1991)

Industrial production:

growth rate 2.6% (FY90 est.); accounts for 10% of GDP

Electricity:

950,000 kW capacity; 2,900 million kWh produced, 70 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries:

agricultural processing; textiles and footwear; wood and wood products;
petroleum refining; mining of copper, tin, tungsten, iron; construction
materials; pharmaceuticals; fertilizer

Agriculture:

accounts for 40% of GDP (including fish and forestry); self-sufficient in
food; principal crops - paddy rice, corn, oilseed, sugarcane, pulses;
world's largest stand of hardwood trees; rice and teak account for 55% of
export revenues; fish catch of 740,000 metric tons (FY90)

Illicit drugs:

world's largest illicit producer of opium poppy and minor producer of
cannabis for the international drug trade; opium production is on the
increase as growers respond to the collapse of Rangoon's antinarcotic
programs

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$158 million; Western (non-US)
countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$3.9 billion;

Communist countries (1970-89), \$424 million

1.314 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Burma)

Economy1 (Burma)

=====

Currency:

kyat (plural - kyats); 1 kyat (K) = 100 pyas

Exchange rates:

kyats (K) per US\$1 - 6.0963 (January 1992), 6.2837 (1991), 6.3386 (1990),
6.7049 (1989), 6.46 (1988), 6.6535 (1987)

Fiscal year:

1 April - 31 March

1.315 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Burma)

Communications (Burma)

=====

Railroads:

3,991 km total, all government owned; 3,878 km 1.000-meter gauge, 113 km
narrow-gauge industrial lines; 362 km double track

Highways:

27,000 km total; 3,200 km bituminous, 17,700 km improved earth or gravel,
6,100 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways:

12,800 km; 3,200 km navigable by large commercial vessels

Pipelines:

crude oil 1,343 km; natural gas 330 km

Ports:

Rangoon, Moulmein, Bassein

Merchant marine:

71 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 1,036,018 GRT/1,514,121 DWT; ↔
includes

3 passenger-cargo, 19 cargo, 5 refrigerated cargo, 3 vehicle carrier, 3
container, 2 petroleum tanker, 6 chemical, 1 combination ore/oil, 27 bulk ↔
, 1
combination bulk, 1 roll-on/roll-off

Civil air:

17 major transport aircraft (including 3 helicopters)

Airports:

85 total, 82 usable; 27 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways
over 3,659 m; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 38 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

meets minimum requirements for local and intercity service; 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

1.316 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Burma)

Defense Forces (Burma)

=====

Branches:

Army, Navy, Air Force

Manpower availability:

eligible 15-49, 21,447,878; of the 10,745,530 males 15-49, 5,759,840 are ←
fitfor military service; of the 10,702,348 females 15-49, 5,721,868 are fit ←
formilitary service; 424,474 males and 410,579 females reach military age ←
(18)

annually; both sexes are liable for military service

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$1.28 billion, FY(91-92)

1.317 WorldFact.guide/Burundi

Burundi

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1.318 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Burundi)

Geography (Burundi)

=====

Total area:

27,830 km2

Land area:

25,650 km2

Comparative area:

slightly larger than Maryland

Land boundaries:

974 km; Rwanda 290 km, Tanzania 451 km, Zaire 233 km

Coastline:

none - landlocked

Maritime claims:

none - landlocked

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%; includes irrigated NEGL%
Environment:
soil exhaustion; soil erosion; deforestation
Note:
landlocked; straddles crest of the Nile-Congo watershed

1.319 WorldFact.guide/People (Burundi)

People (Burundi)

=====

Population:
6,022,341 (July 1992), growth rate 3.2% (1992)
Birth rate:
46 births/1,000 population (1992)
Death rate:
14 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
Net migration rate:
0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
Infant mortality rate:
106 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
Life expectancy at birth:
51 years male, 55 years female (1992)
Total fertility rate:
6.8 children born/woman (1992)
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 include about 3,000 Europeans and 2,000 South Asians
Religions:
Christian about 67% (Roman Catholic 62%, Protestant 5%), indigenous ←
beliefs
32%, Muslim 1%
Languages:
Kirundi and French (official); Swahili (along Lake Tanganyika and in the
Bujumbura area)
Literacy:
50% (male 61%, female 40%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)
Labor force:
1,900,000 (1983 est.); agriculture 93.0%, government 4.0%, industry and
commerce 1.5%, services 1.5%; 52% of population of working age (1985)
Organized labor:

sole group is the Union of Burundi Workers (UTB); by charter, membership ←
 is
 extended to all Burundi workers (informally); active membership figures ←
 NA

1.320 WorldFact.guide/Government (Burundi)

Government (Burundi)

=====

Long-form name:
 Republic of Burundi

Type:
 republic

Capital:
 Bujumbura

Administrative divisions:
 15 provinces; Bubanza, Bujumbura, Bururi, Cankuzo, Cibitoke, Gitega, ←
 Karuzi,
 Kayanza, Kirundo, Makamba, Muramvya, Muyinga, Ngozi, Rutana, Ruyigi

Independence:
 1 July 1962 (from UN trusteeship under Belgian administration)

Constitution:
 20 November 1981; suspended following the coup of 3 September 1987; a
 constitutional committee was charged with drafting a new constitution
 created in February 1991; a referendum on the new constitution scheduled ←
 for
 March 1992

Legal system:
 based on German and Belgian civil codes and customary law; has not ←
 accepted
 compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:
 Independence Day, 1 July (1962)

Executive branch:
 president; chairman of the Central Committee of the National Party of ←
 Unity
 and Progress (UPRONA), prime minister

Legislative branch:
 unicameral National Assembly (Assemblée Nationale) was dissolved ←
 following
 the coup of 3 September 1987; at an extraordinary party congress held ←
 from
 27 to 29 December 1990, the Central Committee of the National Party of ←
 Unity
 and Progress (UPRONA) replaced the Military Committee for National
 Salvation, and became the supreme governing body during the transition to
 constitutional government

Judicial branch:
 Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)

Leaders:
 Chief of State:
 Major Pierre BUYOYA, President (since 9 September 1987)

Head of Government:
 Prime Minister Adrien SIBOMANA (since 26 October 1988)

Political parties and leaders:

only party - National Party of Unity and Progress (UPRONA), Nicolas MAYUGI, secretary general; note - although Burundi is still officially a one-party state, at least four political parties were formed in 1991 in anticipation of proposed constitutional reform in 1992 - Burundi Democratic Front (FRODEBU), Organization of the People of Burundi (RPB), Socialist Party of Burundi (PSB), Movement for Peace and Democracy (MPD) - the Party for the Liberation of the Hutu People (PALIPEHUTU), formed in exile in the early 1980s, is an ethnically based political party dedicated to majority rule; the government has long accused PALIPEHUTU of practicing divisive ethnic politics and fomenting violence against the state. PALIPEHUTU's exclusivist charter makes it an unlikely candidate for legalization under the new constitution that will require party membership open to all ethnic groups

Suffrage:
universal adult at age NA

Elections:
National Assembly:
dissolved after the coup of 3 September 1987; note - The National Unity Charter outlining the principles for constitutional government was adopted by a national referendum on 5 February 1991

1.321 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Burundi)

Government1 (Burundi)

=====

Member of:

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, CCC, CEEAC, CEPGL, ECA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTERPOL, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Julien KAVAKURE; Chancery at Suite 212, 2233 Wisconsin Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20007; telephone (202) 342-2574

US:

Ambassador Cynthia Shepherd PERRY; B. P. 1720, Avenue des Etats-Unis, Bujumbura; telephone [257] (222) 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)

1.322 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Burundi)

Economy (Burundi)

=====

Overview:

A landlocked, resource-poor country in an early stage of economic development, Burundi is predominately agricultural with only a few basic industries. Its economic health depends on the coffee crop, which accounts for an average 90% of foreign exchange earnings each year. The ability to pay for imports therefore continues to rest largely on the vagaries of the climate and the international coffee market. As part of its economic reform agenda, launched in February 1991 with IMF and World Bank support, Burundi is trying to diversify its export agriculture capability and attract foreign investment in industry. Several state-owned coffee companies were privatized via public auction in September 1991.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$1.13 billion, per capita \$200; real growth rate 3.4% (1990 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

7.1% (1990 est.)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues \$158 million; expenditures \$204 million, including capital expenditures of \$131 million (1989 est.)

Exports:

\$74.7 million (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

coffee 88%, tea, hides, and skins

partners:

EC 83%, US 5%, Asia 2%

Imports:

\$234.6 million (c.i.f., 1990)

commodities:

capital goods 31%, petroleum products 15%, foodstuffs, consumer goods

partners:

EC 57%, Asia 23%, US 3%

External debt:

\$1.0 billion (1990 est.)

Industrial production:

real growth rate 5.1% (1986); accounts for about 10% of GDP

Electricity:

55,000 kW capacity; 105 million kWh produced, 20 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

light consumer goods such as blankets, shoes, soap; assembly of imports; public works construction; food processing

Agriculture:

accounts for 60% of GDP; 90% of population dependent on subsistence farming; marginally self-sufficient in food production; cash crops - coffee, cotton,

tea; food crops - corn, sorghum, sweet potatoes, bananas, manioc; ↔
 livestock
 - meat, milk, hides, and skins

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$71 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$10.2 billion; ↔
 OPEC
 bilateral aid (1979-89), \$32 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$175 million

Currency:

Burundi franc (plural - francs); 1 Burundi franc (FBu) = 100 centimes

Exchange rates:

Burundi francs (FBu) per US\$1 - 193.72 (January 1992), 181.51 (1991), ↔
 171.26
 (1990), 158.67 (1989), 140.40 (1988), 123.56 (1987)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.323 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Burundi)

Communications (Burundi)

=====

Highways:

5,900 km total; 400 km paved, 2,500 km gravel or laterite, 3,000 km ↔
 improved
 or unimproved earth

Inland waterways:

Lake Tanganyika

Ports:

Bujumbura (lake port) connects to transportation systems of Tanzania and Zaire

Civil air:

no major transport aircraft

Airports:

6 total, 6 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways ↔
 over
 3,659 m; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; none with runways 1,220 to 2,439 m

Telecommunications:

sparse system of wire, radiocommunications, and low-capacity radio relay links; 8,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 2 AM, 2 FM, 1 TV; 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT earth station

1.324 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Burundi)

Defense Forces (Burundi)

=====

Branches:

Army (includes naval and air units); paramilitary Gendarmerie

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 1,306,611; 681,050 fit for military service; 59,676 reach military age (16) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$28 million, 3.7% of GDP (1989)

1.325 WorldFact.guide/Cambodia

Cambodia

Geography (Cambodia)

People (Cambodia)

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Government1 (Cambodia)

Economy (Cambodia)

Communications (Cambodia)

Defense Forces (Cambodia)

1.326 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Cambodia)

Geography (Cambodia)

=====

Total area:

181,040 km2

Land area:

176,520 km2

Comparative area:

slightly smaller than Oklahoma

Land boundaries:

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

Disputes:

offshore islands and three sections of the boundary with Vietnam are in dispute; maritime boundary with Vietnam not defined

Climate:

tropical; rainy, monsoon season (May to October); dry season (December to March); little seasonal temperature variation

Terrain:

mostly low, flat plains; mountains in southwest and north

Natural resources:

timber, gemstones, some iron ore, manganese, phosphates, hydropower potential

Land use:

arable land 16%; permanent crops 1%; meadows and pastures 3%; forest and woodland 76%; other 4%; includes irrigated 1%

Environment:

a land of paddies and forests dominated by Mekong River and Tonle Sap

Note:

buffer between Thailand and Vietnam

1.327 WorldFact.guide/People (Cambodia)

People (Cambodia)

=====

Population:

7,295,706 (July 1992), growth rate 2.1% (1992)

Birth rate:

37 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

15 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

121 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

48 years male, 51 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

4.4 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Cambodian(s); adjective - Cambodian

Ethnic divisions:

Khmer 90%, Chinese 5%, other 5%

Religions:

Theravada Buddhism 95%, other 5%

Languages:

Khmer (official), French

Literacy:

35% (male 48%, female 22%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:

2.5-3.0 million; agriculture 80% (1988 est.)

Organized labor:

Kampuchea Federation of Trade Unions (FSC); under government control

1.328 WorldFact.guide/Government (Cambodia)

Government (Cambodia)

=====

Long-form name:

none

Type:

currently administered by the Supreme National Council (SNC), a body set ←
up

under United Nations' auspices, in preparation for an internationally supervised election in 1993 and including representatives from each of the country's four political factions

Capital:

Phnom Penh

Administrative divisions:

19 provinces (khet, singular and plural) and 2 autonomous cities* Banteay Meanchey, Batdambang, Kampong Cham, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Saom City*, Kampong Spoe, Kampong Thum, Kampot, Kandal, Kaoh Kong, Kracheh, Mondol Kiri, Phnom Phen City*, Pouthisat, Preah Vihear, Prey Veng, Rotanokiri, Siemreab-Otdar Meanchey, Stoeng Treng, Svay Rieng, Takev

Independence:

8 November 1949 (from France)

Constitution:

a new constitution will be drafted after the national election in 1993

National holiday:

NGC - Independence Day, 17 April (1975); SOC - Liberation Day, 7 January (1979)

Executive branch:

a twelve-member Supreme National Council (SNC), chaired by Prince NORODOM SIHANOUK, composed of representatives from each of the four political factions; faction names and delegation leaders are: State of Cambodia (SOC) - HUN SEN; Democratic Kampuchea (DK or Khmer Rouge) - KHIEU SAMPHAN; People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) - SON SANN; National United Front for an Independent, Peaceful, Neutral, and Cooperative Cambodia (FUNCINPEC) - Prince NORODOM RANARIDDH

Legislative branch:

pending a national election in 1993, the incumbent SOC faction's National Assembly is the only functioning national legislative body

Judicial branch:

pending a national election in 1993, the incumbent SOC faction's Supreme People's Court is the only functioning national judicial body

Leaders:

Chief of State:

SNC - Chairman Prince NORODOM SIHANOUK, under United Nations' supervision

Head of Government:

NGC - vacant, formerly held by SON SANN (since July 1982); will be determined following the national election in 1993; SOC - Chairman of the Council of Ministers HUN SEN (since 14 January 1985)

Political parties and leaders:

Democratic Kampuchea (DK, also known as the Khmer Rouge) under KHIEU SAMPHAN; Cambodian Pracheachon Party or Cambodian People's Party (CPP) (changed and HENG SAMRIN replaced in October 1991) under CHEA SIM; Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) under SON SANN; National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia (FUNCINPEC) under Prince NORODOM RANNARIDDH

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

UN-supervised election for a 120-member constituent assembly based on proportional representation within each province will be held nine months after UN-organized voter registration is complete; the election is not anticipated before April 1993; the assembly will draft and approve a constitution and then transform itself into a legislature that will create a new Cambodian Government

1.329 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Cambodia)

Government1 (Cambodia)

=====

Member of:

AsDB, CP, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, ITU, LORCS, NAM, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:

the Supreme National Council (SNC) represents Cambodia in international organizations - it filled UN seat in September 1991

US:

Charles TWINNING is the US representative to Cambodia

Flag:

SNC - blue background with white map of Cambodia in middle; SOC - two equal horizontal bands of red (top) and blue with a gold stylized five-towered temple representing Angkor Wat in the center

1.330 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Cambodia)

Economy (Cambodia)

=====

Overview:

Cambodia is a desperately poor country whose economic development has been stymied by deadly political infighting. The economy is based on agriculture and related industries. Over the past decade Cambodia has been slowly recovering from its near destruction by war and political upheaval. The situation remains precarious; during the 1980s famine was averted only through international relief. In 1986 the production level of rice, the staple food crop, was able to meet only 80% of domestic needs. The success of the nation's recovery program has been in new rubber plantings and in fishing. Industry, other than rice processing, is almost nonexistent. Foreign trade has been primarily with the former USSR and Vietnam, and trade and foreign aid are being adversely affected by the breakup of the USSR. Statistical data on the economy continue to be sparse and unreliable.

Foreign aid from the former USSR and Eastern Europe has virtually stopped ↔

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$930 million, per capita \$130; real growth ↔
rate

NA (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

53% (1990 est.)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues \$178 million expenditures \$NA, including capital expenditures of
\$NA (1991)

Exports:

\$32 million (f.o.b., 1988)

commodities:

natural rubber, rice, pepper, wood

partners:

Vietnam, USSR, Eastern Europe, Japan, India

Imports:

\$147 million (c.i.f., 1988)

commodities:

international food aid; fuels, consumer goods, machinery

partners:

Vietnam, USSR, Eastern Europe, Japan, India

External debt:

\$600 million (1989)

Industrial production:

growth rate NA%

Electricity:

140,000 kW capacity; 200 million kWh produced, 30 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

rice milling, fishing, wood and wood products, rubber, cement, gem mining

Agriculture:

mainly subsistence farming except for rubber plantations; main crops - ↔
rice,

rubber, corn; food shortages - rice, meat, vegetables, dairy products,
sugar, flour

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$725 million; Western (non-US
countries) (1970-89), \$300 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$1.8
billion

Currency:

riel (plural - riels); 1 riel (CR) = 100 sen

Exchange rates:

riels (CR) per US\$1 - 714 (May 1992), 500 (December 1991), 560 (1990),
159.00 (1988), 100.00 (1987)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.331 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Cambodia)

Communications (Cambodia)

=====

Railroads:

612 km 1.000-meter gauge, government owned

Highways:

13,351 km total; 2,622 km bituminous; 7,105 km crushed stone, gravel, or improved earth; 3,624 km unimproved earth; some roads in disrepair

Inland waterways:

3,700 km navigable all year to craft drawing 0.6 meters; 282 km navigable ↔
to
craft drawing 1.8 meters

Ports:

Kampong Saom, Phnom Penh

Airports:

16 total, 8 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways ↔
over
3,659 m; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

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

1.332 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Cambodia)

Defense Forces (Cambodia)

=====

Branches:

SOC - Cambodian People's Armed Forces (CPAF); Communist resistance forces ↔
-

National Army of Democratic Kampuchea (Khmer Rouge); non-Communist
resistance forces - Armee National Kampuchea Independent (ANKI), which is
sometimes anglicized as National Army of Independent Cambodia (NAIC), and
Khmer People's National Liberation Armed Forces (KPNLAF) - under the ↔
Paris

peace agreement of October 1991, all four factions are to observe a
cease-fire and prepare for UN-supervised cantonment, disarmament, and 70%
demobilization before the election, with the fate of the remaining 30% to ↔
be

determined by the newly elected government - the United Nations ↔
Transitional

Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) will verify the cease-fire and disarm the
combatants

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 1,877,339; 1,032,102 fit for military service; 61,807 reach
military age (18) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$NA, NA% of GDP

1.333 WorldFact.guide/Cameroon

Cameroon

Geography (Cameroon)

People (Cameroon)

Government (Cameroon)

Government1 (Cameroon)

Economy (Cameroon)

Economy1 (Cameroon)

Communications (Cameroon)

Defense Forces (Cameroon)

1.334 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Cameroon)

Geography (Cameroon)

=====

Total area:
475,440 km2

Land area:
469,440 km2

Comparative area:
slightly larger than California

Land boundaries:
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

Disputes:
demarcation of international boundaries in Lake Chad, the lack of which ↔
has
led to border incidents in the past, is completed and awaiting ↔
ratification
by Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria; boundary commission created with
Nigeria to discuss unresolved land and maritime boundaries - has not yet
convened

Climate:
varies with terrain from tropical along coast to semiarid and hot in ↔
north

Terrain:
diverse, with coastal plain in southwest, dissected plateau in center,
mountains in west, plains in north

Natural resources:
crude oil, bauxite, iron ore, timber, hydropower potential

Land use:
arable land 13%; permanent crops 2%; meadows and pastures 18%; forest and
woodland 54%; other 13%; includes irrigated NEGL%

Environment:
recent volcanic activity with release of poisonous gases; deforestation;
overgrazing; desertification

Note:

sometimes referred to as the hinge of Africa

1.335 WorldFact.guide/People (Cameroon)

People (Cameroon)

=====

Population:

12,658,439 (July 1992), growth rate 3.3% (1992)

Birth rate:

44 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

11 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

81 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

55 years male, 60 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

6.4 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Cameroonian(s); adjective - Cameroonian

Ethnic divisions:

over 200 tribes of widely differing background; 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:

English and French (official), 24 major African language groups

Literacy:

54% (male 66%, female 43%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:

NA; agriculture 74.4%, industry and transport 11.4%, other services 14.2% (1983); 50% of population of working age (15-64 years) (1985)

Organized labor:

under 45% of wage labor force

1.336 WorldFact.guide/Government (Cameroon)

Government (Cameroon)

=====

Long-form name:

Republic of Cameroon

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; formerly French Cameroon)

Constitution:
20 May 1972

Legal system:
based on French civil law system, with common law influence; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:
National Day, 20 May (1972)

Executive branch:
president, Cabinet

Legislative branch:
unicameral National Assembly (Assemblée Nationale)

Judicial branch:
Supreme Court

Leaders:
Chief of State:
President Paul BIYA (since 6 November 1982)
Head of Government:
interim Prime Minister Sadou HAYATOU (since 25 April 1991)

Political parties and leaders:
Cameroon People's Democratic Movement (RDPC), Paul BIYA, president, is government-controlled and was formerly the only party; numerous small parties formed since opposition parties were legalized in 1990

Suffrage:
universal at age 20

Elections:
National Assembly:
next to be held 1 March 1992
President:
last held 24 April 1988 (next to be held April 1993); results - President Paul BIYA reelected without opposition

Other political or pressure groups:
NA

Member of:
ACCT (associate), ACP, AfDB, BDEAC, CCC, CEEAC, ECA, FAO, FZ, G-19, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT ↔
INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, OIC, PCA, UDEAC, UN, ↔
UNCTAD,
UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:
Ambassador Paul PONDI; Chancery at 2349 Massachusetts Avenue NW, ↔
Washington,
DC 20008; telephone (202) 265-8790 through 8794

US:
Ambassador Frances D. COOK; Embassy at Rue Nachtigal, Yaounde (mailing address is B. P. 817, Yaounde); telephone [237] 234014; FAX [237] 230753; there is a US Consulate General in Douala

1.337 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Cameroon)

Government1 (Cameroon)

=====

Flag:

three equal vertical bands of green (hoist side), red, and yellow with a yellow five-pointed star centered in the red band; uses the popular pan-African colors of Ethiopia

1.338 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Cameroon)

Economy (Cameroon)

=====

Overview:

Because of its offshore oil resources, Cameroon has one of the highest incomes per capita in tropical Africa. Still, it faces many of the serious problems facing other underdeveloped countries, such as political instability, a top-heavy civil service, and a generally unfavorable climate for business enterprise. The development of the oil sector led rapid economic growth between 1970 and 1985. Growth came to an abrupt halt in 1986 precipitated by steep declines in the prices of major exports: coffee, cocoa, and petroleum. Export earnings were cut by almost one-third, and inefficiencies in fiscal management were exposed. In 1990-92, with support from the IMF and World Bank, the government has begun to introduce reforms designed to spur business investment, increase efficiency in agriculture, and recapitalize the nation's banks. Nationwide strikes organized by opposition parties in 1991, however, undermined these efforts.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$11.5 billion, per capita \$1,040; real growth rate 0.7% (1990 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

8.6% (FY88)

Unemployment rate:

25% (1990 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$1.2 billion; expenditures \$1.8 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA million (FY89)

Exports:

\$2.1 billion (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:

petroleum products 56%, coffee, cocoa, timber, manufactures

partners:

EC (particularly France) about 50%, US 10%

Imports:

\$2.1 billion (c.i.f., 1990 est.)

commodities:

machines and electrical equipment, transport equipment, chemical products, consumer goods

partners:

France 41%, Germany 9%, US 4%

External debt:

\$4.9 billion (December 1989 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate - 6.4% (FY87); accounts for 30% of GDP

Electricity:

755,000 kW capacity; 2,940 million kWh produced, 270 kWh per capita ↔
(1991)

Industries:

crude oil products, food processing, light consumer goods, textiles, sawmills

Agriculture:

the agriculture and forestry sectors provide employment for the majority ↔
of

the population, contributing nearly 25% to GDP and providing a high ↔
degree

of self-sufficiency in staple foods; commercial and food crops include coffee, cocoa, timber, cotton, rubber, bananas, oilseed, grains, ↔

livestock,
root starches

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$440 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$4.5 billion; ↔
OPEC

bilateral aid (1979-89), \$29 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$125 million

1.339 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Cameroon)

Economy1 (Cameroon)

=====

Currency:

Communaute Financiere Africaine franc (plural - francs); 1 CFA franc (↔
CFAF)

= 100 centimes

Exchange rates:

Communaute Financiere Africaine francs (CFAF) per US\$1 - 269.01 (January 1992), 282.11 (1991), 272.26 (1990), 319.01 (1989), 297.85 (1988), 300.54 (1987)

Fiscal year:

1 July - 30 June

1.340 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Cameroon)

Communications (Cameroon)

=====

Railroads:

1,003 km total; 858 km 1.000-meter gauge, 145 km 0.600-meter gauge

Highways:

about 65,000 km total; includes 2,682 km paved, 32,318 km gravel and improved earth, and 30,000 km of unimproved earth

Inland waterways:

2,090 km; of decreasing importance

Ports:

Douala

Merchant marine:

2 cargo ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 24,122 GRT/33,509 DWT

Civil air:

5 major transport aircraft

Airports:

56 total, 50 usable; 10 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways ←
over

3,659 m; 5 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 21 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

good system of open wire, cable, troposcatter, and radio relay; 26,000
telephones; broadcast stations - 11 AM, 11 FM, 1 TV; 2 Atlantic Ocean
INTELSAT earth stations

1.341 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Cameroon)

Defense Forces (Cameroon)

=====

Branches:

Army, Navy (including naval infantry), Air Force; National Gendarmerie,
Presidential Guards

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 2,753,059; 1,385,706 fit for military service; 120,011 reach
military age (18) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$219 million, 1.7% of GDP (1990 est.)

1.342 WorldFact.guide/Canada

Canada

Geography (Canada)

People (Canada)

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Economy (Canada)

Economy1 (Canada)

Communications (Canada)

Defense Forces (Canada)

1.343 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Canada)

Geography (Canada)

=====

Total area:

9,976,140 km2

Land area:

9,220,970 km2

Comparative area:

slightly larger than US

Land boundaries:

8,893 km with US (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

Disputes:

maritime boundary disputes with the US

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, crude oil, natural gas

Land use:

arable land 5%; permanent crops NEGL%; meadows and pastures 3%; forest ←
and
woodland 35%; other 57%; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment:

80% of population concentrated within 160 km of US border; continuous
permafrost in north a serious obstacle to development

Note:

second-largest country in world (after Russia); strategic location ←
between
Russia and US via north polar route**1.344 WorldFact.guide/People (Canada)**

People (Canada)

=====

Population:

27,351,509 (July 1992), growth rate 1.3% (1992)

Birth rate:

14 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

7 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

6 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

7 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 74 years male, 81 years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 1.8 children born/woman (1992)
 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%
 Languages:
 English and French (both official)
 Literacy:
 99% (male NA%, female NA%) age 15 and over can read and write (1981 est.)
 Labor force:
 13,380,000; services 75%, manufacturing 14%, agriculture 4%, construction
 3%, other 4% (1988)
 Organized labor:
 30.6% of labor force; 39.6% of nonagricultural paid workers

1.345 WorldFact.guide/Government (Canada)

Government (Canada)

=====

Long-form name:
 none
 Type:
 confederation with parliamentary democracy
 Capital:
 Ottawa
 Administrative divisions:
 10 provinces and 2 territories*; Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New
 Brunswick, Newfoundland, Northwest Territories*, Nova Scotia, Ontario,
 Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Yukon Territory*
 Independence:
 1 July 1867 (from UK)
 Constitution:
 amended British North America Act 1867 patriated to Canada 17 April 1982;
 charter of rights and unwritten customs
 Legal system:
 based on English common law, except in Quebec, where civil law system ←
 based
 on French law prevails; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with
 reservations
 National holiday:
 Canada Day, 1 July (1867)
 Executive branch:
 British monarch, governor general, prime minister, deputy prime minister,
 Cabinet
 Legislative branch:
 bicameral Parliament (Parlement) consists of an upper house or Senate
 (Senat) and a lower house or House of Commons (Chambre des Communes)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court

Leaders:

Chief of State:

Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor ←
General

Raymond John HNATSHYN (since 29 January 1990)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister (Martin) Brian MULRONEY (since 4 September 1984); Deputy
Prime Minister Donald Frank MAZANKOWSKI (since June 1986)

Political parties and leaders:

Progressive Conservative Party, Brian MULRONEY; Liberal Party, Jean
CHRETIEN; New Democratic Party, Audrey McLAUGHLIN

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

House of Commons:

last held 21 November 1988 (next to be held by November 1993); results -
Progressive Conservative Party 43.0%, Liberal Party 32%, New Democratic
Party 20%, other 5%; seats - (295 total) Progressive Conservative Party ←
159,

Liberal Party 80, New Democratic Party 44, independents 12

Communists:

3,000

Member of:

ACCT, AfDB, AG (observer), APEC, AsDB, Australia Group, BIS, C, CCC, CDB,
COCOM, CP, CSCE, EBRD, ECE, ECLAC, 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, MTCR, NACC, NATO, NEA, NSG ←

OAS, OECD, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNDOF, UNESCO, UNFICYP, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIIMOG ←

UNTSO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC

1.346 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Canada)

Government1 (Canada)

=====

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Derek BURNEY; Chancery at 501 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, ←
Washington,DC 20001; telephone (202) 682-1740; there are Canadian Consulates General ←
inAtlanta, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, Detroit, Los ←
Angeles,

Minneapolis, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Seattle

US:

Ambassador Peter TEELEY; Embassy at 100 Wellington Street, K1P 5T1, ←
Ottawa(mailing address is P. O. Box 5000, Ogdensburg, NY 13669-0430); telephone
(613) 238-5335 or (613) 238-4470; FAX (613) 238-5720; there are US
Consulates General in 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

1.347 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Canada)

Economy (Canada)

=====

Overview:

As an affluent, high-tech industrial society, Canada today closely ←
 resembles
 the US in per capita output, market-oriented economic system, and pattern ←
 of
 production. Since World War II the impressive growth of the manufacturing ←
 ,
 mining, and service sectors has transformed the nation from a largely ←
 rural
 economy into one primarily industrial and urban. In the 1980s, Canada
 registered one of the highest rates of real growth among the OECD nations ←
 ,
 averaging about 3.2%. With its great natural resources, skilled labor ←
 force,
 and modern capital plant, Canada has excellent economic prospects. ←
 However,
 the continuing constitutional impasse between English- and French- ←
 speaking
 areas has observers discussing a possible split in the confederation;
 foreign investors are becoming edgy.

GDP:

purchasing power equivalent - \$521.5 billion, per capita \$19,400; real
 growth rate -1.1% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

4.2% (November 1991, annual rate)

Unemployment rate:

10.3% (November 1991)

Budget:

revenues \$111.8 billion; expenditures \$138.3 billion, including capital
 expenditures of \$NA (FY90 est.)

Exports:

\$124.0 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

newsprint, 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:

\$118 billion (c.i.f., 1991)

commodities:

crude petroleum, 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:

\$247 billion (1987)

Industrial production:

growth rate -3.8% (August 1991); accounts for 34% of GDP

Electricity:

106,464,000 kW capacity; 479,600 million kWh produced, 17,872 kWh per ←
capita
(1991)

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

1.348 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Canada)

Economy1 (Canada)

=====

Economic aid:

donor - ODA and OOF commitments (1970-89), \$7.2 billion

Currency:

Canadian dollar (plural - dollars); 1 Canadian dollar (Can\$) = 100 cents

Exchange rates:

Canadian dollars (Can\$) per US\$1 - 1.1565 (January 1992), 1.1457 (1991),
1.1668 (1990), 1.1840 (1989), 1.2307 (1988), 1.3260 (1987)

Fiscal year:

1 April - 31 March

1.349 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Canada)

Communications (Canada)

=====

Railroads:

93,544 km total; two major transcontinental freight railway systems -
Canadian National (government owned) and Canadian Pacific Railway; ←
passenger
service - VIA (government operated)

Highways:

884,272 km total; 712,936 km surfaced (250,023 km paved), 171,336 km ←
earth

Inland waterways:

3,000 km, including Saint Lawrence Seaway

Pipelines:

crude and refined oil 23,564 km; natural gas 74,980 km

Ports:

Halifax, Montreal, Quebec, Saint John (New Brunswick), Saint John's (Newfoundland), Toronto, Vancouver

Merchant marine:

70 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 500,904 GRT/727,118 DWT; includes 1 passenger, 3 short-sea passenger, 2 passenger-cargo, 10 cargo, 2 railcar carrier, 1 refrigerated cargo, 8 roll-on/roll-off, 1 container, 28 ← petroleum tanker, 5 chemical tanker, 1 specialized tanker, 8 bulk; note - does not include ships used exclusively in the Great Lakes

Civil air:

636 major transport aircraft; Air Canada is the major carrier

Airports:

1,416 total, 1,168 usable; 455 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways over 3,659 m; 30 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 338 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

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

1.350 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Canada)

Defense Forces (Canada)

=====

Branches:

Canadian Armed Forces (including Mobile Command, Maritime Command, Air Command, Communications Command, Canadian Forces Europe, Training ← Commands),
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 7,366,675; 6,387,459 fit for military service; 190,752 reach military age (17) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$11.4 billion, 1.7% of GDP (FY91); \$10.5 ← billion,
NA% of GDP (FY 92)

1.351 WorldFact.guide/Cape Verde

Cape Verde

Geography (Cape Verde)

People (Cape Verde)

Government (Cape Verde)

Government1 (Cape Verde)

Economy (Cape Verde)

Economy1 (Cape Verde)

Communications (Cape Verde)

Defense Forces (Cape Verde)

1.352 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Cape Verde)

Geography (Cape Verde)

=====

Total area:

4,030 km2

Land area:

4,030 km2

Comparative area:

slightly larger than Rhode Island

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

965 km

Maritime claims:

(measured from claimed archipelagic baselines)

Exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

12 nm

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 NEGL%; meadows and pastures 6%; forest ↔
and

woodland NEGL%; other 85%; includes irrigated 1%

Environment:

subject to prolonged droughts; harmattan wind can obscure visibility;

volcanically and seismically active; deforestation; overgrazing

Note:

strategic location 500 km from African coast near major north-south sea routes; important communications station; important sea and air refueling site

1.353 WorldFact.guide/People (Cape Verde)

People (Cape Verde)

=====

Population:
398,276 (July 1992), growth rate 3.0% (1992)

Birth rate:
48 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
10 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
- 8 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
61 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:
60 years male, 64 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:
6.5 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:
noun - Cape Verdean(s); adjective - Cape Verdean

Ethnic divisions:
Creole (mulatto) about 71%, African 28%, European 1%

Religions:
Roman Catholicism fused with indigenous beliefs

Languages:
Portuguese and Crioulo, a blend of Portuguese and West African words

Literacy:
66% (male NA%, female NA%) age 15 and over can read and write (1989 est.)

Labor force:
102,000 (1985 est.); agriculture (mostly subsistence) 57%, services 29%, industry 14% (1981); 51% of population of working age (1985)

Organized labor:
Trade Unions of Cape Verde Unity Center (UNTC-CS)

1.354 WorldFact.guide/Government (Cape Verde)

Government (Cape Verde)

=====

Long-form name:
Republic of Cape Verde

Type:
republic

Capital:
Praia

Administrative divisions:
14 districts (concelhos, singular - concelho); Boa Vista, Brava, Fogo, ↔
Maio,
Paul, Praia, Porto Novo, Ribeira Grande, Sal, Santa Catarina, Santa Cruz,
Sao Nicolau, Sao Vicente, Tarrafal

Independence:
5 July 1975 (from Portugal)

Constitution:
7 September 1980; amended 12 February 1981, December 1988, and 28 ↔
September
1990 (legalized opposition parties)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 5 July (1975)

Executive branch:

president, prime minister, deputy minister, secretaries of state, Council ↔
of
Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch:

unicameral People's National Assembly (Assembleia Nacional Popular)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Tribunal of Justice (Supremo Tribunal de Justia)

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Antonio Monteiro MASCARENHAS (since 22 March 1991)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Carlos VEIGA (since 13 January 1991)

Political parties and leaders:

Movement for Democracy (MPD), Prime Minister Carlos VEIGA, founder and
chairman; African Party for Independence of Cape Verde (PAICV), Pedro ↔
Verona

Rodrigues PIRES, chairman

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

People's National Assembly:

last held 13 January 1991 (next to be held January 1996); results - ↔
percent

of vote by party NA; seats - (79 total) MPD 56, PAICV 23; note - this
multiparty Assembly election ended 15 years of single-party rule

President:

last held 17 February 1991 (next to be held February 1996); results -
Antonio Monteiro MASCARENHAS (MPD) received 72.6% of vote

Member of:

ACP, AfDB, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO,
INTERPOL, IOM (observer), ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO ↔

UPU, WCL, WHO, WMO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Carlos Alberto Santos SILVA; Chancery at 3415 Massachusetts
Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20007; telephone (202) 965-6820; there is a ↔
Cape

Verdean Consulate General in Boston

US:

Ambassador Francis T. (Terry) McNAMARA; Embassy at Rua Hoji Ya Henda ↔
Yenna

81, Praia (mailing address is C. P. 201, Praia); telephone [238] 61-43-63 ↔
or

61-42-53; FAX [238] 61-13-55

1.355 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Cape Verde)

Government1 (Cape Verde)

=====

Flag:

two equal horizontal bands of yellow (top) and green with a vertical red
band on the hoist side; in the upper portion of the red band is a black
five-pointed star framed by two corn stalks and a yellow clam shell; uses

the popular pan-African colors of Ethiopia; similar to the flag of Guinea-Bissau, which is longer and has an unadorned black star centered in the red band ←

1.356 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Cape Verde)

Economy (Cape Verde)

=====

Overview:

Cape Verde's low per capita GDP reflects a poor natural resource base, a 17-year drought, and a high birthrate. The economy is service oriented, with commerce, transport, and public services accounting for 65% of GDP during the period 1985-88. Although nearly 70% of the population lives in rural areas, agriculture's share of GDP is only 16%; the fishing sector accounts for 4%. About 90% of food must be imported. The fishing potential, mostly lobster and tuna, is not fully exploited. In 1988 fishing represented only 3.5% of GDP. Cape Verde annually runs a high trade deficit, financed by remittances from emigrants and foreign aid. Economic reforms launched by the new democratic government in February 1991 are aimed at developing the private sector and attracting foreign investment to diversify the economy ←

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$310 million, per capita \$800; real growth rate 4% (1990 est.) ←

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

10% (1990 est.)

Unemployment rate:

25% (1988)

Budget:

revenues \$98.3 million; expenditures \$138.4 million, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1988 est.)

Exports:

\$10.9 million (f.o.b., 1989 est.)

commodities:

fish, bananas, salt

partners:

Portugal 40%, Algeria 31%, Angola, Netherlands (1990 est.)

Imports:

\$107.8 million (c.i.f., 1989)

commodities:

petroleum, foodstuffs, consumer goods, industrial products

partners:

Sweden 33%, Spain 11%, Germany 5%, Portugal 3%, France 3%, Netherlands, US (1990 est.) ←

External debt:

\$150 million (December 1990 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate 18% (1988 est.); accounts for 7% of GDP

Electricity:

15,000 kW capacity; 15 million kWh produced, 40 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

fish processing, salt mining, clothing factories, ship repair, ←
 construction
 materials, food and beverage production

Agriculture:

accounts for 16% of GDP; 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 limited ←
 rainfall;
 annual food imports required; fish catch provides for both domestic
 consumption and small exports

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY75-89), \$88 million; Western (non-US)
 countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$537 million; ←
 OPEC
 bilateral aid (1979-89), \$12 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$36
 million

Currency:

Cape Verdean escudo (plural - escudos); 1 Cape Verdean escudo (CVEsc) = ←
 100
 centavos

1.357 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Cape Verde)

Economy1 (Cape Verde)

=====

Exchange rates:

Cape Verdean escudos (CVEsc) per US\$1 - 71.28 (March 1992), 71.41 (1991),
 64.10 (November 1990), 74.86 (December 1989), 72.01 (1988), 72.5 (1987)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.358 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Cape Verde)

Communications (Cape Verde)

=====

Ports:

Mindelo, Praia

Merchant marine:

7 cargo ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 11,717 GRT/19,000 DWT

Civil air:

3 major transport aircraft

Airports:

6 total, 6 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways ←
 over
 3,659 m; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

interisland 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

1.359 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Cape Verde)

Defense Forces (Cape Verde)

=====

Branches:

People's Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARP) - Army and Navy are separate components of FARP; Security Service

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 72,916; 43,010 fit for military service

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$NA, NA% of GDP

1.360 WorldFact.guide/Cayman Islands

Cayman Islands

Geography (Cayman Islands)

People (Cayman Islands)

Government (Cayman Islands)

Economy (Cayman Islands)

Communications (Cayman Islands)

Defense Forces (Cayman Islands)

1.361 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Cayman Islands)

Geography (Cayman Islands)

=====

Total area:

260 km2

Land area:

260 km2

Comparative area:

slightly less than 1.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

160 km

Maritime claims:

Exclusive fishing zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

3 nm

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%

Environment:
 within the Caribbean hurricane belt

Note:
 important location between Cuba and Central America

1.362 WorldFact.guide/People (Cayman Islands)

People (Cayman Islands)

=====

Population:
 29,139 (July 1992), growth rate 4.4% (1992)

Birth rate:
 16 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
 5 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
 33 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
 8 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:
 75 years male, 79 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:
 1.5 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:
 noun - Caymanian(s); adjective - Caymanian

Ethnic divisions:
 40% mixed, 20% white, 20% black, 20% expatriates of various ethnic groups

Religions:
 United Church (Presbyterian and Congregational), Anglican, Baptist, Roman
 Catholic, Church of God, other Protestant denominations

Languages:
 English

Literacy:
 98% (male 98%, female 98%) age 15 and over having ever attended school
 (1970)

Labor force:
 8,061; service workers 18.7%, clerical 18.6%, construction 12.5%, finance
 and investment 6.7%, directors and business managers 5.9% (1979)

Organized labor:
 Global Seaman's Union; Cayman All Trade Union

1.363 WorldFact.guide/Government (Cayman Islands)

Government (Cayman Islands)

=====

Long-form name:

none

Type:

dependent territory of the UK

Capital:

George Town

Administrative divisions:

8 districts; Creek, Eastern, Midland, South Town, Spot Bay, Stake Bay, West

End, Western

Independence:

none (dependent territory of the UK)

Constitution:

1959, revised 1972

Legal system:

British common law and local statutes

National holiday:

Constitution Day (first Monday in July)

Executive branch:

British monarch, governor, Executive Council (cabinet)

Legislative branch:

unicameral Legislative Assembly

Judicial branch:

Grand Court, Cayman Islands Court of Appeal

Leaders:

Chief of State:

Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor Michael

GORE (since May 1992)

Head of Government:

Governor and President of the Executive Council Alan James SCOTT (since NA

1987)

Political parties and leaders:

no formal political parties

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

Legislative Assembly:

last held November 1988 (next to be held November 1992); results - percent

of vote by party NA; seats - (15 total, 12 elected)

Member of:

CARICOM (observer), CDB, IOC

Diplomatic representation:

as a dependent territory of the UK, Caymanian interests in the US are represented by the UK

US:

none

Flag:

blue, with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant and the Caymanian coat of arms on a white disk centered on the outer half of the

flag; the coat of arms includes a pineapple and turtle above a shield ↔
 with
 three stars (representing the three islands) and a scroll at the bottom
 bearing the motto HE HATH FOUNDED IT UPON THE SEAS
 HE HATH FOUNDED IT UPON THE SEAS

1.364 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Cayman Islands)

Economy (Cayman Islands)

=====

Overview:

The economy depends heavily on tourism (70% of GDP and 75% of export earnings) and offshore financial services, with the tourist industry ↔ aimed at the luxury market and catering mainly to visitors from North America. About 90% of the islands' food and consumer goods needs must be imported. The Caymanians enjoy one of the highest standards of living in the region ↔

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$384 million, per capita \$14,500 (1989); real growth rate 8% (1990)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

8% (1990 est.)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues \$83.6 million; expenditures \$98.9 million, including capital expenditures of \$13.6 million (1990)

Exports:

\$1.5 million (f.o.b., 1987 est.)

commodities:

turtle products, manufactured consumer goods

partners:

mostly US

Imports:

\$136 million (c.i.f., 1987 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:

74,000 kW capacity; 256 million kWh produced, 9,313 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

tourism, banking, insurance and finance, construction, building materials ↔

furniture making

Agriculture:

minor production of vegetables, fruit, livestock; turtle farming

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$26.7 million; Western (non-US ↔)

countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$35 million
 Currency:
 Caymanian dollar (plural - dollars); 1 Caymanian dollar (CI\$) = 100 cents
 Exchange rates:
 Caymanian dollars (CI\$) per US\$1 - 1.20 (fixed rate)
 Fiscal year:
 1 April - 31 March

1.365 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Cayman Islands)

Communications (Cayman Islands)

=====

Highways:
 160 km of main roads
 Ports:
 George Town, Cayman Brac
 Merchant marine:
 32 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 364,174 GRT/560,241 DWT; includes 1
 passenger-cargo, 7 cargo, 8 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 6 petroleum tanker, 1
 chemical tanker, 1 specialized tanker, 1 liquefied gas carrier, 5 bulk, 2
 combination bulk; note - a flag of convenience registry
 Civil air:
 2 major transport aircraft
 Airports:
 3 total; 3 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways ↔
 over
 2,439 m; 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m
 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

1.366 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Cayman Islands)

Defense Forces (Cayman Islands)

=====

Branches:
 Royal Cayman Islands Police Force (RCIPF)
 Note:
 defense is the responsibility of the UK

1.367 WorldFact.guide/Central African Republic

Central African Republic

Geography (Central African Republic)

People (Central African Republic)

Government (Central African Republic)
 Government1 (Central African Republic)
 Economy (Central African Republic)
 Economy1 (Central African Republic)
 Communications (Central African Republic)
 Defense Forces (Central African Republic)

1.368 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Central African Republic)

Geography (Central African Republic)

=====

Total area:
 622,980 km2
 Land area:
 622,980 km2
 Comparative area:
 slightly smaller than Texas
 Land boundaries:
 5,203 km; Cameroon 797 km, Chad 1,197 km, Congo 467 km, Sudan 1,165 km,
 Zaire 1,577 km
 Coastline:
 none - landlocked
 Maritime claims:
 none - landlocked
 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 NEGL%; meadows and pastures 5%; forest ↔
 and
 woodland 64%; other 28%
 Environment:
 hot, dry, dusty harmattan winds affect northern areas; poaching has
 diminished reputation as one of last great wildlife refuges; ↔
 desertification
 Note:
 landlocked; almost the precise center of Africa

1.369 WorldFact.guide/People (Central African Republic)

People (Central African Republic)

=====

Population:

3,029,080 (July 1992), growth rate 2.6% (1992)

Birth rate:

43 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

18 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

135 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

46 years male, 49 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

5.5 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Central African(s); adjective - Central African

Ethnic divisions:

about 80 ethnic groups, the majority of which have related ethnic and linguistic characteristics; Baya 34%, Banda 27%, Sara 10%, Mandjia 21%, Mboum 4%, M'Baka 4%; 6,500 Europeans, of whom 3,600 are French

Religions:

indigenous beliefs 24%, Protestant 25%, Roman Catholic 25%, Muslim 15%, other 11%; animistic beliefs and practices strongly influence the
Christian

majority

Languages:

French (official); Sangho (lingua franca and national language); Arabic, Hunsa, Swahili

Literacy:

27% (male 33%, female 15%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:

775,413 (1986 est.); agriculture 85%, commerce and services 9%, industry ←
3%,government 3%; about 64,000 salaried workers; 55% of population of ←
working

age (1985)

Organized labor:

1% of labor force

1.370 WorldFact.guide/Government (Central African Republic)

Government (Central African Republic)

=====

Long-form name:

Central African Republic (no short-form name); abbreviated CAR

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; formerly Central African Empire)

Constitution:

21 November 1986

Legal system:

based on French law

National holiday:

National Day (proclamation of the republic), 1 December (1958)

Executive branch:

president, prime minister, Council of Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Assembly (Assemblée Nationale) advised by the ← Economic

and Regional Council (Conseil Economique et Regional); when they sit together this is known as the Congress (Congres)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)

Leaders:

Chief of State::

President Andre-Dieudonne KOLINGBA (since 1 September 1981)

Head of Government::

Prime Minister Edouard FRANCK (since 15 March 1991)

Political parties and leaders:

Centrafrican Democratic Rally Party (RDC), Andre-Dieudonne KOLINGBA; note ←

-

as part of political reforms leading to a democratic system announced in April 1991, 18 opposition parties have been legalized

Suffrage:

universal at age 21

Elections:

National Assembly:

last held 31 July 1987 (next to be held by end of 1992); results - RDC is the only party; seats - (52 total) RDC 52

President:

last held 21 November 1986 (next to be held by end of 1992); results - President KOLINGBA was reelected without opposition

Communists:

small number of Communist sympathizers

Member of:

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, BDEAC, CCC, CEEAC, ECA, FAO, FZ, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU ←

UDEAC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Jean-Pierre SOHAHONG-KOMBET; Chancery at 1618 22nd Street NW, Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 483-7800 or 7801

US:

Ambassador Daniel H. SIMPSON; Embassy at Avenue du President David Dacko, Bangui (mailing address is B. P. 924, Bangui); telephone 61-02-00, ← 61-25-78, or 61-43-33; FAX [190] (236) 61-44-94

1.371 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Central African Republic)

Government1 (Central African Republic)

=====

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

1.372 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Central African Republic)

Economy (Central African Republic)

=====

Overview:

Subsistence agriculture, including forestry, is the backbone of the CAR economy, with more than 70% of the population living in the countryside.

In 1988 the agricultural sector generated about 40% of GDP. Agricultural products accounted for about 60% of export earnings and the diamond industry for 30%. The country's 1991 budget deficit was US \$70 million and in 1992 is expected to be about the same. 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.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$1.3 billion, per capita \$440; real growth rate - 3.0% (1990 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

-3.0% (1990 est.)

Unemployment rate:

30% in Bangui (1988 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$121 million; expenditures \$193 million, including capital expenditures of \$NA million (1991 est.)

Exports:

\$151.3 million (1990 est.)

commodities:

diamonds, cotton, coffee, timber, tobacco

partners:

France, Belgium, Italy, Japan, US

Imports:

\$214.5 million (1990 est.)

commodities:

food, textiles, petroleum products, machinery, electrical equipment, motor

vehicles, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, consumer goods, industrial products

partners:
 France, other EC countries, Japan, Algeria, Yugoslavia

External debt:
 \$700 million (1990 est.)

Industrial production:
 0.8% (1988); accounts for 12% of GDP

Electricity:
 40,000 kW capacity; 95 million kWh produced, 30 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:
 diamond mining, sawmills, breweries, textiles, footwear, assembly of bicycles and motorcycles

Agriculture:
 accounts for 40% of GDP; self-sufficient in food production except for grain; commercial crops - cotton, coffee, tobacco, timber; food crops - manioc, yams, millet, corn, bananas

Economic aid:
 US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$49 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$1.5 billion; ← OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), \$6 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$38 million

Currency:
 Communauté Financière Africaine franc (plural - francs); 1 CFA franc (← CFAF)
 = 100 centimes

Exchange rates:
 Communauté Financière Africaine francs (CFAF) per US\$1 - 269.01 (January 1992), 282.11 (1991), 272.26 (1990), 319.01 (1989), 297.85 (1988), 300.54 (1987)

1.373 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Central African Republic)

Economy1 (Central African Republic)

=====

Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.374 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Central African Republic)

Communications (Central African Republic)

=====

Highways:
 22,000 km total; 458 km bituminous, 10,542 km improved earth, 11,000 unimproved earth

Inland waterways:
 800 km; traditional trade carried on by means of shallow-draft dugouts; Oubangui is the most important river

Civil air:
 2 major transport aircraft

Airports:
 66 total, 52 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways over 3,659 m; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 22 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

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

1.375 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Central African Republic)

Defense Forces (Central African Republic)

=====

Branches:

Central African Army (including Republican Guard), Air Force, National Gendarmerie, Police Force

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 677,889; 354,489 fit for military service

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$23 million, 1.8% of GDP (1989 est.)

1.376 WorldFact.guide/Chad

Geography (Chad)

People (Chad)

Government (Chad)

Government1 (Chad)

Economy (Chad)

Economy1 (Chad)

Communications (Chad)

Defense Forces (Chad)

1.377 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Chad)

Geography (Chad)

=====

Total area:

1,284,000 km2

Land area:

1,259,200 km2

Comparative area:

slightly more than three times the size of California

Land boundaries:

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:
 none - landlocked
 Maritime claims:
 none - landlocked
 Disputes:
 Libya claims and occupies the 100,000 km² Aozou Strip in the far north; demarcation of international boundaries in Lake Chad, the lack of which has led to border incidents in the past, is completed and awaiting ratification by Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria
 Climate:
 tropical in south, desert in north
 Terrain:
 broad, arid plains in center, desert in north, mountains in northwest, lowlands in south
 Natural resources:
 crude oil (unexploited but exploration under way), uranium, natron, kaolin, fish (Lake Chad)
 Land use:
 arable land 2%; permanent crops NEGL%; meadows and pastures 36%; forest and woodland 11%; other 51%; includes irrigated NEGL%
 Environment:
 hot, dry, dusty harmattan winds occur in north; drought and desertification adversely affecting south; subject to plagues of locusts
 Note:
 landlocked; Lake Chad is the most significant water body in the Sahel

1.378 WorldFact.guide/People (Chad)

People (Chad)

=====

Population:
 5,238,908 (July 1992), growth rate 2.1% (1992)
 Birth rate:
 42 births/1,000 population (1992)
 Death rate:
 21 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
 Net migration rate:
 0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
 Infant mortality rate:
 136 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 39 years male, 41 years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 5.3 children born/woman (1992)
 Nationality:
 noun - Chadian(s); adjective - Chadian
 Ethnic divisions:
 some 200 distinct ethnic groups, most of whom are Muslims (Arabs, Toubou,

Hadjerai, Fulbe, Kotoko, Kanembou, Baguirmi, Boulala, Zaghawa, and Maba) ←
 in
 the north and center and non-Muslims (Sara, Ngambaye, Mbaye, Goulaye,
 Moundang, Moussei, Massa) in the south; some 150,000 nonindigenous, of ←
 whom
 1,000 are French

Religions:
 Muslim 44%, Christian 33%, indigenous beliefs, animism 23%

Languages:
 French and Arabic (official); Sara and Sango in south; more than 100
 different languages and dialects are spoken

Literacy:
 30% (male 42%, female 18%) age 15 and over can read and write French or
 Arabic (1990 est.)

Labor force:
 NA; agriculture (engaged in unpaid subsistence farming, herding, and
 fishing) 85%

Organized labor:
 about 20% of wage labor force

1.379 WorldFact.guide/Government (Chad)

Government (Chad)

=====

Long-form name:
 Republic of Chad

Type:
 republic

Capital:
 N'Djamena

Administrative divisions:
 14 prefectures (prefectures, singular - prefecture); Batha, Biltine,
 Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti, Chari-Baguirmi, Guera, Kanem, Lac, Logone ←
 Occidental,
 Logone Oriental, Mayo-Kebbi, Moyen-Chari, Ouaddai, Salamat, Tandjile

Independence:
 11 August 1960 (from France)

Constitution:
 22 December 1989, suspended 3 December 1990; Provisional National Charter ←
 1
 March 1991

Legal system:
 based on French civil law system and Chadian customary law; has not ←
 accepted
 compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:
 11 August

Executive branch:
 president, Council of State (cabinet)

Legislative branch:
 the National Consultative Council (Conseil National Consultatif) was
 disbanded 3 December 1990 and replaced by the Provisional Council of the
 Republic; 30 members appointed by President DEBY on 8 March 1991

Judicial branch:
 Court of Appeal

Leaders:

Chief of State:

Col. Idriss DEBY (since 4 December 1990)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Jean ALINGUE Bawoyeu (since 8 March 1991)

Political parties and leaders:

Patriotic Salvation Movement (MPS; former dissident group), Idriss DEBY, chairman; President DEBY has promised political pluralism, a new constitution, and free elections by September 1993; numerous dissident groups; national conference to be held in 1992

Suffrage:

universal at age NA

Elections:

National Consultative Council:

last held 8 July 1990; disbanded 3 December 1990

President:

last held 10 December 1989 (next to be held NA); results - President ↔
Hissein

HABRE was elected without opposition; note - the government of then

President HABRE fell on 1 December 1990, and Idriss DEBY seized power on ↔
3

December 1990; national conference scheduled for mid-1992 and election to follow in 1993

Communists:

no front organizations or underground party; probably a few Communists ↔
and

some sympathizers

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, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

1.380 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Chad)

Government1 (Chad)

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Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador ACHEIKH ibn Oumar; Chancery at 2002 R Street NW, Washington, ↔
DC

20009; telephone (202) 462-4009

US:

Ambassador Richard W. BOGOSIAN; Embassy at Avenue Felix Eboue, N'Djamena (mailing address is B. P. 413, N'Djamena); telephone [235] (51) 62-18, 40-09, or 51-62-11; FAX [235] 51-33-72

Flag:

three equal vertical bands of blue (hoist side), yellow, and red; similar ↔
to

the flag of Romania; also similar to the flag of Andorra, which has a national coat of arms featuring a quartered shield centered in the yellow band; design was based on the flag of France

1.381 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Chad)

Economy (Chad)

=====

Overview:

The climate, geographic location, and lack of infrastructure and natural resources potential make Chad one of the most underdeveloped countries in the world. Its economy is burdened by the ravages of civil war, conflict with Libya, drought, and food shortages. In 1986 real GDP returned to its 1977 level, with cotton, the major cash crop, accounting for 48% of exports.

Over 80% of the work force is employed in subsistence farming and fishing

Industry is based almost entirely on the processing of agricultural products, including cotton, sugarcane, and cattle. Chad is highly dependent

on foreign aid, with its economy in trouble and many regions suffering from

shortages. Oil companies are exploring areas north of Lake Chad and in the

Doba basin in the south. Since coming to power in December 1990, the Deby government has experienced a year of economic chaos.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$1.0 billion, per capita \$205; real growth rate

0.9% (1989 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

--4.9% (1989)

Unemployment rate:

NA

Budget:

entirely funded by outside donors

Exports:

\$174 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:

cotton 48%, cattle 35%, textiles 5%, fish

partners:

France, Nigeria, Cameroon

Imports:

\$264 million (c.i.f., 1990 est.)

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:

\$530 million (December 1990 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate 12.9% (1989 est.); accounts for nearly 15% of GDP

Electricity:

40,000 kW capacity; 70 million kWh produced, 15 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

cotton textile mills, slaughterhouses, brewery, natron (sodium carbonate)

soap, cigarettes

Agriculture:

accounts for about 45% of GDP; largely subsistence farming; cotton most important cash crop; food crops include sorghum, millet, peanuts, rice, potatoes, manioc; livestock - cattle, sheep, goats, camels; self- ← sufficient in food in years of adequate rainfall

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$198 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$1.5 billion; ← OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), \$28 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$80 million

Currency:

Communaute Financiere Africaine franc (plural - francs); 1 CFA franc (← CFAF) = 100 centimes

1.382 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Chad)**Economy1 (Chad)**

=====

Exchange rates:

Communaute Financiere Africaine Francs (CFAF) per US\$1 - 269.01 (January 1992), 282.11 (1991), 272.26 (1990), 319.01 (1989), 297.85 (1988), 300.54 (1987)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.383 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Chad)**Communications (Chad)**

=====

Highways:

31,322 km total; 32 km bituminous; 7,300 km gravel and laterite; ← remainder unimproved earth

Inland waterways:

2,000 km navigable

Civil air:

3 major transport aircraft

Airports:

71 total, 55 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways over 3,659 m; 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 25 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

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

1.384 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Chad)

Defense Forces (Chad)

=====

Branches:

Army (includes Ground Forces, Air Force, and Gendarmerie), National Police, Republican Guard

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 1,217,728; 632,833 fit for military service; 50,966 reach military age (20) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$39 million, 4.3% of GDP (1988)

1.385 WorldFact.guide/Chile

Chile

Geography (Chile)

People (Chile)

Government (Chile)

Government1 (Chile)

Economy (Chile)

Economy1 (Chile)

Communications (Chile)

Defense Forces (Chile)

1.386 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Chile)

Geography (Chile)

=====

Total area:

756,950 km2

Land area:

748,800 km2; includes Isla de Pascua (Easter Island) and Isla Sala y Gomez

Comparative area:

slightly smaller than twice the size of Montana

Land boundaries:

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
 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 claim
 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 NEGL%; meadows and pastures 16%; forest ↔
 and
 woodland 21%; other 56%; includes irrigated 2%
 Environment:
 subject to severe earthquakes, active volcanism, tsunami; Atacama Desert ↔
 one
 of world's driest regions; desertification
 Note:
 strategic location relative to sea lanes between Atlantic and Pacific ↔
 Oceans
 (Strait of Magellan, Beagle Channel, Drake Passage)

1.387 WorldFact.guide/People (Chile)

People (Chile)

=====

Population:
 13,528,945 (July 1992), growth rate 1.6% (1992)
 Birth rate:
 21 births/1,000 population (1992)
 Death rate:
 6 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
 Net migration rate:
 0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
 Infant mortality rate:
 17 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 71 years male, 77 years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 2.5 children born/woman (1992)
 Nationality:
 noun - Chilean(s); adjective - Chilean
 Ethnic divisions:
 European and European-Indian 95%, Indian 3%, other 2%

Religions:
Roman Catholic 89%, Protestant 11%, and small Jewish population

Languages:
Spanish

Literacy:
93% (male 94%, female 93%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:
4,728,000; services 38.3% (includes government 12%); industry and ←
commerce
33.8%; agriculture, forestry, and fishing 19.2%; mining 2.3%; ←
construction
6.4% (1990)

Organized labor:
13% of labor force (1990)

1.388 WorldFact.guide/Government (Chile)

Government (Chile)

=====

Long-form name:
Republic of Chile

Type:
republic

Capital:
Santiago

Administrative divisions:
13 regions (regiones, singular - region); Aisen del General Carlos Ibanez del Campo, Antofagasta, Araucania, Atacama, Bio-Bio, Coquimbo, Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins, Los Lagos, Magallanes y de la Antartica ←
Chilena,
Maule, Region Metropolitana, Tarapaca, Valparaiso; note - the US does not recognize claims to Antarctica

Independence:
18 September 1810 (from Spain)

Constitution:
11 September 1980, effective 11 March 1981; amended 30 July 1989

Legal system:
based on Code of 1857 derived from Spanish law and subsequent codes influenced by French and Austrian law; judicial review of legislative ←
acts
in the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:
Independence Day, 18 September (1810)

Executive branch:
president, Cabinet

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

Judicial branch:
Supreme Court (Corte Suprema)

Leaders:
Chief of State and Head of Government:
President Patricio AYLWIN Azocar (since 11 March 1990)

Political parties and leaders:

Concertation of Parties for Democracy now consists mainly of five parties ←
-

Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Eduardo FREI Ruiz-Tagle; Party for Democracy (PPD), Erich SCHNAKE; Radical Party (PR), Carlos GONZALEZ ←
Marquez;

Social Democratic Party (PSP), Roberto MUNOZ Barros; Socialist Party (PS) ←
,

Ricardo NUNEZ; National Renovation (RN), Andres ALLAMAND; Independent Democratic Union (UDI), Julio DITTBORN; Center-Center Union (UCC), ←
Francisco

Juner ERRAZURIZA; Communist Party of Chile (PCCh), Volodia TEITELBOIM; Movement of Revolutionary Left (MIR) is splintered, no single leader

Suffrage:

universal and compulsory at age 18

Elections:

Chamber of Deputies:

last held 14 December 1989 (next to be held December 1993 or January ←
1994);

results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (120 total) Concertation ←
of

Parties for Democracy 72 (PDC 38, PPD 17, PR 5, other 12), RN 29, UDI 11,
right-wing independents 8

President:

last held 14 December 1989 (next to be held December 1993 or January ←
1994);

results - Patricio AYLWIN (PDC) 55.2%, Hernan BUCHI 29.4%, other 15.4%

Senate:

last held 14 December 1989 (next to be held December 1993 or January ←
1994);

results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (46 total, 38 elected)

Concertation of Parties for Democracy 22 (PDC 13, PPD 5, PR 2, PSD 1, ←
PRSD

1), RN 6, UDI 2, independents 8

1.389 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Chile)

Government1 (Chile)

=====

Communists:

The PCCh has legal party status and has less than 60,000 members

Other political or pressure groups:

revitalized university student federations at all major universities
dominated by opposition political groups; labor - United Labor Central (←
CUT)

includes trade unionists from the country's five largest labor
confederations; Roman Catholic Church

Member of:

CCC, ECLAC, FAO, G-11, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, ←
IFAD,

IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, ←
LAES,

LAIA, LORCS, OAS, OPANAL, PCA, RG, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNMOGIP,
UNTSO, UPU, WCL, WFTV, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Patricio SILVA Echenique; Chancery at 1732 Massachusetts Avenue
 NW, Washington, DC 20036; telephone (202) 785-1746; there are Chilean
 Consulates General in Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Philadelphia

and San Francisco

US:

Ambassador Curtis KAMMAN; Embassy at Codina Building, 1343 Agustinas,
 Santiago (mailing address is 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

1.390 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Chile)

Economy (Chile)

=====

Overview:

The government of President Aylwin, which took power in 1990, has opted
 to
 retain the orthodox economic policies of Pinochet, although the share of
 spending for social welfare has risen slightly. In 1991 growth in GDP
 recovered to 5.5% (led by consumer spending) after only 2.1% growth in
 1990.

The tight monetary policy of 1990 helped cut the rate of inflation from
 27.3% in 1990 to 18.7% in 1991. Despite a 12% drop in copper prices, the
 trade surplus rose in 1991, and international reserves increased.
 Inflationary pressures are not expected to ease much in 1992, and
 economic
 growth is likely to approach 7%.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$30.5 billion, per capita \$2,300; real growth
 rate 5.5% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

18.7% (1991)

Unemployment rate:

6.5% (1991)

Budget:

revenues \$7.6 billion; expenditures \$8.3 billion, including capital
 expenditures of \$772 million (1991 est.)

Exports:

\$8.9 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

copper 50%, other metals and minerals 7%, wood products 6.5%, fish and
 fishmeal 9%, fruits 5% (1989)

partners:

EC 36%, US 18%, Japan 14%, Brazil 6% (1989)

Imports:

\$7.4 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:
 petroleum, wheat, capital goods, spare parts, raw materials

partners:
 EC 20%, US 20%, Japan 11%, Brazil 10% (1989)

External debt:
 \$16.2 billion (October 1991)

Industrial production:
 growth rate 5.9% (1991 est.); accounts for 36% of GDP

Electricity:
 5,502,800 kW capacity; 21,470 million kWh produced, 1,616 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:
 copper, other minerals, foodstuffs, fish processing, iron and steel, wood and wood products, transport equipment, cement, textiles

Agriculture:
 accounts for about 9% of GDP (including fishing and forestry); major exporter of fruit, fish, and timber products; major crops - wheat, corn, grapes, beans, sugar beets, potatoes, deciduous fruit; livestock products ←
 -
 beef, poultry, wool; self-sufficient in most foods; 1989 fish catch of ←
 6.1
 million metric tons; net agricultural importer

Economic aid:
 US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$521 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$1.6 billion; Communist countries (1970-89), \$386 million

Currency:
 Chilean peso (plural - pesos); 1 Chilean peso (Ch\$) = 100 centavos

Exchange rates:
 Chilean pesos (Ch\$) per US\$1 - 368.66 (January 1992), 349.37 (1991), ←
 305.06
 (1990), 267.16 (1989), 245.05 (1988), 219.54 (1987)

1.391 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Chile)

Economy1 (Chile)

=====

Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.392 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Chile)

Communications (Chile)

=====

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; electrification, 1,865 km 1.676-meter gauge, 80 km 1.000-meter gauge

Highways:
 79,025 km total; 9,913 km paved, 33,140 km gravel, 35,972 km improved and unimproved earth (1984)

Inland waterways:

725 km

Pipelines:

crude oil 755 km; petroleum products 785 km; natural gas 320 km

Ports:

Antofagasta, Iquique, Puerto Montt, Punta Arenas, Valparaiso, San Antonio ↔
,
Talcahuano, Arica

Merchant marine:

33 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 468,873 GRT/780,932 DWT; includes ↔
11
cargo, 1 refrigerated cargo, 3 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 2 petroleum tanker ↔
, 1
chemical tanker, 3 liquefied gas, 3 combination ore/oil, 9 bulk; note - ↔
in
addition, 2 naval tanker and 2 military transport are sometimes used
commercially

Civil air:

29 major transport aircraft

Airports:

390 total, 349 usable; 48 with permanent-surface runways; none with ↔
runways
over 3,659 m; 12 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 58 with runways 1,220-2,439 ↔
m

Telecommunications:

modern telephone system based on extensive microwave 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

1.393 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Chile)

Defense Forces (Chile)

=====

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 15-49, 3,600,654; 2,685,924 fit for military service; 118,480 reach
military age (19) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$1 billion, 3.4% of GDP (1991 est.)

1.394 WorldFact.guide/China

China

Geography (China)

People (China)

Government (China)
 Government1 (China)
 Economy (China)
 Economy1 (China)
 Communications (China)
 Defense Forces (China)

1.395 WorldFact.guide/Geography (China)

Geography (China)

=====

Total area:
 9,596,960 km2
 Land area:
 9,326,410 km2
 Comparative area:
 slightly larger than the US
 Land boundaries:
 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
 Disputes:
 boundary with India; bilateral negotiations are under way to resolve
 disputed sections of the boundary with Russia; boundary with Tajikistan
 under dispute: a short section of the boundary with North Korea is
 indefinite; involved in a complex dispute over the Spratly Islands with
 Malaysia, Philippines, Taiwan, Vietnam, and possibly Brunei; maritime
 boundary dispute with Vietnam in the Gulf of Tonkin; Paracel Islands
 occupied by China, but claimed by Vietnam and Taiwan; claims
 Japanese-administered Senkaku-shoto, as does Taiwan, (Senkaku Islands/ ↔
 Diaoyu
 Tai)
 Climate:
 extremely diverse; tropical in south to subarctic in north
 Terrain:
 mostly mountains, high plateaus, deserts in west; plains, deltas, and ↔
 hills
 in east
 Natural resources:

coal, iron ore, crude oil, mercury, tin, tungsten, antimony, manganese, molybdenum, vanadium, magnetite, aluminum, lead, zinc, uranium, world's largest hydropower potential

Land use:

arable land 10%; permanent crops NEGL%; meadows and pastures 31%; forest and woodland 14%; other 45%; includes irrigated 5%

Environment:

frequent typhoons (about five times per year along southern and eastern coasts), damaging floods, tsunamis, earthquakes; deforestation; soil erosion; industrial pollution; water pollution; air pollution; desertification

Note:

world's third-largest country (after Russia and Canada)

1.396 WorldFact.guide/People (China)

People (China)

=====

Population:

1,169,619,601 (July 1992), growth rate 1.6% (1992)

Birth rate:

22 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

7 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

32 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

69 years male, 72 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

2.3 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Chinese (singular and plural); adjective - Chinese

Ethnic divisions:

Han Chinese 93.3%; Zhuang, Uygur, Hui, Yi, Tibetan, Miao, Manchu, Mongol, Buyi, Korean, and other nationalities 6.7%

Religions:

officially atheist, but traditionally pragmatic and eclectic; most important elements of religion are Confucianism, Taoism, and Buddhism; Muslim 2-3%, Christian 1% (est.)

Languages:

Standard Chinese (Putonghua) or Mandarin (based on the Beijing dialect); also Yue (Cantonese), Wu (Shanghainese), Minbei (Fuzhou), Minnan (Hokkien-Taiwanese), Xiang, Gan, Hakka dialects, and minority languages (see ethnic divisions)

Literacy:

73% (male 84%, female 62%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:

567,400,000; agriculture and forestry 60%, industry and commerce 25%, construction and mining 5%, social services 5%, other 5% (1990 est.)

Organized labor:

All-China Federation of Trade Unions (ACFTU) follows the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party; membership over 80 million or about 65% of the urban work force (1985)

1.397 WorldFact.guide/Government (China)

Government (China)

=====

Long-form name:

People's Republic of China; abbreviated PRC

Type:

Communist Party - led 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*, Yunnan, Zhejiang; note - considers Taiwan its 23rd province

Independence:

unification under the Qin (Ch'in) Dynasty 221 BC, Qing (Ch'ing) Dynasty replaced by the Republic on 12 February 1912, People's Republic established 1 October 1949

Constitution:

most recent promulgated 4 December 1982

Legal system:

a complex amalgam of custom and statute, largely criminal law; rudimentary civil code in effect since 1 January 1987; new legal codes in effect since 1 January 1980; continuing efforts are being made to improve civil, administrative, criminal, and commercial law

National holiday:

National Day, 1 October (1949)

Executive branch:

president, vice president, premier, five vice premiers, State Council

Legislative branch:

unicameral National People's Congress (Quanguo Renmin Daibiao Dahui)

Judicial branch:

Supreme People's Court

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President YANG Shangkun (since 8 April 1988); Vice President WANG Zhen (since 8 April 1988)

Chief of State and Head of Government (de facto):

DENG Xiaoping (since mid-1977)
 Head of Government:
 Premier LI Peng (Acting Premier since 24 November 1987, Premier since 9 April 1988); Vice Premier YAO Yilin (since 2 July 1979); Vice Premier ←
 TIAN
 Jiyun (since 20 June 1983); Vice Premier WU Xueqian (since 12 April 1988) ←
 ;
 Vice Premier ZOU Jiahua (since 8 April 1991); Vice Premier ZHU Rongji (←
 since
 8 April 1991)
 Political parties and leaders:
 - Chinese Communist Party (CCP), JIANG Zemin, general secretary of the
 Central Committee (since 24 June 1989); also, eight registered small ←
 parties
 controlled by CCP
 Suffrage:
 universal at age 18
 Elections:
 National People's Congress:
 last held March 1988 (next to be held March 1993); results - CCP is the ←
 only
 party but there are also independents; seats - (2,976 total) CCP and
 independents 2,976 (indirectly elected at county or xian level)
 President:
 last held 8 April 1988 (next to be held March 1993); results - YANG ←
 Shangkun
 was nominally elected by the Seventh National People's Congress

1.398 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (China)

Government1 (China)

=====

Communists:
 49,000,000 party members (1990 est.)
 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, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO,
 IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO, ITU, LORCS, PCA, UN,
 UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UN Security Council, UNTSO, UN Trusteeship
 Council, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
 Diplomatic representation:
 Ambassador ZHU Qizhen; Chancery at 2300 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington ←
 ,
 DC 20008; telephone (202) 328-2500 through 2502; there are Chinese
 Consulates General in Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, and San
 Francisco
 US:
 Ambassador J. Stapleton ROY; Embassy at Xiu Shui Bei Jie 3, Beijing (←
 mailing
 address is 100600, PSC 461, Box 50, Beijing or FPO AP 96521-0002); ←
 telephone

[86] (1) 532-3831; FAX [86] (1) 532-3178; there are US Consulates General ←
in

Chengdu, Guangzhou, Shanghai, and 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

1.399 WorldFact.guide/Economy (China)

Economy (China)

=====

Overview:

Beginning in late 1978 the Chinese leadership has been trying to move the
economy from the sluggish Soviet-style centrally planned economy to a ←
more
productive and flexible economy with market elements, but still within ←
the
framework of monolithic Communist control. To this end the authorities ←
have
switched to a system of household responsibility in agriculture in place ←
of
the old collectivization, increased the authority of local officials and
plant managers in industry, permitted a wide variety of small-scale
enterprise in services and light manufacturing, and opened the foreign
economic sector to increased trade and joint ventures. The most ←
gratifying
result has been a strong spurt in production, particularly in agriculture ←
in
the early 1980s. Industry also has posted major gains, especially in ←
coastal
areas near Hong Kong and opposite Taiwan, where foreign investment and
modern production methods have helped spur production of both domestic ←
and
export goods. Aggregate output has more than doubled since 1978. On the
darker side, the leadership has often experienced in its hybrid system ←
the
worst results of socialism (bureaucracy, lassitude, corruption) and of
capitalism (windfall gains and stepped-up inflation). Beijing thus has
periodically backtracked, retightening central controls at intervals and
thereby lessening the credibility of the reform process. In 1991 output ←
rose
substantially, particularly in the favored coastal areas. Popular
resistance, changes in central policy, and loss of authority by rural ←
cadres
have weakened China's population control program, which is essential to ←
the
nation's long-term economic viability.

GNP:

\$NA, per capita \$NA; real growth rate 6% (1991)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

2.1% (1991)

Unemployment rate:

4.0% in urban areas (1991)

Budget:

deficit \$9.5 billion (1990)

Exports:

\$71.9 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

textiles, garments, telecommunications and recording equipment, petroleum ←
,
minerals

partners:

Hong Kong, Japan, US, USSR, Singapore (1990)

Imports:

\$63.8 billion (c.i.f., 1991)

commodities:

specialized industrial machinery, chemicals, manufactured goods, steel,
textile yarn, fertilizer

partners:

Hong Kong, Japan, US, Germany, Taiwan (1990)

External debt:

\$51 billion (1990 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate 14.0% (1991); accounts for 45% of GNP

Electricity:

138,000,000 kW capacity (1990); 670,000 million kWh produced (1991), 582 ←
kWh
per capita (1991)

Industries:

iron, steel, coal, machine building, armaments, textiles, petroleum, ←
cement,
chemical fertilizers, consumer durables, food processing

1.400 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (China)

Economy1 (China)

=====

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 8 million ←
metric
tons in 1986

Illicit drugs:

transshipment point for heroin produced in the Golden Triangle

Economic aid:

donor - to less developed countries (1970-89) \$7.0 billion; US ←
commitments,
including Ex-Im (FY70-87), \$220.7 million; Western (non-US) countries, ←
ODA
and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-87), \$13.5 billion

Currency:

yuan (plural - yuan); 1 yuan (Y) = 10 jiao

Exchange rates:

yuan (Y) per US\$1 - 5.4481 (January 1992), 5.3234 (1991), 4.7832 (1990),
3.7651 (1989), 3.7221 (1988), 3.7221 (1987)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.401 WorldFact.guide/Communications (China)

Communications (China)

=====

Railroads:

total about 54,000 km common carrier lines; 53,400 km 1.435-meter ←
standard

gauge; 600 km 1.000-meter gauge; of these 11,200 km are double track
standard-gauge lines; 6,900 km electrified (1990); 10,000 km dedicated
industrial lines (gauges range from 0.762 to 1.067 meters)

Highways:

about 1,029,000 km (1990) all types roads; 170,000 km (est.) paved roads,
648,000 km (est.) gravel/improved earth roads, 211,000 km (est.) ←
unimproved

earth roads and tracks

Inland waterways:

138,600 km; about 109,800 km navigable

Pipelines:

crude oil 9,700 km (1990); petroleum products 1,100 km; natural gas 6,200 ←
km

Ports:

Dalian, Guangzhou, Huangpu, Qingdao, Qinhuangdao, Shanghai, Xingang,
Zhanjiang, Ningbo, Xiamen, Tanggu, Shantou

Merchant marine:

1,454 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 13,887,312 GRT/20,916,127 DWT;
includes 25 passenger, 42 short-sea passenger, 18 passenger-cargo, 6
cargo/training, 801 cargo, 10 refrigerated cargo, 77 container, 19
roll-on/roll-off cargo, 1 multifunction/barge carrier, 177 petroleum ←
tanker,

10 chemical tanker, 254 bulk, 3 liquefied gas, 1 vehicle carrier, 9
combination bulk, 1 barge carrier; note - China beneficially owns an
additional 194 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling approximately 7,077,089
DWT that operate under Panamanian, British, Hong Kong, Maltese, Liberian,
Vanuatu, Cyprus, and Saint Vincent registry

Civil air:

284 major transport aircraft (1988 est.)

Airports:

330 total, 330 usable; 260 with permanent-surface runways; fewer than 10
with runways over 3,500 m; 90 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 200 with ←
runways

1,220-2,439 m

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

1.402 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (China)

Defense Forces (China)

=====

Branches:

People's Liberation Army (PLA), PLA Navy (including Marines), PLA Air Force, ←

People's Armed Police

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 339,554,712; 188,995,620 fit for military service; ←
11,691,967

reach military age (18) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$12-15 billion, NA of GNP (1991 est.)

1.403 WorldFact.guide/Christmas Island

Christmas Island

Geography (Christmas Island)

People (Christmas Island)

Government (Christmas Island)

Economy (Christmas Island)

Communications (Christmas Island)

Defense Forces (Christmas Island)

1.404 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Christmas Island)

Geography (Christmas Island)

=====

Total area:

135 km2

Land area:

135 km2

Comparative area:

about 0.8 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

138.9 km

Maritime claims:

Contiguous zone:

12 nm

Exclusive fishing zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

3 nm
 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%
 Environment:
 almost completely surrounded by a reef
 Note:
 located along major sea lanes of Indian Ocean

1.405 WorldFact.guide/People (Christmas Island)

People (Christmas Island)

=====

Population:
 929 (July 1992), growth rate NA% (1992)
 Birth rate:
 NA births/1,000 population (1992)
 Death rate:
 NA deaths/1,000 population (1992)
 Net migration rate:
 NA migrants/1,000 population (1992)
 Infant mortality rate:
 NA deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 NA years male, NA years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 NA children born/woman (1992)
 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:
 NA% (male NA%, female NA%)
 Labor force:
 NA; all workers are employees of the Phosphate Mining Company of ↔
 Christmas
 Island, Ltd.
 Organized labor:

NA

1.406 WorldFact.guide/Government (Christmas Island)

Government (Christmas Island)

=====

Long-form name:
Territory of Christmas Island

Type:
territory of Australia

Capital:
The Settlement

Administrative divisions:
none (territory of Australia)

Independence:
none (territory of Australia)

Constitution:
Christmas Island Act of 1958

Legal system:
under the authority of the governor general of Australia

National holiday:
NA

Executive branch:
British monarch, governor general of Australia, administrator, Advisory Council (cabinet)

Legislative branch:
none

Judicial branch:
none

Leaders:
Chief of State:
Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952)
Head of Government:
Administrator W. A. MCKENZIE (since NA)

Member of:
none

Diplomatic representation:
none (territory of Australia)

Flag:
the flag of Australia is used

1.407 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Christmas Island)

Economy (Christmas Island)

=====

Overview:
Phosphate mining had been the only significant economic activity, but in December 1987 the Australian Government closed the mine as no longer economically viable. Plans have been under way to reopen the mine and also to build a casino and hotel to develop tourism, with a possible opening date

during the first half of 1992.

GDP:
 NA - \$NA, per capita \$NA; real growth rate 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:
 NA
 partners:
 NA

External debt:
 \$NA

Industrial production:
 growth rate NA%

Electricity:
 11,000 kW capacity; 30 million kWh produced, 13,170 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries:
 phosphate extraction (near depletion)

Agriculture:
 NA

Economic aid:
 none

Currency:
 Australian dollar (plural - dollars); 1 Australian dollar (\$A) = 100 ←
 cents

Exchange rates:
 Australian dollars (\$A) per US\$1 - 1.3360 (January 1992), 1.2836 (1991),
 1.2799 (1990), 1.2618 (1989), 1.2752 (1988), 1.4267 (1987)

Fiscal year:
 1 July - 30 June

1.408 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Christmas Island)

Communications (Christmas Island)

=====

Ports:
 Flying Fish Cove

Airports:
 1 usable with permanent-surface runway 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:
 4,000 radios (1982)

1.409 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Christmas Island)

Defense Forces (Christmas Island)

=====

Note:

defense is the responsibility of Australia

1.410 WorldFact.guide/Clipperton Island

Clipperton Island

Geography (Clipperton Island)

People (Clipperton Island)

Government (Clipperton Island)

Economy (Clipperton Island)

Communications (Clipperton Island)

Defense Forces (Clipperton Island)

1.411 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Clipperton Island)

Geography (Clipperton Island)

=====

Total area:

7 km2

Land area:

7 km2

Comparative area:

about 12 times the size of the Mall in Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

11.1 km

Maritime claims:

Exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

12 nm

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 (coral) 100%

Environment:

reef about 8 km in circumference

Note:

located 1,120 km southwest of Mexico in the North Pacific Ocean; also ←
called
Ile de la Passion

1.412 WorldFact.guide/People (Clipperton Island)

People (Clipperton Island)

=====

Population:

uninhabited

1.413 WorldFact.guide/Government (Clipperton Island)

Government (Clipperton Island)

=====

Long-form name:

none

Type:

French possession administered by France from French Polynesia by High Commissioner of the Republic Jean MONTPEZAT

Capital:

none; administered by France from French Polynesia

1.414 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Clipperton Island)

Economy (Clipperton Island)

=====

Overview:

The only economic activity is a tuna fishing station.

1.415 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Clipperton Island)

Communications (Clipperton Island)

=====

Ports:

none; offshore anchorage only

1.416 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Clipperton Island)

Defense Forces (Clipperton Island)

=====

Note:

defense is the responsibility of France

1.417 WorldFact.guide/Cocos Islands

Cocos Islands

Geography (Cocos Islands)

People (Cocos Islands)

Government (Cocos Islands)

Economy (Cocos Islands)

Communications (Cocos Islands)

Defense Forces (Cocos Islands)

1.418 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Cocos Islands)

Geography (Cocos Islands)

=====

Total area:

14 km2

Land area:

14 km2; main islands are West Island and Home Island

Comparative area:

about 24 times the size of the Mall in Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

2.6 km

Maritime claims:

Exclusive fishing zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

3 nm

Disputes:

none

Climate:

pleasant, modified by the southeasttrade 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%

Environment:

two coral atolls thickly covered with coconut palms and other vegetation

Note:

located 1,070 km southwest of Sumatra (Indonesia) in the Indian Ocean ←
about
halfway between Australia and Sri Lanka

1.419 WorldFact.guide/People (Cocos Islands)

People (Cocos Islands)

=====

Population:

597 (July 1992), growth rate - 0.5% (1992)

Birth rate:

NA births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

NA deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

NA migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

NA deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

NA years male, NA years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

NA children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Cocos Islander(s); adjective - Cocos Islander

Ethnic divisions:

mostly Europeans on West Island and Cocos Malays on Home Island

Religions:

almost all Sunni Muslims

Languages:

English

Literacy:

NA% (male NA%, female NA%)

Labor force:

NA

Organized labor:

none

1.420 WorldFact.guide/Government (Cocos Islands)

Government (Cocos Islands)

=====

Long-form name:

Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands

Type:

territory of Australia

Capital:

West Island

Administrative divisions:
none (territory of Australia)

Independence:
none (territory of Australia)

Constitution:
Cocos (Keeling) Islands Act of 1955

Legal system:
based upon the laws of Australia and local laws

National holiday:
NA

Executive branch:
British monarch, governor general of Australia, administrator, chairman ↔
of
the Islands Council

Legislative branch:
unicameral Islands Council

Judicial branch:
Supreme Court

Leaders:
Chief of State:
Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952)

Head of Government:
Administrator B. CUNNINGHAM (since NA); Chairman of the Islands Council ↔
Haji
Wahin bin BYNIE (since NA)

Suffrage:
NA

Elections:
NA

Member of:
none

Diplomatic representation:
none (territory of Australia)

Flag:
the flag of Australia is used

1.421 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Cocos Islands)

Economy (Cocos Islands)

=====

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.

GDP:
\$NA, per capita \$NA; real growth rate NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
NA%

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

Exports:
\$NA

commodities:
 copra
 partners:
 Australia
 Imports:
 \$NA
 commodities:
 foodstuffs
 partners:
 Australia
 External debt:
 \$NA
 Industrial production:
 growth rate NA%
 Electricity:
 1,000 kW capacity; 2 million kWh produced, 2,980 kWh per capita (1990)
 Industries:
 copra products
 Agriculture:
 gardens provide vegetables, bananas, pawpaws, coconuts
 Economic aid:
 none
 Currency:
 Australian dollar (plural - dollars); 1 Australian dollar (\$A) = 100 ↔
 cents
 Exchange rates:
 Australian dollars (\$A) per US\$1 - 1.3360 (January 1992), 1.2836 (1991),
 1.2799 (1990), 1.2618 (1989), 1.2752 (1988), 1.4267 (1987)
 Fiscal year:
 1 July - 30 June

1.422 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Cocos Islands)

Communications (Cocos Islands)

=====

Ports:
 none; lagoon anchorage only
 Airports:
 1 airfield with permanent-surface runway, 1,220-2,439 m; airport on West
 Island is a link in service between Australia and South Africa
 Telecommunications:
 250 radios (1985); linked by telephone, telex, and facsimile ↔
 communications
 via satellite with Australia; broadcast stations - 1 AM, no FM, no TV

1.423 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Cocos Islands)

Defense Forces (Cocos Islands)

=====

Note:
 defense is the responsibility of Australia

1.424 WorldFact.guide/Colombia

Colombia

Geography (Colombia)

People (Colombia)

Government (Colombia)

Government1 (Colombia)

Economy (Colombia)

Economy1 (Colombia)

Communications (Colombia)

Defense Forces (Colombia)

1.425 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Colombia)

Geography (Colombia)

=====

Total area:

1,138,910 km2

Land area:

1,038,700 km2; includes Isla de Malpelo, Roncador Cay, Serrana Bank, and Serranilla Bank

Comparative area:

slightly less than three times the size of Montana

Land boundaries:

7,408 km; Brazil 1,643 km, Ecuador 590 km, Panama 225 km, Peru 2,900, 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

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:

crude oil, 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%; includes irrigated NEGL%
 Environment:
 highlands subject to volcanic eruptions; deforestation; soil damage from
 overuse of pesticides; periodic droughts
 Note:
 only South American country with coastlines on both North Pacific Ocean ↔
 and
 Caribbean Sea

1.426 WorldFact.guide/People (Colombia)

People (Colombia)

=====

Population:
 34,296,941 (July 1992), growth rate 1.9% (1992)
 Birth rate:
 24 births/1,000 population (1992)
 Death rate:
 5 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
 Net migration rate:
 NEGL migrants/1,000 population (1992)
 Infant mortality rate:
 31 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 69 years male, 74 years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 2.6 children born/woman (1992)
 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:
 87% (male 88%, female 86%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)
 Labor force:
 12,000,000 (1990); services 46%, agriculture 30%, industry 24% (1990)
 Organized labor:
 984,000 members (1989), about 8.2% of labor force; the Communist-backed
 Unitary Workers Central or CUT is the largest labor organization, with ↔
 about
 725,000 members (including all affiliate unions)

1.427 WorldFact.guide/Government (Colombia)

Government (Colombia)

=====

Long-form name:

Republic of Colombia

Type:

republic; executive branch dominates government structure

Capital:

Bogota

Administrative divisions:

23 departments (departamentos, singular - departamento), 5 commissariats* (comisarias, singular - comisaria), and 4 intendancies** (intendencias, singular - intendencia); Amazonas*, Antioquia, Arauca**, Atlantico, ←
Bolívar,

Boyaca, Caldas, Caqueta, Casanare**, Cauca, Cesar, Choco, Cordoba, Cundinamarca, Guainia*, Guaviare*, Huila, La Guajira, Magdalena, Meta, Narino, Norte de Santander, Putumayo**, Quindio, Risaralda, San Andres y Providencia**, Santander, Sucre, Tolima, Valle del Cauca, Vaupes*, ←
Vichada*;

note - there may be a new special district (distrito especial) named ←
Bogota;

the Constitution of 5 July 1991 states that the commissariats and intendancies are to become full departments and a capital district (←
distrito

capital) of Santa Fe de Bogota is to be established by 1997

Independence:

20 July 1810 (from Spain)

Constitution:

5 July 1991

Legal system:

based on Spanish law; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday:

Independence Day, 20 July (1810)

Executive branch:

president, presidential designate, Cabinet

Legislative branch:

bicameral Congress (Congreso) consists of a nationally elected upper ←
chamber

or Senate (Senado) and a nationally elected lower chamber or House of Representatives (Camara de Representantes)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court of Justice (Corte Suprema de Justicia)

Leaders:

Chief of State and Head of Government:

President Cesar GAVIRIA Trujillo (since 7 August 1990)

Political parties and leaders:

Liberal Party (PL), Cesar GAVIRIA Trujillo, president; Social ←
Conservative

Party (PCS), Misael PASTRANA Borrero; National Salvation Movement (MSN), ←
Alvaro GOMEZ Hurtado; Democratic Alliance M-19 (AD/M-19) is headed by 19 ←
th

of April Movement (M-19) leader Antonio NAVARRO Wolf, coalition of small leftist parties and dissident liberals and conservatives; Patriotic Union (UP) is a legal political party formed by Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and Colombian Communist Party (PCC), Carlos ROMERO

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

President:

last held 27 May 1990 (next to be held May 1994); results - Cesar GAVIRIA Trujillo (Liberal) 47%, Alvaro GOMEZ Hurtado (National Salvation Movement ←) 24%, Antonio NAVARRO Wolff (M-19) 13%, Rodrigo LLOREDA (Conservative) 12%

Senate:

last held 27 October 1991 (next to be held March 1994); results - percent ← of vote by party NA; seats - (102 total) Liberal 58, Conservative 22, AD/M ← -19 9, MSN 5, UP 1, others 7

1.428 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Colombia)

Government1 (Colombia)

=====

House of Representatives:

last held 27 October 1991 (next to be held March 1994); results - percent ← of vote by party NA; seats - (161 total) Liberal 87, Conservative 31, AD/M ← -19 13, MSN 10, UP 3, other 17

Communists:

18,000 members (est.), including Communist Party Youth Organization (JUCO ←)

Other political or pressure groups:

three insurgent groups are active in Colombia - Revolutionary Armed ← Forces of Colombia (FARC), led by Manuel MARULANDA and Alfonso CANO; National Liberation Army (ELN), led by Manuel PEREZ; and dissidents of the ← recently demobilized People's Liberation Army (EPL) led by Francisco CARABALLO

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, OPANAL, PCA, ← RG, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Jaime GARCIA Parra; Chancery at 2118 Leroy Place NW, ← Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 387-8338; there are Colombian Consulates ← General in Chicago, Houston, Miami, New Orleans, New York, San Francisco, and San Juan (Puerto Rico), and Consulates in Atlanta, Boston, Detroit, Los ← Angeles, and Tampa

US:

Ambassador Morris D. BUSBY; Embassy at Calle 38, No. 8-61, Bogota (← mailing address is P. O. Box A. A. 3831, Bogota or APO AA 34038); telephone [57] ← (1) 285-1300 or 1688; FAX [571] 288-5687; there is a US Consulate in

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

1.429 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Colombia)

Economy (Colombia)

=====

Overview:

Economic development has slowed gradually since 1986, but growth rates
 remain high by Latin American standards. Conservative economic policies ←
 have
 kept inflation and unemployment near 30% and 10%, respectively. The rapid
 development of oil, coal, and other nontraditional industries over the ←
 past
 four years has helped to offset the decline in coffee prices - Colombia's
 major export. The collapse of the International Coffee Agreement in the
 summer of 1989, a troublesome rural insurgency, and drug-related violence
 have dampened growth, but significant economic reforms are likely to
 facilitate a resurgent economy in the medium term. These reforms center ←
 on
 fiscal restraint, trade liberalization, and privatization of state ←
 utilities
 and commercial banks.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$45 billion, per capita \$1,300; real growth ←
 rate
 3.7% (1990 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

26.8% (1991)

Unemployment rate:

10.5% (1991)

Budget:

revenues \$4.39 billion; current expenditures \$3.93 billion, capital
 expenditures \$1.03 billion (1989 est.)

Exports:

\$7.5 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

petroleum (19%), coffee, coal, bananas, fresh cut flowers

partners:

US 40%, EC 21%, Japan 5%, Netherlands 4%, Sweden 3%

Imports:

\$6.1 billion (c.i.f., 1991)

commodities:

industrial equipment, transportation equipment, foodstuffs, chemicals, ←
 paper

products

partners:

US 36%, EC 16%, Brazil 4%, Venezuela 3%, Japan 3%

External debt:

\$17.0 billion (1991)

Industrial production:

growth rate 1% (1991 est.); accounts for 21% of GDP

Electricity:

9,624,000 kW capacity; 38,856 million kWh produced, 1,150 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

textiles, food processing, oil, clothing and footwear, beverages, ←
chemicals,
metal products, cement; mining - gold, coal, emeralds, iron, nickel, ←
silver,
salt

Agriculture:

growth rate 3% (1991 est.) accounts for 22% of GDP; crops make up two- ←
thirds
and livestock one-third of agricultural output; climate and soils permit ←
a
wide variety of crops, such as coffee, rice, tobacco, corn, sugarcane, ←
cocoa
beans, oilseeds, vegetables; forest products and shrimp farming are ←
becoming
more important

Illicit drugs:

illicit producer of cannabis, coca, and opium; about 37,500 hectares of ←
coca
under cultivation; major supplier of cocaine to the US and other
international drug markets

1.430 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Colombia)

Economy1 (Colombia)

=====

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$1.6 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$3.3 billion, Communist countries (1970-89), \$399 million

Currency:

Colombian peso (plural - pesos); 1 Colombian peso (Col\$) = 100 centavos

Exchange rates:

Colombian pesos (Col\$) per US\$1 - 711.88 (January 1992), 633.08 (1991), 550.00 (1990), 435.00 (1989), 336.00 (1988), 242.61 (1987)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.431 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Colombia)

Communications (Colombia)

=====

Railroads:

3,386 km; 3,236 km 0.914-meter gauge, single track (2,611 km in use), 150 ←
km

1. 435-meter gauge

Highways:

75,450 km total; 9,350 km paved, 66,100 km earth and gravel surfaces

Inland waterways:

14,300 km, navigable by river boats

Pipelines:

crude oil 3,585 km; petroleum products 1,350 km; natural gas 830 km; ←
 natural
 gas liquids 125 km

Ports:

Barranquilla, Buenaventura, Cartagena, Covenas, San Andres, Santa Marta,
 Tumaco

Merchant marine:

31 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 289,794 GRT/443,369 DWT; includes 9
 cargo, 1 chemical tanker, 3 petroleum tanker, 8 bulk, 10 container; note ←
 -
 in addition, 2 naval tankers are sometimes used commercially

Civil air:

83 major transport aircraft

Airports:

1,167 total, 1,023 usable; 70 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with ←
 runways
 over 3,659 m; 8 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 191 with runways 1,220-2,439 ←
 m

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

1.432 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Colombia)

Defense Forces (Colombia)

=====

Branches:

Army (Ejercito Nacional), Navy (Armada Nacional, including Marines), Air
 Force (Fuerza Aerea de Colombia), National Police (Policia Nacional)

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 9,214,691; 6,240,601 fit for military service; 353,691 reach
 military age (18) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$624 million, 1.4% of GDP (1991)

1.433 WorldFact.guide/Comoros

Comoros

Geography (Comoros)

People (Comoros)

Government (Comoros)

Economy (Comoros)

Economy1 (Comoros)

Communications (Comoros)

Defense Forces (Comoros)

1.434 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Comoros)

Geography (Comoros)

=====

Total area:

2,170 km2

Land area:

2,170 km2

Comparative area:

slightly more than 12 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

340 km

Maritime claims:

Exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

12 nm

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%

Environment:

soil degradation and erosion; deforestation; cyclones possible during rainy season ↔

Note:

important location at northern end of Mozambique Channel

1.435 WorldFact.guide/People (Comoros)

People (Comoros)

=====

Population:

493,853 (July 1992), growth rate 3.5% (1992)

Birth rate:

47 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
 12 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
 0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
 84 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:
 55 years male, 59 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:
 6.9 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:
 noun - Comoran(s); adjective - Comoran

Ethnic divisions:
 Antalote, Cafre, Makoa, Oimatsaha, Sakalava

Religions:
 Sunni Muslim 86%, Roman Catholic 14%

Languages:
 official languages are Arabic and French but majority of population speak Comoran, a blend of Swahili and Arabic

Literacy:
 48% (male 56%, female 40%) age 15 and over can read and write (1980)

Labor force:
 140,000 (1982); agriculture 80%, government 3%; 51% of population of ←
 working
 age (1985)

Organized labor:
 NA

1.436 WorldFact.guide/Government (Comoros)

Government (Comoros)

=====

Long-form name:
 Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros

Type:
 independent republic

Capital:
 Moroni

Administrative divisions:
 three islands; Njazidja, Nzwani, and Mwali, formerly Grand Comore, ←
 Anjouan,
 and Moheli respectively; note - there are also four municipalities named
 Domoni, Fomboni, Moroni, and Mutsamudu

Independence:
 31 December 1975 (from France)

Constitution:
 1 October 1978, amended October 1982 and January 1985

Legal system:
 French and Muslim law in a new consolidated code

National holiday:
 Independence Day, 6 July (1975)

Executive branch:
 president, Council of Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch:
 unicameral Federal Assembly (Assemblée Federale)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)

Leaders:

Chief of State and Head of Government:

President Said Mohamed DJOHAR (since 11 March 1990); coordinator of ←
National

Unity Government (de facto prime minister) - Mohamed Taki ABDULKARIM (1
January 1992)

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

Federal Assembly:

last held 22 March 1987 (next to be held March 1992); results - percent ←
of

vote by party NA; seats - (42 total) Udzima 42

President:

last held 11 March 1990 (next to be held March 1996); results - Said ←
Mohamed

DJOHAR (Udzima) 55%, Mohamed TAKI Abdulkarim (UNDC) 45%

Member of:

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, ECA, FAO, FZ, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFAD, ILO, IMF ←

ITU, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Amini Ali MOUMIN; Chancery (temporary) at the Comoran ←
Permanent

Mission to the UN, 336 East 45th Street, 2nd Floor, New York, NY 10017;
telephone (212) 972-8010

US:

Ambassador Kenneth N. PELTIER; Embassy at address NA, Moroni (mailing
address B. P. 1318, Moroni); telephone 73-22-03, 73-29-22

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)

1.437 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Comoros)

Economy (Comoros)

=====

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 about 34% to GDP, employs 80% of the labor force, and provides most of the exports. The country is not self-sufficient in food production, and rice, the main staple, accounts for 90% of imports. During the period 1982-86 the industrial sector grew at an annual average rate of 5.3%, but its contribution to GDP was only 5% in 1988. Despite major investment in the tourist industry, which accounts for about 25% of GDP, growth has stagnated since 1983. A sluggish growth rate of 1.5% during 1985-90 has led to large budget deficits, declining incomes, and balance-of-payments difficulties. Preliminary estimates for 1991 show a moderate increase in the growth rate based on increased exports, tourism, and government investment outlays.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$260 million, per capita \$540; real growth rate 2.7% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

4.0% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate:

over 16% (1988 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$88 million; expenditures \$92 million, including capital expenditures of \$13 million (1990 est.)

Exports:

\$16 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:

vanilla, cloves, perfume oil, copra, ylang-ylang

partners:

US 53%, France 41%, Africa 4%, FRG 2% (1988)

Imports:

\$41 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:

rice and other foodstuffs, cement, petroleum products, consumer goods

partners:

Europe 62% (France 22%), Africa 5%, Pakistan, China (1988)

External debt:

\$196 million (1991 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate 3.4% (1988 est.); accounts for 5% of GDP

Electricity:

16,000 kW capacity; 25 million kWh produced, 50 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

perfume distillation, textiles, furniture, jewelry, construction materials, soft drinks

Agriculture:

accounts for 34% of GDP; most of population works in subsistence agriculture

and fishing; plantations produce cash crops for export - vanilla, cloves, perfume essences, and 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

1.438 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Comoros)

Economy1 (Comoros)

=====

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY80-89), \$10 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$435 million; ↔
OPEC
bilateral aid (1979-89), \$22 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$18 million

Currency:

Comoran franc (plural - francs); 1 Comoran franc (CF) = 100 centimes

Exchange rates:

Comoran francs (CF) per US\$1 - 269.01 (January 1992), 282.11 (1991), ↔
272.26
(1990), 319.01 (1989), 297.85 (1988), 300.54 (1987); note - linked to the French franc at 50 to 1 French franc

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.439 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Comoros)

Communications (Comoros)

=====

Highways:

750 km total; about 210 km bituminous, remainder crushed stone or gravel

Ports:

Mutsamudu, Moroni

Civil air:

1 major transport aircraft

Airports:

4 total, 4 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways ↔
over

3,659 m; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

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

1.440 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Comoros)

Defense Forces (Comoros)

=====

Branches:

Comoran Security Forces (FCS), Federal Gendarmerie (GFC)
 Manpower availability:
 males 15-49, 105,022; 62,808 fit for military service
 Defense expenditures:
 \$NA, NA of GDP

1.441 WorldFact.guide/Congo

Congo

Geography (Congo)
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 Communications (Congo)
 Defense Forces (Congo)

1.442 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Congo)

Geography (Congo)

=====

Total area:
 342,000 km2
 Land area:
 341,500 km2
 Comparative area:
 slightly smaller than Montana
 Land boundaries:
 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
 Disputes:
 long section with Zaire along the Congo River is indefinite (no division ↔
 of
 the river or its islands has been made)
 Climate:
 tropical; rainy season (March to June); dry season (June to October);

constantly high temperatures and humidity; particularly enervating ←
climate

astride the Equator

Terrain:

coastal plain, southern basin, central plateau, northern basin

Natural resources:

petroleum, timber, potash, lead, zinc, uranium, copper, phosphates, ←
natural

gas

Land use:

arable land 2%; permanent crops NEGL%; meadows and pastures 29%; forest ←
and

woodland 62%; other 7%

Environment:

deforestation; about 70% of the population lives in Brazzaville, Pointe
Noire, or along the railroad between them

1.443 WorldFact.guide/People (Congo)

People (Congo)

=====

Population:

2,376,687 (July 1992), growth rate 2.9% (1992)

Birth rate:

42 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

13 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

109 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

53 years male, 56 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

5.7 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Congolese (singular and plural); adjective - Congolese or Congo

Ethnic divisions:

about 15 ethnic groups divided into some 75 tribes, almost all Bantu; ←
most

important ethnic groups are Kongo (48%) in the south, Sangha (20%) and
M'Bochi (12%) in the north, Teke (17%) in the center; about 8,500 ←

Europeans,

mostly French

Religions:

Christian 50%, animist 48%, Muslim 2%

Languages:

French (official); many African languages with Lingala and Kikongo most
widely used

Literacy:

57% (male 70%, female 44%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:

79,100 wage earners; agriculture 75%, commerce, industry, and government
25%; 51% of population of working age; 40% of population economically ←
active

(1985)
 Organized labor:
 20% of labor force (1979 est.)

1.444 WorldFact.guide/Government (Congo)

Government (Congo)

=====

Long-form name:
 Republic of the Congo

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; formerly Congo/Brazzaville)

Constitution:
 8 July 1979, currently being modified

Legal system:
 based on French civil law system and customary law

National holiday:
 Congolese National Day, 15 August (1960)

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

Legislative branch:
 a transitional National Assembly

Judicial branch:
 Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)

Leaders:
 Chief of State:
 President Denis SASSOU-NGUESSO (since 8 February 1979); stripped of most powers by National Conference in May 1991
 Head of Government:
 Prime Minister Andre MILONGO (since May 1991)

Political parties and leaders:
 Congolese Labor Party (PCT), President Denis SASSOU-NGUESSO, leader; note ←
 -
 multiparty system legalized, with over 50 parties established

Suffrage:
 universal at age 18

Elections:
 National Assembly:
 transitional body selected by National Conference in May 1991; election ←
 for
 new legislative body to be held spring 1992

President:
 last held 26-31 July 1989 (next to be held June 1992); results - ←
 President
 SASSOU-NGUESSO unanimously reelected leader of the PCT by the Party Congress, which automatically made him president

Communists:

small number of Communists and sympathizers

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, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, UDEAC, UN, UNAVEM, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Roger ISSOMBO; Chancery at 4891 Colorado Avenue NW, Washington DC 20011; telephone (202) 726-5500

1.445 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Congo)

Government1 (Congo)

=====

US:

Ambassador James Daniel PHILLIPS; Embassy at Avenue Amilcar Cabral, Brazzaville (mailing address is B. P. 1015, Brazzaville, or Box C, APO AE 09828); telephone (242) 83-20-70; FAX [242] 83-63-38

Flag:

red, divided diagonally from the lower hoist side by a yellow band; the upper triangle (hoist side) is green and the lower triangle is red; uses the popular pan-African colors of Ethiopia

1.446 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Congo)

Economy (Congo)

=====

Overview:

Congo's economy is a mixture of village agriculture and handicrafts, a beginning industrial sector based largely on oil, supporting services, and a government characterized by budget problems and overstaffing. A reform program, supported by the IMF and World Bank, ran into difficulties in 1990-91 because of problems in changing to a democratic political regime and a heavy debt-servicing burden. Oil has supplanted forestry as the mainstay of the economy, providing about two-thirds of government revenues and exports. In the early 1980s rapidly rising oil revenues enabled Congo to finance large-scale development projects with growth averaging 5% annually, one of the highest rates in Africa. During the period 1987-91, however, growth has slowed to an average of roughly 1.5% annually, only half the population growth rate.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$2.4 billion, per capita \$1,070; real growth ←
 rate
 0.5% (1990 est.)
 Inflation rate (consumer prices):
 4.6% (1989 est.)
 Unemployment rate:
 NA%

Budget:
 revenues \$522 million; expenditures \$767 million, including capital
 expenditures of \$141 million (1989)

Exports:
 \$751 million (f.o.b., 1988)
 commodities:
 crude petroleum 72%, lumber, plywood, coffee, cocoa, sugar, diamonds
 partners:
 US, France, other EC

Imports:
 \$564 million (c.i.f., 1988)
 commodities:
 foodstuffs, consumer goods, intermediate manufactures, capital equipment
 partners:
 France, Italy, other EC, US, FRG, Spain, Japan, Brazil

External debt:
 \$4.5 billion (December 1988)

Industrial production:
 growth rate 1.2% (1989); accounts for 33% of GDP, including petroleum

Electricity:
 140,000 kW capacity; 315 million kWh produced, 135 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:
 crude oil, cement, sawmills, brewery, sugar mill, palm oil, soap, ←
 cigarettes

Agriculture:
 accounts for 10% of GDP (including fishing and forestry); cassava ←
 accounts
 for 90% of food output; other crops - rice, corn, peanuts, vegetables; ←
 cash
 crops include coffee and cocoa; forest products important export earner;
 imports over 90% of food needs

Economic aid:
 US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$60 million; Western (non-US)
 countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$2.3 billion; ←
 OPEC
 bilateral aid (1979-89), \$15 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$338
 million

Currency:
 Communauté Financière Africaine franc (plural - francs); 1 CFA franc (←
 CFAF)
 = 100 centimes

1.447 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Congo)

Economy1 (Congo)

=====

Exchange rates:
 Communauté Financière Africaine francs (CFAF) per US\$1 - 269.01 (January

1992), 282.11 (1991), 272.26 (1990), 319.01 (1989), 297.85 (1988), 300.54 (1987)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.448 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Congo)

Communications (Congo)

=====

Railroads:

797 km, 1.067-meter gauge, single track (includes 285 km that are ←
privately
owned)

Highways:

11,960 km total; 560 km paved; 850 km gravel and laterite; 5,350 km ←
improved
earth; 5,200 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways:

the Congo and Ubangi (Oubangui) Rivers provide 1,120 km of commercially
navigable water transport; the rest are used for local traffic only

Pipelines:

crude oil 25 km

Ports:

Pointe-Noire (ocean port), Brazzaville (river port)

Civil air:

4 major transport aircraft

Airports:

46 total, 42 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways
over 3,659 m; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 17 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

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

1.449 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Congo)

Defense Forces (Congo)

=====

Branches:

Army, Navy (including Naval Infantry), Air Force, National Police

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 526,058; 267,393 fit for military service; 23,884 reach
military age (20) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$100 million, 4.6% of GDP (1987 est.)

1.450 WorldFact.guide/Cook Islands

Cook Islands

Geography (Cook Islands)

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Defense Forces (Cook Islands)

1.451 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Cook Islands)

Geography (Cook Islands)

=====

Total area:

240 km2

Land area:

240 km2

Comparative area:

slightly less than 1.3 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

120 km

Maritime claims:

Continental shelf:

edge of continental margin or minimum of 200 nm

Exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

12 nm

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%

Environment:

subject to typhoons from November to March

Note:

located 4,500 km south of Hawaii in the South Pacific Ocean

1.452 WorldFact.guide/People (Cook Islands)

People (Cook Islands)

=====

Population:

17,977 (July 1992), growth rate 0.5% (1992)

Birth rate:

22 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

6 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

-10 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

25 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

69 years male, 73 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

3.0 children born/woman (1992)

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:

NA% (male NA%, female NA%)

Labor force:

5,810; agriculture 29%, government 27%, services 25%, industry 15%, and
other 4% (1981)

Organized labor:

NA

1.453 WorldFact.guide/Government (Cook Islands)

Government (Cook Islands)

=====

Long-form name:

none

Type:

self-governing in free association with New Zealand; Cook Islands fully
responsible for internal affairs; New Zealand retains responsibility for
external affairs, in consultation with the Cook Islands

Capital:

Avarua

Administrative divisions:

none

Independence:

became self-governing in free association with New Zealand on 4 August ←
1965
and has the right at any time to move to full independence by unilateral

action

Constitution:
4 August 1965

National holiday:
Constitution Day, 4 August

Executive branch:
British monarch, representative of the UK, representative of New Zealand,
prime minister, deputy prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch:
unicameral Parliament; note - the House of Arikis (chiefs) advises on
traditional matters, but has no legislative powers

Judicial branch:
High Court

Leaders:

Chief of State:
Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952); Representative of the UK Sir
Tangaroa TANGAROA (since NA); Representative of New Zealand Adrian ←
SINCOCK
(since NA)

Head of Government:
Prime Minister Geoffrey HENRY (since 1 February 1989); Deputy Prime ←
Minister
Inatio AKARURU (since February 1989)

Political parties and leaders:
Cook Islands Party, Geoffrey HENRY; Democratic Tumu Party, Vincent INGRAM ←
;
Democratic Party, Terepai MAOATE; Cook Islands Labor Party, Rena JONASSEN ←
;
Cook Islands People's Party, Sadaraka SADARAKA

Suffrage:
universal adult at age NA

Elections:
Parliament:
last held 19 January 1989 (next to be held by January 1994); results -
percent of vote by party NA; seats - (24 total) Cook Islands Party 12,
Democratic Tumu Party 2, opposition coalition (including Democratic Party ←
)
9, independent 1

Member of:
AsDB, ESCAP (associate), FAO, ICAO, IOC, SPC, SPF, UNESCO, WHO

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

1.454 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Cook Islands)

Economy (Cook Islands)

=====

Overview:

Agriculture provides the economic base. The major export earners are fruit, copra, and clothing. Manufacturing activities are limited to a fruit-processing plant and several clothing factories. Economic development is hindered by the isolation of the islands from foreign markets and a lack of natural resources and good transportation links. A large trade deficit is annually made up for by remittances from emigrants and from foreign aid. Current economic development plans call for exploiting the tourism potential and expanding the fishing industry.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$40.0 million, per capita \$2,200 (1988 est.);
real growth rate 5.3% (1986-88 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

8.0% (1988)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues \$33.8 million; expenditures \$34.4 million, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1990 est.)

Exports:

\$4.0 million (f.o.b., 1988)

commodities:

copra, fresh and canned fruit, clothing

partners:

NZ 80%, Japan

Imports:

\$38.7 million (c.i.f., 1988)

commodities:

foodstuffs, textiles, fuels, timber

partners:

NZ 49%, Japan, Australia, US

External debt:

\$NA

Industrial production:

growth rate NA%

Electricity:

14,000 kW capacity; 21 million kWh produced, 1,170 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries:

fruit processing, tourism

Agriculture:

export crops - copra, citrus fruits, pineapples, tomatoes, bananas;
subsistence crops - yams, taro

Economic aid:

Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89),
\$128 million

Currency:

New Zealand dollar (plural - dollars); 1 New Zealand dollar (NZ\$) = 100 cents

Exchange rates:

New Zealand dollars (NZ\$) per US\$1 - 1.8502 (January 1992), 1.7266 (1991)

1.6750 (1990), 1.6711 (1989), 1.5244 (1988), 1.6886 (1987)

Fiscal year:

1 April - 31 March

1.455 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Cook Islands)

Communications (Cook Islands)

=====

Highways:

187 km total (1980); 35 km paved, 35 km gravel, 84 km improved earth, 33 km unimproved earth ←

Ports:

Avatiu

Merchant marine:

1 cargo ship (1,000 or over) totaling 1,464 GRT/2,181 DWT

Civil air:

no major transport aircraft

Airports:

6 total, 6 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways over 2,439 m; 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m ←

Telecommunications:

broadcast stations - 2 AM, no FM, no TV; 10,000 radio receivers; 2,052 telephones; 1 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT earth station

1.456 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Cook Islands)

Defense Forces (Cook Islands)

=====

Note:

defense is the responsibility of New Zealand

1.457 WorldFact.guide/Coral Sea Islands

Coral Sea Islands

Geography (Coral Sea Islands)

People (Coral Sea Islands)

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Communications (Coral Sea Islands)

Defense Forces (Coral Sea Islands)

1.458 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Coral Sea Islands)

Geography (Coral Sea Islands)

=====

Total area:

less than 3 km2

Land area:

less than 3 km2; includes numerous small islands and reefs scattered over ↔
a

sea area of about 1 million km2, with Willis Islets the most important

Comparative area:

undetermined

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

3,095 km

Maritime claims:

Exclusive fishing zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

3 nm

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, mostly grass or scrub cover 100%; Lihou Reef Reserve ↔
and

Coringa-Herald Reserve were declared National Nature Reserves on 3 August
1982

Environment:

subject to occasional tropical cyclones; no permanent fresh water; ↔
important

nesting area for birds and turtles

Note:

the islands are located just off the northeast coast of Australia in the
Coral Sea

1.459 WorldFact.guide/People (Coral Sea Islands)

People (Coral Sea Islands)

=====

Population:

3 meteorologists (1992)

1.460 WorldFact.guide/Government (Coral Sea Islands)

Government (Coral Sea Islands)

=====

Long-form name:

Coral Sea Islands Territory

Type:

territory of Australia administered by the Minister for Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism, and Territories Roslyn KELLY

Capital:

none; administered from Canberra, Australia

Flag:

the flag of Australia is used

1.461 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Coral Sea Islands)

Economy (Coral Sea Islands)

=====

Overview:

no economic activity

1.462 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Coral Sea Islands)

Communications (Coral Sea Islands)

=====

Ports:

none; offshore anchorages only

1.463 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Coral Sea Islands)

Defense Forces (Coral Sea Islands)

=====

Note:

defense is the responsibility of Australia; visited regularly by the ↔
Royal

Australian Navy; Australia has control over the activities of visitors

1.464 WorldFact.guide/Costa Rica

Costa Rica

Geography (Costa Rica)

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Communications (Costa Rica)

Defense Forces (Costa Rica)

1.465 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Costa Rica)

Geography (Costa Rica)

=====

Total area:

51,100 km2

Land area:

50,660 km2; includes Isla del Coco

Comparative area:

slightly smaller than West Virginia

Land boundaries:

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

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%; includes irrigated 1%

Environment:

subject to occasional earthquakes, hurricanes along Atlantic coast; ← frequent

flooding of lowlands at onset of rainy season; active volcanoes; deforestation; soil erosion

1.466 WorldFact.guide/People (Costa Rica)

People (Costa Rica)

=====

Population:

3,187,085 (July 1992), growth rate 2.4% (1992)
 Birth rate:
 27 births/1,000 population (1992)
 Death rate:
 4 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
 Net migration rate:
 1 migrant/1,000 population (1992)
 Infant mortality rate:
 12 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 75 years male, 79 years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 3.2 children born/woman (1992)
 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 Limon
 Literacy:
 93% (male 93%, female 93%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)
 Labor force:
 868,300; industry and commerce 35.1%, government and services 33%,
 agriculture 27%, other 4.9% (1985 est.)
 Organized labor:
 15.1% of labor force

1.467 WorldFact.guide/Government (Costa Rica)

Government (Costa Rica)

=====

Long-form name:
 Republic of Costa Rica
 Type:
 democratic republic
 Capital:
 San Jose
 Administrative divisions:
 7 provinces (provincias, singular - provincia); Alajuela, Cartago,
 Guanacaste, Heredia, Limon, Puntarenas, San Jose
 Independence:
 15 September 1821 (from Spain)
 Constitution:
 9 November 1949
 Legal system:
 based on Spanish civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts in
 the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
 National holiday:
 Independence Day, 15 September (1821)
 Executive branch:
 president, two vice presidents, Cabinet
 Legislative branch:
 unicameral Legislative Assembly (Asamblea Legislativa)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (Corte Suprema)

Leaders:

Chief of State and Head of Government:

President Rafael Angel CALDERON Fournier (since 8 May 1990); First Vice President German SERRANO Pinto (since 8 May 1990); Second Vice President Arnoldo LOPEZ Echandi (since 8 May 1990)

Political parties and leaders:

National Liberation Party (PLN), Carlos Manuel CASTILLO Morales; Social Christian Unity Party (PUSC), Rafael Angel CALDERON Fournier; Marxist Popular Vanguard Party (PVP), Humberto VARGAS Carbonell; New Republic Movement (MNR), Sergio Erick ARDON Ramirez; Progressive Party (PP), Isaac Felipe AZOFEIFA Bolanos; People's Party of Costa Rica (PPC), Lenin CHACON Vargas; Radical Democratic Party (PRD), Juan Jose ECHEVERRIA Brealey

Suffrage:

universal and compulsory at age 18

Elections:

Legislative Assembly:

last held 4 February 1990 (next to be held February 1994); results - ← percent of vote by party NA; seats - (57 total) PUSC 29, PLN 25, PVP/PPC 1, ← regional parties 2

President:

last held 4 February 1990 (next to be held February 1994); results - ← Rafael Angel CALDERON Fournier 51%, Carlos Manuel CASTILLO 47%

Communists:

7,500 members and sympathizers

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)

1.468 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Costa Rica)

Government1 (Costa Rica)

=====

Member of:

AG (observer), BCIE, CACM, ECLAC, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ← ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ITU, LAES, LORCS, NAM (observer), OAS, OPANAL, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Gonzalo FACIO Segreda; Chancery at Suite 211, 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20009; telephone (202) 234-2945 through 2947; there are Costa Rican Consulates General at Albuquerque, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, New York, San Diego, San Francisco, and San Juan (Puerto Rico), and a Consulate in Buffalo

US:

Ambassador Luis GUINOT, Jr.; Embassy at Pavas Road, San Jose (mailing address is 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

1.469 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Costa Rica)

Economy (Costa Rica)

=====

Overview:

In 1991 the economy grew at an estimated 2.5%, down somewhat from the ←
3.6%

gain of 1990 and below the strong 5.5% gain of 1989. Increases in
agricultural production (on the strength of good coffee and banana crops)
and in construction have been offset by lower rates of growth for ←
industry.

In 1991 consumer prices rose by 27%, about the same as in 1990. The trade
deficit of \$270 million was substantially below the 1990 deficit of \$677
million. Unemployment is officially reported at 4.6%, but much
underemployment remains. External debt, on a per capita basis, is among ←
the
world's highest.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$5.9 billion, per capita \$1,900; real growth ←
rate

2.5% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

27% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate:

4.6% (1991)

Budget:

revenues \$831 million; expenditures \$1.08 billion, including capital
expenditures of \$NA (1990 est.)

Exports:

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

commodities:

coffee, bananas, textiles, sugar

partners:

US 75%, Germany, Guatemala, Netherlands, UK, Japan

Imports:

\$1.8 billion (c.i.f., 1991 est.)

commodities:

petroleum, machinery, consumer durables, chemicals, fertilizer, ←
foodstuffs

partners:

US 40%, Japan, Guatemala, Germany

External debt:

\$4.5 billion (1990)

Industrial production:

growth rate 2.3% (1990 est.); accounts for 23% of GDP

Electricity:

927,000 kW capacity; 3,408 million kWh produced, 1,095 kWh per capita ↔
(1991)

Industries:

food processing, textiles and clothing, construction materials, ↔
fertilizer,
plastic products

Agriculture:

accounts for 20-25% of GDP and 70% of exports; cash commodities - coffee,
beef, bananas, sugar; other food crops include corn, rice, beans, ↔
potatoes;
normally self-sufficient in food except for grain; depletion of forest
resources resulting in lower timber output

Illicit drugs:

illicit production of cannabis on small scattered plots; transshipment
country for cocaine from South America

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$1.4 billion; Western (non-US)
countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$935 million;
Communist countries (1971-89), \$27 million

Currency:

Costa Rican colon (plural - colones); 1 Costa Rican colon (C) = 100 ↔
centimos

Exchange rates:

Costa Rican colones (C) per US\$1 - 136.35 (January 1992), 122.43 (1991),
91.58 (1990), 81.504 (1989), 75.805 (1988), 62.776 (1987)

1.470 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Costa Rica)

Economy1 (Costa Rica)

=====

Fiscal year:
calendar year

1.471 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Costa Rica)

Communications (Costa Rica)

=====

Railroads:

950 km total, all 1.067-meter gauge; 260 km electrified

Highways:

15,400 km total; 7,030 km paved, 7,010 km gravel, 1,360 km unimproved ↔
earth

Inland waterways:

about 730 km, seasonally navigable

Pipelines:

petroleum products 176 km

Ports:

Puerto Limon, Caldera, Golfito, Moin, Puntarenas

Merchant marine:

1 cargo ship (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 2,878 GRT/4,506 DWT

Civil air:

11 major transport aircraft

Airports:

164 total, 149 usable; 28 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways over 3,659 m; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 10 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

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

1.472 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Costa Rica)

Defense Forces (Costa Rica)

=====

Branches:

Civil Guard, Rural Assistance Guard; note - Constitution prohibits armed forces

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 829,576; 559,575 fit for military service; 31,828 reach military age (18) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$22 million, 0.5% of GDP (1989)

1.473 WorldFact.guide/Croatia

Croatia

Geography (Croatia)

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Government (Croatia)

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Economy1 (Croatia)

Communications (Croatia)

Defense Forces (Croatia)

1.474 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Croatia)

Geography (Croatia)

=====

Total area:

56,538 km2

Land area:

56,410 km2

Comparative area:

slightly smaller than West Virginia

Land boundaries:

1,843 km; Bosnia and Hercegovina (east) 751 km, Bosnia and Hercegovina (southeast) 91 km, Hungary 292 km, Serbia and Montenegro 254 km, Slovenia 455 km

Coastline:

5,790 km; mainland 1,778 km, islands 4,012 km

Maritime claims:

Contiguous zone:

NA nm

Continental shelf:

200-meter depth or to depth of exploitation

Exclusive economic zone:

12 nm

Exclusive fishing zone:

12 nm

Territorial sea:

12 nm

Disputes:

Serbian enclaves in eastern Slavonia and along the western Bosnia and Hercegovinian 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, fruit, livestock

Land use:

32% arable land; 20% permanent crops; 18% meadows and pastures; 15% ← forest and woodland; 9% other; includes 5% irrigated

Environment:

air pollution from metallurgical plants; damaged forest; coastal ← pollution

from industrial and domestic waste; subject to frequent and destructive earthquakes

Note:

controls most land routes from Western Europe to Aegean Sea and Turkish Straits

1.475 WorldFact.guide/People (Croatia)

People (Croatia)

=====

Population:

4,784,000 (July 1991), growth rate 0.39% (for the period 1981-91)

Birth rate:

12.2 births/1,000 population (1991)

Death rate:

11.3 deaths/1,000 population (1991)

Net migration rate:
 NA migrants/1,000 population (1991)
 Infant mortality rate:
 10 deaths/1,000 live births (1990)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 67 years male, 74 years female (1980-82)
 Total fertility rate:
 NA children born/woman (1991)
 Nationality:
 noun - Croat(s); adjective - Croatian
 Ethnic divisions:
 Croat 78%, Serb 12%, Muslims 0.9%, Hungarian 0.5%, Slovenian 0.5%, others
 7.8%
 Religions:
 Catholic 76.5%, Orthodox 11.1%, Slavic Muslim 1.2%, Protestant 1.4%, ←
 others
 and unknown 11%
 Languages:
 Serbo-Croatian 96%
 Literacy:
 96.5% (male 98.6%, female 94.5%) age 10 and over can read and write (1991
 census)
 Labor force:
 1,509,489; industry and mining 37%, agriculture 4%, government NA%, other
 Organized labor:
 NA

1.476 WorldFact.guide/Government (Croatia)

Government (Croatia)

=====

Long-form name:
 None
 Type:
 parliamentary democracy
 Capital:
 Zagreb
 Administrative divisions:
 102 districts (općine, singular - općina)
 Independence:
 June 1991 from Yugoslavia
 Constitution:
 promulgated on 22 December 1990
 Legal system:
 based on civil law system; judicial/no judicial review of legislative ←
 acts;
 does/does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
 National holiday:
 30 May, Statehood Day (1990)
 Executive branch:
 president, prime minister
 Legislative branch:
 bicameral
 Judicial branch:
 Supreme Court, Constitutional Court

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Franjo TUDJMAN (since April 1990), Vice President NA (since NA)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Franjo GREGURIC (since August 1991), Deputy Prime Minister Mila RAMLJAK (since NA)

Political parties and leaders:

Christian Democratic Union, TUDJMAN; Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ), Stjepan Mesic; Croatian National Party, Savka DABCEVIC-KUCAR; Croatian Christian Democratic Party (HKDS), Ivan CESAR; Croatian Party of Rights, Dobroslav Paraga; Croatian Social Liberal Party (HSLs), Drazen BUDISA

Suffrage:

at age 16 if employed, universal at age 18

Elections:

Parliament:

last held May 1990 (next to be held NA); results - HDZ won 205 seats; ← seats
- 349 (total)

President:

NA

Other political or pressure groups:

NA

Member of:

CSCE

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Dr. Franc Vinko GOLEM, Office of Republic of Croatia, 256 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036; telephone (202) 543-5586

US:

Ambassador NA; Embassy at NA (mailing address is APO New York is 09862); telephone NA

Flag:

red, white, and blue with Croatian coat of arms (red and white checkered)

1.477 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Croatia)

Economy (Croatia)

=====

Overview:

Before the political disintegration of Yugoslavia, the republic of ← Croatia stood next to Slovenia as 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. Serbia and the Serb-dominated army ← of the old Yugoslavia, however, have seized Croatian territory, and the overriding determinant of Croatia's long-term economic prospects will be ← the final border settlement. Under the most favorable circumstances, Croatia will retain the Dalmatian coast with its major tourist attractions and Slavonia with its oilfields and rich agricultural land. Even so, Croatia would face monumental problems stemming from: the legacy of longtime Communist mismanagement of the economy; large foreign debt; damage during the fighting to bridges, factories, powerlines, buildings, and houses; ← and

the disruption of economic ties to Serbia and the other former Yugoslav republics. 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.

GDP:

NA - \$26.3 billion, per capita \$5,600; real growth rate -25% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

14.3% (March 1992)

Unemployment rate:

20% (December 1991)

Budget:

revenues \$NA million; expenditures \$NA million, including capital expenditures of \$NA million

Exports:

\$2.9 billion (1990)

commodities:

machinery and transport equipment (30%), other manufacturers (37%), chemicals (11%), food and live animals (9%), raw materials (6.5%), fuels and lubricants (5%)

partners:

principally the other former Yugoslav republics

Imports:

\$4.4 billion (1990)

commodities:

machinery and transport equipment (21%), fuels and lubricants (19%), food and live animals (16%), chemicals (14%), manufactured goods (13%), miscellaneous manufactured articles (9%), raw materials (6.5%), beverages and tobacco (1%)

partners:

principally other former Yugoslav republics

External debt:

\$2.6 billion (may assume some part of foreign debt of former Yugoslavia)

Industrial production:

declined as much as 11% in 1990 and probably another 29% in 1991

Electricity:

3,570,000 kW capacity; 8,830 million kWh produced, 1,855 kWh per capita (1991)

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

1.478 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Croatia)

Economy1 (Croatia)

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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:

Croatian dinar(s)

Exchange rates:

Croatian dinar per US \$1 - 60.00 (April 1992)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.479 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Croatia)

Communications (Croatia)

=====

Railroads:

2,698 km (34.5% electrified)

Highways:

32,071 km total (1990); 23,305 km paved, 8,439 km gravel, 327 km earth

Inland waterways:

785 km perennially navigable

Pipelines:

crude oil 670 km, petroleum products 20 km, natural gas 310 km

Ports:

maritime - Rijeka, Split, Kardeljevo (Ploce); inland - Vukovar, Osijek, Sisak, Vinkovci

Merchant marine:

11 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 60,802 GRT/65,560 DWT; includes 1 cargo, 3 roll-on/roll-off, 5 passenger ferries, 2 bulk carriers; note - ↔
 also

controlled by Croatian shipowners are 196 ships (1,000 GRT or over) under flags of convenience - primarily Malta and St. Vincent - totaling ↔
 2,593,429

GRT/4,101,119 DWT; includes 91 general cargo, 7 roll-on/roll-off, 6 refrigerated cargo, 13 container ships, 3 multifunction large load ↔
 carriers,

52 bulk carriers, 3 passenger ships, 11 petroleum tankers, 4 chemical tankers, 6 service vessels

Civil air:

NA major transport aircraft

Airports:

8 total, NA usable; NA with permanent-surface runways; NA with runways ↔
 over

3,659 m; 7 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; NA with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 1 ↔
 with

runways 900 m

Telecommunications:

350,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 14 AM, 8 FM, 12 (2 repeaters) TV ↔
 ;
 1,100,000 radios; 1,027,000 TVs; NA submarine coaxial cables; satellite
 ground stations - none

1.480 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Croatia)

Defense Forces (Croatia)

=====

Branches:

Ground Forces, Naval Forces, Air and Air Defense Forces, Frontier Guard,
 Home Guard, Civil Defense

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 1,188,576; NA fit for military service; 42,664 reach ↔
 military

age (18) annually

Defense expenditures:

\$NA, NA% of GDP

1.481 WorldFact.guide/Cuba

Geography (Cuba)

People (Cuba)

Government (Cuba)

Government1 (Cuba)

Economy (Cuba)

Economy1 (Cuba)

Communications (Cuba)

Defense Forces (Cuba)

1.482 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Cuba)

Geography (Cuba)

=====

Total area:

110,860 km2

Land area:

110,860 km2

Comparative area:

slightly smaller than Pennsylvania

Land boundaries:

29.1 km; US Naval Base at Guantanamo 29.1 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

Disputes:
US Naval Base at Guantanamo is leased to US and only mutual agreement or ↔
US
abandonment of the area can terminate the lease

Climate:
tropical; moderated by trade winds; dry season (November to April); rainy
season (May to October)

Terrain:
mostly flat to rolling plains with rugged hills and mountains in the
southeast

Natural resources:
cobalt, nickel, iron ore, copper, manganese, salt, timber, silica

Land use:
arable land 23%; permanent crops 6%; meadows and pastures 23%; forest and
woodland 17%; other 31%; includes irrigated 10%

Environment:
averages one hurricane every other year

Note:
largest country in Caribbean; 145 km south of Florida

1.483 WorldFact.guide/People (Cuba)

People (Cuba)

=====

Population:
10,846,821 (July 1992), growth rate 1.0% (1992)

Birth rate:
17 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
6 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
-1 migrant/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
11 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:
74 years male, 79 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:
1.8 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:
noun - Cuban(s); adjective - Cuban

Ethnic divisions:
mulatto 51%, white 37%, black 11%, Chinese 1%

Religions:
85% nominally Roman Catholic before Castro assumed power

Languages:
Spanish

Literacy:

94% (male 95%, female 93%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:

3,578,800 in state sector; services and government 30%, industry 22%, agriculture 20%, commerce 11%, construction 10%, transportation and communications 7% (June 1990); economically active population 4,620,800 (1988)

Organized labor:

Workers Central Union of Cuba (CTC), only labor federation approved by government; 2,910,000 members; the CTC is an umbrella organization ←
composed
of 17 member unions

1.484 WorldFact.guide/Government (Cuba)

Government (Cuba)

=====

Long-form name:

Republic of Cuba

Type:

Communist state

Capital:

Havana

Administrative divisions:

14 provinces (provincias, singular - provincia) and 1 special ←
municipality*

(municipio especial); Camaguey, Ciego de Avila, Cienfuegos, Ciudad de La Habana, Granma, Guantanamo, Holguin, Isla de la Juventud*, La Habana, Las Tunas, Matanzas, Pinar del Rio, Sancti Spiritus, Santiago de Cuba, Villa Clara

Independence:

20 May 1902 (from Spain 10 December 1898); administered by the US from ←
1898
to 1902

Constitution:

24 February 1976

Legal system:

based on Spanish and American law, with large elements of Communist legal theory; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:

Rebellion Day, 26 July (1953)

Executive branch:

president of the Council of State, first vice president of the Council of State, Council of State, president of the Council of Ministers, first ←
vice

president of the Council of Ministers, Council of Ministers

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Assembly of the People's Power (Asamblea Nacional del Poder Popular)

Judicial branch:

People's Supreme Court (Tribunal Supremo Popular)

Leaders:

Chief of State and Head of Government:

President of the Council of State and President of the Council of ←
Ministers

Fidel CASTRO Ruz (became Prime Minister in February 1959 and 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)

Political parties and leaders:
 only party - Cuban Communist Party (PCC), Fidel CASTRO Ruz, first secretary

Suffrage:
 universal at age 16

Elections:
 National Assembly of the People's Power:
 last held December 1986 (next to be held before December 1992); results - PCC is the only party; seats - (510 total) indirectly elected

Communists:
 about 600,000 full and candidate members

Member of:
 CCC, ECLAC, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBEC, ICAO, IFAD, ILO, IMO, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO, ITU, LAES, LORCS, NAM, OAS (excluded from formal participation since 1962), PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:
 none; protecting power in the US is Switzerland - Cuban Interests Section ;
 position vacant since March 1992; 2630 and 2639 16th Street NW, Washington, DC 20009; telephone (202) 797-8518 or 8519, 8520, 8609, 8610

1.485 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Cuba)

Government1 (Cuba)

=====

US:
 protecting power in Cuba is Switzerland - US Interests Section, Swiss Embassy; Principal Officer Alan H. FLANIGAN; Calzada entre L Y M, Vedado Seccion, Havana (mailing address is USINT, Swiss Embassy, Havana, Calzada Entre L Y M, Vedado); telephone 32-0051, 32-0543

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

1.486 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Cuba)

Economy (Cuba)

=====

Overview:
 The economy, centrally planned and largely state owned, is highly dependent on the agricultural sector and foreign trade. Sugar provided about

two-thirds of export revenues in 1991, and over half was exported to the former Soviet republics. The economy has stagnated since 1985 under policies that have deemphasized material incentives in the workplace, abolished farmers' informal produce markets, and raised prices of government-supplied goods and services. In 1990 the economy probably fell 5% largely as a result of declining trade with the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Recently the government has been trying to increase trade with Latin America and China. Cuba has had difficulty servicing its foreign debt since 1982. The government currently is encouraging foreign investment in tourist facilities and in industrial plants idled by falling imports from the former Soviet Union. Other investment priorities include sugar, basic foods, and nickel

The annual Soviet subsidy dropped from \$4 billion in 1990 to about \$1 billion in 1991 because of a lower price paid for Cuban sugar and a sharp decline in Soviet exports to Cuba. The former Soviet republics have indicated they will no longer extend aid to Cuba beginning in 1992. Instead of highly subsidized trade, Cuba has been shifting to trade at market prices in convertible currencies. Because of increasingly severe shortages of fuels, industrial raw materials, and spare parts, aggregate output dropped by one-fifth in 1991.

GNP:

\$17 billion, per capita \$1,580; real growth rate -20% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

NA%

Budget:

revenues \$12.46 billion; expenditures \$14.45 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1990 est.)

Exports:

\$3.6 billion (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

sugar, nickel, medical products, shellfish, citrus, tobacco, coffee

partners:

former USSR 63%, China 6%, Canada 4%, Japan 4% (1991 est.)

Imports:

\$3.7 billion (c.i.f., 1991 est.)

commodities:

petroleum, capital goods, industrial raw materials, food

partners:

former USSR 47%, Spain 8%, China 6%, Argentina 5%, Italy 4%, Mexico 3% (1991 est.)

External debt:

\$6.8 billion (convertible currency, July 1989)

Industrial production:

growth rate 0%; accounts for 45% of GDP (1989)

Electricity:

3,889,000 kW capacity; 16,272 million kWh produced, 1,516 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

sugar milling, 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)

1.487 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Cuba)

Economy1 (Cuba)

=====

Economic aid:

Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$710 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$18.5 billion

Currency:

Cuban peso (plural - pesos); 1 Cuban peso (Cu\$) = 100 centavos

Exchange rates:

Cuban pesos (Cu\$) per US\$1 - 1.0000 (linked to the US dollar)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.488 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Cuba)

Communications (Cuba)

=====

Railroads:

12,947 km total; Cuban National Railways operates 5,053 km of 1.435-meter gauge track; 151.7 km electrified; 7,742 km of sugar plantation lines of 0.914-m and 1.435-m gauge

Highways:

26,477 km total; 14,477 km paved, 12,000 km gravel and earth surfaced (1989 est.)

Inland waterways:

240 km

Ports:

Cienfuegos, Havana, Mariel, Matanzas, Santiago de Cuba; 7 secondary, 35 minor

Merchant marine:

77 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 537,464 GRT/755,824 DWT; includes 46

cargo, 10 refrigerated cargo, 1 cargo/training, 11 petroleum tanker, 1 chemical tanker, 4 liquefied gas, 4 bulk; note - Cuba beneficially owns an

additional 45 ships (1,000 GRT and over) totaling 574,047 DWT under the registry of Panama, Cyprus, and Malta

Civil air:

88 major transport aircraft

Airports:

189 total, 167 usable; 73 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways

over 3,659 m; 12 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 18 with runways 1,220-2,439 ←
m

Telecommunications:

broadcast stations - 150 AM, 5 FM, 58 TV; 1,530,000 TVs; 2,140,000 radios ←
;
229,000 telephones; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

1.489 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Cuba)

Defense Forces (Cuba)

=====

Branches:

Revolutionary Armed Forces (including Ground Forces, Revolutionary Navy
(MGR), Air and Air Defense Force[DAAFR]), Ministry of Interior and ←
Ministry

of Defense Special Troops, Border Guard Troops, Territorial Militia ←
Troops,

Youth Labor Army, Civil Defense, National Revolutionary Police

Manpower availability:

eligible 15-49, 6,130,641; of the 3,076,276 males 15-49, 1,925,648 are ←
fit

for military service; of the 3,054,365 females 15-49, 1,907,281 are fit ←
for

military service; 97,973 males and 94,514 females reach military age (17)
annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$1.2-1.4 billion, 6% of GNP (1989 est.)

1.490 WorldFact.guide/Cyprus

Cyprus

Geography (Cyprus)

People (Cyprus)

Government (Cyprus)

Government1 (Cyprus)

Economy (Cyprus)

Economy1 (Cyprus)

Communications (Cyprus)

Defense Forces (Cyprus)

1.491 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Cyprus)

Geography (Cyprus)

=====

Total area:

9,250 km2

Land area:

9,240 km2

Comparative area:

about 0.7 times the size of Connecticut

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

648 km

Maritime claims:

Continental shelf:

200 m (depth) or to depth of exploitation

Territorial sea:

12 nm

Disputes:

1974 hostilities divided the island into two de facto autonomous areas - ↔
aGreek 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 anarrow 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%; includes irrigated 10% (most irrigated lands are ↔
in

the Turkish-Cypriot area of the island)

Environment:

moderate earthquake activity; water resource problems (no natural ↔
reservoircatchments, seasonal disparity in rainfall, and most potable resources
concentrated in the Turkish-Cypriot area)**1.492 WorldFact.guide/People (Cyprus)**

People (Cyprus)

=====

Population:

716,492 (July 1992), growth rate 1.0% (1992)

Birth rate:

18 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

8 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
 Infant mortality rate:
 10 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 74 years male, 78 years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 2.4 children born/woman (1992)
 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:
 90% (male 96%, female 85%) age 10 and over can read and write (1976)
 Labor force:
 Greek area - 278,000; services 45%, industry 35%, agriculture 14%;
 Turkish
 area - 71,500 (1990); services 21%, industry 30%, agriculture 27%
 Organized labor:
 156,000 (1985 est.)

1.493 WorldFact.guide/Government (Cyprus)

Government (Cyprus)

=====

Long-form name:
 Republic of Cyprus
 Type:
 republic; a disaggregation of the two ethnic communities inhabiting the island began after the outbreak of communal strife in 1963; this separation was further solidified following the Turkish invasion of the island in July 1974, which gave the Turkish Cypriots de facto control in the north; Greek Cypriots control the only internationally recognized government; on 15 November 1983 Turkish Cypriot President Rauf DENKTASH declared independence and the formation of a Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC), which has been recognized only by Turkey; both sides publicly call for the resolution of intercommunal differences and creation of a new federal system of government
 Capital:
 Nicosia
 Administrative divisions:
 6 districts; Famagusta, Kyrenia, Larnaca, Limassol, Nicosia, Paphos
 Independence:
 16 August 1960 (from UK)
 Constitution:

16 August 1960; negotiations to create the basis for a new or revised constitution to govern the island and to better relations between Greek and Turkish Cypriots have been held intermittently; in 1975 Turkish Cypriots created their own Constitution and governing bodies within the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, which was renamed the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus in 1983; a new Constitution for the Turkish area passed by referendum in May 1985

Legal system:

based on common law, with civil law modifications

National holiday:

Independence Day, 1 October (15 November is celebrated as Independence Day in the Turkish area)

Executive branch:

president, Council of Ministers (cabinet); note - there is a president, prime minister, and Council of Ministers (cabinet) in the Turkish area

Legislative branch:

unicameral House of Representatives (Vouli Antiprosopon); note - there is a unicameral Assembly of the Republic (Cumhuriyet Meclisi) in the Turkish area

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court; note - there is also a Supreme Court in the Turkish area

Leaders:

Chief of State and Head of Government:

President George VASSILIOU (since February 1988); note - Rauf R. DENKTASH has been president of the Turkish area since 13 February 1975

Political parties and leaders:

Greek Cypriot:

Progressive Party of the Working People (AKEL; Communist Party), Dimitrios CHRISTOFIAS; Democratic Rally (DESY), Glafkos KLERIDES; Democratic Party (DEKO), Spyros KYPRIANOU; United Democratic Union of the Center (EDEK), Vassos LYSSARIDES; Socialist Democratic Renewal Movement (ADESOK), Mikhalis PAPANETROU; Liberal Party, Nikos ROLANDIS

1.494 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Cyprus)

Government1 (Cyprus)

=====

Turkish area:

National Unity Party (UBP), Dervis EROGLU; Communal Liberation Party (TKP), Mustafa AKINCI; Republican Turkish Party (CTP), Ozker OZGUR; New Cyprus Party (YKP), Alpay DURDURAN; Social Democratic Party (SDP), Ergun VEHBI; New Birth Party (YDP), Ali Ozkan ALTINISHIK; Free Democratic Party (HDP), Ismet KOTAK; 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, which was for 12 seats; the ←
DMP
was dissolved after the 1990 election; National Justice Party (MAP), ←
Zorlu
TORE; United Sovereignty Party, Arif Salih KIRDAG
Suffrage:
universal at age 18
Elections:
President:
last held 14 February and 21 February 1988 (next to be held February ←
1993);
results - George VASSILIOU 52%, Glafkos KLERIDES 48%
House of Representatives:
last held 19 May 1991; results - DESY 35.8%, AKEL (Communist) 30.6, DEKO
19.5%, EDEK 10.9%; others 3.2% seats - (56 total) DESY 20, AKEL (←
Communist)
18, DEKO 11, EDEK 7
Turkish Area: President:
last held 22 April 1990 (next to be held April 1995); results - Rauf R.
DENKTASH 66%, Ismail BOZKURT 32.05%
Turkish Area: Assembly of the Republic:
last held 6 May 1990 (next to be held May 1995); results - UBP
(conservative) 54.4%, DMP 44.4% YKP .9%; seats - (50 total) UBP
(conservative) 45, SDP 1, HDP 2, YDP 2; note - by-election of 13 October
1991 was for 12 seats
Communists:
about 12,000
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, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, ←
NAM,
OAS (observer), UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO ←
,
WTO; note - the Turkish-Cypriot administered area of Cyprus has observer
status in the OIC
Diplomatic representation:
Ambassador Michael E. SHERIFIS; Chancery at 2211 R Street NW, Washington, ←
DC
20008; telephone (202) 462-5772
US:
Ambassador Robert E. LAMB; Embassy at the corner of Therissos Street and
Dositheos Street, Nicosia (mailing address is APO AE 09836); telephone ←
[357]
(2) 465151; FAX [357] (2) 459-571
Flag:
white with a copper-colored silhouette of the island (the name Cyprus is
derived from the Greek word for copper) above two green crossed olive

branches in the center of the flag; the branches symbolize the hope for peace and reconciliation between the Greek and Turkish communities; note
 -
 the Turkish cyprriot flag has a horizontal red stripe at the top and
 bottom
 with a red crescent and red star on a white field

1.495 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Cyprus)

Economy (Cyprus)

=====

Overview:

The Greek Cypriot economy is small, diversified, and prosperous. Industry contributes 24% to GDP and employs 35% of the labor force, while the
 service
 sector contributes 44% to GDP and employs 45% of the labor force. Rapid growth in exports of agricultural and manufactured products and in
 tourism
 have played important roles in the average 6.4% rise in GDP between 1985
 and
 1990. In mid-1991, the World Bank "graduated" Cyprus off its list of developing countries. In contrast to the bright picture in the south, the Turkish Cypriot economy has less than half the per capita GDP and
 suffered a
 series of reverses in 1991. Crippled by the effects of the Gulf war, the collapse of the fruit-to-electronics conglomerate, Polly Peck, Ltd., and
 a
 drought, the Turkish area in late 1991 asked for a multibillion-dollar
 grant
 from Turkey to help ease the burden of the economic crisis. Turkey
 normally
 underwrites a substantial portion of the TRNC economy.

GDP:

purchasing power equivalent - Greek area: \$5.5 billion, per capita \$9
 , 600;
 real growth rate 6.0%; Turkish area: \$600 million, per capita \$4,000;
 real
 growth rate 5.9% (1990)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

Greek area: 4.5%; Turkish area: 69.4% (1990)

Unemployment rate:

Greek area: 1.8%; Turkish area: 1.2% (1990)

Budget:

revenues \$1.2 billion; expenditures \$2.0 billion, including capital expenditures of \$250 million (1991)

Exports:

\$847 million (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

citrus, potatoes, grapes, wine, cement, clothing and shoes

partners:

UK 23%, Greece 10%, Lebanon 10%, Germany 5%

Imports:

\$2.3 billion (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

consumer goods, petroleum and lubricants, food and feed grains, machinery

partners:
 UK 13%, Japan 12%, Italy 10%, Germany 9.1%

External debt:
 \$2.8 billion (1990)

Industrial production:
 growth rate 5.6% (1990); accounts for 24% of GDP

Electricity:
 620,000 kW capacity; 1,770 million kWh produced, 2,530 kWh per capita ↔
 (1991)

Industries:
 food, beverages, textiles, chemicals, metal products, tourism, wood ↔
 products

Agriculture:
 accounts for 7% of GDP and employs 14% of labor force in the south; major
 crops - potatoes, vegetables, barley, grapes, olives, and citrus fruits;
 vegetables and fruit provide 25% of export revenues

Economic aid:
 US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$292 million; Western (non-US)
 countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$250 million; ↔
 OPEC
 bilateral aid (1979-89), \$62 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$24
 million

Currency:
 Cypriot pound (plural - pounds) and in Turkish area, Turkish lira (plural ↔
 -
 liras); 1 Cypriot pound (#C) = 100 cents and 1 Turkish lira (TL) = 100 ↔
 kurus

1.496 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Cyprus)

Economy1 (Cyprus)

=====

Exchange rates:
 Cypriot pounds (#C) per US\$1 - 0.4683 (March 1992), 0.4615 (1991), 0.4572
 (1990), 0.4933 (1989), 0.4663 (1988), 0.4807 (1987); in Turkish area,
 Turkish liras (TL) per US\$1 - 6,098.4 (March 1992), 4,173.9 (1991), ↔
 2,608.6
 (1990), 2,121.7 (1989), 1,422.3 (1988), 857.2 (1987)

Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.497 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Cyprus)

Communications (Cyprus)

=====

Highways:
 10,780 km total; 5,170 km paved; 5,610 km gravel, crushed stone, and ↔
 earth

Ports:
 Famagusta, Kyrenia, Larnaca, Limassol, Paphos

Merchant marine:
 1,228 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 20,053,213 GRT/35,647,964 DWT;

includes 8 short-sea passenger, 2 passenger-cargo, 440 cargo, 83 refrigerated cargo, 22 roll-on/roll-off, 52 container, 5 multifunction large load carrier, 107 petroleum tanker, 3 specialized tanker, 3 liquefied gas, 20 chemical tanker, 32 combination ore/oil, 394 bulk, 3 vehicle carrier, 49 combination bulk, 2 railcar carrier, 2 passenger, 1 passenger cargo; note a flag of convenience registry; Cuba owns at least 30 of these ships, republics of the former USSR own 58, Latvia also has 5 ships, Yugoslavia owns 1, and Romania 3

Civil air:

11 major transport aircraft (Greek Cypriots); 2 (Turkish Cypriots)

Airports:

14 total, 14 usable; 12 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways over 3,659 m; 7 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

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 radio relay; broadcast stations - 11 AM, 8 FM, 1 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

1.498 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Cyprus)

Defense Forces (Cyprus)

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Branches:

Greek area - Greek Cypriot National Guard (GCNG; including air and naval elements), Greek Cypriot Police; Turkish area - Turkish Cypriot Security Force

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 183,899; 126,664 fit for military service; 5,030 reach military age (18) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$209 million, 5% of GDP (1990 est.)

1.499 WorldFact.guide/Czechoslovakia

Czechoslovakia

Geography (Czechoslovakia)

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1.500 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Czechoslovakia)

Geography (Czechoslovakia)

=====

Total area:

127,870 km2

Land area:

125,460 km2

Comparative area:

slightly larger than New York State

Land boundaries:

3,438 km; Austria 548 km, Germany 815 km, Hungary 676 km, Poland 1,309 km ↔

Ukraine 90 km

Coastline:

none - landlocked

Maritime claims:

none - landlocked

Disputes:

Gabcikovo Nagymaros Dam dispute with Hungary

Climate:

temperate; cool summers; cold, cloudy, humid winters

Terrain:

mixture of hills and mountains separated by plains and basins

Natural resources:

hard coal, timber, lignite, uranium, magnesite, iron ore, copper, zinc

Land use:

arable land 37%; permanent crops 1%; meadows and pastures 13%; forest and woodland 36%; other 13%; includes irrigated 1%

Environment:

infrequent earthquakes; acid rain; water pollution; air pollution

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

1.501 WorldFact.guide/People (Czechoslovakia)

People (Czechoslovakia)

=====

Population:

15,725,680 (July 1992), growth rate 0.2% (1992)

Birth rate:

13 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

11 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

NEGL migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

11 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

68 years male, 76 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

1.9 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Czechoslovak(s); adjective - Czechoslovak

Ethnic divisions:

Czech 62.9%, Slovak 31.8%, Hungarian 3.8%, Polish 0.5%, German 0.3%,
Ukrainian 0.3%, Russian 0.1%, other 0.3%

Religions:

Roman Catholic 50%, Protestant 20%, Orthodox 2%, other 28%

Languages:

Czech and Slovak (official), Hungarian

Literacy:

99% (male NA%, female NA%) age 15 and over can read and write (1970 est.)

Labor force:

8,200,000 (1987); industry 36.9%, agriculture 12.3%, construction,
communications, and other 50.8% (1982)

Organized labor:

Czech and Slovak Confederation of Trade Unions (CSKOS); several new
independent trade unions established**1.502 WorldFact.guide/Government (Czechoslovakia)**

Government (Czechoslovakia)

=====

Long-form name:

Czech and Slovak Federal Republic

Type:

federal republic in transition

Capital:

Prague

Administrative divisions:

2 republics (republiky, singular - republika); Czech Republic (Ceska
Republika), Slovak Republic (Slovenska Republika); note - 11 regions (←
kraj,
singular); Severocesky, Zapadocesky, Jihocesky, Vychodocesky, Praha,
Severomoravsky, Jihomoravsky, Bratislava, Zapadoslovensky, ←
Stredoslovensky,
Vychodoslovensky

Independence:

28 October 1918 (from Austro-Hungarian Empire)

Constitution:

11 July 1960; amended in 1968 and 1970; new Czech, Slovak, and federal constitutions to be drafted in 1992

Legal system:

civil law system based on Austro-Hungarian codes, modified by Communist legal theory; constitutional court currently being established; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction; legal code in process of ←
modification

to bring it in line with Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) obligations and to expunge Marxist-Leninist legal theory

National holiday:

National Liberation Day, 9 May (1945) and Founding of the Republic, 28 October (1918)

Executive branch:

president, prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch:

bicameral Federal Assembly (Federalni Shromazdeni) consists of an upper house or Chamber of Nations (Snemovna Narodu) and a lower house or ←
Chamber

of the People (Snemovna Lidu)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Vaclav HAVEL; (interim president from 29 December 1989 and president since 5 July 1990)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Marian CALFA (since 10 December 1989); Deputy Prime ←
Minister

Vaclav KLAUS (since 3 October 1991); Deputy Prime Minister Jiri ←
DIENSTBIER

(since 28 June 1990); Deputy Prime Minister Jozef MIKLOSKO (since 28 June 1990); Deputy Prime Minister Pavel RYCHETSKY (since 28 June 1990); Deputy Prime Minister Pavel HOFFMAN (since 3 October 1991); note - generally, "prime minister" is used at the federal level, "premier" at the republic level; Czech Premier - Petr PITHART; Slovak Premier - Jan CARNOGVRSKY

1.503 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Czechoslovakia)

Government1 (Czechoslovakia)

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Political parties and leaders:

note - there are very few federation-wide parties; party affiliation is indicated as Czech (C) or Slovak (S); Civic Democratic Party, Vaclav KLAUS ←

,
chairman, (C/S); Civic Movement, Jiri DIENSTBIER, chairman, (C); Civic Democratic Alliance, Jan KALVODA, chairman; Christian Democratic Union Public Against Violence, Martin PORUBJAK, chairman, (S); Christian Democratic Party, Vaclav BENDA, (C); Christian Democratic Movement, Jan CARNOGVRSKY, (S); Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia, Jiri SVOBODA, chairman; Movement for a Democratic Slovakia, Vladimir MECIAR, chairman - removed from power in November 1989 by massive antiregime demonstrations; Czechoslovak Social Democracy, Jiri HORAK, chairman, (C); Czechoslovak Socialist Party, Ladislav DVORAK, chairman, (C)(S); Movement for Self-Governing Democracy Society for Moravia and Silesia, Jan KRYCER,

chairman, (C); Party of the Democratic Left, Peter WEISS, chairman (Slovakia's renamed Communists) (S); Slovak National Party, Jozef PROKES, chairman, (S); Democratic Party, Jan HOLCIK, chairman, (S); Coexistence, (C) (S)

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

Federal Assembly:

last held 8-9 June 1990 (next to be held 5-6 June 1992); results - Civic Forum/Public Against Violence coalition 46%, KSC 13.6%; seats - (300 ← total)

Civic Forum/Public Against Violence coalition 170, KSC 47, Christian and Democratic Union/Christian Democratic Movement 40, Czech, Slovak, ←

Moravian, and Hungarian groups 43

President:

last held 5 July 1990 (next to be held 3 July 1992); results - Vaclav ← HAVEL

elected by the Federal Assembly

Communists:

760,000 party members (September 1990); about 1,000,000 members lost ← since

November 1989

Other political or pressure groups:

Czechoslovak Socialist Party, Czechoslovak People's Party, Czechoslovak Social Democracy, Slovak Nationalist Party, Slovak Revival Party, ← Christian

Democratic Party; over 80 registered political groups fielded candidates ← in

the 8-9 June 1990 legislative election

Member of:

BIS, CCC, CE, CSCE, EC (associate) ECE, FAO, GATT, HG, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IFCTU, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, IOC, ISO, ITU, LORCS, NACC, NSG, PCA, UN, UNAVEM, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, ZC

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Rita KLIMOVA; Chancery at 3900 Linnean Avenue NW, Washington, ← DC

20008; telephone (202) 363-6315 or 6316

US:

Ambassador Shirley Temple BLACK; Embassy at Trziste 15, 125 48, Prague 1 (mailing address is Unit 25402; APO AE 09213-5630); telephone [42] (2) 536-641/6; FAX [42] (2) 532-457

Flag:

two equal horizontal bands of white (top) and red with a blue isosceles triangle based on the hoist side

1.504 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Czechoslovakia)

Economy (Czechoslovakia)

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Overview:

Czechoslovakia is highly industrialized by East European standards and ← has a

well-educated and skilled labor force. GDP per capita has been the ← highest

in Eastern Europe. Annual GDP growth slowed to less than 1 percent during the 1985-90 period. The country is deficient in energy and in many raw materials. Moreover, its aging capital plant lags well behind West European standards. In January 1991, Prague launched a sweeping program to convert its almost entirely state-owned and controlled economy to a market system

The koruna now enjoys almost full internal convertibility and over 90% of prices are set by the market. The government is planning to privatize all small businesses and roughly two-thirds of large enterprises by the end of 1993. New private-sector activity is also expanding. Agriculture - 95% socialized - is to be privatized by the end of 1992. Reform has taken its toll on the economy: inflation was roughly 50% in 1991, unemployment was nearly 70%, and GDP dropped an estimated 15%. In 1992 the government is anticipating inflation of 10-15%, unemployment of 11-12%, and a drop in GDP of up to 8%. As of mid-1992, the nation appears to be splitting in two - into the industrial Czech area and the more agrarian Slovak area.

GDP: purchasing power equivalent - \$108.9 billion, per capita \$6,900; real growth rate -15% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 52% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate: officially 6.7% (1991 est.)

Budget: revenues \$4.5 billion; expenditures \$4.5 billion, including capital expenditures of \$200 million (1992)

Exports: \$12.0 billion (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities: machinery and equipment 39.2%; fuels, minerals, and metals 8.1%; agricultural and forestry products 6.2%, other 46.5%

partners: USSR, Germany, Poland, Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Italy, France, US, UK

Imports: \$13.3 billion (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities: machinery and equipment 37.3%; fuels, minerals, and metals 22.6%; agricultural and forestry products 7.0%; other 33.1%

partners: USSR, Germany, Austria, Poland, Switzerland, Hungary, Yugoslavia, UK, Italy

External debt: \$9.1 billion, hard currency indebtedness (December 1991)

Industrial production: growth rate -22% (1991 est.); accounts for almost 60% of GNP

Electricity: 23,000,000 kW capacity; 90,000 million kWh produced, 5,740 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries: iron and steel, machinery and equipment, cement, sheet glass, motor vehicles, armaments, chemicals, ceramics, wood, paper products, footwear

Agriculture:

accounts for 9% of GDP (includes forestry); 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

1.505 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Czechoslovakia)

Economy1 (Czechoslovakia)

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Illicit drugs:

transshipment point for Southwest Asian heroin and emerging as a transshipment point for Latin American cocaine E

Economic aid:

donor - \$4.2 billion in bilateral aid to non-Communist less developed countries (1954-89)

Currency:

koruna (plural - koruny); 1 koruna (Kc) = 100 haleru

Exchange rates:

koruny (Kcs) per US\$1 - 28.36 (January 1992), 29.53 (1991), 17.95 (1990), 15.05 (1989), 14.36 (1988), 13.69 (1987)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.506 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Czechoslovakia)

Communications (Czechoslovakia)

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Railroads:

13,103 km total; 12,855 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 102 km 1.520-meter broad gauge, 146 km 0.750- and 0.760-meter narrow gauge; 2,861 km double track; 3,798 km electrified; government owned (1988)

Highways:

73,540 km total; including 517 km superhighway (1988)

Inland waterways:

475 km (1988); the Elbe (Labe) is the principal river

Pipelines:

crude oil 1,448 km; petroleum products 1,500 km; natural gas 8,100 km

Ports:

maritime 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), Komarno on the Danube, Bratislava on the Danube

Merchant marine:

22 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 290,185 GRT/437,291 DWT; includes 13 cargo, 9 bulk

Civil air:

47 major transport aircraft

Airports:

158 total, 158 usable; 40 with permanent-surface runways; 19 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 37 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

inadequate circuit capacity; 4 million telephones; Radrel backbone of network; 25% of households have a telephone; broadcast stations - 32 AM, ←
15

FM, 41 TV (11 Soviet TV repeaters); 4.4 million TVs (1990); 1 satellite earth station using INTELSAT and Intersputnik

1.507 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Czechoslovakia)

Defense Forces (Czechoslovakia)

=====

Branches:

Army, Air and Air Defense Forces, Civil Defense, Border Guard

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 4,110,628; 3,142,457 fit for military service; 142,239 reach military age (18) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - 28 billion koruny, NA% of GNP (1991); note - conversion of defense expenditures into US dollars using the current exchange rate would produce misleading results

1.508 WorldFact.guide/Denmark

Denmark

Geography (Denmark)

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Defense Forces (Denmark)

1.509 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Denmark)

Geography (Denmark)

=====

Total area:

43,070 km2

Land area:
 42,370 km²; includes the island of Bornholm in the Baltic Sea and the rest
 of metropolitan Denmark, but excludes the Faroe Islands and Greenland

Comparative area:
 slightly more than twice the size of Massachusetts

Land boundaries:
 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

Disputes:
 Rockall continental shelf dispute involving Iceland, Ireland, and the UK
 (Ireland and the UK have signed a boundary agreement in the Rockall area) ↔
 ;
 Denmark has challenged Norway's maritime claims between Greenland and Jan
 Mayen

Climate:
 temperate; humid and overcast; mild, windy winters and cool summers

Terrain:
 low and flat to gently rolling plains

Natural resources:
 crude oil, natural gas, fish, salt, limestone

Land use:
 arable land 61%; permanent crops NEGL%; meadows and pastures 6%; forest ↔
 and
 woodland 12%; other 21%; includes irrigated 9%

Environment:
 air and water pollution

Note:
 controls Danish Straits linking Baltic and North Seas

1.510 WorldFact.guide/People (Denmark)

People (Denmark)

=====

Population:
 5,163,955 (July 1992), growth rate 0.2% (1992)

Birth rate:
 13 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
 12 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
 1 migrant/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
 7 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

72 years male, 78 years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 1.7 children born/woman (1992)
 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); small German-speaking
 minority
 Literacy:
 99% (male NA%, female NA%) age 15 and over can read and write (1980 est.)
 Labor force:
 2,581,400; private services 36.4%; government services 30.2%; ←
 manufacturing
 and mining 20%; construction 6.8%; agriculture, forestry, and fishing ←
 5.9%;
 electricity/gas/water 0.7% (1990)
 Organized labor:
 65% of labor force

1.511 WorldFact.guide/Government (Denmark)

Government (Denmark)

=====

Long-form name:
 Kingdom of Denmark
 Type:
 constitutional monarchy
 Capital:
 Copenhagen
 Administrative divisions:
 metropolitan Denmark - 14 counties (amter, singular - amt) and 1 city*
 (stad); Aarhus, Bornholm, Frederiksborg, Fyn, Kbenhavn, Nordjylland, Ribe,
 Ringkbing, Roskilde, Snderjylland, Staden Kbenhavn*, Storstrm, Vejle,
 Vestsjaelland, Viborg; note - see separate entries for the Faroe Islands ←
 and
 Greenland, which are part of the Danish realm and self-governing
 administrative divisions
 Independence:
 became a constitutional monarchy in 1849
 Constitution:
 5 June 1953
 Legal system:
 civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory
 ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
 National holiday:
 Birthday of the Queen, 16 April (1940)
 Executive branch:
 monarch, heir apparent, prime minister, Cabinet
 Legislative branch:

unicameral parliament (Folketing)
 Judicial branch:
 Supreme Court
 Leaders:
 Chief of State:
 Queen MARGRETHE II (since January 1972); Heir Apparent Crown Prince
 FREDERIK, elder son of the Queen (born 26 May 1968)
 Head of Government:
 Prime Minister Poul SCHLUTER (since 10 September 1982)
 Political parties and leaders:
 Social Democratic Party, Paul Nyrup RASMUSSEN; Conservative Party, Poul
 SCHLUTER; Liberal Party, Uffe ELLEMANN-JENSEN; Socialist People's Party,
 Holger K. NIELSEN; Progress Party, Pia KJAERGAARD; Center Democratic ←
 Party,
 Mimi Stilling JAKOBSEN; Radical Liberal Party, Marianne JELVED; Christian
 People's Party, Jam SJURSEN; Left Socialist Party, Elizabeth BRUN-OLESEN;
 Justice Party, Poul Gerhard KRISTIANSEN; Socialist Workers Party, leader ←
 NA;
 Communist Workers' Party (KAP), leader NA; Common Course, Preben Møller
 HANSEN; Green Party, Inger BORLEHMANN
 Suffrage:
 universal at age 21
 Elections:
 Parliament:
 last held 12 December 1990 (next to be held by December 1994); results -
 Social Democratic Party 37.4%, Conservative Party 16.0%, Liberal 15.8%,
 Socialist People's Party 8.3%, Progress Party 6.4%, Center Democratic ←
 Party
 5.1%, Radical Liberal Party 3.5%, Christian People's Party 2.3%, other ←
 5.2%;
 seats - (179 total; includes 2 from Greenland and 2 from the Faroe ←
 Islands)
 Social Democratic 69, Conservative 30, Liberal 29, Socialist People's 15,
 Progress Party 12, Center Democratic 9, Radical Liberal 7, Christian
 People's 4

1.512 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Denmark)

Government1 (Denmark)

=====

Member of:

AfDB, AG (observer), AsDB, Australia Group, BIS, 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, UNIIMOG, UNMOGIP, UNTSO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, ←
 WM,
 ZC

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Peter Pedersen DYVIG; Chancery at 3200 Whitehaven Street NW,

Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 234-4300; there are Danish
Consulates

General in Chicago, Los Angeles, and New York

US:

Ambassador Richard B. STONE; Embassy at Dag Hammarskjolds Alle 24, 2100
Copenhagen O (mailing address is 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 (Danish flag) was subsequently adopted by the other Nordic countries
of
Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden

1.513 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Denmark)

Economy (Denmark)

=====

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 probably
will continue its successful economic recovery in 1992 with tight fiscal
and
monetary policies and export- oriented growth. Prime Minister Schluter's
main priorities are to maintain a current account surplus in order to pay
off extensive external debt and to continue to freeze public-sector
expenditures in order to reduce the budget deficit. The rate of growth by
1993 - boosted by increased investment and domestic demand - may be
sufficient to start to cut Denmark's high unemployment rate, which is
expected to remain at about 11% in 1992. Low inflation, low wage
increases,
and the current account surplus put Denmark in a good competitive
position
for the EC's anticipated single market, although Denmark must cut its VAT
and income taxes.

GDP:

purchasing power equivalent - \$91.1 billion, per capita \$17,700; real
growth
rate 2.0% (1991)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

2.4% (1991)

Unemployment rate:

10.6% (1991)

Budget:

revenues \$44.1 billion; expenditures \$50 billion, including capital
expenditures of \$NA billion (1991 est.)

Exports:

\$37.8 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

meat and meat products, dairy products, transport equipment (shipbuilding ←
),
fish, chemicals, industrial machinery
partners:
EC 54.2% (Germany 22.5%, UK 10.3%, France 5.9%), Sweden 11.5%, Norway ←
5.8%,
US 5.0%, Japan 3.6% (1991)
Imports:
\$31.6 billion (c.i.f., 1991)
commodities:
petroleum, machinery and equipment, chemicals, grain and foodstuffs,
textiles, paper
partners:
EC 52.8% (Germany 22.5%, UK 8.1%), Sweden 10.8%, US 6.3% (1991)
External debt:
\$45 billion (1991)
Industrial production:
growth rate 0% (1991 est.)
Electricity:
11,215,000 kW capacity; 31,000 million kWh produced, 6,030 kWh per capita
(1991)
Industries:
food processing, machinery and equipment, textiles and clothing, chemical
products, electronics, construction, furniture, and other wood products
Agriculture:
accounts for 4.5% of GDP and employs 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:
Danish krone (plural - kroner); 1 Danish krone (DKr) = 100 re

1.514 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Denmark)

Economy1 (Denmark)

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Exchange rates:
Danish kroner (DKr) per US\$1 - 6.116 (January 1992), 6.396 (1991), 6.189
(1990), 7.310 (1989), 6.732 (1988), 6.840 (1987)
Fiscal year:
calendar year

1.515 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Denmark)

Communications (Denmark)

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Railroads:
2,675 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; Danish State Railways (DSB) operate

2,120 km (1,999 km rail line and 121 km rail ferry services); 188 km electrified, 730 km double tracked; 650 km of standard-gauge lines are privately owned and operated

Highways:

66,482 km total; 64,551 km concrete, bitumen, or stone block; 1,931 km gravel, crushed stone, improved earth

Inland waterways:

417 km

Pipelines:

crude oil 110 km; petroleum products 578 km; natural gas 700 km

Ports:

Alborg, Aarhus, Copenhagen, Esbjerg, Fredericia; numerous secondary and minor ports

Merchant marine:

317 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 5,367,063 GRT/7,921,891 DWT; includes

13 short-sea passenger, 94 cargo, 21 refrigerated cargo, 38 container, 39 roll-on/roll-off, 1 railcar carrier, 42 petroleum tanker, 14 chemical tanker, 33 liquefied gas, 4 livestock carrier, 17 bulk, 1 combination bulk;

note - Denmark has created its own internal register, called the Danish International Ship register (DIS); DIS ships do not have to meet Danish manning regulations, and they amount to a flag of convenience within the Danish register; by the end of 1990, 258 of the Danish-flag ships belonged to the DIS

Civil air:

69 major transport aircraft

Airports:

121 total, 108 usable; 27 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways

over 3,659 m; 9 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 6 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

excellent telephone, telegraph, and broadcast services; 4,509,000 telephones; buried and submarine cables and 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

1.516 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Denmark)

Defense Forces (Denmark)

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Branches:

Royal Danish Army, Royal Danish Navy, Royal Danish Air Force, Home Guard

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 1,372,878; 1,181,857 fit for military service; 38,221 reach military age (20) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$2.5 billion, 2% of GDP (1991)

1.517 WorldFact.guide/Djibouti

Djibouti

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1.518 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Djibouti)

Geography (Djibouti)

=====

Total area:

22,000 km2

Land area:

21,980 km2

Comparative area:

slightly larger than Massachusetts

Land boundaries:

517 km; Ethiopia 459 km, Somalia 58 km

Coastline:

314 km

Maritime claims:

Contiguous zone:

24 nm

Exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

12 nm

Disputes:

possible claim by Somalia based on unification of ethnic Somalis

Climate:

desert; torrid, dry

Terrain:

coastal plain and plateau separated by central mountains

Natural resources:

geothermal areas

Land use:

arable land 0%; permanent crops 0%; meadows and pastures 9%; forest and woodland NEGL%; other 91%

Environment:

vast wasteland

Note:

strategic location near world's busiest shipping lanes and close to ↔ Arabian

oilfields; terminus of rail traffic into Ethiopia

1.519 WorldFact.guide/People (Djibouti)

People (Djibouti)

=====

Population:

390,906 (July 1992), growth rate 2.7% (1992)

Birth rate:

43 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

16 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

115 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

47 years male, 50 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

6.3 children born/woman (1992)

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 and Arabic (both official); Somali and Afar widely used

Literacy:

48% (male 63%, female 34%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

Labor force:

NA, but a small number of semiskilled laborers at the port and 3,000 ←
railway

workers; 52% of population of working age (1983)

Organized labor:

3,000 railway workers, General Union of Djiboutian Workers (UGTD),
government affiliated; some smaller unions

1.520 WorldFact.guide/Government (Djibouti)

Government (Djibouti)

=====

Long-form name:

Republic of Djibouti

Type:

republic

Capital:

Djibouti

Administrative divisions:

5 districts (cercles, singular - cercle); 'Ali Sabih, Dikhil, Djibouti,
Obock, Tadjoura

Independence:

27 June 1977 (from France; formerly French Territory of the Afars and ←
Issas)

Constitution:

partial constitution ratified January 1981 by the National Assembly

Legal system:

based on French civil law system, traditional practices, and Islamic law

National holiday:

Independence Day, 27 June (1977)

Executive branch:

president, prime minister, Council of Ministers

Legislative branch:

National Assembly (Assemblée Nationale)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Hassan GOULED Aptidon (since 24 June 1977)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister BARKAT Gourad Hamadou (since 30 September 1978)

Political parties and leaders:

only party - People's Progress Assembly (RPP), Hassan GOULED Aptidon

Suffrage:

universal adult at age NA

Elections:

National Assembly:

last held 24 April 1987 (next scheduled for May 1992 but postponed);

results - RPP is the only party; seats - (65 total) RPP 65

President:

last held 24 April 1987 (next to be held April 1993); results - President

Hassan GOULED Aptidon was reelected without opposition

Other political or pressure groups:

Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy and affiliates

Member of:

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AFESD, AL, ECA, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ←

IGADD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, ←
UNESCO,

UNCTAD, UPU, WHO, WMO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Roble OLHAYE; Chancery at Suite 515, 1156 15th Street NW,

Washington, DC 20005; telephone (202) 331-0270

US:

Ambassador Charles R. BAQUET III; Embassy at Villa Plateau du Serpent,

Boulevard Marechal Joffre, Djibouti (mailing address is 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

1.521 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Djibouti)

Economy (Djibouti)

=====

Overview:

The economy is based on service activities connected with the country's strategic location and status as a free trade zone in northeast Africa.

Djibouti provides services as both a transit port for the region and an international transshipment and refueling center. It has few natural resources and little industry. The nation is, therefore, heavily dependent on foreign assistance to help support its balance of payments and to finance development projects. An unemployment rate of over 30% continues to be a major problem. Per capita consumption dropped an estimated 35% over the last five years because of recession and a high population growth rate (including immigrants and refugees).

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$340 million, \$1,000 per capita; real growth rate -1.0% (1989 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

3.7% (1989)

Unemployment rate:

over 30% (1989)

Budget:

revenues \$131 million; expenditures \$154 million, including capital expenditures of \$25 million (1990 est.)

Exports:

\$190 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:

hides and skins, coffee (in transit)

partners:

Middle East 50%, Africa 43%, Western Europe 7%

Imports:

\$311 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:

foods, beverages, transport equipment, chemicals, petroleum products

partners:

EC 36%, Africa 21%, Asia 12%, US 2%

External debt:

\$355 million (December 1990)

Industrial production:

growth rate 0.1% (1989); manufacturing accounts for 4% of GDP

Electricity:

115,000 kW capacity; 200 million kWh produced, 580 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

limited to a few small-scale enterprises, such as dairy products and mineral-water bottling

Agriculture:

accounts for only 5% of GDP; scanty rainfall limits crop production to mostly fruit and vegetables; half of population pastoral nomads herding goats, sheep, and camels; imports bulk of food needs

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY78-89), \$39 million; Western (non-US) countries, including ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$1.1 billion; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), \$149 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$35 million

Currency:

Djiboutian franc (plural - francs); 1 Djiboutian franc (DF) = 100 centimes

Exchange rates:

Djiboutian francs (DF) per US\$1 - 177.721 (fixed rate since 1973)
 Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.522 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Djibouti)

Communications (Djibouti)

=====

Railroads:

the Ethiopian-Djibouti railroad extends for 97 km through Djibouti

Highways:

2,900 km total; 280 km paved; 2,620 km improved or unimproved earth ↔
 (1982)

Ports:

Djibouti

Civil air:

1 major transport aircraft

Airports:

13 total, 11 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways
 over 3,659 m; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 5 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

fair system of urban facilities in Djibouti and radio relay stations at
 outlying places; broadcast stations - 2 AM, 1 FM, 1 TV; 1 Indian Ocean
 INTELSAT earth station and 1 ARABSAT; 1 submarine cable to Saudi Arabia

1.523 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Djibouti)

Defense Forces (Djibouti)

=====

Branches:

Djibouti National Army (including Navy and Air Force), National Security
 Force (Force Nationale de Securite), National Police Force

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 96,150; 56,077 fit for military service

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$29.9 million, NA% of GDP (1986)

1.524 WorldFact.guide/Dominica

Dominica

Geography (Dominica)

People (Dominica)

Government (Dominica)

Government1 (Dominica)

Economy (Dominica)

Communications (Dominica)

Defense Forces (Dominica)

1.525 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Dominica)

Geography (Dominica)

=====

Total area:

750 km2

Land area:

750 km2

Comparative area:

slightly more than four times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

148 km

Maritime claims:

Contiguous zone:

24 nm

Exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

12 nm

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%

Environment:

flash floods a constant hazard; occasional hurricanes

Note:

located 550 km southeast of Puerto Rico in the Caribbean Sea

1.526 WorldFact.guide/People (Dominica)

People (Dominica)

=====

Population:

87,035 (July 1992), growth rate 1.6% (1992)

Birth rate:

24 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

5 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
 Net migration rate:
 -3 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
 Infant mortality rate:
 11 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 74 years male, 79 years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 2.4 children born/woman (1992)
 Nationality:
 noun - Dominican(s); adjective - Dominican
 Ethnic divisions:
 mostly black; some 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 widely spoken
 Literacy:
 94% (male 94%, female 94%) age 15 and over having ever attended school
 (1970)
 Labor force:
 25,000; agriculture 40%, industry and commerce 32%, services 28% (1984)
 Organized labor:
 25% of labor force

1.527 WorldFact.guide/Government (Dominica)

Government (Dominica)

=====

Long-form name:
 Commonwealth of Dominica
 Type:
 parliamentary democracy
 Capital:
 Roseau
 Administrative divisions:
 10 parishes; Saint Andrew, Saint David, Saint George, Saint John, Saint
 Joseph, Saint Luke, Saint Mark, Saint Patrick, Saint Paul, Saint Peter
 Independence:
 3 November 1978 (from UK)
 Constitution:
 3 November 1978
 Legal system:
 based on English common law
 National holiday:
 Independence Day, 3 November (1978)
 Executive branch:
 president, prime minister, Cabinet
 Legislative branch:
 unicameral House of Assembly
 Judicial branch:
 Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Sir Clarence Augustus SEIGNORET (since 19 December 1983)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister (Mary) Eugenia CHARLES (since 21 July 1980, elected for a third term 28 May 1990)

Political parties and leaders:

Dominica Freedom Party (DFP), (Mary) Eugenia CHARLES; Dominica Labor Party (DLP), Pierre CHARLES; United Workers Party (UWP), Edison JAMES

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

House of Assembly:

last held 28 May 1990 (next to be held May 1995); results - percent of vote

by party NA; seats - (30 total; 9 appointed senators and 21 elected representatives) DFP 11, UWP 6, DLP 4

President:

last held 20 December 1988 (next to be held December 1993); results - President Sir Clarence Augustus SEIGNORET was reelected by the House of Assembly

Other political or pressure groups:

Dominica Liberation Movement (DLM), a small leftist group

Member of:

ACCT, ACP, C, CARICOM, CDB, ECLAC, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC

ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, LORCS, NAM (observer), OAS, OECS, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WMO

Diplomatic representation:

there is no Chancery in the US

US:

no official presence since the Ambassador resides in Bridgetown (Barbados),

but travels frequently to Dominica

1.528 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Dominica)

Government1 (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)

1.529 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Dominica)

Economy (Dominica)

=====

Overview:

The economy is dependent on agriculture and thus is highly vulnerable to climatic conditions. Agriculture accounts for about 30% of GDP and employs 40% of the labor force. Principal products include bananas, citrus, mangoes, root crops, and coconuts. In 1990, GDP grew by 7%, bouncing back from the 1.6% decline of 1989. The tourist industry remains undeveloped because of a rugged coastline and the lack of an international airport.

GDP:

purchasing power equivalent - \$170 million, per capita \$2,000; real growth rate 7.0% (1990 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

4.7% (1990)

Unemployment rate:

10% (1989 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$48 million; expenditures \$85 million, including capital expenditures of \$41 million (FY90)

Exports:

\$59.9 million (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

bananas, coconuts, grapefruit, soap, galvanized sheets

partners:

UK 72%, Jamaica 10%, OECS 6%, US 3%, other 9%

Imports:

\$103.9 million (c.i.f., 1990)

commodities:

food, oils and fats, chemicals, fuels and lubricants, manufactured goods, machinery and equipment

partners:

US 23%, UK 18%, CARICOM 15%, OECS 15%, Japan 5%, Canada 3%, other 21%

External debt:

\$73 million (1990 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate 4.5% in manufacturing (1988 est.); accounts for 11% of GDP

Electricity:

7,000 kW capacity; 16 million kWh produced, 185 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

soap, beverages, tourism, food processing, furniture, cement blocks, shoes

Agriculture:

accounts for 30% of GDP; principal crops - bananas, citrus, mangoes, root crops, and coconuts; bananas provide the bulk of export earnings; forestry and fisheries potential not exploited

Economic aid:

Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$120 million

Currency:

East Caribbean dollar (plural - dollars); 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

1.530 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Dominica)

Communications (Dominica)

=====

Highways:

750 km total; 370 km paved, 380 km gravel and earth

Ports:

Roseau, Portsmouth

Civil air:

NA

Airports:

2 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways ←
 over

2,439 m; 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

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

1.531 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Dominica)

Defense Forces (Dominica)

=====

Branches:

Commonwealth of Dominica Police Force (including Coast Guard)

Manpower availability:

NA

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$NA, NA% of GDP

1.532 WorldFact.guide/Dominican Republic

Dominican Republic

Geography (Dominican Republic)

People (Dominican Republic)

Government (Dominican Republic)

Government1 (Dominican Republic)

Economy (Dominican Republic)

Communications (Dominican Republic)

Defense Forces (Dominican Republic)

1.533 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Dominican Republic)

Geography (Dominican Republic)

=====

Total area:
48,730 km²

Land area:
48,380 km²

Comparative area:
slightly more than twice the size of New Hampshire

Land boundaries:
275 km; Haiti 275 km

Coastline:
1,288 km

Maritime claims:

Contiguous zone:
24 nm

Continental shelf:
outer edge of continental margin or 200 nm

Exclusive economic zone:
200 nm

Territorial sea:
6 nm

Disputes:
none

Climate:
tropical maritime; little seasonal temperature variation

Terrain:
rugged highlands and mountains with fertile valleys interspersed

Natural resources:
nickel, bauxite, gold, silver

Land use:
arable land 23%; permanent crops 7%; meadows and pastures 43%; forest and woodland 13%; other 14%; includes irrigated 4%

Environment:
subject to occasional hurricanes (July to October); deforestation

Note:
shares island of Hispaniola with Haiti (western one-third is Haiti, ↔ eastern two-thirds is the Dominican Republic)

1.534 WorldFact.guide/People (Dominican Republic)

People (Dominican Republic)

=====

Population:
7,515,892 (July 1992), growth rate 1.9% (1992)

Birth rate:
26 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
 7 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
 -1 migrant/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
 56 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:
 66 years male, 70 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:
 3.0 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:
 noun - Dominican(s); adjective - Dominican

Ethnic divisions:
 mixed 73%, white 16%, black 11%

Religions:
 Roman Catholic 95%

Languages:
 Spanish

Literacy:
 83% (male 85%, female 82%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:
 2,300,000 to 2,600,000; agriculture 49%, services 33%, industry 18% ←
 (1986)

Organized labor:
 12% of labor force (1989 est.)

1.535 WorldFact.guide/Government (Dominican Republic)

Government (Dominican Republic)

=====

Long-form name:
 Dominican Republic (no short-form name)

Type:
 republic

Capital:
 Santo Domingo

Administrative divisions:
 29 provinces (provincias, singular - provincia) and 1 district* (distrito ←
);
 Azua, Baoruco, Barahona, Dajabon, Distrito Nacional*, Duarte, Elias Pina, ←
 El
 Seibo, Espaillat, Hato Mayor, Independencia, La Altagracia, La Romana, La
 Vega, Maria Trinidad Sanchez, Monsenor Nouel, Monte Cristi, Monte Plata,
 Pedernales, Peravia, Puerto Plata, Salcedo, Samana, Sanchez Ramirez, San
 Cristobal, San Juan, San Pedro De Macoris, Santiago, Santiago Rodriguez,
 Valverde

Independence:
 27 February 1844 (from Haiti)

Constitution:
 28 November 1966

Legal system:
 based on French civil codes

National holiday:
 Independence Day, 27 February (1844)

Executive branch:

president, vice president, Cabinet
 Legislative branch:
 bicameral National Congress (Congreso Nacional) consists of an upper ←
 chamber
 or Senate (Senado) and lower chamber or Chamber of Deputies (Camara de
 Diputados)
 Judicial branch:
 Supreme Court (Corte Suprema)
 Leaders:
 Chief of State and Head of Government:
 President Joaquin BALAGUER Ricardo (since 16 August 1986, fifth elected ←
 term
 began 16 August 1990); Vice President Carlos A. MORALES Troncoso (since ←
 16
 August 1986)
 Political parties and leaders:
 Major parties:
 Social Christian Reformist Party (PRSC), Joaquin BALAGUER Ricardo; ←
 Dominican
 Revolutionary Party (PRD), Jose Franciso PENA Gomez; Dominican Liberation
 Party (PLD), Juan BOSCH Gavino; 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
 Note:
 in 1983 several leftist parties, including the PCD, joined to form the
 Dominican Leftist Front (FID); however, they still retain individual ←
 party
 structures
 Suffrage:
 universal and compulsory at age 18 or if married; members of the armed
 forces and police cannot vote

1.536 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Dominican Republic)

Government1 (Dominican Republic)

=====

Elections:
 Chamber of Deputies:
 last held 16 May 1990 (next to be held May 1994); results - percent of ←
 vote
 by party NA; seats - (120 total) PLD 44, PRSC 41, PRD 33, PRI 2
 President:
 last held 16 May 1990 (next to be held May 1994); results - Joaquin ←
 BALAGUER
 (PRSC) 35.7%, Juan BOSCH Gavino (PLD) 34.4%

Senate:

last held 16 May 1990 (next to be held May 1994); results - percent of
vote

by party NA; seats - (30 total) PRSC 16, PLD 12, PRD 2

Communists:

an estimated 8,000 to 10,000 members in several legal and illegal
factions;

effectiveness limited by ideological differences, organizational
inadequacies, and severe funding shortages

Member of:

ACP, CARICOM (observer), ECLAC, FAO, G-11, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD,
ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM,
ITU, LAES, LORCS, NAM (guest), OAS, OPANAL, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, ←
UNIDO,

UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Jose del Carmen ARIZA Gomez; Chancery at 1715 22nd Street NW,
Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 332-6280; there are Dominican
Consulates General in Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, Mayaguez (Puerto Rico ←
) ,

Miami, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, San Juan (Puerto Rico), and
Consulates in Charlotte Amalie (Virgin Islands), Detroit, Houston,
Jacksonville, Minneapolis, Mobile, Ponce (Puerto Rico), and San Francisco

US:

Ambassador Robert S. PASTORINO; Embassy at the corner of Calle Cesar ←
Nicolas

Penson and Calle Leopoldo Navarro, Santo Domingo (mailing address is APO ←
AA

34041-0008); telephone (809) 5412171

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

1.537 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Dominican Republic)

Economy (Dominican Republic)

=====

Overview:

The economy is largely dependent on trade; imported components average ←
60%

of the value of goods consumed in the domestic market. Rapid growth of ←
free

trade zones has established a significant expansion of manufacturing for
export, especially wearing apparel. Over the past decade, tourism has ←
also

increased in importance and is a major earner of foreign exchange and a
source of new jobs. Agriculture remains a key sector of the economy. The
principal commercial crop is sugarcane, followed by coffee, cotton, cocoa ←

and tobacco. Domestic industry is based on the processing of agricultural

products, durable consumer goods, minerals, and chemicals. Unemployment is officially reported at about 30%, but there is considerable underemployment. A fiscal austerity program has brought inflation under control, but in 1991 the economy contracted for a second straight year.

GDP: exchange rate conversion - \$7 billion, per capita \$950; real growth rate -2% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 9% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate: 30% (1991 est.)

Budget: revenues NA; expenditures \$1.1 billion, including capital expenditures of NA (1992 est.)

Exports: \$775 million (f.o.b., 1991 est.)
commodities: sugar, coffee, cocoa, gold, ferronickel
partners: US 60%, EC 19%, Puerto Rico 8% (1990)

Imports: \$1.8 billion (c.i.f., 1991 est.)
commodities: foodstuffs, petroleum, cotton and fabrics, chemicals and pharmaceuticals
partners: US 50%

External debt: \$4.7 billion (1991 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate NA; accounts for 20% of GDP

Electricity: 2,133,000 kW capacity; 4,410 million kWh produced, 597 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries: tourism, sugar processing, ferronickel and gold mining, textiles, cement, tobacco

Agriculture: accounts for 15% of GDP and employs 49% of labor force; sugarcane is the most important commercial crop, followed by coffee, cotton, cocoa, and tobacco; food crops - rice, beans, potatoes, corn, bananas; animal output - cattle, hogs, dairy products, meat, eggs; not self-sufficient in food

Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY85-89), \$575 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$655 million

Currency: Dominican peso (plural - pesos); 1 Dominican peso (RD\$) = 100 centavos

Exchange rates: Dominican pesos (RD\$) per US\$1 - 12.609 (January 1992), 12.692 (1991), 8.525 (1990), 6.340 (1989), 6.113 (1988), 3.845 (1987)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.538 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Dominican Republic)

Communications (Dominican Republic)

=====

Railroads:

1,655 km total in numerous segments; 4 different gauges from 0.558 m to 1.435 m

Highways:

12,000 km total; 5,800 km paved, 5,600 km gravel and improved earth, 600 km unimproved ←

Pipelines:

crude oil 96 km; petroleum products 8 km

Ports:

Santo Domingo, Haina, San Pedro de Macoris, Puerto Plata

Merchant marine:

1 cargo ship (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 1,587 GRT/1,165 DWT

Civil air:

23 major transport aircraft

Airports:

36 total, 30 usable; 12 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways over 3,659 m; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 9 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

relatively efficient domestic system based on islandwide microwave relay network; 190,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 120 AM, no FM, 18 TV, 6 shortwave; 1 coaxial submarine cable; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

1.539 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Dominican Republic)

Defense Forces (Dominican Republic)

=====

Branches:

Army, Navy, Air Force, National Police

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 2,013,294; 1,271,772 fit for military service; 80,117 reach military age (18) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$70 million, 1% of GDP (1990)

1.540 WorldFact.guide/Ecuador

Ecuador

Geography (Ecuador)

People (Ecuador)

Government (Ecuador)

Government1 (Ecuador)

Economy (Ecuador)

Economy1 (Ecuador)

Communications (Ecuador)

Defense Forces (Ecuador)

1.541 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Ecuador)

Geography (Ecuador)

=====

Total area:

283,560 km2

Land area:

276,840 km2; includes Galapagos Islands

Comparative area:

slightly smaller than Nevada

Land boundaries:

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

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%; includes irrigated 2%

Environment:

subject to frequent earthquakes, landslides, volcanic activity; deforestation; desertification; soil erosion; periodic droughts

Note:

Cotopaxi in Andes is highest active volcano in world

1.542 WorldFact.guide/People (Ecuador)

People (Ecuador)

=====

Population:
10,933,143 (July 1992), growth rate 2.2% (1992)

Birth rate:
28 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
6 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
42 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:
67 years male, 72 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:
3.5 children born/woman (1992)

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:
86% (male 88%, female 84%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:
2,800,000; agriculture 35%, manufacturing 21%, commerce 16%, services and
other activities 28% (1982)

Organized labor:
less than 15% of labor force

1.543 WorldFact.guide/Government (Ecuador)

Government (Ecuador)

=====

Long-form name:
Republic of Ecuador

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-Chinchi

Independence:
24 May 1822 (from Spain; Battle of Pichincha)

Constitution:
10 August 1979

Legal system:

based on civil law system; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
National holiday:
Independence Day, 10 August (1809, independence of Quito)
Executive branch:
president, vice president, Cabinet
Legislative branch:
unicameral National Congress (Congreso Nacional)
Judicial branch:
Supreme Court (Corte Suprema)
Leaders:
Chief of State and Head of Government:
President Rodrigo BORJA Cevallos (since 10 August 1988); Vice President ←
Luis
PARODI Valverde (since 10 August 1988)
Suffrage:
universal at age 18; compulsory for literate persons ages 18-65, optional
for other eligible voters
Elections:
National Congress:
last held 17 June 1990 (next to be held 17 May 1992); results - percent ←
of
vote by party NA; seats - (72 total) PSC 16, ID 14, PRE 13, PSE 8, DP 7, ←
CFP
3, PC 3, PLR 3, FADI 2, FRA 2, MPD 1
President:
runoff election held 5 July 1992; results - Sixto DURAN elected as ←
president
and Alberto DAHIK elected as vice president
Communists:
Communist Party of Ecuador (PCE, pro-Moscow), Rene Mauge MOSQUERA, ←
secretary
general, 5,000 members; Communist Party of Ecuador/Marxist-Leninist (←
PCMLE,
Maoist), 3,000 members; Socialist Party of Ecuador (PSE, pro-Cuba), 5,000
members (est.); National Liberation Party (PLN, Communist), less than ←
5,000
members (est.)
Member of:
AG, ECLAC, FAO, G-11, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD ←
, /
IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ITU, LAES, LAIA, LORCS,
NAM, OAS, OPANAL, OPEC, PCA, RG, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, ←
WFTU,
WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
Diplomatic representation:
Ambassador Jaime MONCAYO; Chancery at 2535 15th Street NW, Washington, DC
20009; telephone (202) 234-7200; there are Ecuadorian Consulates General ←
in
Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, New York, and San
Francisco, and a Consulate in San Diego

1.544 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Ecuador)

Government1 (Ecuador)

=====

US:

Ambassador vacant; Embassy at Avenida 12 de Octubre y Avenida Patria; ↵
 Quito
 (mailing address is P. O. Box 538, Quito, or APO AA 34039); telephone ↵
 [593]
 (2) 562-890; FAX [593] (2) 502-052; there is a US Consulate General in
 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

1.545 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Ecuador)

Economy (Ecuador)

=====

Overview:

Ecuador has substantial oil resources and rich agricultural areas. Growth has been uneven because of natural disasters (for example, a major earthquake in 1987), fluctuations in global oil prices, and government policies designed to curb inflation. The government has not taken a supportive attitude toward either domestic or foreign investment, ↵
 although
 its agreement to enter the Andean free trade zone is an encouraging move. ↵
 As
 1991 ended, Ecuador received a standby IMF loan of \$105 million, which ↵
 will
 permit the country to proceed with the rescheduling of Paris Club debt.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$11.5 billion, per capita \$1,070; real growth rate 2.5% (1991)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

49% (1991)

Unemployment rate:

8.0% (1990)

Budget:

revenues \$2.2 billion; expenditures \$2.2 billion, including capital expenditures of \$375 million (1991)

Exports:

\$2.9 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

petroleum 47%, coffee, bananas, cocoa products, shrimp, fish products

partners:

US 60%, Latin America, Caribbean, EC countries

Imports:

\$1.95 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

transport equipment, vehicles, machinery, chemicals

partners:

US 34%, Latin America, Caribbean, EC, Japan

External debt:

\$12.4 billion (December 1991)

Industrial production:

growth rate -3.8% (1989); accounts for almost 40% of GDP, including petroleum

Electricity:

2,344,000 kW capacity; 6,430 million kWh produced, 598 kWh per capita ↔ (1991)

Industries:

petroleum, food processing, textiles, metal works, paper products, wood products, chemicals, plastics, fishing, timber

Agriculture:

accounts for 18% of GDP and 35% of labor force (including fishing and forestry); leading producer and exporter of bananas and balsawood; other exports - coffee, cocoa, fish, shrimp; crop production - rice, potatoes, manioc, plantains, sugarcane; livestock sector - cattle, sheep, hogs, ↔ beef, pork, dairy products; net importer of foodgrains, dairy products, and ↔ sugar

Illicit drugs:

minor illicit producer of coca following the successful eradication ↔ campaign of 1985-87; significant transit country, however, for derivatives of coca originating in Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$498 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$2.15 billion; Communist countries (1970-89), \$64 million

Currency:

sucre (plural - sucres); 1 sucre (S/) = 100 centavos

1.546 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Ecuador)

Economy1 (Ecuador)

=====

Exchange rates:

sucres (S/) per US\$1 - 1,046.25 (1991), 869.54 (December 1990), 767.75 (1990), 526.35 (1989), 301.61 (1988), 170.46 (1987)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.547 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Ecuador)

Communications (Ecuador)

=====

Railroads:

965 km total; all 1.067-meter-gauge single track

Highways:

28,000 km total; 3,600 km paved, 17,400 km gravel and improved earth, ↔ 7,000 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways:

1,500 km

Pipelines:

crude oil 800 km; petroleum products 1,358 km

Ports:

Guayaquil, Manta, Puerto Bolivar, Esmeraldas

Merchant marine:

46 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 337,999 GRT/491,996 DWT; includes 2 passenger, 4 cargo, 17 refrigerated cargo, 4 container, 1 roll-on/roll-off, ←

15 petroleum tanker, 1 liquefied gas, 2 bulk

Civil air:

23 major transport aircraft

Airports:

143 total, 142 usable; 43 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway ←
over

3,659 m; 6 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 23 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

domestic facilities generally adequate; 318,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 272 AM, no FM, 33 TV, 39 shortwave; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

1.548 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Ecuador)

Defense Forces (Ecuador)

=====

Branches:

Army (Ejercito Ecuatoriano), Navy (Armada Ecuatoriana), Air Force (Fuerza Aerea Ecuatoriana), National Police

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 2,804,260; 1,898,401 fit for military service; 115,139 reach military age (20) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$NA, NA% of GDP

1.549 WorldFact.guide/Egypt

Egypt

Geography (Egypt)

People (Egypt)

Government (Egypt)

Government1 (Egypt)

Economy (Egypt)

Economy1 (Egypt)

Communications (Egypt)

Defense Forces (Egypt)

1.550 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Egypt)

Geography (Egypt)

=====

Total area:

1,001,450 km2

Land area:

995,450 km2

Comparative area:

slightly more than three times the size of New Mexico

Land boundaries:

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:

undefined

Territorial sea:

12 nm

Disputes:

Administrative boundary with Sudan does not coincide with international boundary

Climate:

desert; hot, dry summers with moderate winters

Terrain:

vast desert plateau interrupted by Nile valley and delta

Natural resources:

crude oil, natural gas, iron ore, phosphates, manganese, limestone, ←
gypsum,

talca, asbestos, lead, zinc

Land use:

arable land 3%; permanent crops 2%; meadows and pastures 0%; forest and woodland NEGL%; other 95%; includes irrigated 5%

Environment:

Nile is only perennial water source; increasing soil salinization below Aswan High Dam; hot, driving windstorm called khamsin occurs in spring; water pollution; desertification

Note:

controls Sinai Peninsula, only land bridge between Africa and remainder ←
of

Eastern Hemisphere; controls Suez Canal, shortest sea link between Indian Ocean and Mediterranean; size and juxtaposition to Israel establish its major role in Middle Eastern geopolitics

1.551 WorldFact.guide/People (Egypt)

People (Egypt)

=====

Population:

56,368,950 (July 1992), growth rate 2.3% (1992)

Birth rate:
 33 births/1,000 population (1992)
 Death rate:
 9 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
 Net migration rate:
 NEGL migrants/1,000 population (1992)
 Infant mortality rate:
 80 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 58 years male, 62 years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 4.4 children born/woman (1992)
 Nationality:
 noun - Egyptian(s); adjective - Egyptian
 Ethnic divisions:
 Eastern Hamitic stock 90%; Greek, Italian, Syro-Lebanese 10%
 Religions:
 (official estimate) Muslim (mostly Sunni) 94%; Coptic Christian and other ←
 6%
 Languages:
 Arabic (official); English and French widely understood by educated ←
 classes
 Literacy:
 48% (male 63%, female 34%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)
 Labor force:
 15,000,000 (1989 est.); government, public sector enterprises, and armed
 forces 36%; agriculture 34%; privately owned service and manufacturing
 enterprises 20% (1984); shortage of skilled labor; 2,500,000 Egyptians ←
 work
 abroad, mostly in Iraq and the Gulf Arab states (1988 est.)
 Organized labor:
 2,500,000 (est.)

1.552 WorldFact.guide/Government (Egypt)

Government (Egypt)

=====

Long-form name:
 Arab Republic of Egypt
 Type:
 republic
 Capital:
 Cairo
 Administrative divisions:
 26 governorates (muhafazah, singular - muhafazah); Ad Daqahliyah, Al Bahr ←
 al
 Ahmar, Al Buchayrah, 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); formerly United Arab Republic
 Constitution:

11 September 1971

Legal system:

based on English common law, Islamic law, and Napoleonic codes; judicial review by Supreme Court and Council of State (oversees validity of administrative decisions); accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday:

Anniversary of the Revolution, 23 July (1952)

Executive branch:

president, prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch:

unicameral People's Assembly (Majlis al-Cha'b); note - there is an Advisory Council (Majlis al-Shura) that functions in a consultative role

Judicial branch:

Supreme Constitutional Court

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Mohammed Hosni MUBARAK (was made acting President on 6 October 1981 upon the assassination of President SADAT and sworn in as President on 14 October 1981)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Atef Mohammed Najib SEDKY (since 12 November 1986)

Political parties and leaders:

formation of political parties must be approved by government; National Democratic Party (NDP), President Mohammed Hosni MUBARAK, leader, is the dominant party; legal opposition parties are Socialist Liberal Party (SLP), Kamal MURAD; Socialist Labor Party, Ibrahim SHUKRI; National Progressive Unionist Grouping (NPUG), Khalid MUHYI-AL-DIN; Umma Party, Ahmad al-SABAHI; New Wafd Party (NWP), Fu'd SIRAJ AL-DIN; Misr al-Fatah Party (Young Egypt Party), Ali al-Din SALIH; The Greens Party, Hasan RAJAB; Nasserist Arab Democratic Party, Dia' AL-DIN DAWOUD

Suffrage:

universal and compulsory at age 18

Elections:

Advisory Council:

last held 8 June 1989 (next to be held June 1995); results - NDP 100%; seats - (258 total, 172 elected) NDP 172

People's Assembly:

last held 29 November 1990 (next to be held November 1995); results - NDP 78.4%, NPUG 1.4%, independents 18.7%; seats - (437 total, 444 elected) - including NDP 348, NPUG 6, independents 83; note - most opposition parties boycotted

1.553 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Egypt)

Government1 (Egypt)

=====

President:

last held 5 October 1987 (next to be held October 1993); results - ←
 President

Hosni MUBARAK was reelected

Communists:

about 500 party members

Other political or pressure groups:

Islamic groups are illegal, but the largest one, the Muslim Brotherhood, ←
 is
 tolerated by the government; trade unions and professional associations ←
 are
 officially sanctioned

Member of:

ACC, ACCT (associate), AfDB, AFESD, AG (observer), AL, AMF, CAEU, CCC, ←
 EBRD,
 ECA, ESCWA, FAO, G-15, G-19, G-24, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, IDA ←
 ,
 IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM
 (observer), ISO, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAPEC, OAS (observer), OAU, OIC, PCA, ←
 UN,
 UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNRWA, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador El Sayed Abdel Raouf EL REEDY; Chancery at 2310 Decatur Place ←
 NW,
 Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 232-5400; there are Egyptian
 Consulates General in Chicago, Houston, New York, and San Francisco

US:

Ambassador Robert PELLETREAU; Embassy at Lazougi Street, Garden City, ←
 Cairo
 (mailing address is APO AE 09839); telephone [20] (2) 355-7371; FAX [20] ←
 (2)
 355-7375; there is a US Consulate General in Alexandria

Flag:

three equal horizontal bands of red (top), white, and black with the
 national emblem (a shield superimposed on a golden eagle facing the hoist
 side above a scroll bearing the name of the country in Arabic) centered ←
 in
 the white band; similar to the flag of Yemen, which has a plain white ←
 band;
 also similar to the flag of Syria that has two green stars and to the ←
 flag
 of Iraq, which has three green stars (plus an Arabic inscription) in a
 horizontal line centered in the white band

1.554 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Egypt)

Economy (Egypt)

=====

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. As part of the 1987 agreement with the IMF, the government agreed to institute a reform program to reduce inflation, promote economic growth, and improve its external position. The reforms have been slow in coming, however, and the economy has been largely stagnant for the past four years. The addition of 1 million people every seven months to Egypt's population exerts enormous pressure on the 5% of the total land area available for agriculture.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$39.2 billion, per capita \$720; real growth rate 2% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

17% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate:

15% (1991 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$9.4 billion; expenditures \$15.9 billion, including capital expenditures of \$6 billion (FY90 est.)

Exports:

\$4.5 billion (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

crude oil and petroleum products, cotton yarn, raw cotton, textiles, metal products, chemicals

partners:

EC, Eastern Europe, US, Japan

Imports:

\$11.7 billion (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

machinery and equipment, foods, fertilizers, wood products, durable consumer goods, capital goods

partners:

EC, US, Japan, Eastern Europe

External debt:

\$38 billion (December 1991 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate 7.3% (FY89 est.); accounts for 18% of GDP

Electricity:

13,500,000 kW capacity; 45,000 million kWh produced, 820 kWh per capita (1991)

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; livestock - cattle, water buffalo, sheep, and goats; annual fish catch about 140,000 metric tons

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$15.7 billion; Western (non-US ←
)
 countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-88), \$10.1 billion; ←
 OPEC
 bilateral aid (1979-89), \$2.9 billion; Communist countries (1970-89), \$2 ←
 .4
 billion

1.555 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Egypt)

Economy1 (Egypt)

=====

Currency:

Egyptian pound (plural - pounds); 1 Egyptian pound (#E) = 100 piasters

Exchange rates:

Egyptian pounds (#E) per US\$1 - 3.3310 (January 1992), 2.7072 (1990), ←
 2.5171
 (1989), 2.2233 (1988), 1.5183 (1987)

Fiscal year:

1 July - 30 June

1.556 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Egypt)

Communications (Egypt)

=====

Railroads:

5,110 km total; 4,763 km 1,435-meter standard gauge, 347 km 0.750-meter
 gauge; 951 km double track; 25 km electrified

Highways:

51,925 km total; 17,900 km paved, 2,500 km gravel, 13,500 km improved ←
 earth,
 18,025 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways:

3,500 km (including the Nile, Lake Nasser, Alexandria-Cairo Waterway, and
 numerous smaller canals in the delta); Suez Canal, 193.5 km long (←
 including
 approaches), used by oceangoing vessels drawing up to 16.1 meters of ←
 water

Pipelines:

crude oil 1,171 km; petroleum products 596 km; natural gas 460 km

Ports:

Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Bur Safajah, Damietta

Merchant marine:

150 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 1,019,182 GRT/1,499,880 DWT; ←
 includes
 11 passenger, 5 short-sea passenger, 2 passenger-cargo, 86 cargo, 3
 refrigerated cargo, 15 roll-on/roll-off, 12 petroleum tanker, 15 bulk, 1
 container

Civil air:

50 major transport aircraft

Airports:

92 total, 82 usable; 66 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways ←
 over

3,659 m; 44 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 24 with runways 1,220-2,439 m
Telecommunications:

system is large but still inadequate for needs; principal centers are Alexandria, Cairo, Al Mansurah, Ismailia, Suez and Tanta; intercity connections by coaxial cable and microwave; extensive upgrading in progress;

600,000 telephones (est.); broadcast stations - 39 AM, 6 FM, 41 TV; satellite earth stations - 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT, 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT, 1 INMARSAT, 1 ARABSAT; 5 submarine coaxial cables; tropospheric scatter to Sudan; radio relay to Libya, Israel, and Jordan

1.557 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Egypt)

Defense Forces (Egypt)

=====

Branches:

Army, Navy, Air Force, Air Defense Command

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 13,911,006; 9,044,425 fit for military service; 563,321 reach

military age (20) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$2.5 billion, 6.4% of GDP (1991)

1.558 WorldFact.guide/El Salvador

El Salvador

Geography (El Salvador)

People (El Salvador)

Government (El Salvador)

Government1 (El Salvador)

Government2 (El Salvador)

Economy (El Salvador)

Communications (El Salvador)

Defense Forces (El Salvador)

1.559 WorldFact.guide/Geography (El Salvador)

Geography (El Salvador)

=====

Total area:

21,040 km²
Land area:
20,720 km²
Comparative area:
slightly smaller than Massachusetts
Land boundaries:
545 km; Guatemala 203 km, Honduras 342 km
Coastline:
307 km
Maritime claims:
Territorial sea:
200 nm (overflight and navigation permitted beyond 12 nm)
Disputes:
dispute with Honduras over several sections of the land boundary; dispute
over Golfo de Fonseca maritime boundary because of disputed sovereignty ↔
of
islands
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, crude oil
Land use:
arable land 27%; permanent crops 8%; meadows and pastures 29%; forest and
woodland 6%; other 30%; includes irrigated 5%
Environment:
The Land of Volcanoes; subject to frequent and sometimes very destructive
earthquakes; deforestation; soil erosion; water pollution
Note:
smallest Central American country and only one without a coastline on
Caribbean Sea

1.560 WorldFact.guide/People (El Salvador)

People (El Salvador)

=====

Population:
5,574,279 (July 1992), growth rate 2.2% (1992)
Birth rate:
33 births/1,000 population (1992)
Death rate:
5 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
Net migration rate:
- 6 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
Infant mortality rate:
26 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
Life expectancy at birth:
68 years male, 75 years female (1992)
Total fertility rate:
4.0 children born/woman (1992)
Nationality:
noun - Salvadoran(s); adjective - Salvadoran
Ethnic divisions:
mestizo 89%, Indian 10%, white 1%

Religions:

Roman Catholic about 75%, with extensive activity by Protestant groups throughout the country (more than 1 million Protestant evangelicals in El Salvador at the end of 1990)

Languages:

Spanish, Nahua (among some Indians)

Literacy:

73% (male 76%, female 70%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:

1,700,000 (1982 est.); agriculture 40%, commerce 16%, manufacturing 15%, government 13%, financial services 9%, transportation 6%, other 1%; ← shortage

of skilled labor and a large pool of unskilled labor, but manpower ← training

programs improving situation (1984 est.)

Organized labor:

total labor force 15%; agricultural labor force 10%; urban labor force 7% (1987 est.)

1.561 WorldFact.guide/Government (El Salvador)

Government (El Salvador)

=====

Long-form name:

Republic of El Salvador

Type:

republic

Capital:

San Salvador

Administrative divisions:

14 departments (departamentos, singular - departamento); Ahuachapan, Cabanas, Chalatenango, Cuscatlan, La Libertad, La Paz, La Union, Morazan, San Miguel, San Salvador, Santa Ana, San Vicente, Sonsonate, Usulután

Independence:

15 September 1821 (from Spain)

Constitution:

20 December 1983

Legal system:

based on civil and Roman law, with traces of common law; judicial review ← of

legislative acts in the Supreme Court; accepts compulsory ICJ ← jurisdiction,

with reservations

National holiday:

Independence Day, 15 September (1821)

Executive branch:

president, vice president, Council of Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch:

unicameral Legislative Assembly (Asamblea Legislativa)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (Corte Suprema)

Leaders:

Chief of State and Head of Government:

President Alfredo CRISTIANI Buchard (since 1 June 1989); Vice President ← Jose

Francisco MERINO (since 1 June 1989)

Political parties and leaders:

National Republican Alliance (ARENA), Armando CALDERON Sol; Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Fidel CHAVEZ Mena; National Conciliation Party (PCN), Ciro CRUZ Zepeda; National Democratic Union (UDN), Mario AGUINADA Carranza; the Democratic Convergence (CD) is a coalition of three parties ←

-

the Social Democratic Party (PSD), Wilfredo BARILLAS; the National Revolutionary Movement (MNR), Victor VALLE; and the Popular Social ←
Christian

Movement (MPSC), Ruben ZAMORA; Authentic Christian Movement (MAC), Julio ←
REY

PRENDES; Democratic Action (AD), Ricardo GONZALEZ Camacho

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

Legislative Assembly:

last held 10 March 1991 (next to be held March 1994); results - ARENA ←
44.3%,

PDC 27.96%, CD 12.16%, PCN 8.99%, MAC 3.23%, UDN 2.68%; seats - (84 total ←
)

ARENA 39, PDC 26, PCN 9, CD 8, UDN 1, MAC 1

President:

last held 19 March 1989 (next to be held March 1994); results - Alfredo
CRISTIANI (ARENA) 53.8%, Fidel CHAVEZ Mena (PDC) 36.6%, other 9.6%

Other political or pressure groups:

Business organizations:

National Association of Private Enterprise (ANEP), conservative; ←
Productive

Alliance (AP), conservative; National Federation of Salvadoran Small
Businessmen (FENAPES), conservative

1.562 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (El Salvador)

Government1 (El Salvador)

=====

FMLN front organizations:

Labor fronts include - National Union of Salvadoran Workers (UNTS), ←
leftist

umbrella front group, leads FMLN front network; National Federation of
Salvadoran Workers (FENASTRAS), best organized of front groups and
controlled by FMLN's National Resistance (RN); Social Security Institute
Workers Union (STISSS), one of the most militant fronts, is controlled by
FMLN's Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN) and RN; Association of
Telecommunications Workers (ASTTEL); Centralized Union Federation of El
Salvador (FUSS); Treasury Ministry Employees (AGEMHA); Nonlabor fronts
include - Committee of Mothers and Families of Political Prisoners,
Disappeared Persons, and Assassinated of El Salvador (COMADRES);

Nongovernmental Human Rights Commission (CDHES); Committee of Dismissed ←
and

Unemployed of El Salvador (CODYDES); General Association of Salvadoran
University Students (AGEUS); National Association of Salvadoran Educators
(ANDES-21 DE JUNIO); Salvadoran Revolutionary Student Front (FERS),
associated with the Popular Forces of Liberation (FPL); Association of

National University Educators (ADUES); Salvadoran University Students Front (FEUS); Christian Committee for the Displaced of El Salvador (CRIPDES), an FPL front; The Association for Communal Development in El Salvador (PADECOES), controlled by the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP); Confederation of Cooperative Associations of El Salvador (COACES)

Other political or pressure groups:

Labor organizations:

Federation of Construction and Transport Workers Unions (FESINCONSTRANS), independent; Salvadoran Communal Union (UCS), peasant association; Unitary Federation of Salvadoran Unions (FUSS), leftist; National Federation of Salvadoran Workers (FENASTRAS), leftist; Democratic Workers Central (CTD) moderate; General Confederation of Workers (CGT), moderate; National Unity of Salvadoran Workers (UNTS), leftist; National Union of Workers and Peasants (UNOC), moderate labor coalition of democratic labor organizations; United Workers Front (FUT)

Leftist political parties:

National Democratic Union (UDN), National Revolutionary Movement (MNR), and Popular Social Movement (MPSC)

Leftist revolutionary movement:

Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN), leadership body of the insurgency, five factions - Popular Liberation Forces (FPL), Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN), People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), Salvadoran Communist Party/Armed Forces of Liberation (PCES/FAL), and Central American Workers' Revolutionary Party (PRTC)/Popular Liberation Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARLP)

Member of:

BCIE, CACM, ECLAC, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, IOC, IOM, ITU, LAES, LORCS, NAM (observer), OAS, OPANAL, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Miguel Angel SALAVERRIA; Chancery at 2308 California Street NW Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 265-9671 through 3482; there are Salvadoran Consulates General in Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, New York, and San Francisco

US:

Ambassador William G. WALKER; Embassy at 25 Avenida Norte No. 1230, San Salvador (mailing address is APO AA 34023); telephone [503] 26-7100; FAX [503] (26) 5839

1.563 WorldFact.guide/Government2 (El Salvador)

Government2 (El Salvador)

=====

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

1.564 WorldFact.guide/Economy (El Salvador)

Economy (El Salvador)

=====

Overview:

The agricultural sector accounts for 25% of GDP, employs about 40% of the labor force, and contributes about 66% to total exports. Coffee is the major commercial crop, accounting for 45% of export earnings. The manufacturing sector, based largely on food and beverage processing, accounts for 18% of GDP and 15% of employment. Economic losses because of guerrilla sabotage total more than \$2 billion since 1979. The costs of maintaining a large military seriously constrain the government's efforts to provide essential social services. Nevertheless, growth in national output during the period 1990-91 exceeded growth in population for the first time since 1987.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$5.5 billion, per capita \$1,010; real growth rate 3% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

19% (1990)

Unemployment rate:

10% (1989)

Budget:

revenues \$751 million; expenditures \$790 million, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1990 est.)

Exports:

\$580 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:

coffee 45%, sugar, cotton, shrimp

partners:

US 49%, Germany 24%, Guatemala 7%, Costa Rica 4%, Japan 4%

Imports:

\$1.2 billion (c.i.f., 1990 est.)

commodities:

petroleum products, consumer goods, foodstuffs, machinery, construction

materials, fertilizer
 partners:
 US 40%, Guatemala 12%, Venezuela 7%, Mexico 7%, Germany 5%, Japan 4%

External debt:
 \$2.0 billion (December 1990 est.)

Industrial production:
 growth rate 2.4% (1990); accounts for 22% of GDP

Electricity:
 682,000 kW capacity; 1,927 million kWh produced, 356 kWh per capita ↔
 (1991)

Industries:
 food processing, textiles, clothing, beverages, petroleum, tobacco ↔
 products,
 chemicals, furniture

Agriculture:
 accounts for 25% of GDP and 40% of labor force (including fishing and
 forestry); coffee most important commercial crop; other products -
 sugarcane, corn, rice, beans, oilseeds, beef, dairy products, shrimp; not
 self-sufficient in food

Illicit drugs:
 transshipment point for cocaine

Economic aid:
 US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-90), \$2.95 billion; Western (non-US ↔
)
 countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$525 million

Currency:
 Salvadoran colon (plural - colones); 1 Salvadoran colon (C) = 100 ↔
 centavos

Exchange rates:
 Salvadoran colones (C) per US\$1 - 8.1 (January 1992), floating rate since
 mid-1990); 5.0000 (fixed rate 1986 to mid-1990)

Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.565 WorldFact.guide/Communications (El Salvador)

Communications (El Salvador)

=====

Railroads:
 602 km 0.914-meter gauge, single track

Highways:
 10,000 km total; 1,500 km paved, 4,100 km gravel, 4,400 km improved and
 unimproved earth

Inland waterways:
 Rio Lempa partially navigable

Ports:
 Acajutla, Cutuco

Civil air:
 7 major transport aircraft

Airports:
 107 total, 77 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways
 over 3,659 m; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:
 nationwide trunk radio relay system; connection into Central American

Microwave System; 116,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 77 AM, no FM, ↔
5
TV, 2 shortwave; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

1.566 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (El Salvador)

Defense Forces (El Salvador)

=====

Branches:

Army, Navy, Air Force, National Guard, National Police, Treasury Police

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 1,265,149; 809,419 fit for military service; 68,445 reach
military age (18) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$220 million, 3.6% of GDP (1991)

1.567 WorldFact.guide/Equatorial Guinea

Equatorial Guinea

Geography (Equatorial Guinea)

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1.568 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Equatorial Guinea)

Geography (Equatorial Guinea)

=====

Total area:

28,050 km2

Land area:

28,050 km2

Comparative area:

slightly larger than Maryland

Land boundaries:

539 km; Cameroon 189 km, Gabon 350 km

Coastline:

296 km
 Maritime claims:
 Exclusive economic zone:
 200 nm
 Territorial sea:
 12 nm
 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, crude oil, 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%
 Environment:
 subject to violent windstorms
 Note:
 insular and continental regions rather widely separated

1.569 WorldFact.guide/People (Equatorial Guinea)

People (Equatorial Guinea)

=====

Population:
 388,799 (July 1992), growth rate 2.6% (1992)
 Birth rate:
 42 births/1,000 population (1992)
 Death rate:
 15 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
 Net migration rate:
 0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
 Infant mortality rate:
 107 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 49 years male, 53 years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 5.4 children born/woman (1992)
 Nationality:
 noun - Equatorial Guinean(s) or Equatoguinean(s); adjective - Equatorial Guinean or Equatoguinean
 Ethnic divisions:
 indigenous population of Bioko, primarily Bubi, some Fernandinos; Rio Muni, primarily Fang; less than 1,000 Europeans, mostly Spanish
 Religions:
 natives all nominally Christian and predominantly Roman Catholic; some pagan practices retained
 Languages:
 Spanish (official), pidgin English, Fang, Bubi, Ibo
 Literacy:

50% (male 64%, female 37%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)
 Labor force:
 172,000 (1986 est.); agriculture 66%, services 23%, industry 11% (1980);
 labor shortages on plantations; 58% of population of working age (1985)
 Organized labor:
 no formal trade unions

1.570 WorldFact.guide/Government (Equatorial Guinea)

Government (Equatorial Guinea)

=====

Long-form name:
 Republic of Equatorial Guinea
 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; formerly Spanish Guinea)
 Constitution:
 new constitution 17 November 1991
 Legal system:
 partly based on Spanish civil law and tribal custom
 National holiday:
 Independence Day, 12 October (1968)
 Executive branch:
 president, prime minister, deputy prime minister, Council of Ministers
 (cabinet)
 Legislative branch:
 unicameral House of Representatives of the People (Camara de ←
 Representantes
 del Pueblo)
 Judicial branch:
 Supreme Tribunal
 Leaders:
 Chief of State:
 President Brig. Gen. (Ret.) Teodoro OBIANG NGUEMA MBASOGO (since 3 August
 1979)
 Head of Government:
 Prime Minister Cristino SERICHE BIKO MALABO (since 15 August 1982); ←
 Deputy
 Prime Minister Isidoro Eyi MONSUY ANDEME (since 15 August 1989)
 Political parties and leaders:
 only party - Democratic Party for Equatorial Guinea (PDGE), Brig. Gen.
 (Ret.) Teodoro OBIANG NGUEMA MBASOGO, party leader; multipartyism ←
 legalized
 in new constitution of November 1991, promulgated January 1992
 Suffrage:
 universal adult at age NA
 Elections:
 Chamber of People's Representatives:

last held 10 July 1988 (next to be held 10 July 1993); results - PDGE is the only party; seats - (41 total) PDGE 41

President:

last held 25 June 1989 (next to be held 25 June 1996); results - President

Brig. Gen. (Ret.) Teodoro OBIANG NGUEMA MBASOGO was reelected without opposition

Member of:

ACP, AfDB, BDEAC, CEEAC, ECA, FAO, FZ, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS (associate), NAM, OAS (observer), OAU

UDEAC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Damaso OBIANG NDONG; Chancery (temporary) 57 Magnolia Avenue, Mount Vernon, NY 10553; telephone (914) 667-9664

US:

Ambassador John E. BENNETT; Embassy at Calle de Los Ministros, Malabo (mailing address is P.O. Box 597, Malabo); telephone [240] (9) 2185, 2406, 2507; FAX [240] (9) 2164

1.571 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Equatorial Guinea)

Government1 (Equatorial Guinea)

=====

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)

1.572 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Equatorial Guinea)

Economy (Equatorial Guinea)

=====

Overview:

The economy, destroyed during the regime of former President Macias NGUEMA, is now based on agriculture, forestry, and fishing, which account for about half of GDP and nearly all exports. Subsistence agriculture predominates, with cocoa, coffee, and wood products providing income, foreign exchange, and government revenues. There is little industry. Commerce accounts for about 8% of GDP and the construction, public works, and service sectors for about 38%. Undeveloped natural resources include titanium, iron ore, manganese, uranium, and alluvial gold. Oil exploration, taking place under

concessions offered to US, French, and Spanish firms, has been moderately successful.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$156 million, per capita \$400; real growth ←
rate

1.6% (1988 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

3.6% (1990 est.)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues \$27 million; expenditures \$29 million, including capital
expenditures of NA (1990 est.)

Exports:

\$37 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:

coffee, timber, cocoa beans

partners:

Spain 38.2%, Italy 12.2%, Netherlands 11.4%, FRG 6.9%, Nigeria 12.4 ←
(1988)

Imports:

\$68.3 million (c.i.f., 1990)

commodities:

petroleum, food, beverages, clothing, machinery

partners:

France 25.9%, Spain 21.0%, Italy 16%, US 12.8%, Netherlands 8%, Germany
3.1%, Gabon 2.9%, Nigeria 1.8 (1988)

External debt:

\$213 million (1990)

Industrial production:

growth rate - 6.8% (1990 est.)

Electricity:

23,000 kW capacity; 60 million kWh produced, 160 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

fishing, sawmilling

Agriculture:

cash crops - timber and coffee from Rio Muni, cocoa from Bioko; food ←
crops -

rice, yams, cassava, bananas, oil palm nuts, manioc, livestock

Illicit drugs:

transshipment point for illicit drugs from Central and Southwest Asia to
Western Europe

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY81-89), \$14 million; Western (non-US)
countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89) \$130 million;
Communist countries (1970-89), \$55 million

Currency:

Communaute Financiere Africaine franc (plural - francs); 1 CFA franc (←
CFAF)

= 100 centimes

Exchange rates:

Communaute Financiere Africaine francs (CFAF) per US\$1 - 269.01 (January
1992), 282.11 (1991), 272.26 (1990), 319.01 (1989), 297.85 (1988), 300.54
(1987)

1.573 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Equatorial Guinea)

Economy1 (Equatorial Guinea)

=====

Fiscal year:

1 April - 31 March

1.574 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Equatorial Guinea)

Communications (Equatorial Guinea)

=====

Highways:

Rio Muni - 2,460 km; Bioko - 300 km

Ports:

Malabo, Bata

Merchant marine:

2 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 6,413 GRT/6,699 DWT; includes 1 ↔
cargo

and 1 passenger-cargo

Civil air:

1 major transport aircraft

Airports:

3 total, 3 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways ↔
over

3,659 m; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

poor system with adequate government services; international ↔
communications

from Bata and Malabo to African and European countries; 2,000 telephones;
broadcast stations - 2 AM, no FM, 1 TV; 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT earth
station

1.575 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Equatorial Guinea)

Defense Forces (Equatorial Guinea)

=====

Branches:

Army, Navy, Air Force, National Guard, National Police

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 81,850; 41,528 fit for military service

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$NA, NA% of GNP

1.576 WorldFact.guide/Estonia

Estonia

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1.577 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Estonia)

Geography (Estonia)

=====

Total area:
45,100 km2
Land area:
43,200 km2; (includes 1,520 islands in the Baltic Sea)
Comparative area:
slightly larger than New Hampshire and Vermont combined
Land boundaries:
557 km; Latvia 267 km, Russia 290 km
Coastline:
1,393 km
Maritime claims:
Contiguous zone:
NA nm
Continental shelf:
NA meter depth
Exclusive economic zone:
NA nm
Exclusive fishing zone:
NA nm
Territorial sea:
NA nm
Disputes:
international small border strips along the northern (Narva) and southern (Petseri) sections of eastern border with Russia ceded to Russia in 1945 ↔
by
the Estonian SSR
Climate:
maritime, wet, moderate winters
Terrain:
marshy, lowlands
Natural resources:
shale oil, peat, phosphorite, amber
Land use:
22% arable land; NA% permanent crops; 11% meadows and pastures; 31% ↔
forest
and woodland; 21% other; includes NA% irrigated; 15% swamps and lakes

Environment:
coastal waters largely polluted

1.578 WorldFact.guide/People (Estonia)

People (Estonia)

=====

Population:
1,607,349 (July 1992), growth rate 0.7% (1992)

Birth rate:
16 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
12 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
3 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
25 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:
65 years male, 74 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:
2.3 children born/woman (1992)

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 is primary denomination

Languages:
Estonian NA% (official), Latvian NA%, Lithuanian NA%, Russian NA%, other ↔
NA%

Literacy:
NA% (male NA%, female NA%)

Labor force:
796,000; industry and construction 42%, agriculture and forestry 13%, ↔
other
45% (1990)

Organized labor:
NA

1.579 WorldFact.guide/Government (Estonia)

Government (Estonia)

=====

Long-form name:
Republic of Estonia

Type:
republic

Capital:
Tallinn

Administrative divisions:
none - all districts are under direct republic jurisdiction

Independence:

8 November 1917; occupied by Germany in March 1918 and restored to power ←
in
November 1918; annexed by USSR 6 August 1940; declared independence 20
August 1991 and regained independence from USSR 6 September 1991

Constitution:

currently rewriting constitution, but readopted the constitution of 1938

Legal system:

based on civil law system; no judicial review of legislative acts

National holiday:

Independence Day, 24 February (1918)

Executive branch:

prime minister

Legislative branch:

unicameral Supreme Council

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court

Leaders:

Chief of State:

Chairman, Supreme Council Arnold R'UTEL (since April 1983)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Tiit VAHI (since January 1992)

Political parties and leaders:

Popular Front of Estonia (Rahvarinne), NA chairman; Estonian Christian
Democratic Party, Aivar KALA, chairman; Estonian Christian Democratic ←
Union,

Illar HALLASTE, chairman; Estonian Heritage Society (EMS), Trivimi ←
VELLISTE,

chairman; Estonian National Independence Party (ERSP), Lagle PAREK,
chairman; Estonian Social Democratic Party, Marju LAURISTIN, chairman;
Estonian Green Party, Tonu OJA; Independent Estonian Communist Party, ←
Vaino

VALJAS; People's Centrist Party, Edgar SAVISAAR, chairman

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

Congress of Estonia:

last held March 1990 (next to be held NA); note - Congress of Estonia is ←
a

quasi-governmental structure; results - percent of vote by party NA; ←
seats -

(495 total) number of seats by party NA

President:

last held NA 1990; (next to be held NA); results - NA

Supreme Council:

last held 18 March 1990; (next to be held NA); results - percent of vote ←
by

party NA; seats - (105 total) number of seats by party NA

Other political or pressure groups:

NA

Member of:

CSCE, IAEA, ICFTU, NACC, UN, UNCTAD

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Ernst JAAKSON, Legation of Estonia, Office of Consulate ←
General,

9 Rockefeller Plaza, Suite 1421, New York, NY 10020; telephone (212)

247-1450

1.580 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Estonia)

Government1 (Estonia)

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US:

Ambassador Robert C. FRASURE; Embassy at Kentmanni 20, Tallin EE 0001; telephone 011-[358] (49) 303-182 (cellular); FAX [358] (49) 306-817 (cellular); note - dialing to Baltics still requires use of an ↔ international

operator unless you use the cellular phone lines

Flag:

pre-1940 flag restored by Supreme Soviet in May 1990; flag is three equal horizontal bands of blue, black, and white

1.581 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Estonia)

Economy (Estonia)

=====

Overview:

Starting in July 1991, under a new law on private ownership, small enterprises, such as retail shops and restaurants, were sold to private owners. The auctioning of large-scale enterprises is now in progress with the proceeds being held in escrow until the prior ownership (that is, Estonian or the Commonwealth of Independent States) can be established. Estonia ranks first in per capita consumption among the former Soviet republics. Agriculture is well developed, especially meat production, and provides a surplus for export. Only about one-fifth of the work force is ↔ in agriculture. The major share of the work force engages in manufacturing ↔ both capital and consumer goods based on raw materials and intermediate ↔ products from the other former Soviet republics. These manufactures are of high quality by ex-Soviet standards and are exported to the other republics. Estonia's mineral resources are limited to major deposits of shale oil ↔ (60% of old Soviet total) and phosphorites (400 million tons). Estonia has a large, relatively modern port and produces more than half of its own ↔ energy needs at highly polluting shale oil power plants. Like the other 14 successor republics, Estonia is suffering through a difficult ↔ transitional period - between a collapsed command economic structure and a still-to-be-built market structure. It has advantages in the transition, ↔ not having suffered so long under the Soviet yoke and having better chances ↔ of developing profitable ties to the Nordic and West European countries.

GDP:

\$NA billion, per capita \$NA; real growth rate -11% (1992)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
 approximately 200% (1991)

Unemployment rate:
 NA%

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

Exports:
 \$186 million (f.o.b., 1990)
 commodities:
 machinery 30%, food 17%, chemicals 11%, electric power 9%
 partners:
 Russia 50%, other former Soviet republics 30%, Ukraine 15%, West 5%

Imports:
 \$1.2 billion (c.i.f., 1990)
 commodities:
 machinery 45%, oil 13%, chemicals 12%
 partners:
 NA

External debt:
 \$650 million (end of 1991)

Industrial production:
 growth rate -9% (1991)

Electricity:
 3,305,000 kW capacity; 17,200 million kWh produced, 10,865 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries:
 accounts for 30% of labor force; oil shale, shipbuilding, phosphates, electric motors, excavators, cement, furniture, clothing, textiles, paper ←
 shoes, apparel

Agriculture:
 employs 20% of work force; very efficient; net exports of meat, fish, ←
 dairy products, and potatoes; imports feedgrains for livestock; fruits and vegetables

1.582 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Estonia)

Economy1 (Estonia)

=====

Illicit drugs:
 transshipment point for illicit drugs from Central and Southwest Asia to Western Europe

Economic aid:
 US commitments, including Ex-Im (1992), \$10 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-86), \$NA million; Communist countries (1971-86), \$NA million

Currency:
 kroon; to be introduced in 1992

Exchange rates:
 NA

Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.583 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Estonia)

Communications (Estonia)

=====

Railroads:

1,030 km (includes NA km electrified); does not include industrial lines (1990)

Highways:

30,300 km total (1990); 29,200 km hard surfaced; 1,100 km earth

Inland waterways:

500 km perennially navigable

Pipelines:

crude oil NA km, refined products NA km, natural gas NA km

Ports:

maritime - Tallinn, Parnu; inland - Narva

Merchant marine:

65 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 386,634 GRT/516,866 DWT; includes ←
51

cargo, 6 roll-on/roll-off, 2 short-sea passenger, 6 bulk

Civil air:

NA major transport aircraft

Airports:

NA total, NA usable; NA with permanent-surface runways; NA with runways ←
over

3,659 m; NA with runways 2,440-3,659 m; NA with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

telephone diversity - NA; broadcast stations - 3 TV (provide Estonian programs as well as Moscow Ostenkino's first and second programs);

international traffic is carried to the other former USSR republics by landline or microwave and to other countries by leased connection to the Moscow international gateway switch, by the Finnish cellular net, and by ←
an

old copper submarine cable to Finland

1.584 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Estonia)

Defense Forces (Estonia)

=====

Branches:

Republic Security Forces (internal and border troops), National Guard; Russian Forces (Ground, Navy, Air, Air Defense, and Border Guard)

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, total mobilized force projected 120,000-130,000; NA fit for military service; between 10,000-12,000 reach military age (18) annually

Defense expenditures:

\$NA, NA% of GDP

1.585 WorldFact.guide/Ethiopia

Ethiopia

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1.586 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Ethiopia)

Geography (Ethiopia)

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Total area:
 1,221,900 km2
 Land area:
 1,101,000 km2
 Comparative area:
 slightly less than twice the size of Texas
 Land boundaries:
 5,141 km; Djibouti 459 km, Kenya 861 km, Somalia 1,600 km, Sudan 2,221 km
 Coastline:
 1,094 km
 Maritime claims:
 Territorial sea:
 12 nm
 Disputes:
 southern half of the boundary with Somalia is a Provisional Administrative
 Line; possible claim by Somalia based on unification of ethnic Somalis;
 territorial dispute with Somalia over the Ogaden; independence referendum
 in
 Eritrea scheduled for April 1992
 Climate:
 tropical monsoon with wide topographic-induced variation; some areas
 prone
 to extended droughts
 Terrain:
 high plateau with central mountain range divided by Great Rift Valley
 Natural resources:
 small reserves of gold, platinum, copper, potash
 Land use:
 arable land 12%; permanent crops 1%; meadows and pastures 41%; forest and
 woodland 24%; other 22%; includes irrigated NEGL%
 Environment:
 geologically active Great Rift Valley susceptible to earthquakes,
 volcanic
 eruptions; deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification;

frequent droughts; famine

Note:

strategic geopolitical position along world's busiest shipping lanes and close to Arabian oilfields

1.587 WorldFact.guide/People (Ethiopia)

People (Ethiopia)

=====

Population:

54,270,464 (July 1992), growth rate 3.2% (1992)

Birth rate:

45 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

14 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

2 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

112 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

50 years male, 53 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

6.9 children born/woman (1992)

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 40-45%, Ethiopian Orthodox 35-40%, animist 15-20%, other 5%

Languages:

Amharic (official), Tigrinya, Orominga, Guaraginga, Somali, Arabic, ←
English

(major foreign language taught in schools)

Literacy:

62% (male NA%, female NA%) age 10 and over can read and write (1983 est.)

Labor force:

18,000,000; agriculture and animal husbandry 80%, government and services
12%, industry and construction 8% (1985)

Organized labor:

All Ethiopian Trade Union formed by the government in January 1977 to
represent 273,000 registered trade union members; was dissolved when the ←
TGE

came to power; labor code of 1975 is being redrafted

1.588 WorldFact.guide/Government (Ethiopia)

Government (Ethiopia)

=====

Long-form name:

none

Type:

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 as a two-year transitional period; on 29 May 1991, Issayas AFEWORKE, secretary general of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF), announced the formation of the Provisional Government in Eritrea (PGE), in preparation for an eventual referendum on independence for the province

Capital:

Addis Ababa

Administrative divisions:

14 administrative regions (astedader akababiwach, singular - astedader akababi) and 1 autonomous region* (rasgez akababi); Addis Ababa (Addis Ababa), Afar, Agew, Amhara, Benishangul, Ertra (Eritrea)*, Gambela, Gurage-Hadiya-Wolayta, Harer, Kefa, Omo, Oromo, Sidamo, Somali, Tigray

Independence:

oldest independent country in Africa and one of the oldest in the world - ←
at
least 2,000 years

Constitution:

to be redrafted by 1993

Legal system:

NA

National holiday:

National Revolution Day 12 September (1974)

Executive branch:

president, prime minister, Council of Ministers

Legislative branch:

Council of Representatives

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court

Leaders:

Chief of State:

Interim President Meles ZENAWI (since 1 June 1991); transitional ←
government

Head of Government:

Acting Prime Minister Tamirat LAYNE (since 6 June 1991)

Political parties and leaders:

NA

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

Council of Representatives:

last held 14 June 1987 (next to be held after new constitution drafted)

President:

last held 10 September 1987; next election planned after new constitution drafted; results - MENGISTU Haile-Mariam elected by the now defunct ←
National

Assembly, but resigned and left Ethiopia on 21 May 1991

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

Member of:

ACP, AfDB, CCC, ECA, FAO, G-24, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IGADD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:

Counselor, Charge d'Affaires ad interim Girma AMARE; Chancery at 2134 Kalorama Road NW, Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 234-2281 or 2282

1.589 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Ethiopia)

Government1 (Ethiopia)

=====

US:

Charge d'Affaires Marc A. BAAS; Embassy at Entoto Street, Addis Ababa (mailing address is P. O. Box 1014, Addis Ababa); telephone [251] (01) 550666; FAX [251] (1) 551-166

Flag:

three equal horizontal bands of green (top), yellow, and red; Ethiopia is the oldest independent country in Africa, and the colors of her flag were ←
so
often adopted by other African countries upon independence that they ←
became
known as the pan-African colors

1.590 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Ethiopia)

Economy (Ethiopia)

=====

Overview:

Ethiopia is one of the poorest and least developed countries in Africa. ←
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.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$6.6 billion, per capita \$130, real growth ←
rate-
0.4% (FY90 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

5.2% (1989)

Unemployment rate:

NA

Budget:

revenues \$1.8 billion; expenditures \$1.7 billion, including capital expenditures of \$842 million (FY88)

Exports:

\$429 million (f.o.b., FY88)

commodities:

coffee 60%, hides

partners:

US, FRG, Djibouti, Japan, PDRY, France, Italy, Saudi Arabia

Imports:

\$1.1 billion (c.i.f., FY88)

commodities:

food, fuels, capital goods

partners:

USSR, Italy, FRG, Japan, UK, US, France

External debt:

\$2.6 billion (1988)

Industrial production:

growth rate 2.3% (FY89 est.); accounts for 13% of GDP

Electricity:

330,000 kW capacity; 650 million kWh produced, 10 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

food processing, beverages, textiles, chemicals, metals processing, ←
cement

Agriculture:

accounts for 45% 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

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$504 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$3.4 billion; ←
OPEC

bilateral aid (1979-89), \$8 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$2.0 billion

Currency:

birr (plural - birr); 1 birr (Br) = 100 cents

Exchange rates:

birr (Br) per US\$1 - 2.0700 (fixed rate)

1.591 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Ethiopia)

Economy1 (Ethiopia)

=====

Fiscal year:

8 July - 7 July

1.592 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Ethiopia)

Communications (Ethiopia)

=====

Railroads:

988 km total; 681 km 1.000-meter gauge; 307 km 0.950-meter gauge
(nonoperational)

Highways:

44,300 km total; 3,650 km paved, 9,650 km gravel, 3,000 km improved earth ↔
,
28,000 km unimproved earth

Ports:

Aseb, Mitsiwa

Merchant marine:

12 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 62,627 GRT/88,909 DWT; includes 8
cargo, 1 roll-on/roll off, 1 livestock carrier, 2 petroleum tanker

Civil air:

25 major transport aircraft

Airports:

123 total, 86 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways ↔
over
3,659 m; 13 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 38 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

open-wire and radio relay system adequate for government use; open-wire ↔
to

Sudan and Djibouti; radio relay to Kenya and Djibouti; broadcast stations ↔

-

4 AM, no FM, 1 TV; 100,000 TV sets; 9,000,000 radios; 1 Atlantic Ocean
INTELSAT earth station

1.593 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Ethiopia)

Defense Forces (Ethiopia)

=====

Branches:

Army, Navy, Air Force, Police Force

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 12,015,589; 6,230,680 fit for military service; 572,982 ↔
reach

military age (18) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$760 million, 12.8% of GDP (1989)

1.594 WorldFact.guide/Europa Island

Europa Island

Geography (Europa Island)

People (Europa Island)

Government (Europa Island)

Economy (Europa Island)

Communications (Europa Island)

Defense Forces (Europa Island)

1.595 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Europa Island)

Geography (Europa Island)

=====

Total area:

28 km2

Land area:

28 km2

Comparative area:

about 0.2 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

22.2 km

Maritime claims:

Exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

12 nm

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

Environment:

wildlife sanctuary

Note:

located in the Mozambique Channel 340 km west of Madagascar

1.596 WorldFact.guide/People (Europa Island)

People (Europa Island)

=====

Population:

uninhabited

1.597 WorldFact.guide/Government (Europa Island)

Government (Europa Island)

=====

Long-form name:

none

Type:

French possession administered by Commissioner of the Republic Jacques DEWATRE (as of July 1991); resident in Reunion

Capital:

none; administered by France from Reunion

1.598 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Europa Island)

Economy (Europa Island)

=====

Overview:

no economic activity

1.599 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Europa Island)

Communications (Europa Island)

=====

Ports:

none; offshore anchorage only

Airports:

1 with runways 1,220 to 2,439 m

Telecommunications:

1 meteorological station

1.600 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Europa Island)

Defense Forces (Europa Island)

=====

Note:

defense is the responsibility of France

1.601 WorldFact.guide/Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

Geography (Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas))

People (Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas))

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Defense Forces (Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas))

1.602 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas))

Geography (Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas))

=====

Total area:

12,170 km2

Land area:

12,170 km2; includes the two main islands of East and West Falkland and about 200 small islands

Comparative area:

slightly smaller than Connecticut

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

1,288 km

Maritime claims:

Continental shelf:

100 meter depth

Exclusive fishing zone:

150 nm

Territorial sea:

12 nm

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 and wildlife

Land use:

arable land 0%; permanent crops 0%; meadows and pastures 99%; forest and woodland 0%; other 1%

Environment:

poor soil fertility and a short growing season

Note:

deeply indented coast provides good natural harbors

1.603 WorldFact.guide/People (Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas))

People (Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas))

=====

Population:
 1,900 (July 1992), growth rate 0.2% (1992)
 Birth rate:
 NA births/1,000 population (1992)
 Death rate:
 NA deaths/1,000 population (1992)
 Net migration rate:
 NA migrants/1,000 population (1992)
 Infant mortality rate:
 NA deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 NA years male, NA years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 NA children born/woman (1992)
 Nationality:
 noun - Falkland Islander(s); adjective - Falkland Island
 Ethnic divisions:
 almost totally British
 Religions:
 primarily Anglican, Roman Catholic, and United Free Church; Evangelist
 Church, Jehovah's Witnesses, Lutheran, Seventh-Day Adventist
 Languages:
 English
 Literacy:
 NA% (male NA%, female NA%) but compulsory education age 5 to 15 (1988)
 Labor force:
 1,100 (est.); agriculture, mostly shepherding about 95%
 Organized labor:
 Falkland Islands General Employees Union, 400 members

1.604 WorldFact.guide/Government (Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas))

Government (Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas))

=====

Long-form name:
 Colony of the Falkland Islands
 Type:
 dependent territory of the UK
 Capital:
 Stanley
 Administrative divisions:
 none (dependent territory of the UK)
 Independence:
 none (dependent territory of the UK)
 Constitution:
 3 October 1985
 Legal system:
 English common law
 National holiday:
 Liberation Day, 14 June (1982)
 Executive branch:
 British monarch, governor, Executive Council
 Legislative branch:
 unicameral Legislative Council
 Judicial branch:

Supreme Court
 Leaders:
 Chief of State:
 Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952)
 Head of Government:
 Governor William Hugh FULLERTON (since NA 1988)
 Suffrage:
 universal at age 18
 Elections:
 Legislative Council:
 last held 11 October 1989 (next to be held October 1994); results - ←
 percent
 of vote by party NA; seats - (10 total, 8 elected) number of seats by ←
 party
 NA
 Member of:
 ICFTU
 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

1.605 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas))

Economy (Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas))

=====

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.

GDP:

\$NA, per capita \$NA; real growth rate NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
7.4% (1980-87 average)

Unemployment rate:
NA%; labor shortage

Budget:
revenues \$62.7 million; expenditures \$41.8 million, excluding capital expenditures of \$NA (FY90)

Exports:
at least \$14.7 million
commodities:
wool, hides and skins, and other
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:
9,200 kW capacity; 17 million kWh produced, 8,638 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:
wool and fish processing

Agriculture:
predominantly sheep farming; small dairy herds; some fodder and vegetable crops

Economic aid:
Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$277 million

Currency:
Falkland pound (plural - pounds); 1 Falkland pound (#F) = 100 pence

Exchange rates:
Falkland pound (#F) per US\$1 - 0.5519 (January 1992), 0.5652 (1991), ←
0.5604
(1990), 0.6099 (1989), 0.5614 (1988), 0.6102 (1987); note - the Falkland pound is at par with the British pound

Fiscal year:
1 April - 31 March

1.606 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas))

Communications (Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas))

=====
Highways:
510 km total; 30 km paved, 80 km gravel, and 400 km unimproved earth

Ports:
Port Stanley

Civil air:
no major transport aircraft

Airports:

5 total, 5 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways ←
 over
 3,659 m; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; none with runways 1,220 to 2,439 m
 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

1.607 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas))

Defense Forces (Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas))

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

1.608 WorldFact.guide/Faroe Islands

Faroe Islands

Geography (Faroe Islands)

People (Faroe Islands)

Government (Faroe Islands)

Economy (Faroe Islands)

Communications (Faroe Islands)

Defense Forces (Faroe Islands)

1.609 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Faroe Islands)

Geography (Faroe Islands)

Total area:

1,400 km2

Land area:

1,400 km2

Comparative area:

slightly less than eight times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

764 km
Maritime claims:
Exclusive fishing zone:
200 nm
Territorial sea:
3 nm
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%
Environment:
precipitous terrain limits habitation to small coastal lowlands; ↔ archipelago of 18 inhabited islands and a few uninhabited islets
Note:
strategically located along important sea lanes in northeastern Atlantic about midway between Iceland and Shetland Islands

1.610 WorldFact.guide/People (Faroe Islands)

People (Faroe Islands)

=====

Population:
48,588 (July 1992), growth rate 0.9% (1992)
Birth rate:
17 births/1,000 population (1992)
Death rate:
8 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
Net migration rate:
0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
Infant mortality rate:
7 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
Life expectancy at birth:
75 years male, 81 years female (1992)
Total fertility rate:
2.2 children born/woman (1992)
Nationality:
noun - Faroese (singular and plural); adjective - Faroese
Ethnic divisions:
homogeneous Scandinavian population
Religions:
Evangelical Lutheran
Languages:
Faroese (derived from Old Norse), Danish
Literacy:
NA% (male NA%, female NA%)
Labor force:
17,585; largely engaged in fishing, manufacturing, transportation, and

commerce
Organized labor:
NA

1.611 WorldFact.guide/Government (Faroe Islands)

Government (Faroe Islands)

=====

Long-form name:
none

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:
part of the Danish realm; self-governing overseas administrative division ↔
of
Denmark

Constitution:
Danish

Legal system:
Danish

National holiday:
Birthday of the Queen, 16 April (1940)

Executive branch:
Danish monarch, high commissioner, prime minister, deputy prime minister,
Cabinet (Landsstyri)

Legislative branch:
unicameral Parliament (Lgting)

Judicial branch:
none

Leaders:

Chief of State:
Queen MARGRETHE II (since 14 January 1972), represented by High ↔
Commissioner
Bent KLINTE (since NA)

Head of Government:
Prime Minister Atli P. DAM (since 15 January 1991)

Political parties and leaders:
opposition:
Cooperation Coalition Party, Pauli ELLEFSEN; Republican Party, Signer
HANSEN; Progressive and Fishing Industry Party-Christian People's Party
(PFIP-CPP), leader NA; Progress Party, leader NA; Home Rule Party, Hilmar
KASS

two-party ruling coalition:
Social Democratic Party, Atli P. DAM; People's Party, Jogvan SUND- STEIN

Suffrage:
universal at age 20

Elections:
Danish Parliament:

last held on 12 December 1990 (next to be held by December 1994); results ←
 -
 percent of vote by party NA; seats - (2 total) Social Democratic 1, ←
 People's
 Party 1; note - the Faroe Islands elects two representatives to the ←
 Danish
 Parliament

Faroese Parliament:

last held 17 November 1990 (next to be held November 1994); results - ←
 Social
 Democratic 27.4%, People's Party 21.9%, Cooperation Coalition Party ←
 18.9%,
 Republican Party 14.7%, Home Rule 8.8%, PFIP-CPP 5.9%, other 2.4%; seats ←
 -
 (32 total) two-party coalition 17 (Social Democratic 10, People's Party ←
 7),
 Cooperation Coalition Party 6, Republican Party 4, Home Rule 3, PFIP-CPP ←
 2

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)

1.612 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Faroe Islands)

Economy (Faroe Islands)

=====

Overview:

The Faroese, who have long been enjoying the affluent living standards of
 the Danes and other Scandinavians, now must cope with the decline of the
 all-important fishing industry and with an external debt twice the size ←
 of
 annual income. 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
 further reductions in the fishing industry, which has already been ←
 plagued
 with bankruptcies. An annual Danish subsidy of \$140 million continues to
 provide roughly one-third of the islands' budget revenues.

GDP:

purchasing power equivalent - \$662 million, per capita \$14,000; real ←
 growth
 rate 3% (1989 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

2.0% (1988)

Unemployment rate:

5-6% (1991 est.)

Budget:
 revenues \$425 million; expenditures \$480 million, including capital expenditures of NA (1991 est.)

Exports:
 \$386 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.)
 commodities:
 fish and fish products 88%, animal feedstuffs, transport equipment (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 (1989)

Industrial production:
 growth rate NA%

Electricity:
 80,000 kW capacity; 280 million kWh produced, 5,910 kWh per capita (1991)

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:
 none

Currency:
 Danish krone (plural - kroner); 1 Danish krone (DKr) = 100 ore

Exchange rates:
 Danish kroner (DKr) per US\$1 - 6.116 (January 1992), 6.396 (1991), 6.189 (1990), 7.310 (1989), 6.732 (1988), 6.840 (1987)

Fiscal year:
 1 April - 31 March

1.613 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Faroe Islands)

Communications (Faroe Islands)

=====

Highways:
 200 km

Ports:
 Torshavn, Tvoroyri

Merchant marine:
 10 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 22,015 GRT/24,007 DWT; includes 1 short-sea passenger, 5 cargo, 2 roll-on/roll-off, 2 refrigerated cargo; ↔
 note
 - a subset of the Danish register

Airports:
 1 with permanent surface runways 1,220-2,439 m

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

1.614 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Faroe Islands)

Defense Forces (Faroe Islands)

=====

Branches:

no organized native military forces; only a small Police Force is maintained

Note:

defense is the responsibility of Denmark

1.615 WorldFact.guide/Fiji

Geography (Fiji)

People (Fiji)

Government (Fiji)

Government1 (Fiji)

Economy (Fiji)

Communications (Fiji)

Defense Forces (Fiji)

1.616 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Fiji)

Geography (Fiji)

=====

Total area:

18,270 km2

Land area:

18,270 km2

Comparative area:

slightly smaller than New Jersey

Land boundaries:

none

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
 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%; includes irrigated NEGL%
 Environment:
 subject to hurricanes from November to January; includes 332 islands of
 which approximately 110 are inhabited
 Note:
 located 2,500 km north of New Zealand in the South Pacific Ocean

1.617 WorldFact.guide/People (Fiji)

People (Fiji)

=====

Population:
 749,946 (July 1992), growth rate 0.9% (1992)
 Birth rate:
 25 births/1,000 population (1992)
 Death rate:
 7 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
 Net migration rate:
 -10 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
 Infant mortality rate:
 19 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 62 years male, 67 years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 3.0 children born/woman (1992)
 Nationality:
 noun - Fijian(s); adjective - Fijian
 Ethnic divisions:
 Indian 49%, Fijian 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:
 86% (male 90%, female 81%) age 15 and over can read and write (1985 est.)
 Labor force:

235,000; subsistence agriculture 67%, wage earners 18%, salary earners 15%
(1987)

Organized labor:

about 45,000 employees belong to some 46 trade unions, which are organized
along lines of work and ethnic origin (1983)

1.618 WorldFact.guide/Government (Fiji)

Government (Fiji)

=====

Long-form name:

Republic of Fiji

Type:

military coup leader Maj. Gen. Sitiveni RABUKA formally declared Fiji a republic on 6 October 1987

Capital:

Suva

Administrative divisions:

4 divisions and 1 dependency*; Central, Eastern, Northern, Rotuma*, Western

Independence:

10 October 1970 (from UK)

Constitution:

10 October 1970 (suspended 1 October 1987); a new Constitution was proposed on 23 September 1988 and promulgated on 25 July 1990

Legal system:

based on British system

National holiday:

Independence Day, 10 October (1970)

Executive branch:

president, prime minister, Cabinet Great Councils of Chiefs (highest ranking members of the traditional chiefly system)

Legislative branch:

the bicameral Parliament, consisting of an upper house or Senate and a lower house or House of Representatives, was dissolved following the coup of 14 May 1987; the Constitution of 23 September 1988 provides for a bicameral Parliament

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Ratu Sir Penaia Kanatabatu GANILAU (since 5 December 1987)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese MARA (since 5 December 1987); Deputy Prime

Minister Josefata KAMIKAMICA (since October 1991); note - Ratu Sir Kamisese

MARA served as prime minister from 10 October 1970 until the 5-11 April 1987

election; after a second coup led by Maj. Gen. Sitiveni RABUKA on 25

September 1987, Ratu Sir Kamisese MARA was reappointed as prime minister

Political parties and leaders:
 Fijian Political Party (primarily Fijian), leader Maj. Gen. Sitivini ←
 RABUKA;
 National Federation Party (NFP; primarily Indian), Siddiq KOYA; Christian
 Fijian Nationalist Party (CFNP), Sakeasi BUTADROKA; Fiji Labor Party (FLP ←
),
 Jokapeci KOROI; All National Congress (ANC), Apisai TORA; General Voters
 Party (GVP), Max OLSSON; Fiji Conservative Party (FCP), Isireli VUIBAU;
 Conservative Party of Fiji (CPF), Jolale ULUDOLE and Viliame SAVU; Fiji
 Indian Liberal Party, Swami MAHARAJ; Fiji Indian Congress Party, Ishwari
 BAJPAI; Fiji Independent Labor (Muslim), leader NA; Four Corners Party,
 David TULVANUAVOU

Suffrage:
 none

Elections:
 House of Representatives:
 last held 14 May 1987 (next to be held 23-29 May 1992); results - percent ←
 of
 vote by party NA; seats - (70 total, with ethnic Fijians allocated 37 ←
 seats,
 ethnic Indians 27 seats, and independents and other 6 seats) number of ←
 seats
 by party NA

Member of:
 ACP, AsDB, CP, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO,
 IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, PCA, SPC, SPF, UN, UNCTAD,
 UNESCO, UNIDO, UNIFIL, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

1.619 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Fiji)

Government1 (Fiji)

=====

Diplomatic representation:
 Ambassador Pita Kewa NACUVA; Chancery at Suite 240, 2233 Wisconsin Avenue
 NW, Washington, DC 20007; telephone (202) 337-8320; there is a Fijian
 Consulate in New York

US:
 Ambassador Evelyn I. H. TEEGEN; Embassy at 31 Loftus Street, Suva (←
 mailing
 address is 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

1.620 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Fiji)

Economy (Fiji)

=====

Overview:

Fiji's economy is primarily agricultural, with a large subsistence sector ↔
Sugar exports are a major source of foreign exchange, and sugar ↔
processing accounts for one-third of industrial output. Industry, including sugar ↔
milling, contributes 13% to GDP. Fiji traditionally had earned ↔
considerable sums of hard currency from the 250,000 tourists who visited each year. In ↔
1987, however, after two military coups, the economy went into decline. ↔
GDP dropped by 7.8% in 1987 and by another 2.5% in 1988; political ↔
uncertainty created a drop in tourism, and the worst drought of the century caused ↔
sugar production to fall sharply. In contrast, sugar and tourism turned in ↔
strong performances in 1989, and the economy rebounded vigorously. In 1990 the ↔
economy received a setback from cyclone Sina, which cut sugar output by ↔
an estimated 21%.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$1.3 billion, per capita \$1,700; real growth ↔
rate 3.5% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

7.0% (1991)

Unemployment rate:

5.9% (1991 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$413 million; expenditures \$464 million, including capital ↔
expenditures of NA (1992 est.)

Exports:

\$646 million (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

sugar 40%, gold, clothing, copra, processed fish, lumber

partners:

EC 31%, Australia 21%, Japan 8%, US 6%

Imports:

\$840 million (c.i.f., 1991 est.)

commodities:

machinery and transport equipment 32%, food 15%, petroleum products, ↔
consumer goods, chemicals

partners:

Australia 30%, NZ 17%, Japan 13%, EC 6%, US 6%

External debt:

\$428 million (December 1990 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate 8.4% (1991 est.); accounts for 13% of GDP

Electricity:

215,000 kW capacity; 330 million kWh produced, 430 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries:

sugar, tourism, copra, gold, silver, fishing, clothing, lumber, small ↔
cottage industries

Agriculture:

accounts for 23% of GDP; principal cash crop is sugarcane; coconuts, cassava, rice, sweet potatoes, and bananas; small livestock sector ← includes cattle, pigs, horses, and goats

Economic aid:

Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1980-89), \$815 million

Currency:

Fijian dollar (plural - dollars); 1 Fijian dollar (F\$) = 100 cents

Exchange rates:

Fijian dollars (F\$) per US\$1 - 1.4855 (January 1992), 1.4756 (1991), ← 1.4809 (1990), 1.4833 (1989), 1.4303 (1988), 1.2439 (1987)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.621 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Fiji)

Communications (Fiji)

=====

Railroads:

644 km 0.610-meter narrow gauge, belonging to the government-owned Fiji Sugar Corporation

Highways:

3,300 km total (1984) - 1,590 km paved; 1,290 km gravel, crushed stone, ← or stabilized soil surface; 420 unimproved earth

Inland waterways:

203 km; 122 km navigable by motorized craft and 200-metric-ton barges

Ports:

Lambasa, Lautoka, Savusavu, Suva

Merchant marine:

7 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 40,072 GRT/47,187 DWT; includes 2 roll-on/roll-off, 2 container, 1 petroleum tanker, 1 chemical tanker, 1 cargo

Civil air:

1 DC-3 and 1 light aircraft

Airports:

25 total, 22 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways over 3,659 m; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

modern local, interisland, and international (wire/radio integrated) ← public

and special-purpose telephone, telegraph, and teleprinter facilities; regional radio center; important COMPAC cable link between US-Canada and ← New Zealand-Australia; 53,228 telephones; broadcast stations - 7 AM, 1 FM, no TV; 1 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT earth station

1.622 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Fiji)

Defense Forces (Fiji)

=====

Branches:

Fiji Military Force (FMF; including a naval division, Police)

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 192,056; 105,898 fit for military service; 7,564 reach
military

age (18) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$22.4 million, 1.7% of GDP (FY 91)

1.623 WorldFact.guide/Finland

Finland

Geography (Finland)

People (Finland)

Government (Finland)

Government1 (Finland)

Economy (Finland)

Economy1 (Finland)

Communications (Finland)

Defense Forces (Finland)

1.624 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Finland)

Geography (Finland)

=====

Total area:

337,030 km2

Land area:

305,470 km2

Comparative area:

slightly smaller than Montana

Land boundaries:

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
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 NEGL%; forest ↔ and woodland 76%; other 16%; includes irrigated NEGL%
Environment:
permanently wet ground covers about 30% of land; population concentrated ↔ on small southwestern coastal plain
Note:
long boundary with Russia; Helsinki is northernmost national capital on European continent

1.625 WorldFact.guide/People (Finland)

People (Finland)

=====

Population:
5,004,273 (July 1992), growth rate 0.3% (1992)
Birth rate:
12 births/1,000 population (1992)
Death rate:
10 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
Net migration rate:
NEGL migrants/1,000 population (1992)
Infant mortality rate:
6 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
Life expectancy at birth:
72 years male, 80 years female (1992)
Total fertility rate:
1.7 children born/woman (1992)
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%, Swedish (both official) 6.3%; small Lapp- and Russian-speaking minorities
Literacy:

100% (male NA%, female NA%) age 15 and over can read and write (1980 est ←
.)
Labor force:
2,533,000; 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%
Organized labor:
80% of labor force

1.626 WorldFact.guide/Government (Finland)

Government (Finland)

=====
Long-form name:
Republic of Finland
Type:
republic
Capital:
Helsinki
Administrative divisions:
12 provinces (laanit, singular - laani); Ahvenanmaa, Hame, Keski-Suomi,
Kuopio, Kymi, Lappi, Mikkeli, Oulu, Pohjois-Karjala, Turku ja Pori, ←
Uusimaa,
Vaasa
Independence:
6 December 1917 (from Soviet Union)
Constitution:
17 July 1919
Legal system:
civil law system based on Swedish law; Supreme Court may request ←
legislation
interpreting or modifying laws; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with
reservations
National holiday:
Independence Day, 6 December (1917)
Executive branch:
president, prime minister, deputy prime minister, Council of State
(Valtioneuvosto)
Legislative branch:
unicameral Parliament (Eduskunta)
Judicial branch:
Supreme Court (Korkein Oikeus)
Leaders:
Chief of State:
President Mauno KOIVISTO (since 27 January 1982)
Head of Government:
Prime Minister Esko AHO (since 26 April 1991); Deputy Prime Minister ←
Ilkka
KANERVA (since 26 April 1991)
Suffrage:
universal at age 18
Elections:
Parliament:

last held 17 March 1991 (next to be held March 1995); results - Center Party 24.8%, Social Democratic Party 22.1%, National Coalition (Conservative) Party 19.3%, Leftist Alliance (Communist) 10.1%, Green League 6.8%, Swedish People's Party 5.5%, Rural 4.8%, Finnish Christian League 3.1%, Liberal People's Party 0.8%; seats - (200 total) Center Party 55, Social Democratic Party 48, National Coalition (Conservative) Party 40, Leftist Alliance (Communist) 19, Swedish People's Party 12, Green League 10, Finnish Christian League 8, Rural 7, Liberal People's Party 1

President:

last held 31 January - 1 February and 15 February 1988 (next to be held January 1994); results - Mauno KOIVISTO 48%, Paavo VAYRYNEN 20%, Harri HOLKERI 18%

Communists:

28,000 registered members; an additional 45,000 persons belong to People's Democratic League

Other political or pressure groups:

Finnish Communist Party-Unity, Yrjo HAKANEN; Constitutional Rightist Party; Finnish Pensioners Party; Communist Workers Party, Timo LAHDENMAKI

1.627 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Finland)

Government1 (Finland)

=====

Member of:

AfDB, AG (observer), AsDB, Australia Group, BIS, CCC, CE, CERN, CSCE, EBRD, ECE, EFTA, ESA (associate), FAO, G-9, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO, ITU, LORCS, MTCR, NAM (guest), NC, NEA, NIB, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNDOF, UNESCO, UNFICYP, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNIIMOG, UNMOGIP, UNTSO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Jukka VALTASAARI; Chancery at 3216 New Mexico Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20016; telephone (202) 363-2430; there are Finnish Consulates General in Los Angeles and New York, and Consulates in Chicago and Houston

US:

Ambassador John H. KELLY (as of December 1991); Embassy at Itainen Puistotie 14A, SF-00140, Helsinki (mailing address is 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)

1.628 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Finland)

Economy (Finland)

=====

Overview:

Finland has a highly industrialized, largely free market economy, with per capita output nearly three-fourths the US figure. Its main economic force is the manufacturing sector - 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 imported raw materials, energy, and some components of manufactured goods. Because of the climate, agricultural development is limited to maintaining self-sufficiency in basic commodities. The economy, which experienced an average of 4.9% annual growth between 1987 and 1989, sank into a deep recession in 1991 as growth contracted by 6.2%. The recession - which is expected to bottom out in late 1992 - has been caused by economic overheating, depressed foreign markets, and the dismantling of the barter system between Finland and the former Soviet Union in 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 foreign investment and exchange liberalization. Helsinki tied the markkaa to the EC's European Currency Unit to promote stability but was forced to devalue the markkaa by about 12% in November 1991. The devaluation should improve industrial competitiveness and business confidence in 1992. Finland, as a member of EFTA, negotiated a European Economic Area arrangement with the EC that allows for free movement of capital, goods, services, and labor within the organization as of January 1993. Finland applied for full EC membership in March 1992.

GDP:

purchasing power equivalent - \$80.6 billion, per capita \$16,200; real growth rate - 6.2% (1991)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

2.9% (1991)

Unemployment rate:

7.6% (1991)

Budget:

revenues \$35.8 billion; expenditures \$41.5 billion, including capital expenditures of NA billion (1991)

Exports:

\$22.9 billion (f.o.b., 1991)
 commodities:
 timber, paper and pulp, ships, machinery, clothing and footwear
 partners:
 EC 50.25%, Germany 15.5%, UK 10.4%, EFTA 20.7%, Sweden 14%, US 6.1%, ↔
 Japan
 1.5%, USSR/EE 6.71% (1991)
 Imports:
 \$21.6 billion (c.i.f., 1991)
 commodities:
 foodstuffs, petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals, transport
 equipment, iron and steel, machinery, textile yarn and fabrics, fodder
 grains
 partners:
 EC 45.9% (Germany 16.9%), UK 7.7%, EFTA 19.9%, Sweden 12.3%, US 6.9%, ↔
 Japan
 6%, USSR/EE 10.7%
 External debt:
 \$5.3 billion (1989)
 Industrial production:
 growth rate - 8.6% (1991 est.)
 Electricity:
 13,324,000 kW capacity; 49,330 million kWh produced, 9,857 kWh per capita
 (1991)

1.629 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Finland)

Economy1 (Finland)

=====

Industries:
 metal products, shipbuilding, forestry and wood processing (pulp, paper),
 copper refining, foodstuffs, chemicals, textiles, clothing
 Agriculture:
 accounts for 8% of GDP (including forestry); livestock production,
 especially dairy cattle, predominates; forestry is an important export
 earner and a secondary occupation for the rural population; main crops -
 cereals, sugar beets, potatoes; 85% self-sufficient, but short of ↔
 foodgrains
 and fodder grains; annual fish catch about 160,000 metric tons
 Economic aid:
 donor - ODA and OOF commitments (1970-89), \$2.7 billion
 Currency:
 markka (plural - markkaa); 1 markka (FMk) or Finmark = 100 pennia
 Exchange rates:
 markkaa (FMk) per US\$1 - 4.2967 (January 1992), 4.0440 (1991), 3.8235
 (1990), 4.2912 (1989), 4.1828 (1988), 4.3956 (1987)
 Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.630 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Finland)

Communications (Finland)

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Railroads:

5,924 km total; Finnish State Railways (VR) operate a total of 5,863 km 1.524-meter gauge, of which 480 km are multiple track and 1,445 km are electrified

Highways:

about 103,000 km total, including 35,000 km paved (bituminous, concrete, bituminous-treated surface) and 38,000 km unpaved (stabilized gravel, gravel, earth); additional 30,000 km of private (state-subsidized) roads

Inland waterways:

6,675 km total (including Saimaa Canal); 3,700 km suitable for steamers

Pipelines:

natural gas 580 km

Ports:

Helsinki, Oulu, Pori, Rauma, Turku; 6 secondary, numerous minor ports

Merchant marine:

80 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 794,094 GRT/732,585 DWT; includes 1 passenger, 9 short-sea passenger, 16 cargo, 1 refrigerated cargo, 26 roll-on/roll-off, 12 petroleum tanker, 6 chemical tanker, 2 liquefied gas bulk, 7

Civil air:

42 major transport

Airports:

159 total, 156 usable; 58 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways over 3,659 m; 23 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 22 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

good service from cable and radio relay network; 3,140,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 6 AM, 105 FM, 235 TV; 1 submarine cable; INTELSAT satellite transmission service via Swedish earth station and a receive-only INTELSAT earth station near Helsinki

1.631 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Finland)

Defense Forces (Finland)

=====

Branches:

Army, Navy, Air Force, Frontier Guard (including Coast Guard)

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 1,314,305; 1,087,286 fit for military service; 33,053 reach military age (17) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$1.8 billion, 1.6% of GDP (1989 est.)

1.632 WorldFact.guide/France

France

Geography (France)
 People (France)
 Government (France)
 Government1 (France)
 Economy (France)
 Economy1 (France)
 Communications (France)
 Defense Forces (France)

1.633 WorldFact.guide/Geography (France)

Geography (France)

=====

Total area:

547,030 km²

Land area:

545,630 km²; includes Corsica and the rest of metropolitan France, but excludes the overseas administrative divisions

Comparative area:

slightly more than twice the size of Colorado

Land boundaries:

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

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)

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%; includes irrigated 2%
 Environment:
 most of large urban areas and industrial centers in Rhone, Garonne, Seine ←
 ,
 or Loire River basins; occasional warm tropical wind known as mistral
 Note:
 largest West European nation

1.634 WorldFact.guide/People (France)

People (France)

=====

Population:
 57,287,258 (July 1992), growth rate 0.5% (1992)
 Birth rate:
 13 births/1,000 population (1992)
 Death rate:
 9 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
 Net migration rate:
 1 migrant/1,000 population (1992)
 Infant mortality rate:
 7 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 74 years male, 82 years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 1.8 children born/woman (1992)
 Nationality:
 noun - Frenchman(men), Frenchwoman(women); adjective - French
 Ethnic divisions:
 Celtic and Latin with Teutonic, Slavic, North African, Indochinese, and
 Basque minorities
 Religions:
 Roman Catholic 90%, Protestant 2%, Jewish 1%, Muslim (North African ←
 workers)
 1%, unaffiliated 6%
 Languages:
 French (100% of population); rapidly declining regional dialects (←
 Provencal,
 Breton, Alsatian, Corsican, Catalan, Basque, Flemish)
 Literacy:
 99% (male NA%, female NA%) age 15 and over can read and write (1980 est.)
 Labor force:
 24,170,000; services 61.5%, industry 31.3%, agriculture 7.3% (1987)
 Organized labor:
 20% of labor force (est.)

1.635 WorldFact.guide/Government (France)

Government (France)

=====

Long-form name:

French Republic

Type:

republic

Capital:

Paris

Administrative divisions:

metropolitan France - 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)

Independence:

unified by Clovis in 486, First Republic proclaimed in 1792

Constitution:

28 September 1958, amended concerning election of president in 1962

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

Legal system:

civil law system with indigenous concepts; review of administrative but ←
not

legislative acts

National holiday:

Taking of the Bastille, 14 July (1789)

Executive branch:

president, prime minister, Council of Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch:

bicameral Parliament (Parlement) consists of an upper house or Senate (Senat) and a lower house or National Assembly (Assemblée Nationale)

Judicial branch:

Constitutional Court (Cour Constitutionnelle)

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Francois MITTERRAND (since 21 May 1981)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Pierre BEREGOVY (since 2 April 1992)

Political parties and leaders:

Rally for the Republic (RPR, formerly UDR), Jacques CHIRAC; Union for ←
French

Democracy (UDF, federation of PR, CDS, and RAD), Valery Giscard d'ESTAING ←

;

Republican Party (PR), Gerard LONGUET; Center for Social Democrats (CDS), Pierre MEHAIGNERIE; Radical (RAD), Yves GALLAND; Socialist Party (PS), Laurent FABIUS; Left Radical Movement (MRG), Emile ZUCCARELLI; Communist Party (PCF), Georges MARCHAIS; National Front (FN), Jean-Marie LE PEN

Suffrage:
universal at age 18

Elections:
National Assembly:
last held 5 and 12 June 1988 (next to be held June 1993); results - ←
Second
Ballot PS-MRG 48.7%, RPR 23.1%, UDF 21%, PCF 3.4%, other 3.8%; seats - ←
(577
total) PS 272, RPR 127, UDF 91, UDC 40, PCF 26, independents 21

1.636 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (France)

Government1 (France)

=====

President:
last held 8 May 1988 (next to be held May 1995); results - Second Ballot
Francois MITTERRAND 54%, Jacques CHIRAC 46%

Elections:
Senate:
last held 24 September 1989 (next to be held September 1992); 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 143 (PR 52, CDS 68, RAD 23), PS 66, PCF 16, ←
independents
2, unknown 3

Communists:
700,000 claimed but probably closer to 150,000; Communist voters, 2.8
million in 1988 election

Other political or pressure groups:
Communist-controlled labor union (Confederation Generale du Travail) ←
nearly
2.4 million members (claimed); Socialist-leaning labor union (←
Confederation
Francaise Democratique du Travail or CFDT) about 800,000 members est.;
independent labor union (Force Ouvriere) 1 million members (est.);
independent white-collar union (Confederation Generale des Cadres) ←
340,000
members (claimed); National Council of French Employers (Conseil National ←
du
Patronat Francais - CNPF or Patronat)

Member of:
ACCT, AfDB, AG (observer), AsDB, Australia Group, BDEAC, BIS, CCC, CDB, ←
CE,
CERN, COCOM, CSCE, EBRD, EC, ECE, ECLAC, EIB, ESA, ESCAP, FAO, FZ, GATT,
G-5, G-7, G-10, IABD, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO,
IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO, ITU,
LORCS, MTCR, NACC, NATO, NEA, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, PCA, SPC, UN,
UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNRWA, UN Security Council, UN
Trusteeship Council, UNTSO, UPU, WCL, WEU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Jacques ANDREANI; Chancery at 4101 Reservoir Road NW, ←
 Washington,
 DC 20007; telephone (202) 944-6000; there are French Consulates General ←
 in
 Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Miami, New
 York, San Francisco, and San Juan (Puerto Rico)

US:

Ambassador Walter J. P. CURLEY; Embassy at 2 Avenue Gabriel, 75382 Paris
 Cedex 08, Unit 21551 (mailing address is APO AE 09777); telephone [33] ←
 (1)
 42-96-12-02 or 42-61-80-75; FAX [33] (1) 42-66-97-83; there are US
 Consulates General in Bordeaux, Marseille, and Strasbourg

Flag:

three equal vertical bands of blue (hoist side), white, and red; known as
 the French Tricolore (Tricolor); the design and colors have been the ←
 basis
 for a number of other flags, including those of Belgium, Chad, Ireland,
 Ivory Coast, and Luxembourg; the official flag for all French dependent
 areas

1.637 WorldFact.guide/Economy (France)

Economy (France)

=====

Overview:

One of the world's most developed economies, France has substantial
 agricultural resources and a highly diversified modern industrial sector.
 Large tracts of fertile land, the application of modern technology, and
 subsidies have combined to make it the leading agricultural producer in
 Western Europe. France is largely self-sufficient in agricultural ←
 products
 and is a major exporter of wheat and dairy products. The industrial ←
 sector
 generates about one-quarter of GDP, and the growing services sector has
 become crucial to the economy. After expanding at a rapid 3.8% pace ←
 during
 the period 1988-89, the economy slowed down in 1990, with growth of 1.5% ←
 in
 1990 and 1.4% in 1991; growth in 1992 is expected to be about 2%. The
 economy has had difficulty generating enough jobs for new entrants into ←
 the
 labor force, resulting in a high unemployment rate, which rose to almost ←
 10%
 in 1991. The steadily advancing economic integration within the European
 Community is a major force affecting the fortunes of the various economic
 sectors.

GDP:

purchasing power equivalent - \$1,033.7 billion, per capita \$18,300; real
 growth rate 1.4% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

3.3% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate:

9.8% (end 1991)

Budget:

revenues \$229.8 billion; expenditures \$246.4 billion, including capital

expenditures of \$36 billion (1992 budget)

Exports:

\$209.5 billion (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

machinery and transportation equipment, chemicals, foodstuffs, ←
 agricultural
 products, iron and steel products, textiles and clothing

partners:

FRG 17.3%, Italy 11.4%, UK 9.2%, Spain 10.3%, Netherlands 9.0%,
 Belgium-Luxembourg 9.4%, US 6.1%, Japan 1.9%, former USSR 0.7% (1989 est ←
 .)

Imports:

\$232.5 billion (c.i.f., 1990)

commodities:

crude oil, machinery and equipment, agricultural products, chemicals, ←
 iron
 and steel products

partners:

FRG 18.9%, Italy 11.6%, Belgium-Luxembourg 8.8%, Netherlands 8.6%, US ←
 8.0%,
 Spain 7.9%, UK 7.2%, Japan 4.0%, former USSR 1.4% (1989 est.)

External debt:

\$59.3 billion (December 1987)

Industrial production:

growth rate 1.2% (1990); accounts for 26% of GDP

Electricity:

109,972,000 kW capacity; 399,318 million kWh produced, 7,200 kWh per ←
 capita
 (1991)

Industries:

steel, machinery, chemicals, automobiles, metallurgy, aircraft, ←
 electronics,
 mining, textiles, food processing, and 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

1.638 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (France)

Economy1 (France)

=====

Economic aid:

donor - ODA and OOF commitments (1970-89), \$75.1 billion

Currency:

French franc (plural - francs); 1 French franc (F) = 100 centimes

Exchange rates:

French francs (F) per US\$1 - 5.3801 (January 1992), 5.6421 (1991), 5.4453

(1990), 6.3801 (1989), 5.9569 (1988), 6.0107 (1987)
Fiscal year:
calendar year

1.639 WorldFact.guide/Communications (France)

Communications (France)

=====

Railroads:

French National Railways (SNCF) operates 34,568 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; 11,674 km electrified, 15,132 km double or multiple track; 2,138 km of various gauges (1.000-meter to 1.440-meter), privately owned and operated

Highways:

1,551,400 km total; 33,400 km national highway; 347,000 km departmental highway; 421,000 km community roads; 750,000 km rural roads; 5,401 km of controlled-access divided autoroutes; about 803,000 km paved

Inland waterways:

14,932 km; 6,969 km heavily traveled

Pipelines:

crude oil 3,059 km; petroleum products 4,487 km; natural gas 24,746 km

Ports:

maritime - Bordeaux, Boulogne, Brest, Cherbourg, Dunkerque, Fos-Sur-Mer, Le Havre, Marseille, Nantes, Rouen, Sete, Toulon; inland - 42

Merchant marine:

128 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 3,222,539 GRT/5,117,091 DWT; includes 6 short-sea passenger, 11 cargo, 18 container, 1 multifunction large-load carrier, 30 roll-on/roll-off, 34 petroleum tanker, 8 chemical tanker, 6 liquefied gas, 2 specialized tanker, 11 bulk, 1 refrigerated cargo; note

France also maintains a captive register for French-owned ships in the Kerguelen Islands (French Southern and Antarctic Lands) and French Polynesia

Civil air:

195 major transport aircraft (1989 est.)

Airports:

472 total, 460 usable; 251 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways over 3,659 m; 36 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 136 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

highly developed; extensive cable and 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

1.640 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (France)

Defense Forces (France)

=====

Branches:

Army, Navy (including Naval Air), Air Force, National Gendarmerie

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 14,599,636; 12,225,969 fit for military service; 411,211 ←
reach

military age (18) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$33.1 billion, 3.4% of GDP (1991)

1.641 WorldFact.guide/French Guiana

French Guiana

Geography (French Guiana)

People (French Guiana)

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Defense Forces (French Guiana)

1.642 WorldFact.guide/Geography (French Guiana)

Geography (French Guiana)

=====

Total area:

91,000 km2

Land area:

89,150 km2

Comparative area:

slightly smaller than Indiana

Land boundaries:

1,183 km; Brazil 673 km, Suriname 510 km

Coastline:

378 km

Maritime claims:

Exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

12 nm

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 NEGL%; permanent crops NEGL%; meadows and pastures NEGL%; ↔
 forest
 and woodland 82%; other 18%
 Environment:
 mostly an unsettled wilderness

1.643 WorldFact.guide/People (French Guiana)

People (French Guiana)

=====

Population:
 127,505 (July 1992), growth rate 4.6% (1992)
 Birth rate:
 27 births/1,000 population (1992)
 Death rate:
 5 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
 Net migration rate:
 24 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
 Infant mortality rate:
 17 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 71 years male, 78 years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 3.6 children born/woman (1992)
 Nationality:
 noun - French Guianese (singular and plural); adjective - French Guianese ↔
 ;
 note - they are a colony/department; they hold French passports
 Ethnic divisions:
 black or mulatto 66%; Caucasian 12%; East Indian, Chinese, Amerindian ↔
 12%;
 other 10%
 Religions:
 predominantly Roman Catholic
 Languages:
 French
 Literacy:
 82% (male 81%, female 83%) age 15 and over can read and write (1982)
 Labor force:
 23,265; services, government, and commerce 60.6%, industry 21.2%,
 agriculture 18.2% (1980)
 Organized labor:
 7% of labor force

1.644 WorldFact.guide/Government (French Guiana)

Government (French Guiana)

=====

Long-form name:

Department of Guiana

Type:

overseas department of France

Capital:

Cayenne

Administrative divisions:

none (overseas department of France)

Independence:

none (overseas department of France)

Constitution:

28 September 1958 (French Constitution)

Legal system:

French legal system

National holiday:

Taking of the Bastille, 14 July (1789)

Executive branch:

French president, commissioner of the republic

Legislative branch:

unicameral General Council and a unicameral Regional Council

Judicial branch:

highest local court is the Court of Appeals based in Martinique with jurisdiction over Martinique, Guadeloupe, and French Guiana

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Francois MITTERRAND (since 21 May 1981)

Head of Government:

Commissioner of the Republic Jean-Francois DICHIARA (since NA 1990)

Political parties and leaders:

Guianese Socialist Party (PSG), Gerard HOLDER; Rally for the Republic (← RPR),

Paulin BRUNE; Guianese Democratic Action (ADG), Andre LECANTE; Union for French Democracy (UDF), Claude Ho A CHUCK; National Front (FN), Guy MALON ← ;

Popular and National Party of Guiana (PNPG), Claude ROBO; National Anti-Colonist Guianese Party (PANGA), Michel KAPEL

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

French National Assembly:

last held 24 September 1989 (next to be held September 1992); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (2 total) PSG 1, RPR 1

French Senate:

last held 24 September 1989 (next to be held September 1992); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (1 total) PSG 1

Regional Council:

last held 16 March 1986 (next to be held NA 1991); results - PSG 43%, RPR 27.7%, ADG 12.2%, UDF 8.9%, FN 3.7%, PNPG 1.4%, other 3.1%; seats - (31 total) PSG 15, RPR 9, ADG 4, UDF 3

Member of:

FZ, WCL, WFTU

Diplomatic representation:

as an overseas department of France, the interests of French Guiana are represented in the US by France

Flag:
the flag of France is used

1.645 WorldFact.guide/Economy (French Guiana)

Economy (French Guiana)

=====

Overview:

The economy is tied closely to that of France through subsidies and imports. ←
 Besides the French space center at Kourou, fishing and forestry are the most ←
 important economic activities, with exports of fish and fish products ←
 (mostly shrimp) accounting for more than 60% of total revenue in 1987. ←
 The large reserves of tropical hardwoods, not fully exploited, support an ←
 expanding sawmill industry that provides sawn logs for export. ←
 Cultivation of crops - rice, cassava, bananas, and sugarcane - are 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.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$186 million, per capita \$2,240; real growth ←
 rate
 NA% (1985)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

4.1% (1987)

Unemployment rate:

15% (1987)

Budget:

revenues \$735 million; expenditures \$735 million, including capital ←
 expenditures of NA (1987)

Exports:

\$54.0 million (f.o.b., 1987)

commodities:

shrimp, timber, rum, rosewood essence

partners:

France 31%, US 22%, Japan 10% (1987)

Imports:

\$394.0 million (c.i.f., 1987)

commodities:

food (grains, processed meat), other consumer goods, producer goods, ←
 petroleum

partners:

France 62%, Trinidad and Tobago 9%, US 4%, FRG 3% (1987)

External debt:

\$1.2 billion (1988)

Industrial production:

growth rate NA%

Electricity:

92,000 kW capacity; 185 million kWh produced, 1,821 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

construction, shrimp processing, forestry products, rum, gold mining
 Agriculture:
 some vegetables for local consumption; rice, corn, manioc, cocoa, bananas ↔
 ,
 sugar; livestock - cattle, pigs, poultry
 Economic aid:
 Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89),
 \$1.51 billion
 Currency:
 French franc (plural - francs); 1 French franc (F) = 100 centimes
 Exchange rates:
 French francs (F) per US\$1 - 5.3801 (January 1992), 5.6421 (1991), 5.4453
 (1990), 6.3801 (1989), 5.9569 (1988), 6.0107 (1987)
 Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.646 WorldFact.guide/Communications (French Guiana)

Communications (French Guiana)

=====

Highways:
 680 km total; 510 km paved, 170 km improved and unimproved earth
 Inland waterways:
 460 km, navigable by small oceangoing vessels and river and coastal
 steamers; 3,300 km navigable by native craft
 Ports:
 Cayenne
 Civil air:
 no major transport aircraft
 Airports:
 10 total, 10 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways
 over 3,659 m; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m
 Telecommunications:
 fair open-wire and radio relay system; 18,100 telephones; broadcast ↔
 stations
 - 5 AM, 7 FM, 9 TV; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

1.647 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (French Guiana)

Defense Forces (French Guiana)

=====

Branches:
 French Forces, Gendarmerie
 Manpower availability:
 males 15-49 37,467; 24,534 fit for military service
 Note:
 defense is the responsibility of France

1.648 WorldFact.guide/French Polynesia

French Polynesia

Geography (French Polynesia)

People (French Polynesia)

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Defense Forces (French Polynesia)

1.649 WorldFact.guide/Geography (French Polynesia)

Geography (French Polynesia)

=====

Total area:

3,941 km2

Land area:

3,660 km2

Comparative area:

slightly less than one-third the size of Connecticut

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

2,525 km

Maritime claims:

Exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

12 nm

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%

Environment:

occasional cyclonic storm in January; includes five archipelagoes

Note:

Makatea in French Polynesia is one of the three great phosphate rock islands

in the Pacific Ocean - the others are Banaba (Ocean Island) in Kiribati and

Nauru

1.650 WorldFact.guide/People (French Polynesia)

People (French Polynesia)

=====

Population:
 205,620 (July 1992), growth rate 2.3% (1992)

Birth rate:
 28 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
 5 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
 0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
 15 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:
 68 years male, 73 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:
 3.3 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:
 noun - French Polynesian(s); adjective - French Polynesian

Ethnic divisions:
 Polynesian 78%, Chinese 12%, local French 6%, metropolitan French 4%

Religions:
 mainly Christian; Protestant 54%, Roman Catholic 30%, other 16%

Languages:
 French and Tahitian (both official)

Literacy:
 98% (male 98%, female 98%) age 14 and over but definition of literacy not available (1977)

Labor force:
 76,630 employed (1988)

Organized labor:
 NA

1.651 WorldFact.guide/Government (French Polynesia)

Government (French Polynesia)

=====

Long-form name:
 Territory of French Polynesia

Type:
 overseas territory of France since 1946

Capital:
 Papeete

Administrative divisions:
 none (overseas territory of France); there are no first-order administrative divisions as defined by the US Government, but there are 5 archipelagic divisions named Archipel des Marquises, Archipel des Tuamotu, Archipel des

Tubuai, Iles du Vent, and Iles Sous-le-Vent; note - Clipperton Island is administered by France from French Polynesia

Independence:

none (overseas territory of France)

Constitution:

28 September 1958 (French Constitution)

Legal system:

based on French system

National holiday:

Taking of the Bastille, 14 July (1789)

Executive branch:

French president, high commissioner of the republic, president of the Council of Ministers, vice president of the Council of Ministers, Council of Ministers

Legislative branch:

unicameral Territorial Assembly

Judicial branch:

Court of Appeal

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Francois MITTERRAND (since 21 May 1981); High Commissioner of the Republic Jean MONTPEZAT (since November 1987)

Head of Government:

President of the Council of Ministers Gaston FLOSSE (since 10 May 1991); Vice President of the Council of Ministers Joel BUIILLARD (since 12 September 1991)

Political parties and leaders:

People's Rally (Tahoeraa Huiraatira; Gaullist), Gaston FLOSSE; Polynesian Union Party (Te Tiarama; centrist), Alexandre LEONTIEFF; New Fatherland Party (Ai'a Api), Emile VERNAUDON; Polynesian Liberation Front (Tavini Huiraatira), Oscar TEMARU; other small parties

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

National Assembly last held 5 and 12 June 1988 (next to be held June 1993); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (2 total) People's Rally (Gaullist) 1, New Fatherland Party 1

French Senate:

last held 24 September 1989 (next to be held September 1992); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (1 total) party NA

Territorial Assembly:

last held 17 March 1991 (next to be held March 1996); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (41 total) People's Rally (Gaullist) 18, Polynesian Union Party 14, New Fatherland Party 5, other 4

Member of:

FZ, ICFTU, SPC, WMO

Diplomatic representation:

as an overseas territory of France, French Polynesian interests are represented in the US by France

1.652 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (French Polynesia)

Government1 (French Polynesia)

=====

Flag:

the flag of France is used

1.653 WorldFact.guide/Economy (French Polynesia)

Economy (French Polynesia)

=====

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.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$1.2 billion, per capita \$6,000; real growth ←
rate

NA% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

2.9% (1989)

Unemployment rate:

14.9% (1988 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$614 million; expenditures \$957 million, including capital
expenditures of \$NA (1988)

Exports:

\$88.9 million (f.o.b., 1989)

commodities:

coconut products 79%, mother-of-pearl 14%, vanilla, 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:

72,000 kW capacity; 265 million kWh produced, 1,390 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries:

tourism, pearls, agricultural processing, handicrafts

Agriculture:

coconut and vanilla plantations; vegetables and fruit; poultry, beef, ←
dairy

products

Economic aid:
Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-88), \$3.95 billion

Currency:
Comptoirs Francais du Pacifique franc (plural - francs); 1 CFP franc (↔ CFPF)
= 100 centimes

Exchange rates:
Comptoirs Francais du Pacifique francs (CFPF) per US\$1 - 97.81 (January 1992), 102.57 (1991), 99.00 (1990), 115.99 (1989), 108.30 (1988), 109.27 (1987); note - linked at the rate of 18.18 to the French franc

Fiscal year:
calendar year

1.654 WorldFact.guide/Communications (French Polynesia)

Communications (French Polynesia)

=====

Highways:
600 km (1982)

Ports:
Papeete, Bora-bora

Merchant marine:
3 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 4,128 GRT/6,710 DWT; includes 2 passenger-cargo, 1 refrigerated cargo; note - a captive subset of the ↔ French register

Civil air:
about 6 major transport aircraft

Airports:
43 total, 41 usable; 23 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways over 3,659 m; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 12 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

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

1.655 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (French Polynesia)

Defense Forces (French Polynesia)

=====

Branches:
French forces (including Army, Navy, Air Force), Gendarmerie

Manpower availability:
males 15-49, 50,844; NA fit for military service

Note:
defense is responsibility of France

1.656 WorldFact.guide/French Southern and Antarctic Lands

French Southern and Antarctic Lands

Geography (French Southern and Antarctic Lands)

People (French Southern and Antarctic Lands)

Government (French Southern and Antarctic Lands)

Economy (French Southern and Antarctic Lands)

Communications (French Southern and Antarctic Lands)

Defense Forces (French Southern and Antarctic Lands)

1.657 WorldFact.guide/Geography (French Southern and Antarctic Lands)

Geography (French Southern and Antarctic Lands)

=====

Total area:

7,781 km2

Land area:

7,781 km2; includes Ile Amsterdam, Ile Saint-Paul, Iles Kerguelen, and Iles ←

Crozet; excludes Terre Adelie claim of about 500,000 km2 in Antarctica ←
that

is not recognized by the US

Comparative area:

slightly less than 1.5 times the size of Delaware

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

1,232 km

Maritime claims:

Exclusive economic zone:

200 nm (Iles Kerguelen only)

Territorial sea:

12 nm

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%

Environment:

Ile Amsterdam and Ile Saint-Paul are extinct volcanoes

Note:

located in the southern Indian Ocean about equidistant between Africa,
Antarctica, and Australia

1.658 WorldFact.guide/People (French Southern and Antarctic Lands)

People (French Southern and Antarctic Lands)

=====

Population:

summer (January 1991) - 200, winter (July 1992) - 150, growth rate 0.0% (1992); note - mostly researchers

1.659 WorldFact.guide/Government (French Southern and Antarctic Lands)

Government (French Southern and Antarctic Lands)

=====

Long-form name:

Territory of the French Southern and Antarctic Lands

Type:

overseas territory of France since 1955; governed by High Administrator Bernard de GOUTTES (since May 1990), who is assisted by a 7-member Consultative Council and a 12-member Scientific Council

Capital:

none; administered from Paris, France

Administrative divisions:

none (overseas territory of France); there are no first-order administrative

divisions as defined by the US Government, but there are 3 districts named

Ile Crozet, Iles Kerguelen, and Iles Saint-Paul et Amsterdam; excludes Terre

Adelie claim in Antarctica that is not recognized by the US

Flag:

the flag of France is used

1.660 WorldFact.guide/Economy (French Southern and Antarctic Lands)

Economy (French Southern and Antarctic Lands)

=====

Overview:

Economic activity is limited to servicing meteorological and geophysical research stations and French and other fishing fleets. The fishing catches

landed on Iles Kerguelen by foreign ships are exported to France and Reunion.

Budget:

\$33.6 million (1990)

1.661 WorldFact.guide/Communications (French Southern and Antarctic Lands)

Communications (French Southern and Antarctic Lands)

=====

Ports:

none; offshore anchorage only
 Merchant marine:
 12 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 192,752 GRT/334,400 DWT; includes 1
 cargo, 3 refrigerated cargo, 2 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 2 petroleum tanker ↔
 , 1
 liquefied gas, 2 bulk, 1 multifunction large load carrier; note - a ↔
 captive
 subset of the French register
 Telecommunications:
 NA

1.662 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (French Southern and Antarctic Lands)

Defense Forces (French Southern and Antarctic Lands)
 =====

Branches:
 French Forces (including Army, Navy, Air Force)
 Note:
 defense is the responsibility of France

1.663 WorldFact.guide/Gabon

Gabon

 Geography (Gabon)
 People (Gabon)
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1.664 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Gabon)

Geography (Gabon)
 =====

Total area:
 267,670 km2
 Land area:
 257,670 km2
 Comparative area:

slightly smaller than Colorado

Land boundaries:
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

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:
crude oil, manganese, uranium, gold, timber, iron ore

Land use:
arable land 1%; permanent crops 1%; meadows and pastures 18%; forest and woodland 78%; other 2%

Environment:
deforestation

1.665 WorldFact.guide/People (Gabon)

People (Gabon)

=====

Population:
1,106,355 (July 1992), growth rate 1.5% (1992)

Birth rate:
29 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
14 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
100 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:
51 years male, 56 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:
4.1 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:
noun - Gabonese (singular and plural); adjective - Gabonese

Ethnic divisions:
about 40 Bantu tribes, including four major tribal groupings (Fang, ←
Eshira,
Bapounou, Bateke); about 100,000 expatriate Africans and Europeans,
including 27,000 French

Religions:
Christian 55-75%, Muslim less than 1%, remainder animist

Languages:

French (official), Fang, Myene, Bateke, Bapounou/Eschira, Bandjabi
 Literacy:
 61% (male 74%, female 48%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)
 Labor force:
 120,000 salaried; agriculture 65.0%, industry and commerce 30.0%, ←
 services
 2.5%, government 2.5%; 58% of population of working age (1983)
 Organized labor:
 there are 38,000 members of the national trade union, the Gabonese Trade
 Union Confederation (COSYGA)

1.666 WorldFact.guide/Government (Gabon)

Government (Gabon)

=====

Long-form name:
 Gabonese Republic
 Type:
 republic; multiparty presidential regime (opposition parties legalized ←
 1990)
 Capital:
 Libreville
 Administrative divisions:
 9 provinces; Estuaire, Haut-Ogooue, Moyen-Ogooue, Ngounie, Nyanga,
 Ogooue-Ivindo, Ogooue-Lolo, Ogooue-Maritime, Woleu-Ntem
 Independence:
 17 August 1960 (from France)
 Constitution:
 21 February 1961, revised 15 April 1975
 Legal system:
 based on French civil law system and customary law; judicial review of
 legislative acts in Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court; ←
 compulsory
 ICJ jurisdiction not accepted
 National holiday:
 Renovation Day (Gabonese Democratic Party established), 12 March (1968)
 Executive branch:
 president, prime minister, Cabinet
 Legislative branch:
 unicameral National Assembly (Assemblée Nationale)
 Judicial branch:
 Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)
 Leaders:
 Chief of State:
 President El Hadj Omar BONGO (since 2 December 1967)
 Head of Government:
 Prime Minister Casimir OYE-MBA (since 3 May 1990)
 Political parties and leaders:
 Gabonese Democratic Party (PDG, former sole party), El Hadj Omar BONGO,
 president; National Recovery Movement - Lumberjacks (Morena-Bucherons);
 Gabonese Party for Progress (PGP); National Recovery Movement
 (Morena-Original); Association for Socialism in Gabon (APSG); Gabonese
 Socialist Union (USG); Circle for Renewal and Progress (CRP); Union for
 Democracy and Development (UDD)
 Suffrage:

universal at age 21

Elections:

National Assembly:

last held on 28 October 1990 (next to be held by NA); results - percent of
 vote NA; seats - (120 total, 111 elected) PDG 62, National Recovery Movement
 - Lumberjacks (Morena-Bucherons) 19, PGP 18, National Recovery Movement (Morena-Original) 7, APSG 6, USG 4, CRP 1, independents 3

President:

last held on 9 November 1986 (next to be held December 1993); results - President Omar BONGO was reelected without opposition

Member of:

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, BDEAC, CCC, CEEAC, ECA, FAO, FZ, G-24, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS (associate), NAM, OAU, OIC, OPEC, UDEAC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador-designate Alexandre SAMBAT; Chancery at 2034 20th Street NW, Washington, DC 20009; telephone (202) 797-1000

1.667 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Gabon)

Government1 (Gabon)

=====

US:

Ambassador Keith L. WAUCHOPE; Embassy at Boulevard de la Mer, Libreville (mailing address is B. P. 4000, Libreville); telephone (241) 762003/4, or 743492

Flag:

three equal horizontal bands of green (top), yellow, and blue

1.668 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Gabon)

Economy (Gabon)

=====

Overview:

The economy, dependent on timber and manganese until the early 1970s, is now
 dominated by the oil sector. During the period 1981-85, oil accounted for about 46% of GDP, 83% of export earnings, and 65% of government revenues on
 average. The high oil prices of the early 1980s contributed to a substantial
 increase in per capita income, stimulated domestic demand, reinforced migration from rural to urban areas, and raised the level of real wages to
 among the highest in Sub-Saharan Africa. The three-year slide of Gabon's economy, which began with falling oil prices in 1985, was reversed in 1989
 because of a near doubling of oil prices over their 1988 lows. In 1990 the

economy posted strong growth despite serious strikes, but debt servicing problems are hindering economic advancement. The agricultural and industrial sectors are relatively underdeveloped, except for oil.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$3.3 billion, per capita \$3,090; real growth rate 13% (1990 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

3% (1989 est.)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues \$1.1 billion; expenditures \$1.5 billion, including capital expenditures of \$277 million (1990 est.)

Exports:

\$1.16 billion (f.o.b., 1989)

commodities:

crude oil 70%, manganese 11%, wood 12%, uranium 6%

partners:

France 53%, US 22%, FRG, Japan

Imports:

\$0.78 billion (c.i.f., 1989)

commodities:

foodstuffs, chemical products, petroleum products, construction materials, manufactures, machinery

partners:

France 48%, US 2.6%, FRG, Japan, UK

External debt:

\$3.4 billion (December 1990 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate -10% (1988 est.)

Electricity:

315,000 kW capacity; 995 million kWh produced, 920 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

petroleum, food and beverages, timber, cement, plywood, textiles, mining, manganese, uranium, gold

Agriculture:

accounts for 10% of GDP (including fishing and forestry); cash crops - cocoa, coffee, palm oil; livestock not developed; importer of food; small fishing operations provide a catch of about 20,000 metric tons; okoume (a tropical softwood) is the most important timber product

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$66 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$2,225 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$27 million

Currency:

Communaute Financiere Africaine franc (plural - francs); 1 CFA franc (= 100 centimes

1.669 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Gabon)

Economy1 (Gabon)

=====

Exchange rates:

Communaute Financiere Africaine francs (CFAF) per US\$1 - 269.01 (January 1992), 282.11 (1991), 272.26 (1990), 319.01 (1989), 297.85 (1988), 300.54 (1987)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.670 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Gabon)

Communications (Gabon)

=====

Railroads:

649 km 1.437-meter standard-gauge single track (Transgabonese Railroad)

Highways:

7,500 km total; 560 km paved, 960 km laterite, 5,980 km earth

Inland waterways:

1,600 km perennially navigable

Pipelines:

crude oil 270 km; petroleum products 14 km

Ports:

Owendo, Port-Gentil, Libreville

Merchant marine:

2 cargo ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 18,563 GRT/25,330 DWT

Civil air:

15 major transport aircraft

Airports:

70 total, 59 usable; 10 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways over 3,659 m; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 22 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

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

1.671 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Gabon)

Defense Forces (Gabon)

=====

Branches:

Army, Navy, Air Force, Presidential Guard, National Gendarmerie, National Police

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 267,580; 134,665 fit for military service; 9,262 reach ↔ military

age (20) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$102 million, 3.2% of GDP (1990 est.)

1.672 WorldFact.guide/The Gambia

The Gambia

Geography (The Gambia)

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Defense Forces (The Gambia)

1.673 WorldFact.guide/Geography (The Gambia)

Geography (The Gambia)

=====

Total area:

11,300 km2

Land area:

10,000 km2

Comparative area:

slightly more than twice the size of Delaware

Land boundaries:

740 km; Senegal 740 km

Coastline:

80 km

Maritime claims:

Contiguous zone:

18 nm

Continental shelf:

not specific

Exclusive fishing zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

12 nm

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%; includes irrigated 3%

Environment:
deforestation

Note:
almost an enclave of Senegal; smallest country on the continent of Africa

1.674 WorldFact.guide/People (The Gambia)

People (The Gambia)

=====

Population:
902,089 (July 1992), growth rate 3.1% (1992)

Birth rate:
47 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
17 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
129 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:
47 years male, 51 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:
6.4 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:
noun - Gambian(s); adjective - Gambian

Ethnic divisions:
African 99% (Mandinka 42%, Fula 18%, Wolof 16%, Jola 10%, Serahuli 9%, ←
other
4%); non-Gambian 1%

Religions:
Muslim 90%, Christian 9%, indigenous beliefs 1%

Languages:
English (official); Mandinka, Wolof, Fula, other indigenous vernaculars

Literacy:
27% (male 39%, female 16%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:
400,000 (1986 est.); agriculture 75.0%, industry, commerce, and services
18.9%, government 6.1%; 55% population of working age (1983)

Organized labor:
25-30% of wage labor force

1.675 WorldFact.guide/Government (The Gambia)

Government (The Gambia)

=====

Long-form name:
Republic of The Gambia

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 (effective 1 February 1982) that called for the creation of a loose confederation to be known as Senegambia, but the agreement was dissolved on 30 September 1989

Constitution:

24 April 1970

Legal system:

based on a composite of English common law, Koranic law, and customary law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday:

Independence Day, 18 February (1965)

Executive branch:

president, vice president, Cabinet

Legislative branch:

unicameral House of Representatives

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court

Leaders:

Chief of State and Head of Government:

President Alhaji Sir Dawda Kairaba JAWARA (since 24 April 1970); Vice President Bakary Bunja DARBO (since 12 May 1982)

Political parties and leaders:

People's Progressive Party (PPP), Dawda K. JAWARA, secretary general; National Convention Party (NCP), Sheriff DIBBA; Gambian People's Party (GPP), Hassan Musa CAMARA; United Party (UP), leader NA; People's Democratic Organization of Independence and Socialism (PDOIS), leader NA; People's Democratic Party (PDP), Jabel SALLAH

Suffrage:

universal at age 21

Elections:

House of Representatives:

last held on 11 March 1987 (next to be held by March 1992); results - PPP 56.6%, NCP 27.6%, GPP 14.7%, PDOIS 1%; seats - (43 total, 36 elected) PPP 31, NCP 5

President:

last held on 11 March 1987 (next to be held March 1992); results - Sir Dawda JAWARA (PPP) 61.1%, Sherif Mustapha DIBBA (NCP) 25.2%, Assan Musa CAMARA (GPP) 13.7%

Member of:

ACP, AfDB, C, CCC, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Ousman A. SALLAH; Chancery at Suite 720, 1030 15th Street NW, Washington, DC 20005; telephone (202) 842-1356 or 842-1359

US:

Ambassador Arlene RENDER; Embassy at Pipeline Road (Kairaba Avenue), ←
 Fajara,
 Banjul (mailing address is P. M. B. No. 19, Banjul); telephone Serrekunda
 [220] 92856 or 92858, 91970, 91971

1.676 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (The Gambia)

Government1 (The Gambia)

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Flag:

three equal horizontal bands of red (top), blue with white edges, and ←
 green

1.677 WorldFact.guide/Economy (The Gambia)

Economy (The Gambia)

=====

Overview:

The Gambia has no important mineral or other natural resources and has a
 limited agricultural base. It is one of the world's poorest countries ←
 with a
 per capita income of about \$230. About 75% of the population is engaged ←
 in
 crop production and livestock raising, which contribute 30% to GDP.
 Small-scale manufacturing activity - processing peanuts, fish, and hides ←
 -
 accounts for less than 10% of GDP. Tourism is a growing industry. The ←
 Gambia
 imports one-third of its food, all fuel, and most manufactured goods.
 Exports are concentrated on peanut products (about 75% of total value).

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$207 million, per capita \$235; real growth ←
 rate
 3% (FY91 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

6.0% (FY91)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues \$79 million; expenditures \$84 million, including capital
 expenditures of \$21 million (FY90)

Exports:

\$116 million (f.o.b., FY90)

commodities:

peanuts and peanut products, fish, cotton lint, palm kernels

partners:

Japan 60%, Europe 29%, Africa 5%, US 1, other 5% (1989)

Imports:

\$147 million (f.o.b., FY90)

commodities:

foodstuffs, manufactures, raw materials, fuel, machinery and transport
 equipment

partners:
 Europe 57%, Asia 25%, USSR/EE 9%, US 6%, other 3% (1989)

External debt:
 \$336 million (December 1990 est.)

Industrial production:
 growth rate 6.7%; accounts for 5.8% of GDP (FY90)

Electricity:
 30,000 kW capacity; 65 million kWh produced, 75 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:
 peanut processing, tourism, beverages, agricultural machinery assembly, woodworking, metalworking, clothing

Agriculture:
 accounts for 30% of GDP and employs about 75% of the population; imports one-third of food requirements; major export crop is peanuts; the other principal crops - millet, sorghum, rice, corn, cassava, palm kernels; livestock - cattle, sheep, and goats; forestry and fishing resources not fully exploited

Economic aid:
 US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$93 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$535 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$39 million

Currency:
 dalasi (plural - dalasi); 1 dalasi (D) = 100 bututs

Exchange rates:
 dalasi (D) per US\$1 - 8.790 (March 1992), 8.803 (1991), 7.883 (1990), ←
 7.5846
 (1989), 6.7086 (1988), 7.0744 (1987)

Fiscal year:
 1 July - 30 June

1.678 WorldFact.guide/Communications (The Gambia)

Communications (The Gambia)

=====

Highways:
 3,083 km total; 431 km paved, 501 km gravel/laterite, and 2,151 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways:
 400 km

Ports:
 Banjul

Civil air:
 4 major transport aircraft

Airports:
 1 with permanent-surface runway 2,440-3,659 m

Telecommunications:
 adequate network of radio relay and wire; 3,500 telephones; broadcast stations - 3 AM, 2 FM; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

1.679 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (The Gambia)

Defense Forces (The Gambia)

=====

Branches:

Army, Navy, National Gendarmerie, National Police

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 194,480; 98,271 fit for military service

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - more than \$1 million, 0.7% of GDP (1989)

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1.680 WorldFact.guide/Gaza Strip

Gaza Strip

Geography (Gaza Strip)

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Defense Forces (Gaza Strip)

1.681 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Gaza Strip)

Geography (Gaza Strip)

=====

Total area:

380 km2

Land area:

380 km2

Comparative area:

slightly more than twice the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

62 km; Egypt 11 km, Israel 51 km

Coastline:

40 km

Maritime claims:

Israeli occupied with status to be determined

Disputes:

Israeli occupied with status to be determined

Climate:

temperate, mild winters, dry and warm to hot summers

Terrain:

flat to rolling, sand- and dune- covered coastal plain

Natural resources:

negligible

Land use:

arable land 13%, permanent crops 32%, meadows and pastures 0%, forest and woodland 0%, other 55%

Environment:

desertification

Note:

The war between Israel and the Arab states in June 1967 ended with Israel in control of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the Sinai, and the Golan Heights. As stated in the 1978 Camp David accords and reaffirmed by President Bush's post - Gulf crisis peace initiative, the final status of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, their relationship with their neighbors and a peace treaty between Israel and Jordan are to be negotiated among the concerned parties. Camp David further specifies that these negotiations will resolve the respective boundaries. Pending the completion of this process it is US policy that the final status of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip has yet to be determined. In the US view, the term West Bank describes all of the area west of the Jordan River under Jordanian administration before the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. With respect to negotiations envisaged in the framework agreement, however, it is US policy that a distinction must be made between Jerusalem and the rest of the West Bank because of the city's special status and circumstances. Therefore, a negotiated solution for the final status of Jerusalem could be different in character from that of the rest of the West Bank. The Gaza Strip is currently governed by Israeli military authorities and Israeli civil administration; it is US policy that the final status of the Gaza Strip will be determined by negotiations among the concerned parties; these negotiations will determine how this area is to be governed. There are 18 Jewish settlements in the Gaza Strip.

1.682 WorldFact.guide/People (Gaza Strip)

People (Gaza Strip)

=====

Population:

681,026 (July 1992), growth rate 3.6% (1992); in addition, there are 4,000

Jewish settlers in the Gaza Strip (1992 est.)

Birth rate:

46 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

6 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

- 4 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
 41 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 66 years male, 68 years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 6.9 children born/woman (1992)
 Nationality:
 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, Israeli settlers speak Hebrew; English widely understood
 Literacy:
 NA% (male NA%, female NA%)
 Labor force:
 (excluding Israeli Jewish settlers) small industry, commerce and business
 32.0%, construction 24.4%, service and other 25.5%, and agriculture 18.1%
 (1984)
 Organized labor:
 NA

1.683 WorldFact.guide/Government (Gaza Strip)

Government (Gaza Strip)

=====

Long-form name:
 none

1.684 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Gaza Strip)

Economy (Gaza Strip)

=====

Overview:

In 1990 roughly 40% of Gaza Strip workers were employed across the border ↔
 by
 Israeli industrial, construction, and agricultural enterprises, with ↔
 worker
 remittances accounting for about one-third of GNP. The construction, ↔
 agricultural, and industrial sectors account for about 15%, 12%, and 8% ↔
 of
 GNP, respectively. Gaza depends upon Israel for some 90% of its external
 trade. Unrest in the territory in 1988-92 (intifadah) has raised
 unemployment and substantially lowered the standard of living of Gazans. ↔
 The
 Persian Gulf crisis and its aftershocks also have dealt severe blows to ↔
 Gaza
 since August 1990. Worker remittances from the Gulf states have plunged,
 unemployment has increased, and exports have fallen dramatically. The ↔
 area's
 economic outlook remains bleak.

GNP:
exchange rate conversion - \$380 million, per capita \$590; real growth rate - 30% (1991 est.)
Inflation rate (consumer prices):
9% (1991 est.)
Unemployment rate:
20% (1990 est.)
Budget:
revenues \$33.8 million; expenditures \$33.3 million, including capital expenditures of \$NA (FY88)
Exports:
\$30 million (f.o.b., 1989)
commodities:
citrus
partners:
Israel, Egypt
Imports:
\$255 million (c.i.f., 1989)
commodities:
food, consumer goods, construction materials
partners:
Israel, Egypt
External debt:
\$NA
Industrial production:
growth rate 10% (1989); accounts for about 8% of GNP
Electricity:
power supplied by Israel
Industries:
generally small family businesses that produce textiles, soap, olive-wood carvings, and mother-of-pearl souvenirs; the Israelis have established some small-scale modern industries in an industrial center
Agriculture:
accounts for about 12% of GNP; olives, citrus and other fruits, vegetables, beef, dairy products
Economic aid:
NA
Currency:
new Israeli shekel (plural - shekels); 1 new Israeli shekel (NIS) = 100 new agorot
Exchange rates:
new Israeli shekels (NIS) per US\$1 - 2.2984 (January 1992), 2.2792 (1991), 2.0162 (1990), 1.9164 (1989), 1.5989 (1988), 1.5946 (1987)
Fiscal year:
previously 1 April - 31 March; FY91 was 1 April - 31 December, and since 1 January 1992 the fiscal year has conformed to the calendar year

1.685 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Gaza Strip)

Communications (Gaza Strip)

=====

Railroads:

one line, abandoned and in disrepair, some trackage remains

Highways:

small, poorly developed indigenous road network

Ports:

facilities for small boats to service the city of Gaza

Airports:

1 with permanent-surface runway less than 1,220 m

Telecommunications:

broadcast stations - no AM, no FM, no TV

1.686 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Gaza Strip)

Defense Forces (Gaza Strip)

=====

Branches:

NA

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 136,311; NA fit for military service

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$NA, NA% of GDP

1.687 WorldFact.guide/Georgia

Georgia

Geography (Georgia)

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Defense Forces (Georgia)

1.688 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Georgia)

Geography (Georgia)

=====

Total area:
69,700 km²

Land area:
69,700 km²

Comparative area:
slightly larger than South Carolina

Land boundaries:
1,461 km; Armenia 164 km, Azerbaijan 322 km, Russia 723 km, Turkey 252 km

Coastline:
310 km

Maritime claims:

- Contiguous zone:
NA nm
- Continental Shelf:
NA meter depth
- Exclusive economic zone:
NA nm
- Exclusive fishing zone:
NA nm
- Territorial sea:
NA nm, Georgian claims unknown; 12 nm in 1973 USSR-Turkish Protocol concerning the sea boundary between the two states in the Black Sea

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; Colchis lowland opens to the Black Sea ↔
in
the west; Kura River Basin in the east; good soils in river valley flood plains, foothills of Colchis 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:
NA% arable land; NA% permanent crops; NA% meadows and pastures; NA% ↔
forest
and woodland; NA% other; includes 200,000 hectares irrigated

Environment:
air pollution, particularly in Rustavi; heavy pollution of Kura River, ↔
Black
Sea

1.689 WorldFact.guide/People (Georgia)

People (Georgia)

=====

Population:
5,570,978 (July 1992), growth rate 0.8% (1992)

Birth rate:
17 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

9 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
 Net migration rate:
 1 migrant/1,000 population (1992)
 Infant mortality rate:
 34 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 67 years male, 75 years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 2.2 children born/woman (1992)
 Nationality:
 noun - Georgian(s); adjective - Georgian
 Ethnic divisions:
 Georgian 68.8%, Armenian 9.0%, Russian Azari 5.1%, Ossetian 3.2%, Abkhaz
 1.7%, other 4.8%
 Religions:
 Russian Orthodox 10%, Georgian Orthodox 65%, Armenian Orthodox 8%, Muslim
 11%, unknown 6%
 Languages:
 Georgian (official language) 71%, Russian 9%, other 20% - Armenian 7%,
 Azerbaijani 6%
 Literacy:
 NA% (male NA%, female NA%) age 15 and over can read and write
 Labor force:
 2,834,000; agriculture 29.1% (1988), government NA%, industry 17.8%, ←
 other
 53.1%
 Organized labor:
 NA

1.690 WorldFact.guide/Government (Georgia)

Government (Georgia)

=====

Long-form name:
 Republic of Georgia
 Type:
 republic
 Capital:
 T'bilisi (Tbilisi)
 Administrative divisions:
 2 autonomous republics (avtomnoy respublik, singular - avtom respublika) ←
 ;
 Abkhazia (Sukhumi), Ajaria (Batumi); note - the administrative centers of
 the autonomous republics are included in parentheses; there are no ←
 oblasts -
 the rayons around T'bilisi are under direct republic jurisdiction; also
 included is the South Ossetia Autonomous Oblast
 Independence:
 9 April 1991 (from Soviet Union); formerly Georgian Soviet Socialist
 Republic
 Constitution:
 adopted NA, effective NA
 Legal system:
 NA
 National holiday:

Independence Day, 9 April 1991

Executive branch:

State Council, chairman of State Council, Council of Ministers, prime minister

Legislative branch:

unicameral Supreme Soviet

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court

Leaders:

Chief of State:

Chairman of State Council Eduard SHEVARDNADZE (since March 1992)

Head of Government:

Acting Prime Minister Tengiz SIGUA (since January 1992); First Deputy Prime

Minister Otar KVILITAYA (since January 1992); First Deputy Prime Minister Tengiz KITOVANI (since March 1992)

Political parties and leaders:

All-Georgian Merab Kostava Society, Vazha ADAMIA, chairman; All-Georgian Tradionalists' Union, Akakiy ASATIANI, chairman; Georgian National Front ←

Radical Union, Ruslan GONGADZE, chairman; Social-Democratic Party, Guram MUCHAIDZE, chairman; All-Georgian Rustaveli Society, Akakiy BAKRADZE, chairman; Georgian Monarchists' Party, Teymur JORJOLIANI, chairman; ← Georgian

Popular Front, Nodar NATADZE, chairman; National Democratic Party, ← Georgiy

CHANTURIA, chairman; National Independence Party, Irakliy TSERETELI, chairman; Charter 1991 Party, Tedo PAATASHVILI, chairman; Democratic ← Georgia

Party, Georgiy SHENGELAYA, Chairman

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

Georgian Parliament:

last held November 1990; results - 7-party coalition Round Table - Free Georgia 62%, other 38%; seats - (250) Round Table - Free Georgia 155, ← other

95

President:

Zviad GAMSAKHURDIYA, 87% of vote

Other political or pressure groups:

NA

Member of:

CSCE, IMF, World Bank

1.691 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Georgia)

Government1 (Georgia)

=====

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador NA, Chancery at NA NW, Washington, DC 200___; telephone (202) ← NA

US:

Ambassador NA; Embassy at NA (mailing address is APO New York 09862)

Flag:

maroon field with small rectangle in upper left corner; rectangle divided horizontally with black on top, white below

1.692 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Georgia)

Economy (Georgia)

=====

Overview:

Among the former Soviet republics, Georgia is noted for its Black Sea tourist industry, its large output of citrus fruits and tea, and the ←
 amazing
 diversity of an industrial sector that accounted, however, for less than ←
 2%
 of the USSR's output. Another salient characteristic of the economy has ←
 been
 a flourishing private sector (compared with the other republics). Almost ←
 30%
 of the labor force is employed in agriculture and 18% in industry. ←
 Mineral
 resources consist of manganese and copper, and, to a lesser extent,
 molybdenum, arsenic, tungsten, and mercury. Except for very small ←
 quantities
 of domestic oil, gas, and coal, fuel must be imported from neighboring
 republics. Oil and its products are delivered by pipeline from Azerbaijan ←
 to
 the port of Batumi for export and local refining. Gas is supplied in
 pipelines from Krasnodar and Stavropol'. Georgia is nearly self- ←
 sufficient
 in electric power, thanks to abundant hydropower stations as well as some
 thermal power stations. The dismantling of central economic controls is
 being delayed by political factionalism, marked by armed struggles ←
 between
 the elected government and the opposition, and industrial output seems to
 have fallen more steeply in Georgia in 1991 than in any other of the ←
 former
 Soviet republics. To prevent further economic decline, Georgia must
 establish domestic peace and must maintain economic ties to the other ←
 former
 Soviet republics while developing new links to the West.

GDP:

purchasing power equivalent - \$NA; per capita \$NA; real growth rate - 23%
 (1991)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

approximately 90% (1991)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues \$NA; expenditures \$NA, including capital expenditures of \$NA
 million (1991)

Exports:

\$176 million (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

citrus fruits, tea, other agricultural products; diverse types of ←
 machinery;
 ferrous and nonferrous metals; textiles

partners:
 NA

Imports:
 \$1.5 billion (c.i.f., 1990)

commodities:
 machinery and parts, fuel, transport equipment, textiles

partners:
 NA

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

Industrial production:
 growth rate - 19% (1991)

Electricity:
 4,575,000 kW capacity; 15,300 million kWh produced, about 2,600 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:
 Heavy industrial products include raw steel, rolled steel, cement, lumber ↔
 ;
 machine tools, foundry equipment, electric mining locomotives, tower ↔
 cranes,
 electric welding equipment, machinery for food preparation, meat packing,
 dairy, and fishing industries; air-conditioning electric motors up to 100 ↔
 kW
 in size, electric motors for cranes, magnetic starters for motors; ↔
 devices
 for control of industrial processes; trucks, tractors, and other farm
 machinery; light industrial products, including cloth, hosiery, and shoes

1.693 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Georgia)

Economy1 (Georgia)

=====

Agriculture:
 accounted for 97% of former USSR citrus fruits and 93% of former USSR tea ↔
 ;
 berries and grapes; sugar; vegetables, grains, and potatoes; cattle, pigs ↔
 ,
 sheep, goats, and poultry

Illicit drugs:
 illicit producers of cannabis and opium; mostly for domestic consumption;
 status of government eradication programs unknown; used as transshipment
 points for illicit drugs to Western Europe

Economic aid:
 US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-87), \$NA billion; Western (non-US)
 countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-86), \$NA million;
 Communist countries (1971-86), \$NA million

Currency:
 as of May 1992, retaining ruble as currency

Exchange rates:
 NA

Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.694 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Georgia)

Communications (Georgia)

=====

Railroads:

1,570 km, does not include industrial lines (1990)

Highways:

33,900 km total; 29,500 km hard surfaced, 4,400 km earth (1990)

Inland waterways:

NA km perennially navigable

Pipelines:

crude oil NA km, refined products NA km, natural gas NA km

Ports:

maritime - Batumi, Poti; inland - NA

Merchant marine:

54 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 715,802 GRT/1,108,068 DWT; includes ←
16

bulk cargo, 34 oil tanker, 2 chemical tanker, and 2 specialized liquid carrier

Civil air:

NA major transport aircraft

Airports:

NA total, NA usable; NA with permanent-surface runways; NA with runways ←
over

3,659 m; NA with runways 2,440-3,659 m; NA with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

poor telephone service; 339,000 unsatisfied applications for telephones ←
(31

January 1992); international links via landline to CIS members and Turkey ←
;

low capacity satellite earth station and leased international connections via the Moscow international gateway switch

1.695 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Georgia)

Defense Forces (Georgia)

=====

Branches:

Republic Security Forces (internal and border troops), National Guard; ←
CIS

Forces (Ground, Navy, Air, and Air Defense)

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, NA fit for military service; NA reach military age (18) annually

Defense expenditures:

\$NA, NA% of GNP

1.696 WorldFact.guide/Germany

Germany

Geography (Germany)
 People (Germany)
 Government (Germany)
 Government1 (Germany)
 Economy (Germany)
 Economy1 (Germany)
 Communications (Germany)
 Defense Forces (Germany)

1.697 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Germany)

Geography (Germany)

=====

Total area:

356,910 km2

Land area:

349,520 km2; comprises the formerly separate Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic, and Berlin following formal unification on 3

October 1990

Comparative area:

slightly smaller than Montana

Land boundaries:

3,790 km; Austria 784 km, Belgium 167 km, Czechoslovakia 815 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:

North Sea and Schleswig-Holstein coast of Baltic Sea - 3 nm (extends, at one

point, to 16 nm in the Helgolander Bucht); remainder of Baltic Sea - 12 nm

Disputes:

the boundaries of Germany were set by the Treaty on the Final Settlement With Respect to Germany signed 12 September 1990 in Moscow by the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic, France, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the Soviet Union; this Treaty entered into

force on 15 March 1991; a subsequent Treaty between Germany and Poland, reaffirming the German-Polish boundary, was signed on 14 November 1990 and

took effect on 16 January 1992

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%; includes irrigated 1%

Environment:

air and water pollution; groundwater, lakes, and air quality in eastern Germany are especially bad; significant deforestation in the eastern mountains caused by air pollution and acid rain

Note:

strategic location on North European Plain and along the entrance to the Baltic Sea

1.698 WorldFact.guide/People (Germany)

People (Germany)

=====

Population:

80,387,283 (July 1992), growth rate 0.5% (1992)

Birth rate:

11 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

11 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

5 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

7 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

73 years male, 79 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

1.4 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - German(s); adjective - German

Ethnic divisions:

primarily German; small Danish and Slavic minorities

Religions:

Protestant 45%, Roman Catholic 37%, unaffiliated or other 18%

Languages:

German

Literacy:

99% (male NA%, female NA%) age 15 and over can read and write (1970 est.)

Labor force:

36,750,000; industry 41%, agriculture 6%, other 53% (1987)

Organized labor:

47% of labor force (1986 est.)

1.699 WorldFact.guide/Government (Germany)

Government (Germany)

=====

Long-form name:

Federal Republic of Germany

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 (lander, singular - land); Baden-Wurttemberg, Bayern, Berlin,
Brandenburg, Bremen, Hamburg, Hessen, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, ←
Niedersachsen,
Nordrhein-Westfalen, Rheinland-Pfalz, Saarland, Sachsen, Sachsen-Anhalt,
Schleswig-Holstein, Thuringen

Independence:

18 January 1871 (German Empire unification); divided into four zones of
occupation (UK, US, USSR, and later, France) in 1945 following World War ←
II;
Federal Republic of Germany (FRG or West Germany) proclaimed 23 May 1949 ←
and
included the former UK, US, and French zones; German Democratic Republic
(GDR or East Germany) proclaimed 7 October 1949 and included the former ←
USSR
zone; unification of West Germany and East Germany took place 3 October
1990; all four power rights formally relinquished 15 March 1991

Constitution:

23 May 1949, provisional constitution known as Basic Law

Legal system:

civil law system with indigenous concepts; judicial review of legislative
acts in the Federal Constitutional Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ
jurisdiction

National holiday:

German Unity Day, 3 October (1990)

Executive branch:

president, chancellor, Cabinet

Legislative branch:

bicameral parliament (no official name for the two chambers as a whole)
consists of an upper chamber or Federal Council (Bundesrat) and a lower
chamber or Federal Diet (Bundestag)

Judicial branch:

Federal Constitutional Court (Bundesverfassungsgericht)

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Dr. Richard von WEIZSACKER (since 1 July 1984)

Head of Government:

Chancellor Dr. Helmut KOHL (since 4 October 1982)

*** No entry for this item ***

Political parties and leaders:

Christian Democratic Union (CDU), Helmut KOHL, chairman; Christian Social
Union (CSU), Theo WAIGEL; Free Democratic Party (FDP), Otto Count
LAMBSDORFF, chairman; Social Democratic Party (SPD), Bjoern ENGHOLM, -

chairman; - Green - Party - Ludger VOLMER, Christine WEISKE, co-chairmen (after the 2 December 1990 election the East and West German Green Parties united); Alliance 90 united to form one party in September 1991, Petra MORAWE, chairwoman; Republikaner, Franz SCHOENHUBER; National Democratic Party (NPD), Walter BACHMANN; Communist Party (DKP), Rolf PRIEMER

Suffrage:
universal at age 18

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Government1 (Germany)

=====

Elections:

Federal Diet:

last held 2 December 1990 (next to be held October 1994); results - CDU 36.7%, SPD 33.5%, FDP 11.0%, CSU 7.1%, Green Party (West Germany) 3.9%, PDS 2.4%, Republikaner 2.1%, Alliance 90/Green Party (East Germany) 1.2%, other 2.1%; seats - (662 total, 656 statutory with special rules to allow for slight expansion) CDU 268, SPD 239, FDP 79, CSU 51, PDS 17, Alliance 90/Green Party (East Germany) 8; note - special rules for this election allowed former East German parties to win seats if they received at least 5% of vote in eastern Germany
*** No entry for this item ***

Communists:

West - about 40,000 members and supporters; East - about 200,000 party members (December 1991)

Other political or pressure groups:

expellee, refugee, and veterans groups

Member of:

AfDB, AG (observer), AsDB, BDEAC, BIS, CCC, 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, NATO, NEA, OAS (observer), OECD, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNHCR, UPU, WEU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Dr. Immo STABREIT will become Ambassador in late summer/early fall 1992; Chancery at 4645 Reservoir Road NW, Washington, DC 20007; telephone (202) 298-4000; there are German Consulates General in Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, and New York, and Consulates in Miami and New Orleans

US:

Ambassador Robert M. KIMMITT; Embassy at Deichmanns Avenue, 5300 Bonn 2 (mailing address is APO AE 09080); telephone [49] (228) 3391; there is a Branch Office in Berlin and US Consulates General in Frankfurt, Hamburg, Leipzig, Munich, and Stuttgart

Flag:

three equal horizontal bands of black (top), red, and yellow

1.701 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Germany)

Economy (Germany)

=====

Overview:

The Federal Republic of Germany is making substantial progress in integrating and modernizing eastern Germany, but at a heavy economic cost ←
·
Western Germany's growth in 1991 slowed to 3.1% - the lowest rate since ←
1987
- because of slack world growth and higher interest rates and taxes ←
required
by the unification process. While western Germany's economy was in ←
recession
in the last half of 1991, eastern Germany's economy bottomed out after a
nearly two-year freefall and shows signs of recovery, particularly in the
construction, transportation, and service sectors. Eastern Germany could
begin a fragile recovery later, concentrated in 1992 in construction,
transportation, and services. The two regions remain vastly different,
however, despite eastern Germany's progress. 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 1990 accounted for
about 21% of GDP. In 1991, GDP in the western region was an estimated
\$19,200 per capita. In contrast, eastern Germany's economy is shedding ←
the
obsolete heavy industries that dominated the economy during the Communist
era. Eastern Germany's share of all-German GDP is only about 7%, and ←
eastern
productivity is just 30% that of the west. The privatization agency for
eastern Germany, the Treuhand, is rapidly selling many of the 11,500 ←
firms
under its control. The pace of private investment is starting to pick up,
but questions about property rights and environmental liabilities remain.
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 biggest danger is that excessive wage settlements and heavy federal borrowing could fuel inflation and prompt the German Central Bank, the Bundesbank, to keep a tight monetary policy to choke off a wage-price spiral. Meanwhile, the FRG has been providing billions of dollars to help the former Soviet republics and the reformist economies of Eastern Europe.

GDP:

purchasing power equivalent - Federal Republic of Germany: \$1,331.4 billion, per capita \$16,700; real growth rate 0.7%; western Germany: \$1,235.8 billion, per capita \$19,200; real growth rate 3.1%; eastern Germany \$95.6 billion, per capita \$5,870; real growth rate - 30% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

West - 3.5% (1991); East - NA%

Unemployment rate:

West - 6.3% (1991); East - 11% (1991)

Budget:

West (federal, state, local) - revenues \$684 billion; expenditures \$704 billion, including capital expenditures \$NA (1990), East - NA

Exports:

West - \$324.3 billion (f.o.b., 1989)

1.702 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Germany)

Economy1 (Germany)

=====

commodities:

manufactures 86.6% (including machines and machine tools, chemicals, motor vehicles, iron and steel products), agricultural products 4.9%, raw materials 2.3%, fuels 1.3%

Exports:

partners:

EC 53.3% (France 12.7%, Netherlands 8.3%, Italy 9.1%, UK 8.3%, Belgium-Luxembourg 7.3%), other Western Europe 15.9%, US 7.1%, Eastern Europe 4.1%, OPEC 2.7% (1990)

Imports:

West - \$346.5 billion (f.o.b., 1989)

commodities:

manufactures 68.5%, agricultural products 12.0%, fuels 9.7%, raw materials 7.1%

partners:

EC 51.7% (France 11.7%, Netherlands 10.1%, Italy 9.3%, UK 6.7%, Belgium-Luxembourg 7.2%), other Western Europe 13.4%, US 6.6%, Eastern Europe 3.8%, OPEC 2.5% (1990)

External debt:

West - \$500 million (June 1988); East - \$20.6 billion (1989)

Industrial production:

growth rates, West - 5.4% (1990); East - 30% (1991 est.)

Electricity:

133,000,000 kW capacity; 580,000 million kWh produced, 7,390 kWh per
capita
(1991)

Industries:

West - among world's largest producers of iron, steel, coal, cement, chemicals, machinery, vehicles, machine tools, electronics; food and beverages; East - metal fabrication, chemicals, brown coal, shipbuilding, machine building, food and beverages, textiles, petroleum refining

Agriculture:

West - accounts for about 2% of GDP (including fishing and forestry); diversified crop and livestock farming; principal crops and livestock include potatoes, wheat, barley, sugar beets, fruit, cabbage, cattle, pigs, poultry; net importer of food; fish catch of 202,000 metric tons in 1987; East - accounts for about 10% of GDP (including fishing and forestry); principal crops - wheat, rye, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, fruit; livestock products include pork, beef, chicken, milk, hides and skins; net importer of food; fish catch of 193,600 metric tons in 1987

Economic aid:

West - donor - ODA and OOF commitments (1970-89), \$75.5 billion; East - donor - \$4.0 billion extended bilaterally to non-Communist less developed countries (1956-89)

Currency:

deutsche mark (plural - deutsche marks); 1 deutsche mark (DM) = 100 pfennige

Exchange rates:

deutsche marks (DM) per US\$1 - 1.6611 (March 1992), 1.6595 (1991), 1.6157 (1990), 1.8800 (1989), 1.7562 (1988), 1.7974 (1987)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.703 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Germany)

Communications (Germany)

=====

Railroads:

West - 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); East - 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:

West - 466,305 km total; 169,568 km primary, includes 6,435 km autobahn, 32,460 km national highways (Bundesstrassen), 65,425 km state highways

(Landesstrassen), 65,248 km county roads (Kreisstrassen); 296,737 km of secondary communal roads (Gemeindestrassen); East - 124,604 km total; ←
47,203

km concrete, asphalt, stone block, of which 1,855 km are autobahn and limited access roads, 11,326 are trunk roads, and 34,022 are regional ←
roads;

77,401 municipal roads (1988)

Inland waterways:

West - 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; East - ←
2,319

km (1988)

Pipelines:

crude oil 3,644 km; petroleum products 3,946 km; natural gas 97,564 km
(1988)

Ports:

maritime - Bremerhaven, Brunsbuttel, Cuxhaven, Emden, Bremen, Hamburg, ←
Kiel,

Lubeck, Wilhelmshaven, Rostock, Wismar, Stralsund, Sassnitz; inland - 31
major

Merchant marine:

607 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 5,210,060 GRT/6,626,333 DWT; ←
includes

3 passenger, 5 short-sea passenger, 324 cargo, 10 refrigerated cargo, 135
container, 31 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 5 railcar carrier, 6 barge carrier, ←
11

oil tanker, 21 chemical tanker, 22 liquefied gas tanker, 5 combination
ore/oil, 14 combination bulk, 15 bulk; note - the German register ←
includes

ships of the former East and West Germany; during 1991 the fleet ←
underwent

major restructuring as surplus ships were sold off

Civil air:

239 major transport aircraft

Airports:

462 total, 455 usable; 242 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways
over 3,659 m; 40 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 55 with runways 1,220-2,439 ←
m

Telecommunications:

West - 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 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 East - 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

1.704 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Germany)

Defense Forces (Germany)

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Branches:

Army, Navy, Air Force, Federal Border Police

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 20,300,359; 17,612,677 fit for military service; 414,330 ↔
reach

military age (18) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$39.5 billion, 2.5% of GDP (1991)

1.705 WorldFact.guide/Ghana

Ghana

Geography (Ghana)

People (Ghana)

Government (Ghana)

Economy (Ghana)

Communications (Ghana)

Defense Forces (Ghana)

1.706 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Ghana)

Geography (Ghana)

=====

Total area:

238,540 km2

Land area:

230,020 km2

Comparative area:

slightly smaller than Oregon

Land boundaries:

2,093 km; Burkina 548 km, Ivory Coast 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
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%; includes irrigated NEGL%
Environment:
recent drought in north severely affecting marginal agricultural ↔
activities;
deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; dry, northeasterly harmattan ↔
wind
(January to March)
Note:
Lake Volta is the world's largest artificial lake

1.707 WorldFact.guide/People (Ghana)

People (Ghana)

=====

Population:
16,185,351 (July 1992), growth rate 3.1% (1992)
Birth rate:
45 births/1,000 population (1992)
Death rate:
13 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
Net migration rate:
- 1 migrant/1,000 population (1992)
Infant mortality rate:
86 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
Life expectancy at birth:
53 years male, 57 years female (1992)
Total fertility rate:
6.3 children born/woman (1992)
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 include Akan, Moshi-Dagomba, Ewe, ←
and

Ga

Literacy:

60% (male 70%, female 51%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:

3,700,000; agriculture and fishing 54.7%, industry 18.7%, sales and ←
clerical

15.2%, services, transportation, and communications 7.7%, professional ←
3.7%;

48% of population of working age (1983)

Organized labor:

467,000 (about 13% of labor force)

1.708 WorldFact.guide/Government (Ghana)

Government (Ghana)

=====

Long-form name:

Republic of Ghana

Type:

military

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, formerly Gold Coast)

Constitution:

24 September 1979; suspended 31 December 1981

Legal system:

based on English common law and customary law; has not accepted ←
compulsory

ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:

Independence Day, 6 March (1957)

Executive branch:

chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council (PNDC), PNDC, ←
Cabinet

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Assembly dissolved after 31 December 1981 coup, and
legislative powers were assumed by the Provisional National Defense ←
Council

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court

Leaders:

Chief of State and Head of Government:

Chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council Flt. Lt. (Ret.) ←
Jerry

John RAWLINGS (since 31 December 1981)

Political parties and leaders:

none; political parties outlawed after 31 December 1981 coup

Suffrage:

none

Elections:

no national elections; district assembly elections held in 1988-89

Member of:

ACP, AfDB, C, CCC, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-24, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ←
ISO,
ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNIIMOG, UPU, ←
WCL,
WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Dr. Joseph ABBEY; Chancery at 3512 International Drive NW, Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 686-4520; there is a Ghanaian Consulate General in New York

US:

Ambassador Raymond C. EWING; Embassy at Ring Road East, East of Danquah Circle, Accra (mailing address is P. O. Box 194, Accra); telephone [233] (21) 775348, 775349

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

1.709 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Ghana)

Economy (Ghana)

=====

Overview:

Supported by substantial international assistance, Ghana has been implementing a steady economic rebuilding program since 1983, including moves toward privatization and relaxation of government controls. Heavily dependent on cocoa, gold, and timber exports, economic growth so far has ←
not
spread substantially to other areas of the economy. The costs of sending peacekeeping forces to Liberia and preparing for the transition to a democratic government have been boosting government expenditures and undercutting structural adjustment reforms. Ghana opened a stock exchange ←
in
1990. Much of the economic improvement in 1991 was caused by favorable weather (following a severe drought the previous year) that led to ←
plentiful
harvests in Ghana's agriculturally based economy.

GDP:

\$6.2 billion; per capita \$400; real growth rate 5% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

10% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate:

10% (1991)

Budget:

revenues \$821 million; expenditures \$782 million, including capital expenditures of \$151 million (1990 est.)

Exports:

\$843 million (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:
 cocoa 45%, gold, timber, tuna, bauxite, and aluminum
 partners:
 US 23%, UK, other EC
 Imports:
 \$1.2 billion (c.i.f., 1991 est.)
 commodities:
 petroleum 16%, consumer goods, foods, intermediate goods, capital ↔
 equipment
 partners:
 US 10%, UK, FRG, France, Japan, South Korea, GDR
 External debt:
 \$3.1 billion (1990 est.)
 Industrial production:
 growth rate 7.4% in manufacturing (1989); accounts for almost 1.5% of GDP
 Electricity:
 1,180,000 kW capacity; 4,140 million kWh produced, 265 kWh per capita ↔
 (1991)
 Industries:
 mining, lumbering, light manufacturing, fishing, aluminum, food ↔
 processing
 Agriculture:
 accounts for more than 50% of GDP (including fishing and forestry); the
 major cash crop is cocoa; other principal crops - rice, coffee, cassava,
 peanuts, corn, shea nuts, timber; normally self-sufficient in food
 Illicit drugs:
 illicit producer of cannabis for the international drug trade
 Economic aid:
 US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$455 million; Western (non-US)
 countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$2.6 billion; ↔
 OPEC
 bilateral aid (1979-89), \$78 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$106
 million
 Currency:
 cedi (plural - cedis); 1 cedi (C) = 100 pesewas
 Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.710 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Ghana)

Communications (Ghana)

=====

Railroads:
 953 km, all 1.067-meter gauge; 32 km double track; railroads undergoing
 major renovation
 Highways:
 32,250 km total; 6,084 km concrete or bituminous surface, 26,166 km ↔
 gravel,
 laterite, and improved earth surfaces
 Inland waterways:
 Volta, Ankobra, and Tano Rivers provide 168 km of perennial navigation ↔
 for
 launches and lighters; Lake Volta provides 1,125 km of arterial and ↔
 feeder
 waterways

Pipelines:
 none

Ports:
 Tema, Takoradi

Merchant marine:
 5 cargo and 1 refrigerated cargo (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 53,435 GRT/69,167 DWT

Civil air:
 8 major transport aircraft

Airports:
 10 total, 9 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways ←
 over
 3,659 m; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 7 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:
 poor to fair system handled primarily by microwave links; 42,300 ←
 telephones;
 broadcast stations - 4 AM, 1 FM, 4 (8 translators) TV; 1 Atlantic Ocean
 INTELSAT earth station

1.711 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Ghana)

Defense Forces (Ghana)

=====

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

Manpower availability:
 males 15-49, 3,661,558; 2,049,842 fit for military service; 170,742 reach
 military age (18) annually

Defense expenditures:
 exchange rate conversion - \$30 million, less than 1% of GNP (1989 est.)

1.712 WorldFact.guide/Gibraltar

Gibraltar

Geography (Gibraltar)

People (Gibraltar)

Government (Gibraltar)

Economy (Gibraltar)

Communications (Gibraltar)

Defense Forces (Gibraltar)

1.713 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Gibraltar)

Geography (Gibraltar)

=====

Total area:

6.5 km²

Land area:

6.5 km²

Comparative area:

about 11 times the size of the Mall in Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

1.2 km; Spain 1.2 km

Coastline:

12 km

Maritime claims:

Exclusive fishing zone:

3 nm

Territorial sea:

3 nm

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%

Environment:

natural freshwater sources are meager, so large water catchments (←
concrete

or natural rock) collect rain water

Note:

strategic location on Strait of Gibraltar that links the North Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea

1.714 WorldFact.guide/People (Gibraltar)

People (Gibraltar)

=====

Population:

29,651 (July 1992), growth rate 0.1% (1992)

Birth rate:

18 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

8 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

- 9 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

6 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

72 years male, 79 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

2.5 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:
 noun - Gibraltarian(s); adjective - Gibraltar

Ethnic divisions:
 mostly Italian, English, Maltese, Portuguese, and Spanish descent

Religions:
 Roman Catholic 74%, Protestant 11% (Church of England 8%, other 3%), ←
 Moslem
 8%, Jewish 2%, none or other 5% (1981)

Languages:
 English and Spanish are primary languages; Italian, Portuguese, and ←
 Russian
 also spoken; English used in the schools and for official purposes

Literacy:
 NA% (male NA%, female NA%)

Labor force:
 about 14,800 (including non-Gibraltar laborers); UK military ←
 establishments
 and civil government employ nearly 50% of the labor force

Organized labor:
 over 6,000

1.715 WorldFact.guide/Government (Gibraltar)

Government (Gibraltar)

=====

Long-form name:
 none

Digraph:
 f Assembly *** last held on 24 March 1988 (next to be held March 1992);
 results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (18 total, 15 elected) SL ←
 8,
 GCL/AACR 7

Type:
 dependent territory of the UK

Capital:
 Gibraltar

Administrative divisions:
 none (dependent territory of the UK)

Independence:
 none (dependent territory of the UK)

Constitution:
 30 May 1969

Legal system:
 English law

National holiday:
 Commonwealth Day (second Monday of March)

Executive branch:
 British monarch, governor, chief minister, Gibraltar Council, Council of
 Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch:
 unicameral House of Assembly

Judicial branch:
 Supreme Court, Court of Appeal

Leaders:
 Chief of State:

Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor and Commander in Chief Adm. Sir Derek REFFELL (since NA 1989)

Head of Government:
 Chief Minister Joe BOSSANO (since 25 March 1988)

Political parties and leaders:
 Socialist Labor Party (SL), Joe BOSSANO; Gibraltar Labor Party/ Association
 for the Advancement of Civil Rights (GCL/AACR), leader NA; Gibraltar Social Democrats, Peter CARUANA; Gibraltar National Party, Joe GARCIA

Suffrage:
 universal at age 18, plus other UK subjects resident six months or more

Elections:
 House of Assembly:
 last held on 24 March 1988 (next to be held March 1992); results - percent
 of vote by party NA; seats - (18 total, 15 elected) SL 8, GCL/AACR 7

Other political or pressure groups:
 Housewives Association, Chamber of Commerce, Gibraltar Representatives Organization

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

1.716 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Gibraltar)

Economy (Gibraltar)

=====

Overview:

The economy depends heavily on British defense expenditures, revenue from tourists, fees for services to shipping, and revenues from banking and finance activities. Because more than 70% of the economy is in the public sector, changes in government spending have a major impact on the level of employment. Construction workers are particularly affected when government expenditures are cut.

GNP:

exchange rate conversion - \$182 million, per capita \$4,600; real growth rate 5% (FY87)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

3.6% (1988)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues \$136 million; expenditures \$139 million, including capital expenditures of NA (FY88)

Exports:

\$82 million (f.o.b., 1988)
 commodities:

(principally reexports) petroleum 51%, manufactured goods 41%, other 8%

partners:
 UK, 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:
 47,000 kW capacity; 200 million kWh produced, 6,670 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:
 tourism, banking and finance, construction, commerce; support to large UK
 naval and air bases; transit trade and supply depot in the port; light
 manufacturing of tobacco, roasted coffee, ice, mineral waters, candy, ↔
 beer,
 and canned fish

Agriculture:
 none

Economic aid:
 US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-88), \$0.8 million; Western (non-US)
 countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$188 million

Currency:
 Gibraltar pound (plural - pounds); 1 Gibraltar pound (#G) = 100 pence

Exchange rates:
 Gibraltar pounds (#G) per US\$1 - 0.5799 (March 1992), 0.5652 (1991), ↔
 0.5603
 (1990), 0.6099 (1989), 0.5614 (1988), 0.6102 (1987); note - the Gibraltar
 pound is at par with the British pound

Fiscal year:
 1 July - 30 June

1.717 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Gibraltar)

Communications (Gibraltar)

=====

Railroads:
 1.000-meter-gauge system in dockyard area only

Highways:
 50 km, mostly good bitumen and concrete

Pipelines:
 none

Ports:
 Gibraltar

Merchant marine:
 21 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 795,356 GRT/1,490,737 DWT; includes ↔
 5
 cargo, 2 refrigerated cargo, 1 container, 6 petroleum tanker, 1 chemical
 tanker, 6 bulk; note - a flag of convenience registry

Civil air:
 1 major transport aircraft

Airports:

1 with permanent-surface runways 1,220-2,439 m

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

1.718 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Gibraltar)

Defense Forces (Gibraltar)

=====

Branches:

British Army, Royal Navy, Royal Air Force

Note:

defense is the responsibility of the UK

1.719 WorldFact.guide/Glorioso Islands

Glorioso Islands

Geography (Glorioso Islands)

People (Glorioso Islands)

Government (Glorioso Islands)

Economy (Glorioso Islands)

Communications (Glorioso Islands)

Defense Forces (Glorioso Islands)

1.720 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Glorioso Islands)

Geography (Glorioso Islands)

=====

Total area:

5 km2

Land area:

5 km2; includes Ile Glorieuse, Ile du Lys, Verte Rocks, Wreck Rock, and South Rock

Comparative area:

about 8.5 times the size of the Mall in Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

35.2 km

Maritime claims:

Contiguous zone:

12 nm
Exclusive economic zone:
200 nm
Territorial sea:
12 nm
Disputes:
claimed by Madagascar
Climate:
tropical
Terrain:
undetermined
Natural resources:
guano, coconuts
Land use:
arable land 0%; permanent crops 0%; meadows and pastures 0%; forest and
woodland 0%; other - lush vegetation and coconut palms 100%
Environment:
subject to periodic cyclones
Note:
located in the Indian Ocean just north of the Mozambique Channel between
Africa and Madagascar

1.721 WorldFact.guide/People (Glorioso Islands)

People (Glorioso Islands)

=====

Population:
uninhabited

1.722 WorldFact.guide/Government (Glorioso Islands)

Government (Glorioso Islands)

=====

Long-form name:
none
Type:
French possession administered by Commissioner of the Republic Jacques
DEWATRE, resident in Reunion
Capital:
none; administered by France from Reunion

1.723 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Glorioso Islands)

Economy (Glorioso Islands)

=====

Overview:
no economic activity

1.724 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Glorioso Islands)

Communications (Glorioso Islands)

=====

Ports:

none; offshore anchorage only

Airports:

1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

1.725 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Glorioso Islands)

Defense Forces (Glorioso Islands)

=====

Note:

defense is the responsibility of France

1.726 WorldFact.guide/Greece

Greece

Geography (Greece)

People (Greece)

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Government1 (Greece)

Economy (Greece)

Economy1 (Greece)

Communications (Greece)

Defense Forces (Greece)

1.727 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Greece)

Geography (Greece)

=====

Total area:

131,940 km2

Land area:

130,800 km2

Comparative area:

slightly smaller than Alabama

Land boundaries:

1,210 km; Albania 282 km, Bulgaria 494 km, Turkey 206 km, Macedonia 228 km ↔

Coastline:
 13,676 km

Maritime claims:
 Continental shelf:
 200 m (depth) or to depth of exploitation

Territorial sea:
 6 nm, but Greece has threatened to claim 12 nm

Disputes:
 air, continental shelf, and territorial water disputes with Turkey in ←
 Aegean
 Sea; Cyprus question

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, crude oil, marble

Land use:
 arable land 23%; permanent crops 8%; meadows and pastures 40%; forest and
 woodland 20%; other 9%; includes irrigated 7%

Environment:
 subject to severe earthquakes; air pollution; archipelago of 2,000 ←
 islands

Note:
 strategic location dominating the Aegean Sea and southern approach to
 Turkish Straits

1.728 WorldFact.guide/People (Greece)

People (Greece)

=====

Population:
 10,064,250 (July 1992), growth rate 0.2% (1992)

Birth rate:
 11 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
 9 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
 0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
 10 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:
 75 years male, 81 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:
 1.5 children born/woman (1992)

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 and French widely understood

Literacy:

93% (male 98%, female 89%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:

3,657,000; services 44%, agriculture 27%, manufacturing and mining 20%, construction 6% (1988)

Organized labor:

10-15% of total labor force, 20-25% of urban labor force

1.729 WorldFact.guide/Government (Greece)

Government (Greece)

=====

Long-form name:

Hellenic Republic

Type:

presidential parliamentary government; monarchy rejected by referendum 8 December 1974

Capital:

Athens

Administrative divisions:

52 departments (nomoi, singular - nomos); Aitolia kai Akarnania, Akhaia, Argolis, Arkadhia, Arta, Attiki, Dhodhekanisos, Dhrama, Evritania, Evros, Evvoia, Florina, Fokis, Fthiotis, Grevena, Ilia, Imathia, Ioannina, Iraklion, Kardhitsa, Kastoria, Kavala, Kefallinia, Kerkira, Khalkidhiki, Khandia, 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: Agios Oros (Mt. Athos)

Independence:

1829 (from the Ottoman Empire)

Constitution:

11 June 1975

Legal system:

based on codified Roman law; judiciary divided into civil, criminal, and administrative courts

National holiday:

Independence Day (proclamation of the war of independence), 25 March ← (1821)

Executive branch:

president, prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch:

unicameral Greek Chamber of Deputies (Vouli ton Ellinon)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Konstantinos KARAMANLIS (since 5 May 1990); -

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Konstantinos MITSOTAKIS (since 11 April 1990)

Political parties and leaders:

New Democracy (ND; conservative), Konstantinos MITSOTAKIS; Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), Andreas PAPANDEOU; Left Alliance, Maria

DAMANAKI; Democratic Renewal (DEANA), Konstantinos STEFANOPOULOS; ←
 Communist
 Party (KKE), Aleka PAPANIGI; Ecologist-Alternative List, leader rotates
 Suffrage:
 universal and compulsory at age 18
 Elections:
 Chamber of Deputies:
 last held 8 April 1990 (next to be held April 1994); results - ND 46.89%,
 PASOK 38.62%, Left Alliance 10.27%, PASOK/Left Alliance 1.02%,
 Ecologist-Alternative List 0.77%, DEANA 0.67%, Muslim independents 0.5%;
 seats - (300 total) ND 150, PASOK 123, Left Alliance 19, PASOK-Left ←
 Alliance
 4, Muslim independents 2, DEANA 1, Ecologist-Alternative List 1; note - ←
 one
 DEANA deputy joined ND in July, giving ND 151 seats; in November, a ←
 special
 electoral court ruled in favor of ND on a contested seat, at PASOK'S
 expense; PASOK and the Left Alliance divided their four joint mandates
 evenly, and the seven KKE deputies split off from the Left Alliance; new
 configuration: ND 152, PASOK 124, Left Alliance 14, KKE 7, others ←
 unchanged
 President:
 last held 4 May 1990 (next to be held May 1995); results - Konstantinos
 KARAMANLIS was elected by Parliament

1.730 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Greece)

Government1 (Greece)

=====

Communists:

an estimated 60,000 members and sympathizers

Member of:

AG, BIS, 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, NACC, NAM (guest), NATO, ←
 NEA,
 NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UPU, ←
 WHO,
 WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Christos ZACHARAKIS; Chancery at 2221 Massachusetts Avenue NW,
 Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 939-5800; there are Greek ←
 Consulates

General in Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, New York, and San
 Francisco, and a Consulate in New Orleans

US:

Ambassador Michael G. SOTIRHOS; Embassy at 91 Vasilissis Sophias ←
 Boulevard,
 10160 Athens (mailing address is APO AE 09842; telephone [30] (1) ←
 721-2951
 or 721-8401; there is a US Consulate General in 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

1.731 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Greece)

Economy (Greece)

=====

Overview:

Greece has a mixed capitalistic economy with the basic entrepreneurial system overlaid in 1981-89 by a socialist government that enlarged the public sector from 55% of GDP in 1981 to about 70% when Prime Minister Mitsotakis took office. Tourism continues as a major industry, and agriculture - although handicapped by geographic limitations and fragmented, small farms - is self-sufficient except for meat, dairy products, and animal feedstuffs. The Mitsotakis government inherited several severe economic problems from the preceding socialist and caretaker administrations, which had neglected the runaway budget deficit, a ballooning current account deficit, and accelerating inflation. In early 1991, the government secured a \$2.5 billion assistance package from the EC under the strictest terms yet imposed on a member country, as the EC finally ran out of patience with Greece's failure to put its financial affairs in order. Over the next three years, Athens must bring inflation down to 7%, cut the current account deficit and central government borrowing as a percentage of GDP, slash public-sector employment by 10%, curb public-sector pay raises, and broaden the tax base.

GDP:

purchasing power equivalent - \$77.6 billion, per capita \$7,730; real growth rate 1.0% (1991)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

17.8% (1991)

Unemployment rate:

8.6% (1991)

Budget:

revenues \$24.0 billion; expenditures \$33.0 billion, including capital expenditures of \$3.3 billion (1991)

Exports:

\$6.4 billion (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

manufactured goods 48%, food and beverages 22%, fuels and lubricants 6%

partners:

Germany 22%, Italy 17%, France 10%, UK 7%, US 6%

Imports:

\$18.7 billion (c.i.f., 1990)

commodities:

consumer goods 33%, machinery 17%, foodstuffs 12%, fuels and lubricants 8%

partners:

Germany 21%, Italy 15%, Netherlands 11%, France 8%, UK 5%

External debt:
\$25.5 billion (1990)

Industrial production:
growth rate - 2.4% (1990); accounts for 22% of GDP

Electricity:
10,500,000 kW capacity; 36,420 million kWh produced, 3,630 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:
food and tobacco processing, textiles, chemicals, metal products, tourism ↔
,
mining, petroleum

Agriculture:
including fishing and forestry, accounts for 17% of GDP and 27% of the ↔
labor
force; principal products - wheat, corn, barley, sugar beets, olives, tomatoes, wine, tobacco, potatoes; self-sufficient in food except meat, dairy products, and animal feedstuffs; fish catch of 115,000 metric tons ↔
in
1988

Economic aid:
US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-81), \$525 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$1,390 million

1.732 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Greece)

Economy1 (Greece)

=====

Currency:
drachma (plural - drachmas); 1 drachma (Dr) = 100 lepta

Exchange rates:
drachma (Dr) per US\$1 - 182.33 (January 1992), 182.27 (1991), 158.51 ↔
(1990),
162.42 (1989), 141.86 (1988), 135.43 (1987)

Fiscal year:
calendar year

1.733 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Greece)

Communications (Greece)

=====

Railroads:
2,479 km total; 1,565 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, of which 36 km electrified and 100 km double track, 892 km 1.000-meter gauge; 22 km 0.750-meter narrow gauge; all government owned

Highways:
38,938 km total; 16,090 km paved, 13,676 km crushed stone and gravel, ↔
5,632
km improved earth, 3,540 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways:
80 km; system consists of three coastal canals and three unconnected ↔
rivers

Pipelines:

crude oil 26 km; petroleum products 547 km

Ports:

Piraeus, Thessaloniki

Merchant marine:

977 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 23,450,910 GRT/42,934,863 DWT; includes 15 passenger, 66 short-sea passenger, 2 passenger-cargo, 136 cargo,

24 container, 15 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 18 refrigerated cargo, 1 vehicle carrier, 196 petroleum tanker, 18 chemical tanker, 9 liquefied gas, 37 combination ore/oil, 3 specialized tanker, 417 bulk, 19 combination bulk, 1

livestock carrier; note - ethnic Greeks also own large numbers of ships under the registry of Liberia, Panama, Cyprus, Malta, and The Bahamas

Civil air:

39 major transport aircraft

Airports:

77 total, 77 usable; 77 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways over 3,659 m; 19 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 23 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

adequate, modern networks reach all areas; 4,080,000 telephones; microwave

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

1.734 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Greece)

Defense Forces (Greece)

=====

Branches:

Hellenic Army, Hellenic Navy, Hellenic Air Force, Police

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 2,453,756; 1,883,152 fit for military service; 73,913 reach military age (21) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$3.8 billion, 5.6% of GDP (1991)

1.735 WorldFact.guide/Greenland

Greenland

Geography (Greenland)

People (Greenland)

Government (Greenland)

Economy (Greenland)

Communications (Greenland)

Defense Forces (Greenland)

1.736 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Greenland)

Geography (Greenland)

=====

Total area:

2,175,600 km2

Land area:

341,700 km2 (ice free)

Comparative area:

slightly more than three times the size of Texas

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

44,087 km

Maritime claims:

Exclusive fishing zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

3 nm

Disputes:

Denmark has challenged Norway's maritime claims between Greenland and Jan Mayen

Climate:

arctic to subarctic; cool summers, cold winters

Terrain:

flat to gradually sloping icecap covers all but a narrow, mountainous, barren, rocky coast

Natural resources:

zinc, lead, iron ore, coal, molybdenum, cryolite, uranium, fish

Land use:

arable land 0%; permanent crops 0%; meadows and pastures 1%; forest and woodland NEGL%; other 99%

Environment:

sparse population confined to small settlements along coast; continuous permafrost over northern two-thirds of the island

Note:

dominates North Atlantic Ocean between North America and Europe

1.737 WorldFact.guide/People (Greenland)

People (Greenland)

=====

Population:

57,407 (July 1992), growth rate 1.1% (1992)

Birth rate:
 19 births/1,000 population (1992)
 Death rate:
 8 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
 Net migration rate:
 0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
 Infant mortality rate:
 27 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 63 years male, 69 years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 2.2 children born/woman (1992)
 Nationality:
 noun - Greenlander(s); adjective - Greenlandic
 Ethnic divisions:
 Greenlander (Eskimos and Greenland-born Caucasians) 86%, Danish 14%
 Religions:
 Evangelical Lutheran
 Languages:
 Eskimo dialects, Danish
 Literacy:
 NA% (male NA%, female NA%)
 Labor force:
 22,800; largely engaged in fishing, hunting, sheep breeding
 Organized labor:
 NA

1.738 WorldFact.guide/Government (Greenland)

Government (Greenland)

=====

Long-form name:
 none
 Type:
 part of the Danish realm; self-governing overseas administrative division
 Capital:
 Nuuk (Godthab)
 Administrative divisions:
 3 municipalities (kommuner, - singular - kommun); - Nordgronland,
 Ostgrnland, Vestgronland
 Independence:
 part of the Danish realm; self-governing overseas administrative division
 Constitution:
 Danish
 Legal system:
 Danish
 National holiday:
 Birthday of the Queen, 16 April (1940)
 Executive branch:
 Danish monarch, high commissioner, home rule chairman, prime minister,
 Cabinet (Landsstyre)
 Legislative branch:
 unicameral Parliament (Landsting)
 Judicial branch:
 High Court (Landsret)

Leaders:

Chief of State:

Queen MARGRETHE II (since 14 January 1972), represented by High
Commissioner

Bent KLINTE (since NA)

Head of Government:

Home Rule Chairman Lars Emil JOHANSEN (since 15 March 1991)

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 - Ataatigiit - (IA; - a

Marxist-Leninist party that favors complete independence from Denmark
rather

than home rule), leader NA; Atassut Party (a more conservative party that
favors continuing close relations with Denmark), leader NA; Polar Party
(conservative-Greenland nationalist), leader NA; Center Party (a new
nonsocialist protest party), leader NA

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

Danish Folketing:

last held on 12 December 1990 (next to be held by December 1994);
Greenland

elects two representatives to the Folketing; results - percent of vote by
party NA; seats - (2 total) Siumut 1, Atassut 1

Landsting:

last held on 5 March 1991 (next to be held 5 March 1995); results -
percent

of vote by party NA; seats - (27 total) Siumut 11, Atassut Party 8, Inuit
Ataatigiit 5, Center Party 2, Polar Party 1

Member of:

NC

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

1.739 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Greenland)

Economy (Greenland)

=====

Overview:

Over the past 25 years, the economy has changed from one based on
subsistence whaling, hunting, and fishing to one dependent on foreign
trade.

Fishing is still the most important industry, accounting for over 75% of
exports and about 25% of the population's income. Maintenance of a social
welfare system similar to Denmark's has given the public sector a
dominant

role in the economy. In 1990, the economy became critically dependent on
shrimp exports and on an annual subsidy (now about \$500 million) from the

Danish Government because cod exports dropped off and commercial mineral production stopped. As of 1992, the government also has taken control of the health sector from Denmark. The new Home Rule government installed in March 1991 has decided to end much of the central control of the economy and to open it wider to competitive forces.

GNP:
purchasing power equivalent - \$500 million, per capita \$9,000; real growth rate 5% (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:
\$435 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.)
commodities:
fish and fish products 83%, metallic ores and concentrates 13%
partners:
Denmark 79%, Benelux 9%, Germany 5%

Imports:
\$420 million (c.i.f., 1990 est.)
commodities:
manufactured goods 28%, machinery and transport equipment 24%, food and live animals 12.4%, petroleum and petroleum products 12%
partners:
Denmark 65%, Norway 8.8%, US 4.6%, Germany 3.8%, Japan 3.8%, Sweden 2.4%

External debt:
\$480 million (1990 est.)

Industrial production:
growth rate NA%

Electricity:
84,000 kW capacity; 176 million kWh produced, 3,180 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:
fish processing (mainly shrimp), potential for platinum and gold mining, handicrafts, shipyards

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:
Danish krone (plural - kroner); 1 Danish krone (DKr) = 100 re

Exchange rates:
Danish kroner (DKr) per US\$1 - 6.447 (March 1992), 6.396 (1991), 6.189 (1990), 7.310 (1989), 6.732 (1988), 6.840 (1987)

Fiscal year:
calendar year

1.740 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Greenland)

Communications (Greenland)

=====

Highways:

80 km

Ports:

Kangerluarsorseq (Faeringehavn), Paamiut (Frederikshaab), Nuuk (Godthaab ←),

Sisimiut (Holsteinsborg), Julianehaab, Maarmorilik, North Star Bay

Merchant marine:

1 refrigerated cargo (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 1,021 GRT/1,778 DWT; ← note

- operates under the registry of Denmark

Civil air:

2 major transport aircraft

Airports:

11 total, 8 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways ← over

3,659 m; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

adequate domestic and international service provided by cables and microwave; 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

1.741 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Greenland)

Defense Forces (Greenland)

=====

Note:

defense is responsibility of Denmark

1.742 WorldFact.guide/Grenada

Grenada

Geography (Grenada)

People (Grenada)

Government (Grenada)

Government1 (Grenada)

Economy (Grenada)

Communications (Grenada)

Defense Forces (Grenada)

1.743 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Grenada)

Geography (Grenada)

=====

Total area:
340 km2

Land area:
340 km2

Comparative area:
slightly less than twice the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:
none

Coastline:
121 km

Maritime claims:
Exclusive economic zone:
200 nm
Territorial sea:
12 nm

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%

Environment:
lies on edge of hurricane belt; hurricane season lasts from June to ←
November

Note:
islands of the Grenadines group are divided politically with Saint ←
Vincent
and the Grenadines

1.744 WorldFact.guide/People (Grenada)

People (Grenada)

=====

Population:
83,556 (July 1992), growth rate - 0.3% (1992)

Birth rate:
34 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
7 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
- 30 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
28 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:
69 years male, 74 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:
4.6 children born/woman (1992)
Nationality:
noun - Grenadian(s); adjective - Grenadian
Ethnic divisions:
mainly of black African descent
Religions:
largely Roman Catholic; Anglican; other Protestant sects
Languages:
English (official); some French patois
Literacy:
98% (male 98%, female 98%) age 15 and over having ever attended school
(1970)
Labor force:
36,000; services 31%, agriculture 24%, construction 8%, manufacturing 5%,
other 32% (1985)
Organized labor:
20% of labor force

1.745 WorldFact.guide/Government (Grenada)

Government (Grenada)

=====

Long-form name:
none
Type:
parliamentary democracy
Capital:
Saint George's
Administrative divisions:
6 parishes and 1 dependency*; Carriacou and Little Martinique*, Saint
Andrew, Saint David, Saint George, Saint John, Saint Mark, Saint Patrick
Independence:
7 February 1974 (from UK)
Constitution:
19 December 1973
Legal system:
based on English common law
National holiday:
Independence Day, 7 February (1974)
Executive branch:
British monarch, governor general, prime minister, Ministers of ←
Government
(cabinet)
Legislative branch:
bicameral Parliament consists of an upper house or Senate and a lower ←
house
or House of Representatives
Judicial branch:
Supreme Court
Leaders:
Chief of State:
Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor ←
General
Sir Paul SCOON (since 30 September 1978)

Head of Government:
 Prime Minister Nicholas BRATHWAITE (since 13 March 1990)

Political parties and leaders:
 National Democratic Congress (NDC), Nicholas BRATHWAITE; Grenada United Labor Party (GULP), Sir Eric GAIRY; The National Party (TNP), Ben JONES; ←
 New
 National Party (NNP), Keith MITCHELL; Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (MBPM), Terrence MARRYSHOW; New Jewel Movement (NJM), Bernard COARD

Suffrage:
 universal at age 18

Elections:
 House of Representatives:
 last held on 13 March 1990 (next to be held by NA March 1996); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (15 total) NDC 8, GULP 3, TNP 2, NNP ←
 2

Member of:
 ACP, C, CARICOM, CDB, ECLAC, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC ←
 ,
 ILO, IMF, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LAES, LORCS, NAM, OAS, OECS, OPANAL, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:
 Ambassador Denneth MODESTE; Chancery at 1701 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20009; telephone (202) 265-2561; there is a Grenadian Consulate General in New York

US:
 Charge d'Affaires Annette VELER; Embassy at Ross Point Inn, Saint George' ←
 s
 (mailing address is P. O. Box 54, Saint George's); telephone (809) ←
 444-1173
 through 1178

1.746 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Grenada)

Government1 (Grenada)

=====

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

1.747 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Grenada)

Economy (Grenada)

=====

Overview:

The economy is essentially agricultural and centers on the traditional production of spices and tropical plants. Agriculture accounts for about 16% of GDP and 80% of exports and employs 24% of the labor force. Tourism is the leading foreign exchange earner, followed by agricultural exports. Manufacturing remains relatively undeveloped, but is expected to grow, given a more favorable private investment climate since 1983. Despite an impressive average annual growth rate for the economy of 5.5% during the period 1986-91, unemployment remains high at about 25%.

GDP:

purchasing power equivalent - \$238 million, per capita \$2,800 (1989); real growth rate 5.2% (1990 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

7.0% (1990)

Unemployment rate:

25% (1990 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$54.9 million; expenditures \$77.6 million, including capital expenditures of \$16.6 million (1990 est.)

Exports:

\$26.0 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:

nutmeg 36%, cocoa beans 9%, bananas 14%, mace 8%, textiles 5%

partners:

US 12%, UK, FRG, Netherlands, Trinidad and Tobago (1989)

Imports:

\$105.0 million (f.o.b., 1989 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:

\$90 million (1990 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate 5.8% (1989 est.); accounts for 6% of GDP

Electricity:

12,500 kW capacity; 26 million kWh produced, 310 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

food and beverage, textile, light assembly operations, tourism, construction

Agriculture:

accounts for 16% of GDP and 80% of exports; bananas, cocoa, nutmeg, and mace

account for two-thirds of total crop production; world's second-largest producer and fourth-largest exporter of nutmeg and mace; small-size farms predominate, growing a variety of citrus fruits, avocados, root crops, sugarcane, corn, and vegetables

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY84-89), \$60 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$70 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$32 million

Currency:

East Caribbean dollar (plural - dollars); 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

1.748 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Grenada)

Communications (Grenada)

=====

Highways:

1,000 km total; 600 km paved, 300 km otherwise improved; 100 km ↔
unimproved

Ports:

Saint George's

Civil air:

no major transport aircraft

Airports:

3 total, 3 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways ↔
over
3,659 m; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

automatic, islandwide telephone system with 5,650 telephones; new SHF ↔
radio

links to Trinidad and Tobago and Saint Vincent; VHF and UHF radio links ↔
to

Trinidad and Carriacou; broadcast stations - 1 AM, no FM, 1 TV

1.749 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Grenada)

Defense Forces (Grenada)

=====

Branches:

Royal Grenada Police Force, Coast Guard

Manpower availability:

NA

Defense expenditures:

\$NA, NA% of GDP

1.750 WorldFact.guide/Guadeloupe

Guadeloupe

Geography (Guadeloupe)

People (Guadeloupe)

Government (Guadeloupe)

Government1 (Guadeloupe)

Economy (Guadeloupe)

Communications (Guadeloupe)

Defense Forces (Guadeloupe)

1.751 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Guadeloupe)

Geography (Guadeloupe)

=====

Total area:

1,780 km2

Land area:

1,760 km2

Comparative area:

10 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

306 km

Maritime claims:

Continental shelf:

200 m (depth) or to depth of exploitation

Exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

12 nm

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%; includes irrigated 1%

Environment:

subject to hurricanes (June to October); La Soufriere is an active volcano ↔

Note:

located 500 km southeast of Puerto Rico in the Caribbean Sea

1.752 WorldFact.guide/People (Guadeloupe)

People (Guadeloupe)

=====

Population:

409,132 (July 1992), growth rate 2.1% (1992)

Birth rate:
 19 births/1,000 population (1992)
 Death rate:
 6 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
 Net migration rate:
 8 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
 Infant mortality rate:
 10 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 74 years male, 80 years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 2.0 children born/woman (1992)
 Nationality:
 noun - Guadeloupian(s); adjective - Guadeloupe
 Ethnic divisions:
 black or mulatto 90%; white 5%; East Indian, Lebanese, Chinese less than 5% ←
 5%
 Religions:
 Roman Catholic 95%, Hindu and pagan African 5%
 Languages:
 French, creole patois
 Literacy:
 90% (male 90%, female 91%) age 15 and over can read and write (1982)
 Labor force:
 120,000; 53.0% services, government, and commerce, 25.8% industry, 21.2% agriculture
 Organized labor:
 11% of labor force

1.753 WorldFact.guide/Government (Guadeloupe)

Government (Guadeloupe)

=====

Long-form name:
 Department of Guadeloupe
 Type:
 overseas department of France
 Capital:
 Basse-Terre
 Administrative divisions:
 none (overseas department of France)
 Independence:
 none (overseas department of France)
 Constitution:
 28 September 1958 (French Constitution)
 Legal system:
 French legal system
 National holiday:
 Taking of the Bastille, 14 July (1789)
 Executive branch:
 government commissioner
 Legislative branch:
 unicameral General Council and unicameral Regional Council
 Judicial branch:
 Court of Appeal (Cour d'Appel) with jurisdiction over Guadeloupe, French

Guiana, and Martinique

Leaders:

Chief of State:
President Francois MITTERRAND (since 21 May 1981)

Head of Government:
Commissioner of the Republic Jean-Paul PROUST (since November 1989)

Political parties and leaders:
Rally for the Republic (RPR), Marlene CAPTANT; Communist Party of
Guadeloupe (PCG), Christian Medard CELESTE; Socialist Party (PSG), Dominique LARIFLA
;
Popular Union for the Liberation of Guadeloupe (UPLG); Independent
Republicans; Union for French Democracy (UDF); Union for a New Majority
(UNM)

Suffrage:
universal at age 18

Elections:

French National Assembly:
last held on 5 and 12 June 1988 (next to be held June 1994); Guadeloupe
elects four representatives; results - percent of vote by party NA; seats
-
(4 total) PS 2 seats, RPR 1 seat, PCG 1 seat

French Senate:
last held on 5 and 12 June 1988 (next to be held June 1994); Guadeloupe
elects two representatives; results - percent of vote by party NA; seats
-
(2 total) PCG 1, PS 1

General Council:
last held NA 1986 (next to be held by NA 1992); results - percent of vote
by
party NA; seats - (42 total) number of seats by party NA

Regional Council:
last held on 16 March 1992 (next to be held by 16 March 1998); results -
RPR
33.1%, PSG 28.7%, PCG 23.8%, UDF 10.7%, other 3.7%; seats - (41 total)
RPR
15, PSG 12, PCG 10, UDF 4

Communists:
3,000 est.

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)

1.754 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Guadeloupe)

Government1 (Guadeloupe)

=====

Member of:

FZ, WCL

Diplomatic representation:

as an overseas department of France, the interests of Guadeloupe are represented in the US by France

Flag:

the flag of France is used

1.755 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Guadeloupe)

Economy (Guadeloupe)

=====

Overview:

The economy depends on agriculture, tourism, light industry, and services ←

It is also dependent upon France for large subsidies and imports. Tourism ←
is

a key industry, with most tourists from the US. In addition, an ←
increasingly

large number of cruise ships visit the islands. The traditionally ←
important

sugarcane crop is slowly being replaced by other crops, such as bananas
(which now supply about 50% of export earnings), eggplant, and flowers.

Other vegetables and root crops are cultivated for local consumption,
although Guadeloupe is still dependent on imported food, which comes ←
mainly

from France. Light industry consists mostly of sugar and rum production.
Most manufactured goods and fuel are imported. Unemployment is especially
high among the young.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$1.1 billion, per capita \$3,300; real growth ←
rate

NA% (1987)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

2.3% (1988)

Unemployment rate:

38% (1987)

Budget:

revenues \$254 million; expenditures \$254 million, including capital
expenditures of NA (1989)

Exports:

\$153 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:

171,500 kW capacity; 441 million kWh produced, 1,279 kWh per capita ↔
(1991)

Industries:

construction, cement, rum, sugar, tourism

Agriculture:

cash crops - bananas and sugarcane; other products include tropical ↔
fruits

and vegetables; livestock - cattle, pigs, and goats; not self-sufficient ↔
in
food

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-88), \$4 million; Western (non-US)
countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$8.235 billion

Currency:

French franc (plural - francs); 1 French franc (F) = 100 centimes

Exchange rates:

French francs (F) per US\$1 - 5.6397 (March 1992), 5.6421 (1991), 5.4453
(1990), 6.3801 (1989), 5.9569 (1988), 6.0107 (1987)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.756 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Guadeloupe)

Communications (Guadeloupe)

=====

Railroads:

privately owned, narrow-gauge plantation lines

Highways:

1,940 km total; 1,600 km paved, 340 km gravel and earth

Ports:

Pointe-a-Pitre, Basse-Terre

Civil air:

2 major transport aircraft

Airports:

9 total, 9 usable, 8 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways ↔
over

3,659 m; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

domestic facilities inadequate; 57,300 telephones; interisland 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

1.757 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Guadeloupe)

Defense Forces (Guadeloupe)

=====

Branches:

French Forces, Gendarmerie

Manpower availability:
males 15-49, 98,069; NA fit for military service
Note:
defense is responsibility of France

1.758 WorldFact.guide/Guam

Geography (Guam)
People (Guam)
Government (Guam)
Economy (Guam)
Communications (Guam)
Defense Forces (Guam)

1.759 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Guam)

Geography (Guam)

=====

Total area:
541.3 km2
Land area:
541.3 km2
Comparative area:
slightly more than three times the size of Washington, DC
Land boundaries:
none
Coastline:
125.5 km
Maritime claims:
Contiguous zone:
12 nm
Continental shelf:
200 m (depth)
Exclusive economic zone:
200 nm
Territorial sea:
12 nm
Disputes:
none
Climate:
tropical marine; generally warm and humid, moderated by northeast trade
winds; dry season from January to June, rainy season from July to ←
December;
little seasonal temperature variation
Terrain:
volcanic origin, surrounded by coral reefs; relatively flat coralline

limestone plateau (source of most fresh water) with steep coastal cliffs ←
 and
 narrow coastal plains in north, low-rising hills in center, mountains in
 south

Natural resources:

fishing (largely undeveloped), tourism (especially from Japan)

Land use:

arable land 11%; permanent crops 11%; meadows and pastures 15%; forest ←
 and
 woodland 18%; other 45%

Environment:

frequent squalls during rainy season; subject to relatively rare, but
 potentially very destructive typhoons (especially in August)

Note:

largest and southernmost island in the Mariana Islands archipelago;
 strategic location in western North Pacific Ocean 5,955 km west-southwest ←
 of
 Honolulu about three-quarters of the way between Hawaii and the ←
 Philippines

1.760 WorldFact.guide/People (Guam)

People (Guam)

=====

Population:

142,271 (July 1992), growth rate 2.6% (1992)

Birth rate:

27 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

4 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

3 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

15 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

72 years male, 76 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

2.5 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Guamanian(s); adjective - Guamanian; note - Guamanians are US
 citizens

Ethnic divisions:

Chamorro 47%, Filipino 25%, Caucasian 10%, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and
 other 18%

Religions:

Roman Catholic 98%, other 2%

Languages:

English and Chamorro, most residents bilingual; Japanese also widely ←
 spoken

Literacy:

96% (male 96%, female 96%) age 15 and over can read and write (1980)

Labor force:

46,930; federal and territorial government 40%, private 60% (trade 18%,
 services 15.6%, construction 13.8%, other 12.6%) (1990)

Organized labor:

13% of labor force

1.761 WorldFact.guide/Government (Guam)

Government (Guam)

=====

Long-form name:

Territory of Guam

Type:

organized, unincorporated territory of the US; policy relations between Guam ↔

and the US are under the jurisdiction of the Office of Territorial and International Affairs, US Department of the Interior

Capital:

Agana

Administrative divisions:

none (territory of the US)

Independence:

none (territory of the US)

Constitution:

Organic Act of 1 August 1950

Legal system:

NA

National holiday:

Guam Discovery Day (first Monday in March), Liberation Day (July 21), US Government holidays

Executive branch:

President of the US, governor, lieutenant governor, Cabinet

Legislative branch:

unicameral Legislature

Judicial branch:

Federal District Court of Guam, Territorial Superior Court of Guam

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President George BUSH (since 20 January 1989)

Head of Government:

Governor Joseph A. ADA (since November 1986); Lieutenant Governor Frank F ↔

.

BLAS

Political parties and leaders:

Democratic Party (controls the legislature); Republican Party (party of ↔ the

Governor)

Suffrage:

universal at age 18; US citizens, but do not vote in US presidential elections

Elections:

Governor:

last held on 6 November 1990 (next to be held November 1994); results - Joseph F. ADA reelected

Legislature:

last held on 6 November 1990 (next to be held November 1992); a ↔ byelection

was held in April 1991 to replace a deceased legislator, results - ↔ percent

of vote by party NA; seats - (21 total) Democratic 11, Republican 10
 US House of Representatives:
 last held 6 November 1990 (next to be held 3 November 1992); Guam elects ←
 one
 nonvoting delegate; results - Ben BLAZ was elected as the nonacting
 delegate; seats - (1 total) Republican 1
 Member of:
 ESCAP (associate), IOC, SPC
 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

1.762 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Guam)

Economy (Guam)

=====

Overview:

The economy is based 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 1990. The small manufacturing sector includes
 textiles and clothing, beverage, food, and watch production. 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

1991 the unemployment rate was about 4.1%.

GNP:

purchasing power equivalent - \$2.0 billion, per capita \$14,000; real ←
 growth
 rate NA% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

12.6% (1991)

Unemployment rate:

4.1% (1991 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$525 million; expenditures \$395 million, including capital
 expenditures of \$NA.

Exports:

\$34 million (f.o.b., 1984)

commodities:

mostly transshipments of refined petroleum products, 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:
 \$NA

Industrial production:
 growth rate NA%

Electricity:
 500,000 kW capacity; 2,300 million kWh produced, 16,300 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries:
 US military, tourism, construction, transshipment services, concrete products, printing and publishing, food processing, textiles

Agriculture:
 relatively undeveloped with most food imported; fruits, vegetables, eggs, pork, poultry, beef, copra

Economic aid:
 although Guam receives no foreign aid, it does receive large transfer payments from the general revenues of the US Federal Treasury into which Guamanians pay no income or excise taxes; under the provisions of a ← special law of Congress, the Guamanian Treasury, rather than the US Treasury, receives federal income taxes paid by military and civilian Federal employees stationed in Guam

Currency:
 US currency is used

Exchange rates:
 US currency is used

Fiscal year:
 1 October - 30 September

1.763 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Guam)

Communications (Guam)

=====

Highways:
 674 km all-weather roads

Ports:
 Apra Harbor

Airports:
 5 total, 4 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways ← over 3,659 m; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; none with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:
 26,317 telephones (1989); broadcast stations - 3 AM, 3 FM, 3 TV; 2 ← Pacific Ocean INTELSAT ground stations

1.764 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Guam)

Defense Forces (Guam)

=====

Note:

defense is the responsibility of the US

1.765 WorldFact.guide/Guatemala

Guatemala

Geography (Guatemala)

People (Guatemala)

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Economy (Guatemala)

Communications (Guatemala)

Defense Forces (Guatemala)

1.766 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Guatemala)

Geography (Guatemala)

=====

Total area:

108,890 km2

Land area:

108,430 km2

Comparative area:

slightly smaller than Tennessee

Land boundaries:

1,687 km; Belize 266 km, El Salvador 203 km, Honduras 256 km, Mexico 962 km ↔

Coastline:

400 km

Maritime claims:

Continental shelf:

not specific

Exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

12 nm

Disputes:

claims Belize, but boundary 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:

crude oil, nickel, rare woods, fish, chicle

Land use:

arable land 12%; permanent crops 4%; meadows and pastures 12%; forest and woodland 40%; other 32%; includes irrigated 1%

Environment:

numerous volcanoes in mountains, with frequent violent earthquakes; Caribbean coast subject to hurricanes and other tropical storms; deforestation; soil erosion; water pollution

Note:

no natural harbors on west coast

1.767 WorldFact.guide/People (Guatemala)

People (Guatemala)

=====

Population:

9,784,275 (July 1992), growth rate 2.4% (1992)

Birth rate:

34 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

8 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

-2 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

56 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

61 years male, 66 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

4.6 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Guatemalan(s); adjective - Guatemalan

Ethnic divisions:

Ladino (mestizo - mixed Indian and European ancestry) 56%, Indian 44%

Religions:

predominantly Roman Catholic; also Protestant, traditional Mayan

Languages:

Spanish, but over 40% of the population speaks an Indian language as a primary tongue (18 Indian dialects, including Quiche, Cakchiquel, Kekchi)

Literacy:

55% (male 63%, female 47%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:

2,500,000; agriculture 60%, services 13%, manufacturing 12%, commerce 7%, construction 4%, transport 3%, utilities 0.8%, mining 0.4% (1985)

Organized labor:

8% of labor force (1988 est.)

1.768 WorldFact.guide/Government (Guatemala)

Government (Guatemala)

=====

Long-form name:

Republic of Guatemala

Type:

republic

Capital:

Guatemala

Administrative divisions:

22 departments (departamentos, singular - departamento); Alta Verapaz, ↔
Baja
Verapaz, Chimaltenango, Chiquimula, El Progreso, Escuintla, Guatemala,
Huehuetenango, Izabal, Jalapa, Jutiapa, Peten, Quetzaltenango, Quiche,
Retalhuleu, Sacatepequez, San Marcos, Santa Rosa, Solola, Suchitepequez,
Totonicapan, Zacapa

Independence:

15 September 1821 (from Spain)

Constitution:

31 May 1985, effective 14 January 1986

Legal system:

civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted
compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:

Independence Day, 15 September (1821)

Executive branch:

president, vice president, Council of Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch:

unicameral Congress of the Republic (Congreso de la Republica)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court of Justice (Corte Suprema de Justicia)

Leaders:

Chief of State and Head of Government:

President Jorge SERRANO Elias (since 14 January 1991); Vice President
Gustavo ESPINA Salguero (since 14 January 1991)

Political parties and leaders:

National Centrist Union (UCN), Jorge CARPIO Nicolle; Solidarity Action
Movement (MAS), Jorge SERRANO Elias; Christian Democratic Party (DCG),
Alfonso CABRERA Hidalgo; National Advancement Party (PAN), Alvaro ARZU
Irigoyen; National Liberation Movement (MLN), Mario SANDOVAL Alarcon; ↔
Social

Democratic Party (PSD), Mario SOLARZANO Martinez; Popular Alliance 5 (AP ↔
-5),

Max ORLANDO Molina; Revolutionary Party (PR), Carlos CHAVARRIA; National
Authentic Center (CAN), Hector MAYORA Dawe; Democratic Institutional ↔
Party

(PID), Oscar RIVAS; Nationalist United Front (FUN), Gabriel GIRON;
Guatemalan Republican Front (FRG), Efrain RIOS Montt

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

Congress:

last held on 11 November 1990 (next to be held 11 November 1995); results ↔
-

UCN 25.6%, MAS 24.3%, DCG 17.5%, PAN 17.3%, MLN 4.8%, PSD/AP-5 3.6%, PR
2.1%; seats - (116 total) UCN 38, DCG 27, MAS 18, PAN 12, Pro - Rios ↔
Montt

10, MLN 4, PR 1, PSD/AP-5 1, independent 5

President:

runoff held on 11 January 1991 (next to be held 11 November 1995); ↔
results -

Jorge SERRANO Elias (MAS) 68.1%, Jorge CARPIO Nicolle (UCN) 31.9%

Communists:

Guatemalan Labor Party (PGT); main radical left guerrilla groups - ↔
 Guerrilla
 Army of the Poor (EGP), Revolutionary Organization of the People in Arms
 (ORPA), Rebel Armed Forces (FAR), and PGT dissidents

1.769 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Guatemala)

Government1 (Guatemala)

=====

Other political or pressure groups:

Federated Chambers of Commerce and Industry (CACIF), Mutual Support Group
 (GAM), Unity for Popular and Labor Action (UASP), Agrarian Owners Group
 (UNAGRO), Committee for Campesino Unity (CUC)

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, LORCS, OAS, OPANAL, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL,
 WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Juan Jose CASO-FANJUL; Chancery at 2220 R Street NW, ↔
 Washington,
 DC 20008; telephone (202) 745-4952 through 4954; there are Guatemalan
 Consulates General in Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, ↔
 New
 York, and San Francisco

US:

Ambassador Thomas F. STROOCK; Embassy at 7-01 Avenida de la Reforma, Zone
 10, Guatemala City (mailing address is APO AA 34024); telephone [502] (2)
 31-15-41

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

1.770 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Guatemala)

Economy (Guatemala)

=====

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. ↔

Inflation

at 40% in 1990-91 was more than double the 1987-89 level.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$11.7 billion, per capita \$1,260; real growth rate 3% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

40% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate:

6.7%, with 30-40% underemployment (1989 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$1.05 billion; expenditures \$1.3 billion, including capital expenditures of \$270 million (1989 est.)

Exports:

\$1.16 billion (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

coffee 26%, sugar 13%, bananas 7%, beef 2%

partners:

US 39%, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Germany, Honduras

Imports:

\$1.66 billion (c.i.f., 1990)

commodities:

fuel and petroleum products, machinery, grain, fertilizers, motor vehicles ↔

partners:

US 40%, Mexico, Venezuela, Japan, Germany

External debt:

\$2.6 billion (December 1990 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate NA; accounts for 18% of GDP

Electricity:

802,600 kW capacity; 2,461 million kWh produced, 266 kWh per capita ↔ (1991)

Industries:

sugar, textiles and clothing, furniture, chemicals, petroleum, metals, rubber, tourism

Agriculture:

accounts for 26% of GDP; most important sector of economy and contributes two-thirds of export earnings; principal crops - sugarcane, corn, bananas ↔

coffee, beans, cardamom; livestock - cattle, sheep, pigs, chickens; food importer

Illicit drugs:

illicit producer of opium poppy and cannabis for the international drug trade; the government has an active eradication program for cannabis and opium poppy; transit country for cocaine shipments

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-90), \$1.1 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$7.92 billion

Currency:

quetzal (plural - quetzales); 1 quetzal (Q) = 100 centavos

Exchange rates:

free market quetzales (Q) per US\$1 - 5.0854 (January 1992), 5.0289 (1991) ↔

2.8161 (1989), 2.6196 (1988), 2.500 (1987); note - black-market rate ↔ 2.800

(May 1989)
 Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.771 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Guatemala)

Communications (Guatemala)

=====

Railroads:

884 km 0.914-meter gauge, single track; 782 km government owned, 102 km privately owned

Highways:

26,429 km total; 2,868 km paved, 11,421 km gravel, and 12,140 unimproved

Inland waterways:

260 km navigable year round; additional 730 km navigable during high- ↔
 water

season

Pipelines:

crude oil 275 km

Ports:

Puerto Barrios, Puerto Quetzal, Santo Tomas de Castilla

Merchant marine:

1 cargo ship (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 4,129 GRT/6,450 DWT

Civil air:

8 major transport aircraft

Airports:

448 total, 400 usable; 11 with permanent-surface runways; none with ↔
 runways

over 3,659 m; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 19 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

fairly modern network centered in Guatemala [city]; 97,670 telephones; broadcast stations - 91 AM, no FM, 25 TV, 15 shortwave; connection into Central American Microwave System; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth ↔
 station

1.772 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Guatemala)

Defense Forces (Guatemala)

=====

Branches:

Army, Navy, Air Force

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 2,169,073; 1,420,116 fit for military service; 107,239 reach military age (18) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$113 million, 1% of GDP (1990)

1.773 WorldFact.guide/Guernsey

Guernsey

Geography (Guernsey)

People (Guernsey)

Government (Guernsey)

Economy (Guernsey)

Communications (Guernsey)

Defense Forces (Guernsey)

1.774 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Guernsey)

Geography (Guernsey)

=====

Total area:

194 km2

Land area:

194 km2; includes Alderney, Guernsey, Herm, Sark, and some other smaller islands

Comparative area:

slightly larger than Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

50 km

Maritime claims:

Exclusive fishing zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

3 nm

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%; cultivated about 50%

Environment:

large, deepwater harbor at Saint Peter Port

Note:

52 km west of France

1.775 WorldFact.guide/People (Guernsey)

People (Guernsey)

=====

Population:

57,949 (July 1992), growth rate 0.6% (1992)

Birth rate:

12 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

11 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

5 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

6 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

72 years male, 78 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

1.6 children born/woman (1992)

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:

NA% (male NA%, female NA%) but compulsory education age 5 to 16

Labor force:

NA

Organized labor:

NA

1.776 WorldFact.guide/Government (Guernsey)

Government (Guernsey)

=====

Long-form name:

Bailiwick of Guernsey

Type:

British crown dependency

Capital:

Saint Peter Port

Administrative divisions:

none (British crown dependency)

Independence:

none (British crown dependency)

Constitution:

unwritten; partly statutes, partly common law and practice

Legal system:

English law and local statute; justice is administered by the Royal Court

National holiday:

Liberation Day, 9 May (1945)

Executive branch:
 British monarch, lieutenant governor, bailiff, deputy bailiff

Legislative branch:
 unicameral Assembly of the States

Judicial branch:
 Royal Court

Leaders:
 Chief of State:
 Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952)

Head of Government:
 Lieutenant Governor Lt. Gen. Sir Michael WILKINS (since NA 1990); Bailiff
 Mr. Graham Martyn DOREY (since February 1992)

Political parties and leaders:
 none; all independents

Suffrage:
 universal at age 18

Elections:
 Assembly of the States:
 last held NA (next to be held NA); results - no percent of vote by party
 since all are independents; seats - (60 total, 33 elected), all ←
 independents

Member of:
 none

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

1.777 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Guernsey)

Economy (Guernsey)

=====

Overview:
 Tourism is a major source of revenue. Other economic activity includes
 financial services, breeding the world-famous Guernsey cattle, and ←
 growing
 tomatoes and flowers for export.

GDP:
 \$NA, per capita \$NA; real growth rate 9% (1987)

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:
 173,000 kW capacity; 525 million kWh produced, 9,340 kWh per capita ↔
 (1989)
 Industries:
 tourism, banking
 Agriculture:
 tomatoes, flowers (mostly grown in greenhouses), sweet peppers, eggplant,
 other vegetables and fruit; Guernsey cattle
 Economic aid:
 none
 Currency:
 Guernsey pound (plural - pounds); 1 Guernsey (#G) pound = 100 pence
 Exchange rates:
 Guernsey pounds (#G) per US\$1 - 0.5799 (March 1992), 0.5652 (1991), ↔
 0.5603
 (1990), 0.6099 (1989), 0.5614 (1988), 0.6102 (1987); note - the Guernsey
 pound is at par with the British pound
 Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.778 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Guernsey)

Communications (Guernsey)

=====

Ports:
 Saint Peter Port, Saint Sampson
 Telecommunications:
 broadcast stations - 1 AM, no FM, 1 TV; 41,900 telephones; 1 submarine ↔
 cable

1.779 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Guernsey)

Defense Forces (Guernsey)

=====

Note:
 defense is the responsibility of the UK

1.780 WorldFact.guide/Guinea

Guinea

Geography (Guinea)

People (Guinea)

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Communications (Guinea)

Defense Forces (Guinea)

1.781 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Guinea)

Geography (Guinea)

=====

Total area:

245,860 km2

Land area:

245,860 km2

Comparative area:

slightly smaller than Oregon

Land boundaries:

3,399 km; Guinea-Bissau 386 km, Ivory Coast 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

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 NEGL%; meadows and pastures 12%; forest ↔
and

woodland 42%; other 40%; includes irrigated NEGL%

Environment:

hot, dry, dusty harmattan haze may reduce visibility during dry season;
deforestation

1.782 WorldFact.guide/People (Guinea)

People (Guinea)

=====

Population:

7,783,926 (July 1992), growth rate - 1.5% (1992)

Birth rate:

46 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

21 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

-40 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

143 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

41 years male, 45 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

6.0 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Guinean(s); adjective - Guinean

Ethnic divisions:

Fulani 35%, Malinke 30%, Soussou 20%, small indigenous tribes 15%

Religions:

Muslim 85%, Christian 8%, indigenous beliefs 7%

Languages:

French (official); each tribe has its own language

Literacy:

24% (male 35%, female 13%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:

2,400,000 (1983); agriculture 82.0%, industry and commerce 11.0%, ←
services

5.4%; 88,112 civil servants (1987); 52% of population of working age ←
(1985)

Organized labor:

virtually 100% of wage earners loosely affiliated with the National
Confederation of Guinean Workers

1.783 WorldFact.guide/Government (Guinea)

Government (Guinea)

=====

Long-form name:

Republic of Guinea

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, Kouibia, Koundara, Kouroussa, Labe, Lelouma, Lola,

Macenta, Mali, Mamou, Mandiana, Nzerekore, Pita, Siguiriri, Telimele, ←
Tougue,
Yomou

Independence:
2 October 1958 (from France; formerly French Guinea)

Constitution:
23 December 1990 (Loi Fundamentale)

Legal system:
based on French civil law system, customary law, and decree; legal codes
currently being revised; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:
Anniversary of the Second Republic, 3 April (1984)

Executive branch:
president, Transitional Committee for National Recovery (Comite
Transitionale de Redressement National or CTRN) replaced the Military
Committee for National Recovery (Comite Militaire de Redressement ←
National
or CMRN); Council of Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch:
People's National Assembly (Assemblee Nationale Populaire) was dissolved
after the 3 April 1984 coup; note: framework for a new National Assembly
established in December 1991 (will have 114 seats)

Judicial branch:
Court of Appeal (Cour d'Appel)

Leaders:
Chief of State and Head of Government:
Gen. Lansana CONTE (since 5 April 1984)

Political parties and leaders:
none; following the 3 April 1984 coup, all political activity was banned

Suffrage:
none

Elections:
none

Member of:
ACCT, ACP, AfDB, CEAO, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, FZ, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB,
IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO (correspondent), ←
ITU,
LORCS, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO ←
WTO

Diplomatic representation:
Ambassador (vacant); Charge d'Affaires ad interim Ansoumane CAMARA; ←
Chancery
at 2112 Leroy Place NW, Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 483-9420

US:
Ambassador Dane F. SMITH, Jr.; Embassy at 2nd Boulevard and 9th Avenue,
Conakry (mailing address is B. P. 603, Conakry); telephone (224) 44-15-20
through 24

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

1.784 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Guinea)

Economy (Guinea)

=====

Overview:

Although possessing many natural resources and considerable potential for agricultural development, Guinea is one of the poorest countries in the world. The agricultural sector contributes about 40% to GDP and employs more than 80% of the work force, while industry accounts for 27% of GDP. Guinea possesses over 25% of the world's bauxite reserves; exports of bauxite and alumina accounted for about 70% of total exports in 1989.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$3.0 billion, per capita \$410; real growth rate 4.3% (1990 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

19.6% (1990 est.)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues \$449 million; expenditures \$708 million, including capital expenditures of \$361 million (1990 est.)

Exports:

\$788 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:

alumina, bauxite, diamonds, coffee, pineapples, bananas, palm kernels

partners:

US 33%, EC 33%, USSR and Eastern Europe 20%, Canada

Imports:

\$692 million (c.i.f., 1990 est.)

commodities:

petroleum products, metals, machinery, transport equipment, foodstuffs, textiles, and other grain

partners:

US 16%, France, Brazil

External debt:

\$2.6 billion (1990 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate NA%; accounts for 27% of GDP

Electricity:

113,000 kW capacity; 300 million kWh produced, 40 kWh per capita (1989)

Industries:

bauxite mining, alumina, gold, diamond mining, light manufacturing and agricultural processing industries

Agriculture:

accounts for 40% of GDP (includes fishing and forestry); mostly subsistence

farming; principal products - rice, coffee, pineapples, palm kernels, cassava, bananas, sweet potatoes, timber; livestock - cattle, sheep and goats; not self-sufficient in food grains

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$227 million; Western (non-US)

countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$1,465 million; ↔
 OPEC
 bilateral aid (1979-89), \$120 million; Communist countries (1970-89), ↔
 \$446
 million

Currency:

Guinean franc (plural - francs); 1 Guinean franc (FG) = 100 centimes

Exchange rates:

Guinean francs (FG) per US\$1 - 675 (1990), 618 (1989), 515 (1988), 440
 (1987), 383 (1986)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.785 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Guinea)

Communications (Guinea)

=====

Railroads:

1,045 km; 806 km 1.000-meter gauge, 239 km 1.435-meter standard gauge

Highways:

30,100 km total; 1,145 km paved, 12,955 km gravel or laterite (of which
 barely 4,500 km are currently all-weather roads), 16,000 km unimproved ↔
 earth
 (1987)

Inland waterways:

1,295 km navigable by shallow-draft native craft

Ports:

Conakry, Kamsar

Civil air:

10 major transport aircraft

Airports:

15 total, 15 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways
 over 3,659 m; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 10 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

poor to fair system of open-wire lines, small radiocommunication stations ↔
 ,
 and new radio relay system; 15,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 3 AM ↔
 1
 FM, 1 TV; 65,000 TV sets; 200,000 radio receivers; 1 Atlantic Ocean ↔
 INTELSAT
 earth station

1.786 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Guinea)

Defense Forces (Guinea)

=====

Branches:

Army, Navy (acts primarily as a coast guard), Air Force, Republican Guard ↔
 ,
 paramilitary National Gendarmerie, National Police Force

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 1,759,811; 888,968 fit for military service (1989)

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$29 million, 1.2% of GDP (1988)

1.787 WorldFact.guide/Guinea-Bissau

Guinea-Bissau

Geography (Guinea-Bissau)

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Defense Forces (Guinea-Bissau)

1.788 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Guinea-Bissau)

Geography (Guinea-Bissau)

=====

Total area:

36,120 km2

Land area:

28,000 km2

Comparative area:

slightly less than three times the size of Connecticut

Land boundaries:

724 km; Guinea 386, Senegal 338 km

Coastline:

350 km

Maritime claims:

Exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

12 nm

Disputes:

the International Court of Justice (ICJ) on 12 November 1991 rendered its decision on the Guinea-Bissau/Senegal maritime boundary in favor of ← Senegal

Climate:

tropical; generally hot and humid; monsoon-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%
 Environment:
 hot, dry, dusty harmattan haze may reduce visibility during dry season

1.789 WorldFact.guide/People (Guinea-Bissau)

People (Guinea-Bissau)

=====

Population:
 1,047,137 (July 1992), growth rate 2.4% (1992)
 Birth rate:
 42 births/1,000 population (1992)
 Death rate:
 18 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
 Net migration rate:
 0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
 Infant mortality rate:
 124 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 45 years male, 48 years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 5.7 children born/woman (1992)
 Nationality:
 noun - Guinea-Bissauan(s); adjective - Guinea-Bissauan
 Ethnic divisions:
 African about 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 and numerous African languages
 Literacy:
 36% (male 50%, female 24%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)
 Labor force:
 403,000 (est.); agriculture 90%, industry, services, and commerce 5%,
 government 5%; population of working age 53% (1983)
 Organized labor:
 only one trade union - the National Union of Workers of Guinea-Bissau (↔
 UNTG)

1.790 WorldFact.guide/Government (Guinea-Bissau)

Government (Guinea-Bissau)

=====

Long-form name:
 Republic of Guinea-Bissau
 Type:
 republic; highly centralized multiparty since mid-1991; the African Party

for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC) held an extraordinary party congress in December 1990 and established a two-year transition program during which the constitution will be revised, ←
allowing

for multiple political parties and a presidential election in 1993

Capital:

Bissau

Administrative divisions:

9 regions (regioes, singular - regio); Bafata, Biombo, Bissau, Bolama, Cacheu, Gabu, Oio, Quinara, Tombali

Independence:

10 September 1974 (from Portugal; formerly Portuguese Guinea)

Constitution:

16 May 1984

Legal system:

NA

National holiday:

Independence Day, 10 September (1974)

Executive branch:

president of the Council of State, vice presidents of the Council of ←
State,

Council of State, Council of Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch:

unicameral National People's Assembly (Assembleia Nacional Popular)

Judicial branch:

none; there is a Ministry of Justice in the Council of Ministers

Leaders:

Chief of State and Head of Government:

President of the Council of State Brig. Gen. Joao Bernardo VIEIRA (←
assumed

power 14 November 1980 and elected President of Council of State on 16 ←
May
1984)

Political parties and leaders:

3 parties - African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC), President Joao Bernardo VIEIRA, leader; PAIGC is still the major party and controls all aspects of the Government, but 2 opposition parties registered in late 1991; Democratic Social Front (FDS), Rafael BARBOSA, leader; Bafata Movement, Domingos Fernandes GARNER, leader; Democratic Front, Aristides MENEZES, leader; other parties forming

Suffrage:

universal at age 15

Elections:

National People's Assembly:

last held 15 June 1989 (next to be held 15 June 1994); results - PAIGC is the only party; seats - (150 total) PAIGC 150, appointed by Regional Councils

President of Council of State:

last held 19 June 1989 (next to be held NA 1993); results - Brig. Gen. ←
Joao

Bernardo VIEIRA was reelected without opposition by the National People's Assembly

Member of:

ACCT (associate), ACP, AfDB, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB ←

IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, IOM (observer), ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Alfredo Lopes CABRAL; Chancery at 918 16th Street NW, ←
 Mezzanine
 Suite, Washington, DC 20006; telephone (202) 872-4222,

1.791 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Guinea-Bissau)

Government1 (Guinea-Bissau)

=====

US:

Ambassador William L. JACOBSEN, Jr.; Embassy at 17 Avenida Domingos Ramos ←
 ,
 Bissau (mailing address is 1067 Bissau Codex, Bissau, Guinea-Bissau);
 telephone [245] 20-1139, 20-1145, 20-1113

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

1.792 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Guinea-Bissau)

Economy (Guinea-Bissau)

=====

Overview:

Guinea-Bissau ranks among the poorest countries in the world, with a per
 capita GDP below \$200. Agriculture and fishing are the main economic
 activities. Cashew nuts, peanuts, and palm kernels are the primary ←
 exports.

Exploitation of known mineral deposits is unlikely at present because of ←
 a
 weak infrastructure and the high cost of development. The government's
 four-year plan (1988-91) has targeted agricultural development as the top
 priority.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$162 million, per capita \$160; real growth ←
 rate
 5.0% (1989)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

25% (1990 est.)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues \$22.7 million; expenditures \$30.8 million, including capital
 expenditures of \$18.0 million (1989 est.)

Exports:

\$14.2 million (f.o.b., 1989 est.)

commodities:

cashews, fish, peanuts, palm kernels

partners:
 Portugal, Senegal, France, The Gambia, Netherlands, Spain

Imports:
 \$68.9 million (f.o.b., 1989 est.)

commodities:
 capital equipment, consumer goods, semiprocessed goods, foods, petroleum

partners:
 Portugal, Netherlands, Senegal, USSR, Germany

External debt:
 \$462 million (December 1990 est.)

Industrial production:
 growth rate - 1.0% (1989 est.); accounts for 10% of GDP (1989 est.)

Electricity:
 22,000 kW capacity; 30 million kWh produced, 30 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:
 agricultural processing, beer, soft drinks

Agriculture:
 accounts for over 50% of GDP, nearly 100% of exports, and 90% of ↔
 employment;
 rice is the staple food; other crops include corn, beans, cassava, cashew
 nuts, peanuts, palm kernels, and cotton; not self-sufficient in food;
 fishing and forestry potential not fully exploited

Economic aid:
 US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$49 million; Western (non-US)
 countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$615 million; ↔
 OPEC
 bilateral aid (1979-89), \$41 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$68
 million

Currency:
 Guinea-Bissauan peso (plural - pesos); 1 Guinea-Bissauan peso (PG) = 100
 centavos

Exchange rates:
 Guinea-Bissauan pesos (PG) per US\$1 - 1987.2 (1989), 1363.6 (1988), ↔
 851.65
 (1987), 238.98 (1986)

Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.793 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Guinea-Bissau)

Communications (Guinea-Bissau)

=====

Highways:
 3,218 km; 2,698 km bituminous, remainder earth

Inland waterways:
 scattered stretches are important to coastal commerce

Ports:
 Bissau

Civil air:
 2 major transport aircraft

Airports:
 34 total, 15 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways
 over 3,659 m; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 5 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

poor system of radio relay, open-wire lines, and radiocommunications; ←
 3,000
 telephones; broadcast stations - 2 AM, 3 FM, 1 TV

1.794 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Guinea-Bissau)

Defense Forces (Guinea-Bissau)

=====

Branches:

People's Revolutionary Armed Force (FARP; including Army, Navy, Air Force ←
),

paramilitary force

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 228,856; 130,580 fit for military service

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$9.3 million, 5-6% of GDP (1987)

1.795 WorldFact.guide/Guyana

Guyana

Geography (Guyana)

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1.796 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Guyana)

Geography (Guyana)

=====

Total area:

214,970 km2

Land area:

196,850 km2

Comparative area:

slightly smaller than Idaho

Land boundaries:

2,462 km; Brazil 1,119 km, Suriname 600 km, Venezuela 743 km

Coastline:
459 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf:
outer edge of continental margin or 200 nm

Exclusive fishing zone:
200 nm

Territorial sea:
12 nm

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 NEGL%; meadows and pastures 6%; forest ↔
and
woodland 83%; other 8%; includes irrigated 1%

Environment:
flash floods a constant threat during rainy seasons; water pollution

1.797 WorldFact.guide/People (Guyana)

People (Guyana)

=====

Population:
739,431 (July 1992), growth rate - 0.6% (1992)

Birth rate:
21 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
7 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
-20 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
50 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:
61 years male, 68 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:
2.4 children born/woman (1992)

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:

95% (male 98%, female 96%) age 15 and over having ever attended school ←
(1990
est.)

Labor force:

268,000; industry and commerce 44.5%, agriculture 33.8%, services 21.7%;
public-sector employment amounts to 60-80% of the total labor force ←
(1985)

Organized labor:

34% of labor force

1.798 WorldFact.guide/Government (Guyana)

Government (Guyana)

=====

Long-form name:

Co-operative Republic of Guyana

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; formerly British Guiana)

Constitution:

6 October 1980

Legal system:

based on English common law with certain admixtures of Roman-Dutch law; ←
has
not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:

Republic Day, 23 February (1970)

Executive branch:

executive president, first vice president, prime minister, first deputy
prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Assembly

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court of Judicature

Leaders:

Chief of State:

Executive President Hugh Desmond HOYTE (since 6 August 1985); First Vice
President Hamilton GREEN (since 6 August 1985)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Hamilton GREEN (since NA August 1985)

Political parties and leaders:

People's National Congress (PNC), Hugh Desmond HOYTE; People's ←
Progressive

Party (PPP), Cheddi JAGAN; Working People's Alliance (WPA), Eusi KWAYANA,

Rupert ROOPNARINE; Democratic Labor Movement (DLM), Paul TENNASSEE; ←
 People's
 Democratic Movement (PDM), Llewellyn JOHN; National Democratic Front (NDF ←
),
 Joseph BACCHUS; United Force (UF), Manzoor NADIR; United Republican Party
 (URP), Leslie RAMSAMMY; National Republican Party (NRP), Robert GANGADEEN ←
 ;
 Guyanese Labor Party (GLP), Nanda GOPAUL

Suffrage:
 universal at age 18

Elections:
 Executive President:
 last held on 9 December 1985 (next to be held 1992); results - Hugh ←
 Desmond
 HOYTE was elected president since he was leader of the party with the ←
 most
 votes in the National Assembly elections

National Assembly:
 last held on 9 December 1985 (next to be held mid-1992); results - PNC ←
 78%,
 PPP 16%, UF 4%, WPA 2%; seats - (65 total, 53 elected) PNC 42, PPP 8, UF ←
 2,
 WPA 1

Other political or pressure groups:
 Trades Union Congress (TUC); Guyana Council of Indian Organizations (GCIO ←
);
 Civil Liberties Action Committee (CLAC); the latter two organizations are
 small and active but not well organized; Guyanese Action for Reform and
 Democracy (GUARD) includes various labor groups, as well as several of ←
 the
 smaller political parties

1.799 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Guyana)

Government1 (Guyana)

=====

Member of:

ACP, C, CARICOM, CCC, CDB, ECLAC, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IBRD, ICAO, ←
 ICFTU,
 IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LAES, LORCS, NAM, OAS,
 UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WMO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Dr. Cedric Hilburn GRANT; Chancery at 2490 Tracy Place NW,
 Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 265-6900; there is a Guyanese
 Consulate General in New York

US:

Ambassador George JONES; Embassy at 99-100 Young and Duke Streets,
 Georgetown; telephone [592] (2) 54900 through 54909

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

1.800 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Guyana)

Economy (Guyana)

=====

Overview:

Guyana is one of the world's poorest countries with a per capita income less than one-fifth the South American average. After growing on average at less than 1% a year in 1986-87, GDP dropped by 5% a year in 1988-90. The decline resulted from bad weather, labor trouble in the canefields, and flooding and equipment problems in the bauxite industry. Consumer prices rose about 100% in 1989 and 75% in 1990, and the current account deficit widened substantially as sugar and bauxite exports fell. Moreover, electric power is in short supply and constitutes a major barrier to future gains in national output. The government, in association with international financial agencies, seeks to reduce its payment arrears and to raise new funds. The government's stabilization program - aimed at establishing realistic exchange rates, reasonable price stability, and a resumption of growth - requires considerable public administrative abilities and continued patience by consumers during a long incubation period. In 1991, buoyed by a recovery in mining and agriculture, the economy posted 6% growth, according to official figures. A large volume of illegal and quasi-legal economic activity is not captured in estimates of the country's total output.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$250 million, per capita \$300; real growth rate 6% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

75% (1990)

Unemployment rate:

12-15% (1990 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$126 million; expenditures \$250 million (1990 est.)

Exports:

\$189 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:

bauxite, sugar, gold, rice, shrimp, molasses, timber, rum

partners:

UK 31%, US 23%, CARICOM 7%, Canada 6% (1988)

Imports:

\$246 million (c.i.f., 1991)

commodities:

manufactures, machinery, food, petroleum

partners:

US 33%, CARICOM 10%, UK 9%, Canada 2% (1989)

External debt:

\$2.0 billion, including arrears (1990)

Industrial production:

growth rate - 12.0% (1990 est.); accounts for about 11% of GDP

Electricity:

252,500 kW capacity; 647 million kWh produced, 863 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

bauxite mining, sugar, rice milling, timber, fishing (shrimp), textiles, gold mining

Agriculture:

most important sector, accounting for 24% of GDP and about half of exports;

sugar and rice are key crops; development potential exists for fishing and

forestry; not self-sufficient in food, especially wheat, vegetable oils, and

animal products

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$116 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$325 million;

Communist countries 1970-89, \$242 million

Currency:

Guyanese dollar (plural - dollars); 1 Guyanese dollar (G\$) = 100 cents

1.801 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Guyana)

Economy1 (Guyana)

=====

Exchange rates:

Guyanese dollars (G\$) per US\$1 - 124.1 (March 1992) 111.8 (1991), 39.533 (1990), 27.159 (1989), 10.000 (1988), 9.756 (1987)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.802 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Guyana)

Communications (Guyana)

=====

Railroads:

187 km total, all single track 0.914-meter gauge

Highways:

7,665 km total; 550 km paved, 5,000 km gravel, 1,525 km earth, 590 km unimproved

Inland waterways:

6,000 km total of navigable waterways; Berbice, Demerara, and Essequibo Rivers are navigable by oceangoing vessels for 150 km, 100 km, and 80 km, respectively

Ports:

Georgetown

Civil air:

3 major transport aircraft

Airports:

54 total, 49 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways over 3,659 m; none with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 13 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

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

1.803 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Guyana)

Defense Forces (Guyana)

=====

Branches:

Guyana Defense Force (GDF; includes Coast Guard and Air Corps), Guyana
 Police Force (GPF), Guyana People's Militia (GPM), Guyana National ↔
 Service
 (GNS)

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 196,066; 149,045 fit for military service

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$5.5 million, 6% of GDP (1989 est.)

1.804 WorldFact.guide/Haiti

Haiti

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Defense Forces (Haiti)

1.805 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Haiti)

Geography (Haiti)

=====

Total area:

27,750 km2

Land area:

27,560 km2

Comparative area:

slightly larger than Maryland

Land boundaries:

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
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%; includes irrigated 3%
Environment:
lies in the middle of the hurricane belt and subject to severe storms ↔
from
June to October; occasional flooding and earthquakes; deforestation; soil
erosion
Note:
shares island of Hispaniola with Dominican Republic

1.806 WorldFact.guide/People (Haiti)

People (Haiti)

=====

Population:
6,431,977 (July 1992), growth rate 2.3% (1992)
Birth rate:
42 births/1,000 population (1992)
Death rate:
15 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
Net migration rate:
-5 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
Infant mortality rate:
104 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
Life expectancy at birth:
53 years male, 55 years female (1992)
Total fertility rate:
6.2 children born/woman (1992)
Nationality:
noun - Haitian(s); adjective - Haitian
Ethnic divisions:
black 95%, mulatto and European 5%
Religions:

Roman Catholic is the official religion; 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) spoken by only 10% of population; all speak Creole

Literacy:

53% (male 59%, female 47%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:

2,300,000; agriculture 66%, services 25%, industry 9%; shortage of skilled

labor, unskilled labor abundant (1982)

Organized labor:

NA

1.807 WorldFact.guide/Government (Haiti)

Government (Haiti)

=====

Long-form name:

Republic of Haiti

Type:

republic

Capital:

Port-au-Prince

Administrative divisions:

9 departments, (departements, singular - departement); Artibonite, Centre ←

Grand'Anse, Nord, Nord-Est, Nord-Ouest, Ouest, Sud, Sud-Est

Independence:

1 January 1804 (from France)

Constitution:

27 August 1983, suspended February 1986; draft constitution approved ←

March 1987, suspended June 1988, most articles reinstated March 1989; October 1991, government claims to be observing the Constitution

Legal system:

based on Roman civil law system; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:

Independence Day, 1 January (1804)

Executive branch:

president, Council of Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch:

bicameral National Assembly (Assemblée Nationale) consisting of an upper house or Senate and a lower house or Chamber of Deputies

Judicial branch:

Court of Appeal (Cour de Cassation)

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Jean-Bertrand ARISTIDE (since 7 February 1991), ousted in a ←

coup in September 1991, but still recognized by international community as ←

Chief of State; President Joseph NERETTE installed by military on 7 October ←

1991

Head of Government:

de facto Prime Minister Marc BAZIN (since June 1992)

Political parties and leaders:

National Front for Change and Democracy (FNCD) led by Jean-Bertrand ARISTIDE, including Congress of Democratic Movements (CONACOM), Victor BENOIT; National Konbite Movement (MKN), Volvick Remy JOSEPH; National Alliance for Democracy and Progress (ANDP), a coalition - that broke up following elections - consisting of Movement for the Installation of Democracy in Haiti (MIDH), Marc BAZIN; National Progressive Revolutionary Party (PANPRA), Serge GILLES; and 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

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

Chamber of Deputies:

last held 16 December 1990, with runoff held 20 January 1991 (next to be held by December 1994); results - percent of vote NA; seats - (83 total) FNCD 27, ANDP 17, PDCH 7, PAIN 6, RDNP 6, MDN 5, PNT 3, MKN 2, MODELH 2, ←
MRN

1, independents 5, other 2

1.808 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Haiti)

Government1 (Haiti)

=====

President:

last held 16 December 1990 (next election to be held by December 1995); results - Rev. Jean-Bertrand ARISTIDE 67.5%, Marc BAZIN 14.2%, Louis ←
DEJOIE

4.9%

Elections:

Senate:

last held 16 December 1990, with runoff held 20 January 1991 (next to be held December 1992); results - percent of vote NA; seats - (27 total) ←
FNCD

13, ANDP 6, PAIN 2, MRN 2, PDCH 1, RDNP 1, PNT 1, independent 1

Communists:

United Party of Haitian Communists (PUCH), Rene THEODORE (roughly 2,000 members)

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)

Member of:

ACCT, CARICOM (observer), CCC, ECLAC, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LAES, LORCS, OAS, OPANAL, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Jean CASIMIR; Chancery at 2311 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 332-4090 through 4092; there are Haitian Consulates General in Boston, Chicago, Miami, New York, and San Juan (Puerto Rico)

US:

Ambassador Alvin P. ADAMS, Jr.; Embassy at Harry Truman Boulevard, Port-au-Prince (mailing address is P. O. Box 1761, Port-au-Prince), telephone [509] 22-0354 or 22-0368, 22-0200, 22-0612

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)

1.809 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Haiti)

Economy (Haiti)

=====

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.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$2.7 billion, per capita \$440; real growth rate - 3.0% (1990 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

20% (1990 est.)

Unemployment rate:

25-50% (1990 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$300 million; expenditures \$416 million, including capital expenditures of \$145 million (1990 est.)

Exports:

\$169 million (f.o.b., 1990 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:
 \$348 million (c.i.f., 1990 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 0.3% (FY88); accounts for 15% of GDP

Electricity:
 217,000 kW capacity; 468 million kWh produced, 74 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:
 sugar refining, textiles, flour milling, cement manufacturing, tourism, light assembly industries based on imported parts

Agriculture:
 accounts for 28% of GDP and employs 74% of work force; mostly small-scale subsistence farms; commercial crops - coffee, mangoes, sugarcane and wood ←
 ;
 staple crops - rice, corn, sorghum; shortage of wheat flour

Illicit drugs:
 transshipment point for cocaine

Economic aid:
 US commitments, including Ex-Im (1970-89), \$700 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$770 million

Currency:
 gourde (plural - gourdes); 1 gourde (G) = 100 centimes

Exchange rates:
 gourdes (G) per US\$1 - 5.0 (fixed rate)

Fiscal year:
 1 October - 30 September

1.810 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Haiti)

Communications (Haiti)

=====

Railroads:
 40 km 0.760-meter narrow gauge, single-track, privately owned industrial line

Highways:
 4,000 km total; 950 km paved, 900 km otherwise improved, 2,150 km ←
 unimproved

Inland waterways:
 negligible; less than 100 km navigable

Ports:
 Port-au-Prince, Cap-Haitien

Civil air:
 12 major transport aircraft

Airports:
 13 total, 10 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways over 3,659 m; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

domestic facilities barely adequate, international facilities slightly better; 36,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 33 AM, no FM, 4 TV, 2 shortwave; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

1.811 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Haiti)

Defense Forces (Haiti)

=====

Branches:

Army (including Police), Navy, Air Force

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 1,313,044; 706,221 fit for military service; 59,060 reach military age (18) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$34 million, 1.5% of GDP (1988 est.)

1.812 WorldFact.guide/Heard Island and McDonald Islands

Heard Island and McDonald Islands

Geography (Heard Island and McDonald Islands)

People (Heard Island and McDonald Islands)

Government (Heard Island and McDonald Islands)

Economy (Heard Island and McDonald Islands)

Communications (Heard Island and McDonald Islands)

Defense Forces (Heard Island and McDonald Islands)

1.813 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Heard Island and McDonald Islands)

Geography (Heard Island and McDonald Islands)

=====

Total area:

412 km2

Land area:

412 km2

Comparative area:

slightly less than 2.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

101.9 km

Maritime claims:

Exclusive fishing zone:

200 nm
Territorial sea:
3 nm
Disputes:
none
Climate:
antarctic
Terrain:
Heard Island - bleak and mountainous, with an extinct volcano; McDonald
Islands - small and rocky
Land use:
arable land 0%; permanent crops 0%; meadows and pastures 0%; forest and
woodland 0%; other 100%
Environment:
primarily used as research stations
Note:
located 4,100 km southwest of Australia in the southern Indian Ocean

1.814 WorldFact.guide/People (Heard Island and McDonald Islands)

People (Heard Island and McDonald Islands)

=====
Population:
uninhabited

1.815 WorldFact.guide/Government (Heard Island and McDonald Islands)

Government (Heard Island and McDonald Islands)

=====
Long-form name:
Territory of Heard Island and McDonald Islands
Type:
territory of Australia administered by the Antarctic Division of the
Department of Science in Canberra (Australia)
Capital:
none; administered from Canberra, Australia

1.816 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Heard Island and McDonald Islands)

Economy (Heard Island and McDonald Islands)

=====
Overview:
no economic activity

1.817 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Heard Island and McDonald Islands)

Communications (Heard Island and McDonald Islands)

=====

Ports:

none; offshore anchorage only

1.818 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Heard Island and McDonald Islands)

Defense Forces (Heard Island and McDonald Islands)

=====

Note:

defense is the responsibility of Australia

1.819 WorldFact.guide/Holy See (Vatican City)

Holy See (Vatican City)

Geography (Holy See (Vatican City))

People (Holy See (Vatican City))

Government (Holy See (Vatican City))

Economy (Holy See (Vatican City))

Communications (Holy See (Vatican City))

Defense Forces (Holy See (Vatican City))

1.820 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Holy See (Vatican City))

Geography (Holy See (Vatican City))

=====

Total area:

0.438 km2

Land area:

0.438 km2

Comparative area:

about 0.7 times the size of The Mall in Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

3.2 km; Italy 3.2 km

Coastline:

none - landlocked

Maritime claims:

none - landlocked

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%

Environment:

urban

Note:

landlocked; enclave of Rome, Italy; world's smallest state; outside the
 Vatican City, 13 buildings in Rome and Castel Gandolfo (the pope's summer
 residence) enjoy extraterritorial rights

1.821 WorldFact.guide/People (Holy See (Vatican City))

People (Holy See (Vatican City))

=====

Population:

802 (July 1992), growth rate 1.2% (1992)

Nationality:

no noun or adjectival forms

Ethnic divisions:

primarily Italians but also Swiss and other nationalities

Religions:

Roman Catholic

Languages:

Italian, Latin, and various other languages

Literacy:

100% (male NA%, female NA%)

Labor force:

high dignitaries, priests, nuns, guards, and 3,000 lay workers who live
 outside the Vatican

Organized labor:

Association of Vatican Lay Workers, 1,800 members (1987)

1.822 WorldFact.guide/Government (Holy See (Vatican City))

Government (Holy See (Vatican City))

=====

Long-form name:

State of the Vatican City; note - the Vatican City is the physical seat ←
 of
 the Holy See, which is the central government of the Roman Catholic ←
 Church

Type:

monarchical-sacerdotal state

Capital:

Vatican City

Independence:
 11 February 1929 (from Italy)

Constitution:
 Apostolic Constitution of 1967 (effective 1 March 1968)

National holiday:
 Installation Day of the Pope (John Paul II), 22 October (1978); note - ↔
 Pope
 John Paul II was elected on 16 October 1978

Executive branch:
 pope

Legislative branch:
 unicameral Pontifical Commission

Judicial branch:
 none; normally handled by Italy

Leaders:
 Chief of State:
 Pope JOHN PAUL II (Karol WOJTYA; since 16 October 1978)
 Head of Government:
 Secretary of State Archbishop Angelo SODANO

Political parties and leaders:
 none

Suffrage:
 limited to cardinals less than 80 years old

Elections:
 Pope:
 last held 16 October 1978 (next to be held after the death of the current
 pope); results - Karol WOJTYA was elected for life by the College of
 Cardinals

Other political or pressure groups:
 none (exclusive of influence exercised by church officers)

Member of:
 CSCE, IAEA, ICFTU, IMF (observer), INTELSAT, IOM (observer), ITU, OAS
 (observer), UN (observer), UNCTAD, UNHCR, UPU, WIPO, WTO (observer)

Diplomatic representation:
 Apostolic Pro-Nuncio Archbishop Agostino CACCIAVILLAN; 3339 Massachusetts
 Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 333-7121

US:
 Ambassador Thomas P. MELADY; Embassy at Villino Pacelli, Via Aurelia 294,
 00165 Rome (mailing address is APO AE 09624); telephone [396] 639-0558

Flag:
 two vertical bands of yellow (hoist side) and white with the crossed keys ↔
 of
 Saint Peter and the papal tiara centered in the white band

1.823 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Holy See (Vatican City))

Economy (Holy See (Vatican City))

=====

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 \$92 million; expenditures \$178 million, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1992)

Electricity:

5,000 kW standby capacity (1990); power supplied by Italy

Industries:

printing and production of a small amount of mosaics and staff uniforms; worldwide banking and financial activities

Currency:

Vatican lira (plural - lire); 1 Vatican lira (VLit) = 100 centesimi

Exchange rates:

Vatican lire (VLit) per US\$1 - 1,248.4 (March 1992), 1,240.6 (1991), 1,198.1 (1990), 1,372.1 (1989), 1,301.6 (1988), 1,296.1 (1987); note - the Vatican

lira is at par with the Italian lira which circulates freely

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.824 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Holy See (Vatican City))

Communications (Holy See (Vatican City))

=====

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

1.825 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Holy See (Vatican City))

Defense Forces (Holy See (Vatican City))

=====

Note:

defense is the responsibility of Italy; Swiss Papal Guards are posted at entrances to the Vatican City

1.826 WorldFact.guide/Honduras

Honduras

Geography (Honduras)

People (Honduras)
Government (Honduras)
Government1 (Honduras)
Economy (Honduras)
Economy1 (Honduras)
Communications (Honduras)
Defense Forces (Honduras)

1.827 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Honduras)

Geography (Honduras)

=====

Total area:
112,090 km2
Land area:
111,890 km2
Comparative area:
slightly larger than Tennessee
Land boundaries:
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
Disputes:
dispute with El Salvador over several sections of the land boundary; ←
dispute
over Golfo de Fonseca maritime boundary because of disputed sovereignty ←
of
islands; unresolved maritime boundary with Nicaragua
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%; includes irrigated 1%
Environment:
subject to frequent, but generally mild, earthquakes; damaging hurricanes

and floods along Caribbean coast; deforestation; soil erosion

1.828 WorldFact.guide/People (Honduras)

People (Honduras)

=====

Population:

5,092,776 (July 1992), growth rate 2.8% (1992)

Birth rate:

37 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

7 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

-2 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

54 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

65 years male, 68 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

4.8 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Honduran(s); adjective - Honduran

Ethnic divisions:

mestizo (mixed Indian and European) 90%, Indian 7%, black 2%, white 1%

Religions:

Roman Catholic about 97%; small Protestant minority

Languages:

Spanish, Indian dialects

Literacy:

73% (male 76%, female 71%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:

1,300,000; agriculture 62%, services 20%, manufacturing 9%, construction ←
3%,

other 6% (1985)

Organized labor:

40% of urban labor force, 20% of rural work force (1985)

1.829 WorldFact.guide/Government (Honduras)

Government (Honduras)

=====

Long-form name:

Republic of Honduras

Type:

republic

Capital:

Tegucigalpa

Administrative divisions:

18 departments (departamentos, singular - departamento); Atlantida,
Choluteca, Colon, Comayagua, Copan, Cortes, El Paraiso, Francisco Morazan ←

,
Gracias a Dios, Intibuca, Islas de la Bahia, La Paz, Lempira, Ocotepeque,

Olancho, Santa Barbara, Valle, Yoro

Independence:
15 September 1821 (from Spain)

Constitution:
11 January 1982, effective 20 January 1982

Legal system:
rooted in Roman and Spanish civil law; some influence of English common law; ←
accepts ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday:
Independence Day, 15 September (1821)

Executive branch:
president, Council of Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch:
unicameral National Congress (Congreso Nacional)

Judicial branch:
Supreme Court of Justice (Corte Suprema de Justicia)

Leaders:
Chief of State and Head of Government:
President Rafael Leonardo CALLEJAS Romero (since 26 January 1990)

Political parties and leaders:
Liberal Party (PLH) - faction leaders, Carlos FLORES Facusse (leader of Florista Liberal Movement), Carlos MONTOYA (Azconista subfaction), Ramon VILLEDA Bermudez and Jorge Arturo REINA (M-Lider faction); National Party (PNH), Jose Celin DISCUA, party president; PNH faction leaders - Oswaldo RAMOS Soto and Rafael Leonardo CALLEJAS Romero (Monarca faction); ←
National
Innovation and Unity Party - Social Democrats (PINU-SD), Enrique AGUILAR Cerrato Paz; Christian Democratic Party (PDCH), Jorge ILLESCAS; ←
Democratic
Action (AD), Walter LOPEZ Reyes

Suffrage:
universal and compulsory at age 18

Elections:
National Congress:
last held on 26 November 1989 (next to be held November 1993); results - ←
PNH
51%, PLH 43%, PDCH 1.9%, PINU-SD 1.5%, other 2.6%; seats - (128 total) ←
PNH
71, PLH 55, PINU-SD 2

President:
last held on 26 November 1989 (next to be held November 1993); results -
Rafael Leonardo CALLEJAS (PNH) 51%, Carlos FLORES Facusse (PLH) 43.3%, ←
other
5.7%

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)

1.830 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Honduras)

Government1 (Honduras)

=====

Member of:

BCIE, CACM, ECLAC, FAO, G-77, IADB, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ↔
 ILO,
 IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ITU, LAES, LAIA, LORCS, OAS, ↔
 OPANAL,
 PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Jorge Ramon HERNANDEZ Alcerro; Chancery at 3007 Tilden Street ↔
 NW,
 Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 966-7702; there are Honduran
 Consulates General in Chicago, Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, New York,
 and San Francisco, and Consulates in Baton Rouge, Boston, Detroit, ↔
 Houston,
 and Jacksonville

US:

Ambassador S. Crescencio ARCOS; Embassy at Avenida La Paz, Tegucigalpa
 (mailing address is APO AA 34022); telephone [504] 32-3120

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

1.831 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Honduras)

Economy (Honduras)

=====

Overview:

Honduras is one of the poorest countries in the Western Hemisphere.
 Agriculture, the most important sector of the economy, accounts for more
 than 25% of GDP, employs 62% of the labor force, and produces two-thirds ↔
 of
 exports. Productivity remains low. Industry, still in its early stages,
 employs nearly 9% of the labor force, accounts for 15% of GDP, and ↔
 generates
 20% of exports. The service sectors, including public administration,
 account for 50% of GDP and employ nearly 20% of the labor force. Basic
 problems facing the economy include rapid population growth, high

unemployment, sharply increased inflation, 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. Despite government efforts at reform and large-scale foreign assistance, the economy still is unable to take advantage of its sizable natural resources.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$5.2 billion, per capita \$1,050; real growth rate - 0.3% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

26% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate:

15% unemployed, 30-40% underemployed (1989)

Budget:

revenues \$1.4 billion; expenditures \$1.9 billion, including capital expenditures of \$511 million (1990 est.)

Exports:

\$1.0 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

bananas, coffee, shrimp, lobster, minerals, lumber

partners:

US 52%, Germany 11%, Japan, Italy, Belgium

Imports:

\$1.3 billion (c.i.f. 1991)

commodities:

machinery and transport equipment, chemical products, manufactured goods, fuel and oil, foodstuffs

partners:

US 39%, Japan 9%, CACM, Venezuela, Mexico

External debt:

\$2.8 billion (1990)

Industrial production:

growth rate 2.9% (1989); accounts for 15% of GDP

Electricity:

575,000 kW capacity; 1,850 million kWh produced, 374 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

agricultural processing (sugar and coffee), textiles, clothing, wood products

Agriculture:

most important sector, accounting for more than 25% of GDP, over 60% of the

labor force, and two-thirds of exports; principal products include bananas,

coffee, timber, beef, citrus fruit, shrimp; importer of wheat

Illicit drugs:

illicit producer of cannabis, cultivated on small plots and used principally

for local consumption; transshipment point for cocaine

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$1.4 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$1.1 billion

Currency:

lempira (plural - lempiras); 1 lempira (L) = 100 centavos

1.832 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Honduras)

Economy1 (Honduras)

=====

Exchange rates:

lempiras (L) per US\$1 - 5.4 (fixed rate); 5.70 parallel black-market rate
(November 1990)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.833 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Honduras)

Communications (Honduras)

=====

Railroads:

785 km total; 508 km 1.067-meter gauge, 277 km 0.914-meter gauge

Highways:

8,950 km total; 1,700 km paved, 5,000 km otherwise improved, 2,250 km
unimproved earth

Inland waterways:

465 km navigable by small craft

Ports:

Puerto Castilla, Puerto Cortes, San Lorenzo

Merchant marine:

201 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 629,134 GRT/939,289 DWT; includes ↔
2

passenger-cargo, 127 cargo, 17 refrigerated - cargo, - 7 - container, - 2 ↔
-

roll-on/roll-off cargo, 19 petroleum tanker, 2 chemical tanker, 3
specialized tanker, 1 vehicle carrier, 18 bulk, 2 passenger, 1 short-sea
passenger; note - a flag of convenience registry; Republics of the former
USSR own 10 ships under the Honduran flag

Civil air:

6 major transport aircraft

Airports:

171 total, 133 usable; 8 with permanent-surface runways; none with ↔
runways

over 3,659 m; 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 12 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

improved, but still inadequate; connection into Central American ↔
Microwave

System; 35,100 telephones; broadcast stations - 176 AM, no FM, 28 TV, 7
shortwave; 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth stations

1.834 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Honduras)

Defense Forces (Honduras)

=====

Branches:

Army, Navy (including Marines), Air Force, Public Security Forces (FUSEP)

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 1,148,376; 684,375 fit for military service; 57,028 reach
military age (18) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$43.4 million, about 1% of GDP (1992 est.)

1.835 WorldFact.guide/Hong Kong

Hong Kong

Geography (Hong Kong)

People (Hong Kong)

Government (Hong Kong)

Government1 (Hong Kong)

Economy (Hong Kong)

Communications (Hong Kong)

Defense Forces (Hong Kong)

1.836 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Hong Kong)

Geography (Hong Kong)

=====

Total area:

1,040 km2

Land area:

990 km2

Comparative area:

slightly less than six times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

30 km; China 30 km

Coastline:

733 km

Maritime claims:

Exclusive fishing zone:

3 nm

Territorial sea:

3 nm

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%; includes irrigated 3%

Environment:

more than 200 islands; occasional typhoons

1.837 WorldFact.guide/People (Hong Kong)

People (Hong Kong)

=====

Population:

5,889,095 (July 1992), growth rate 0.6% (1992)

Birth rate:

13 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

5 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

- 2 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

7 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

76 years male, 83 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

1.4 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

adjective - Hong Kong

Ethnic divisions:

Chinese 98%, other 2%

Religions:

eclectic mixture of local religions 90%, Christian 10%

Languages:

Chinese (Cantonese), English

Literacy:

77% (male 90%, female 64%) age 15 and over having ever attended school (1971)

Labor force:

2,800,000 (1990); 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)

Organized labor:

16% of labor force (1990)

1.838 WorldFact.guide/Government (Hong Kong)

Government (Hong Kong)

=====

Long-form name:

none; abbreviated 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 for 50 years after transition

Constitution:

unwritten; partly statutes, partly common law and practice; new Basic Law
approved in March 1990 in preparation for 1997

Legal system:

based on English common law

National holiday:

Liberation Day, 29 August (1945)

Executive branch:

British monarch, governor, chief secretary of the Executive Council

Legislative branch:

Legislative Council

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court

Leaders:

Chief of State:

Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952)

Head of Government:

Governor-designate Chris PATTEN (since July 1992); Chief Secretary Sir ←
David
Robert FORD (since February 1987)

Suffrage:

direct election - universal at age 21 as a permanent resident living in ←
the
territory of Hong Kong for the past seven years; indirect election - ←
limited
to about 100,000 professionals of electoral college and functional
constituencies

Elections:

Legislative Council:

indirect elections last held 12 September 1991 and direct elections were
held 15 September 1991 (next to be held for the first time in September
1995); 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

Communists:

5,000 (est.) cadres affiliated with Communist Party of China

Other political or pressure groups:

Federation of Trade Unions (pro-China), Hong Kong and Kowloon Trade Union Council (pro-Taiwan), Confederation of Trade Unions (prodemocracy), Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, Chinese General Chamber of Commerce (pro-China), Federation of Hong Kong Industries, Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong, Hong Kong Professional Teachers' Union, Hong Kong

Alliance in Support of the Patriotic Democratic Movement in China

Member of:

APEC, AsDB, CCC, ESCAP (associate), GATT, ICFTU, IMO (associate), IOC, ISO (correspondent), WCL, WMO

1.839 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Hong Kong)

Government1 (Hong Kong)

=====

Diplomatic representation:

as a dependent territory of the UK, the interests of Hong Kong in the US are represented by the UK

US:

Consul General Richard L. WILLIAMS; Consulate General at 26 Garden Road, Hong Kong (mailing address is Box 30, Hong Kong, or FPO AP 96522-0002); telephone [852] 239-011

Flag:

blue with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant with the Hong Kong coat of arms on a white disk centered on the outer half of the flag; the coat of arms contains a shield (bearing two junks below a crown) held by a lion (representing the UK) and a dragon (representing China) with another lion above the shield and a banner bearing the words HONG KONG below the shield

1.840 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Hong Kong)

Economy (Hong Kong)

=====

Overview:

Hong Kong has a bustling free market economy with few tariffs or nontariff barriers. Natural resources are limited, and food and raw materials must be imported. Manufacturing accounts for about 18% of GDP, employs 28% of the labor force, and exports about 90% of its output. Real GDP growth averaged a remarkable 8% in 1987-88, then slowed to 2.5-3.0% in 1989-90. 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 solid so long as major trading partners ↔ continue

to be reasonably prosperous. The crackdown in China in 1989-91 casts a shadow over the longer term economic outlook.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$80.9 billion, per capita \$13,800; real growth rate 3.8% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

12.0% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate:

2.0% (1991 est.)

Budget:

\$8.8 billion (FY90)

Exports:

\$82.0 billion (f.o.b., 1990), including reexports of \$53.1 billion commodities:

clothing, textiles, yarn and fabric, footwear, electrical appliances, watches and clocks, toys

partners:

China 25%, US 24%, Germany 7%, Japan 6%, UK 2%, (1990)

Imports:

\$82.4 billion (c.i.f., 1990)

commodities:

foodstuffs, transport equipment, raw materials, semimanufactures, ↔ petroleum

partners:

China 37%, Japan 16%, Taiwan 9%, US 8% (1990)

External debt:

\$9.5 billion (December 1990 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate 4% 1991 (est)

Electricity:

8,600,000 kW capacity; 25,637 million kWh produced, 4,378 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

textiles, clothing, tourism, electronics, plastics, toys, watches, clocks

Agriculture:

minor role in the economy; rice, vegetables, dairy products; less than ↔ 20%

self-sufficient; shortages of rice, wheat, water

Illicit drugs:

a hub for Southeast Asian heroin trade; transshipment and major financial and money-laundering center

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-87), \$152 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$923 million

Currency:

Hong Kong dollar (plural - dollars); 1 Hong Kong dollar (HK\$) = 100 cents

Exchange rates:

Hong Kong dollars (HK\$) per US\$ - 7.800 (1991), 7.790 (1990), 7.800 ↔ (1989),

7.810 (1988), 7.760 (1987); note - linked to the US dollar at the rate of about 7.8 HK\$ per 1 US\$ since 1985

Fiscal year:

1 April - 31 March

1.841 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Hong Kong)

Communications (Hong Kong)

=====

Railroads:

35 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, government owned

Highways:

1,484 km total; 794 km paved, 306 km gravel, crushed stone, or earth

Ports:

Hong Kong

Merchant marine:

142 ships (1,000 GRT or over), totaling 5,035,223 GRT/8,598,134 DWT; includes 1 passenger, 1 short-sea passenger, 15 cargo, 5 refrigerated cargo, ←

26 container, 13 petroleum tanker, 1 chemical tanker, 6 combination ore/oil, ←

5 liquefied gas, 68 bulk, 1 combination bulk; note - a flag of convenience ←

registry; ships registered in Hong Kong fly the UK flag, and an estimated 500 Hong Kong - owned ships are registered elsewhere

Civil air:

16 major transport aircraft

Airports:

2 total; 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways over ←

3,659 m; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; none with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

modern facilities provide excellent domestic and international services; 3,000,000 telephones; microwave transmission links and extensive optical fiber transmission network; broadcast stations - 6 AM, 6 FM, 4 TV; 1 ← British

Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) repeater station and 1 British Forces Broadcasting Service repeater station; 2,500,000 radio receivers; ← 1,312,000

TV sets (1,224,000 color TV sets); satellite earth stations - 1 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT and 2 Indian Ocean INTELSAT; coaxial cable to Guangzhou, China; links to 5 international submarine cables providing access to ← ASEAN

member nations, Japan, Taiwan, Australia, Middle East, and Western Europe

1.842 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Hong Kong)

Defense Forces (Hong Kong)

=====

Branches:

Headquarters of British Forces, Royal Navy, Royal Air Force, Royal Hong Kong ←

Auxiliary Air Force, Royal Hong Kong Police Force

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 1,732,360; 1,334,923 fit for military service; 46,285 reach military age (18) annually

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

1.843 WorldFact.guide/Howland Island

Howland Island

Geography (Howland Island)

People (Howland Island)

Government (Howland Island)

Economy (Howland Island)

Communications (Howland Island)

Defense Forces (Howland Island)

1.844 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Howland Island)

Geography (Howland Island)

=====

Total area:

1.6 km2

Land area:

1.6 km2

Comparative area:

about 2.7 times the size of the Mall in Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

6.4 km

Maritime claims:

Contiguous zone:

12 nm

Continental shelf:

200 m (depth)

Exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

12 nm

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%

Environment:
almost totally covered with grasses, prostrate vines, and low-growing shrubs; small area of trees in the center; lacks fresh water; primarily a nesting, roosting, and foraging habitat for seabirds, shorebirds, and ← marine wildlife; feral cats

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

1.845 WorldFact.guide/People (Howland Island)

People (Howland Island)

=====

Population:

uninhabited

Population:

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

1.846 WorldFact.guide/Government (Howland Island)

Government (Howland Island)

=====

Long-form name:

none

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

1.847 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Howland Island)

Economy (Howland Island)

=====

Overview:

no economic activity

1.848 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Howland Island)

Communications (Howland Island)

=====

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

1.849 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Howland Island)

Defense Forces (Howland Island)

=====

Note:

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

1.850 WorldFact.guide/Hungary

Hungary

Geography (Hungary)

People (Hungary)

Government (Hungary)

Government1 (Hungary)

Economy (Hungary)

Economy1 (Hungary)

Communications (Hungary)

Defense Forces (Hungary)

1.851 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Hungary)

Geography (Hungary)

=====

Total area:

93,030 km²

Land area:

92,340 km²

Comparative area:

slightly smaller than Indiana

Land boundaries:

2,113 km; Austria 366 km, Slovenia 82 km, Czechoslovakia 676 km, Romania ↔
443

km, Croatia 292 km, Serbia and Montenegro 151 km, Ukraine 103 km

Coastline:

none - landlocked

Maritime claims:

none - landlocked

Disputes:

Gabčíkovo Dam dispute with Czechoslovakia

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 54%; permanent crops 3%; meadows and pastures 14%; forest and
woodland 18%; other 11%; includes irrigated 2%

Environment:

levees are common along many streams, but flooding occurs almost every ↔
year

Note:

landlocked; strategic location astride main land routes between Western
Europe and Balkan Peninsula as well as between Ukraine and Mediterranean
basin**1.852 WorldFact.guide/People (Hungary)**

People (Hungary)

=====

Population:

10,333,327 (July 1992), growth rate - 0.1% (1992)

Birth rate:

12 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

13 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

14 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

66 years male, 75 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

1.8 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Hungarian(s); adjective - Hungarian

Ethnic divisions:
 Hungarian 96.6%, Gypsy 5.8%, German 1.6%, Slovak 1.1%, Southern Slav ←
 0.3%,
 Romanian 0.2%

Religions:
 Roman Catholic 67.5%, Calvinist 20.0%, Lutheran 5.0%, atheist and other ←
 7.5%

Languages:
 Hungarian 98.2%, other 1.8%

Literacy:
 99% (male 99%, female 98%) age 15 and over can read and write (1980)

Labor force:
 5.4 million; services, trade, government, and other 43.2%, industry ←
 30.9%,
 agriculture 18.8%, construction 7.1% (1991)

Organized labor:
 45-55% of labor force; Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT)
 includes 19 affiliated unions, all controlled by the government; ←
 independent
 unions legal; may be as many as 12 small independent unions in operation

1.853 WorldFact.guide/Government (Hungary)

Government (Hungary)

=====

Long-form name:
 Republic of Hungary

Type:
 republic

Capital:
 Budapest

Administrative divisions:
 19 counties (megyek, singular - megye) and 1 capital city* (fovaros);
 Bacs-Kiskun, Baranya, Bekes, Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen, Budapest*, Csongrad,
 Fejer, Gyor-Moson-Sopron, Hajdu-Bihar, Heves, Jasz-Nagykun-Szolnok,
 Komarom-Esztergom, Nograd, Pest, Somogy, Szabolcs-Szatmar-Bereg, Tolna, ←
 Vas,
 Veszprem, Zala

Independence:
 1001, unification by King Stephen I

Constitution:
 18 August 1949, effective 20 August 1949, revised 19 April 1972; 18 ←
 October
 1989 revision ensured legal rights for individuals and constitutional ←
 checks
 on the authority of the prime minister and also established the principle ←
 of
 parliamentary oversight

Legal system:
 in process of revision, moving toward rule of law based on Western model

National holiday:
 October 23 (1956); commemorates the Hungarian uprising

Executive branch:
 president, prime minister

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Assembly (Orszaggyules)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court, may be restructured as part of ongoing government overhaul

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Arpad GONCZ (since 3 August 1990; previously interim President from 2 May 1990)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Jozsef ANTALL (since 23 May 1990)

Political parties and leaders:

Democratic Forum, Jozsef ANTALL, chairman; Dr. Lajos FUR, acting ←
president;

Free Democrats, Peter TOLGYESSY, chairman; Independent Smallholders, ←
Jozsef

TORGYAN, president; Hungarian Socialist Party (MSP), Gyula HORN, chairman ←
;

Young Democrats, Gabor FODOR, head; Christian Democrats, Dr. Lazlo SURJAN ←
,

president; note - the Hungarian Socialist (Communist) Workers' Party (←
MSZMP)

renounced Communism and became the Hungarian Socialist Party (MSP) in
October 1989; there is still a small (fringe) MSZMP

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

President:

last held 3 August 1990 (next to be held August 1994); results - ←
President

GONCZ elected by popular vote; note - President GONCZ was elected by the
National Assembly with a total of 294 votes out of 304 as interim ←

President
from 2 May 1990 until elected President

National Assembly:

last held on 25 March 1990 (first round, with the second round held 8 ←
April

1990); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (386 total) ←
Democratic

Forum 162, Free Democrats 90, Independent Smallholders 45, Hungarian
Socialist Party (MSP) 33, Young Democrats 22, Christian Democrats 21,
independents or jointly sponsored candidates 13

Communists:

fewer than 100,000 (December 1989)

1.854 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Hungary)

Government1 (Hungary)

=====

Member of:

BIS, CCC, CE, CSCE, ECE, FAO, G-9, GATT, HG, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC,
ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO, ITU, LORCS, NACC, NSG,
PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNIIMOG, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Pal TAR; Chancery at 3910 Shoemaker Street NW, Washington, DC

20008; telephone (202) 362-6730; there is a Hungarian Consulate General ←
in
New York

US:

Ambassador Charles THOMAS; Embassy at V. Szabadsag Ter 12, Budapest (←
mailing
address is APO AE 09213-5270); telephone [36] (1) 112-6450; FAX 132-8934

Flag:

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

1.855 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Hungary)

Economy (Hungary)

=====

Overview:

Hungary is in the midst of a difficult transition between a command and a
market economy. Agriculture is an important sector, providing sizable ←
export
earnings and meeting domestic food needs. Industry accounts for about 40% ←
of
GDP and 30% of employment. Hungary claims that less than 20% of foreign
trade is now with former CEMA countries, while about 70% is with OECD
members. Hungary's economic reform programs during the Communist era gave ←
it
a head start in creating a market economy and attracting foreign ←
investment.
In 1990, Hungary received half of all foreign investment in Eastern ←
Europe
and in 1991 received the largest single share. The growing private sector
accounts for one-quarter to one-third of national output according to
unofficial estimates. Privatization of state enterprises is progressing,
although excessive redtape, bureaucratic oversight, and uncertainties ←
about
pricing have slowed the process. Escalating unemployment and high rates ←
of
inflation may impede efforts to speed up privatization and budget reform,
while Hungary's heavy foreign debt will make the government reluctant to
introduce full convertability of the forint before 1993.

GDP:

purchasing power equivalent - \$60.1 billion, per capita \$5,700; real ←
growth
rate - 7% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

34% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate:

8.0% (1991)

Budget:

revenues \$12.7 billion; expenditures \$13.6 billion (1992 planned)

Exports:

\$10.2 billion (f.o.b. 1991)

commodities:

capital goods 25.9%, foods 23%, consumer goods 16.5%, fuels 2.4%, other
32.2%

partners:

USSR and Eastern Europe 31.9%, EC 32.2%, EFTA 12% (1990)

Imports:

\$11.7 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

capital goods 31.6%, fuels 13.8%, manufactured consumer goods 14.6%, agriculture 6%, other 34.0%

partners:

USSR and Eastern Europe 34%, EC 31%, EFTA 15.4%

External debt:

\$22.7 billion (January 1991)

Industrial production:

growth rate - 20% (1991 est.)

Electricity:

6,967,000 kW capacity; 28,376 million kWh produced, 2,750 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries:

mining, metallurgy, engineering industries, processed foods, textiles, chemicals (especially pharmaceuticals), trucks, buses

Agriculture:

including forestry, accounts for about 15% of GDP and 19% of employment; highly diversified crop-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

1.856 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Hungary)

Economy1 (Hungary)

=====

Economic aid:

recipient - \$9.1 billion in assistance from OECD countries (from 1st ← quarter 1990 to end of 2nd quarter 1991)

Currency:

forint (plural - forints); 1 forint (Ft) = 100 filler

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.857 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Hungary)

Communications (Hungary)

=====

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; 1,147 km double ← track,

2,161 km electrified; all government owned (1991)

Highways:

130,014 km total; 29,715 km national highway system - 26,834 km asphalt, ← 142

km concrete, 51 km stone and road brick, 2,276 km macadam, 412 km unpaved ← ;

58,495 km country roads (66% unpaved), and 41,804 km (est.) other roads ←
 (70%
 unpaved) (1988)
 Inland waterways:
 1,622 km (1988)
 Pipelines:
 crude oil 1,204 km; petroleum products 630 km; natural gas 3,895 km ←
 (1986)
 Ports:
 Budapest and Dunaujvaros are river ports on the Danube; maritime outlets ←
 are
 Rostock (Germany), Gdansk (Poland), Gdynia (Poland), Szczecin (Poland),
 Galati (Romania), and Braila (Romania)
 Merchant marine:
 14 cargo ships (1,000 GRT or over) and 1 bulk totaling 85,489 GRT/119,520
 DWT
 Civil air:
 28 major transport aircraft
 Airports:
 90 total, 90 usable; 20 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways ←
 over
 3,659 m; 10 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 15 with runways 1,220-2,439 m
 Telecommunications:
 automatic telephone network based on radio relay system; 1.9 million ←
 phones;
 telephone density is at 17 per 100 inhabitants; 49% of all phones are in
 Budapest; 12-15 year wait for a phone; 16,000 telex lines (June 1990);
 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

1.858 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Hungary)

Defense Forces (Hungary)

=====

Branches:

Ground Forces, Air and Air Defense Forces, Border Guard, Territorial ←
 Defense

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 2,619,277; 2,092,867 fit for military service; 87,469 reach
 military age (18) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - 60.8 billion forints, 1.7% of GNP (1992 est.);
 note - conversion of defense expenditures into US dollars using the ←
 current
 exchange rate would produce misleading results

1.859 WorldFact.guide/Iceland

Iceland

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Defense Forces (Iceland)

1.860 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Iceland)

Geography (Iceland)

=====

Total area:
103,000 km2
Land area:
100,250 km2
Comparative area:
slightly smaller than Kentucky
Land boundaries:
none
Coastline:
4,988 km
Maritime claims:
Continental shelf:
edge of continental margin or 200 nm
Exclusive economic zone:
200 nm
Territorial sea:
12 nm
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, hydroelectric and geothermal power, diatomite
Land use:
arable land NEGL%; permanent crops 0%; meadows and pastures 23%; forest ←
and
woodland 1%; other 76%
Environment:
subject to earthquakes and volcanic activity

Note:

strategic location between Greenland and Europe; westernmost European country

1.861 WorldFact.guide/People (Iceland)

People (Iceland)

=====

Population:

259,012 (July 1992), growth rate 0.9% (1992)

Birth rate:

18 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

7 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

-2 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

4 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

76 years male, 81 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

2.2 children born/woman (1992)

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:

100% (male NA%, female NA%) age 15 and over can read and write (1976 est ↔ .)

Labor force:

134,429; commerce, finance, and services 55.4%, other manufacturing ↔ 14.3%.,

agriculture 5.8%, fish processing 7.9%, fishing 5.0% (1986)

Organized labor:

60% of labor force

1.862 WorldFact.guide/Government (Iceland)

Government (Iceland)

=====

Long-form name:

Republic of Iceland

Type:

republic

Capital:

Reykjavik

Administrative divisions:

23 counties (syslar, singular - sysla) and 14 independent towns* (kaupstadhir, singular - kaupstadhur); Akranes*, Akureyri*, Arnessysla, Austur-Bardhastrandarsysla, Austur-Hunavatnssysla, Austur- ← Skaftafellssysla, Borgarfjardharsysla, Dalasysla, Eyjafjardharsysla, Gullbringusysla, Hafnarfjordhur*, Husavik*, Isafjordhur*, Keflavik*, Kjosarsysla, ← Kopavogur*, Myrasysla, Neskaupstadhur*, Nordhur-Isafjardharsysla, Nordhur-Mulasysla, Nordhur-Thingeyjarsysla, Olafsfjordhur*, Rangarvallasysla, Reykjavik*, Saudharkrokur*, Seydhisfjordhur*, Siglufjordhur*, Skagafjardharsysla, Snaefellsnes-og Hnappadalssysla, Strandasysla, Sudhur-Mulasysla, Sudhur-Thingeyjarsysla, Vesttmannaeyjar*, Vestur-Bardhastrandarsysla, Vestur-Hunavatnssysla, Vestur-Isafjardharsysla, Vestur-Skaftafellssysla

Independence:

17 June 1944 (from Denmark)

Constitution:

16 June 1944, effective 17 June 1944

Legal system:

civil law system based on Danish law; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:

Anniversary of the Establishment of the Republic, 17 June (1944)

Executive branch:

president, prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch:

unicameral Parliament (Althing)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (Haestirettur)

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Vigdis FINNBOGADOTTIR (since 1 August 1980)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister David ODDSSON (since 30 April 1991)

Political parties and leaders:

Independence Party (conservative), David ODDSSON; Progressive Party, Steingrímur HERMANNSSON; Social Democratic Party, Jon Baldvin ← HANNIBALSSON;

People's Alliance (left socialist), Olafur Ragnar GRIMSSON; Citizens ← Party

(conservative nationalist), Julius SOLNES; Women's List

Suffrage:

universal at age 20

Elections:

President:

last held on 29 June 1980 (next scheduled for June 1992); results - there were no elections in 1984 and 1988 as President Vigdis FINNBOGADOTTIR was unopposed

Althing:

last held on 20 April 1991 (next to be held by April 1995); results - Independence Party 38.6%, Progressive Party 18.9%, Social Democratic ← Party

15.5%, People's Alliance 14.4%, Womens List 8.13%, Liberals 1.2%, other 3.27% seats - (63 total) Independence 26, Progressive 13, Social ← Democratic

10, People's Alliance 9, Womens List 5

1.863 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Iceland)

Government1 (Iceland)

=====

Member of:

BIS, CCC, CE, CSCE, EBRD, ECE, EFTA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO (correspondent), ITU, LORCS, NACC, NATO, NC, NEA, NIB, OECD, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Tomas A. TOMASSON; Chancery at 2022 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 265-6653 through 6655; there is an Icelandic Consulate General in New York

US:

Ambassador Charles E. COBB, Jr.; Embassy at Laufasvegur 21, Box 40, Reykjavik (mailing address is FPO AE 09728-0340); telephone [354] (1) ← 29100

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)

1.864 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Iceland)

Economy (Iceland)

=====

Overview:

Iceland's prosperous Scandinavian-type economy is basically capitalistic, but with extensive welfare measures, low unemployment, and comparatively even distribution of income. The economy is heavily dependent on the ← fishing

industry, which provides nearly 75% of export earnings. In the absence of other natural resources, Iceland's economy is vulnerable to changing ← world

fish prices. The economic improvements resulting from climbing fish ← prices

in 1990 and a noninflationary labor agreement probably will be reversed ← by

tighter fish quotas and a delay in the construction of an aluminum ← smelting

plant. The conservative government's economic priorities include reducing the budget and current account deficits, containing inflation, revising agricultural and fishing policies, diversifying the economy, and tying ← the

krona to the EC's European currency unit in 1993. The fishing industries ←

notably the shrimp industry - are experiencing a series of bankruptcies ← and

mergers. Inflation has continued to drop sharply from 20% in 1989 to ← about

7.5% in 1991 and possibly 3% in 1992, while unemployment is expected to increase to 2.5%. GDP is expected to contract by nearly 4% in 1992.

GDP:

purchasing power equivalent - \$4.2 billion, per capita \$16,200; real ↔
 growth
 rate 0.3% (1991)
 Inflation rate (consumer prices):
 7.5% (1991)
 Unemployment rate:
 1.8% (1991)
 Budget:
 revenues \$1.7 billion; expenditures \$1.9 billion, including capital
 expenditures of \$NA million (1991 est.)
 Exports:
 \$1.6 billion (f.o.b., 1991)
 commodities:
 fish and fish products, animal products, aluminum, diatomite
 partners:
 EC 67.7% (UK 25.3%, FRG 12.7%), US 9.9%, Japan 6% (1990)
 Imports:
 \$1.7 billion (c.i.f., 1991)
 commodities:
 machinery and transportation equipment, petroleum, foodstuffs, textiles
 partners:
 EC 49.8% (FRG 12.4%, Denmark 8.6%, UK 8.1%), US 14.4%, Japan 5.6% (1990)
 External debt:
 \$3 billion (1990)
 Industrial production:
 growth rate 1.75% (1991 est.)
 Electricity:
 1,063,000 kW capacity; 5,165 million kWh produced, 20,780 kWh per capita
 (1991)
 Industries:
 fish processing, aluminum smelting, ferro-silicon production, hydropower
 Agriculture:
 accounts for about 25% of GDP (including fishing); fishing is most ↔
 important
 economic activity, contributing nearly 75% to export earnings; principal
 crops - potatoes and turnips; livestock - cattle, sheep; self-sufficient ↔
 in
 crops; fish catch of about 1.4 million metric tons in 1989
 Economic aid:
 US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-81), \$19.1 million
 Currency:
 krona (plural - kronur); 1 Icelandic krona (IKr) = 100 aurar

1.865 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Iceland)

Economy1 (Iceland)

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Exchange rates:
 Icelandic kronur (IKr) per US\$1 - 57.277 (January 1992), 58.996 (1991),
 58.284 (1990), 57.042 (1989), 43.014 (1988), 38.677 (1987)
 Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.866 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Iceland)

Communications (Iceland)

=====

Highways:

12,343 km total; 166 km bitumen and concrete; 1,284 km bituminous treated and gravel; 10,893 km earth

Ports:

Reykjavik, Akureyri, Hafnarfjordhur, Keflavik, Seydhisfjordhur, Siglufjordhur, Vestmannaeyjar

Merchant marine:

12 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 37,969 GRT/57,060 DWT; includes 5 cargo, 3 refrigerated cargo, 2 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 1 petroleum tanker ←
 , 1
 chemical tanker

Civil air:

20 major transport aircraft

Airports:

94 total, 89 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways over 3,659 m; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 12 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

adequate domestic service; coaxial and fiber-optical cables and radio ←
 relay
 for trunk network; 135,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 19 AM, 30 (43 repeaters) FM, 13 (132 repeaters) TV; 2 submarine cables; 1 Atlantic ←
 Ocean
 INTELSAT earth station carries majority of international traffic

1.867 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Iceland)

Defense Forces (Iceland)

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Branches:

no armed forces; Police, Coast Guard; Iceland's defense is provided by ←
 the

US-manned Icelandic Defense Force (IDF) headquartered at Keflavik

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 69,072; 61,556 fit for military service; no conscription or compulsory military service

Defense expenditures:

none

1.868 WorldFact.guide/India

India

Geography (India)

People (India)

Government (India)

Government1 (India)

Economy (India)

Economy1 (India)

Communications (India)

Defense Forces (India)

1.869 WorldFact.guide/Geography (India)

Geography (India)

=====

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:

14,103 km; Bangladesh 4,053 km, Bhutan 605 km, Burma 1,463 km, China ↔
3,380,

Nepal 1,690 km, Pakistan 2,912 km

Coastline:

7,000 km

Maritime claims:

Contiguous zone:

24 nm

Continental shelf:

edge of continental margin or 200 nm

Exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

12 nm

Disputes:

boundaries with Bangladesh, China, and 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, crude oil, ↔
limestone

Land use:

arable land 55%; permanent crops 1%; meadows and pastures 4%; forest and
woodland 23%; other 17%; includes irrigated 13%

Environment:

droughts, flash floods, severe thunderstorms common; deforestation; soil

erosion; overgrazing; air and water pollution; desertification

Note:

dominates South Asian subcontinent; near important Indian Ocean trade routes ↔

1.870 WorldFact.guide/People (India)

People (India)

=====

Population:

886,362,180 (July 1992), growth rate 1.9% (1992)

Birth rate:

30 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

11 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

81 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

57 years male, 58 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

3.7 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Indian(s); adjective - Indian

Ethnic divisions:

Indo-Aryan 72%, Dravidian 25%, Mongoloid and other 3%

Religions:

Hindu 82.6%, Muslim 11.4%, Christian 2.4%, Sikh 2.0%, Buddhist 0.7%, ↔
Jains

0.5%, other 0.4%

Languages:

Hindi, English, and 14 other official languages - Bengali, Telugu, ↔
Marathi,

Tamil, Urdu, Gujarati, Malayalam, Kannada, Oriya, Punjabi, Assamese, Kashmiri, Sindhi, and Sanskrit; 24 languages spoken by a million or more persons each; numerous other languages and dialects, for the most part mutually unintelligible; Hindi is the national language and primary ↔
tongue

of 30% of the people; English enjoys associate status but is the most important language for national, political, and commercial communication; Hindustani, a popular variant of Hindi/Urdu, is spoken widely throughout northern India

Literacy:

48% (male 62%, female 34%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:

284,400,000; 67% agriculture (FY85)

Organized labor:

less than 5% of the labor force

1.871 WorldFact.guide/Government (India)

Government (India)

=====

Long-form name:

Republic of India

Type:

federal republic

Capital:

New Delhi

Administrative divisions:

25 states and 7 union territories*; Andaman and Nicobar Islands*, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh*, Dadra and Nagar Haveli*, Daman and Diu*, Delhi*, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep*, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Pondicherry*, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal

Independence:

15 August 1947 (from UK)

Constitution:

26 January 1950

Legal system:

based on English common law; limited judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday:

Anniversary of the Proclamation of the Republic, 26 January (1950)

Executive branch:

president, vice president, prime minister, Council of Ministers

Legislative branch:

bicameral Parliament (Sansad) consists of an upper house or Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and a lower house or People's Assembly (Lok Sabha)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Ramaswamy Iyer VENKATARAMAN (since 25 July 1987); Vice President

Dr. Shankar Dayal SHARMA (since 3 September 1987)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha RAO (since 21 June 1991)

Political parties and leaders:

Congress (I) Party, P. V. Narasimha RAO, president; Bharatiya Janata Party,

L. K. ADVANI; Janata Dal Party, V. P. SINGH; Communist Party of India/Marxist (CPI/M), Harkishan Singh SURJEET; Communist Party of India (CPI), C. Rajeswara RAO; Telugu Desam (a regional party in Andhra Pradesh

N. T. Rama RAO; All-India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazagham (AIADMK; a regional party in Tamil Nadu), JAYALALITHA; Samajwadi Janata Party, CHANDRA SHEKHAR;

Shiv Sena, Bal THACKERAY; Revolutionary Socialist Party (RSP), Tridip CHOWDHURY; Bahujana Samaj Party (BSP), Kanshi RAM; Congress (S) Party, leader NA; Communist Party of India/Marxist-Leninist (CPI/ML),

Satyanarayan SINGH; Dravida Munnetra Kazagham (a regional party in Tamil Nadu), M.

KARUNANIDHI; Akali Dal factions representing Sikh religious community in ←
 the
 Punjab; National Conference (NC; a regional party in Jammu and Kashmir),
 Farooq ABDULLAH; Asom Gana Parishad (a regional party in Assam), Prafulla
 MAHANTA
 Suffrage:
 universal at age 18

1.872 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (India)

Government1 (India)

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Elections:

People's Assembly:

last held 21 May, 12 and 15 June 1991 (next to be held by November 1996);
 results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (545 total), 520 elected -
 Congress (I) Party 231, Bharatiya Janata Party 119, Janata Dal Party 59,
 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; note - second and
 third rounds of voting were delayed because of the assassination of ←
 Congress

President Rajiv GANDHI on 21 May 1991

Communists:

466,000 members claimed by CPI, 361,000 members claimed by CPI/M; ←
 Communist
 extremist groups, about 15,000 members

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:

AfDB, AG (observer), AsDB, C, CCC, CP, ESCAP, FAO, G-6, G-15, G-19, G-24,
 G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO,
 INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO, ITU, LORCS, NAM, PCA, SAARC, UN,
 UNAVEM, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNIIMOG, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Abid HUSSEIN; Chancery at 2107 Massachusetts Avenue NW,
 Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 939-7000; there are Indian ←
 Consulates

General in Chicago, New York, and San Francisco

US:

Ambassador William CLARK, Jr.; Embassy at Shanti Path, Chanakyapuri ←
 110021,
 New Delhi; telephone [91] (11) 600651; FAX [91] (11) 687-2028, 687-2391;
 there are US Consulates General in Bombay, Calcutta, and 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

1.873 WorldFact.guide/Economy (India)

Economy (India)

=====

Overview:

India's economy is a mixture of traditional village farming and handicrafts, modern agriculture, old and new branches of industry, and a multitude of support services. It presents both the entrepreneurial skills and drives of the capitalist system and widespread government intervention of the socialist mold. Growth of 4-5% annually in the 1980s has softened the impact of population growth on unemployment, social tranquility, and the environment. Agricultural output has continued to expand, reflecting the greater use of modern farming techniques and improved seed that have helped to make India self-sufficient in food grains and a net agricultural exporter. However, tens of millions of villagers, particularly in the south, have not benefited from the green revolution and live in abject poverty, and great numbers of urban residents lack the basic essentials of life. Industry has benefited from a partial liberalization of controls. The growth rate of the service sector has also been strong. India, however, has been challenged more recently by much lower foreign exchange reserves, higher inflation, and a large debt service burden.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$328 billion, per capita \$380; real growth rate

2.5% (FY92 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

12.0% (1991)

Unemployment rate:

20% (1991 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$38.5 billion; expenditures \$53.4 billion, including capital expenditures of \$11.1 billion (FY92)

Exports:

\$20.2 billion (f.o.b., FY91)

commodities:

gems and jewelry, engineering goods, clothing, textiles, chemicals, tea, coffee, fish products

partners:

EC 25%, US 16%, USSR and Eastern Europe 19%, Japan 10% (1989)

Imports:

\$25.2 billion (c.i.f., FY91)

commodities:

petroleum products, capital goods, uncut gems, gems, jewelry, chemicals, iron and steel, edible oils

partners:

EC 33%, Middle East 19%, US 12%, Japan 8%, USSR and Eastern Europe 8% ↔
(1989)

External debt:

\$72.0 billion (1991 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate 8.4% (1990); accounts for about 25% of GDP

Electricity:

80,000,000 kW capacity; 290,000 million kWh produced, 330 kWh per capita
(1991)

Industries:

textiles, food processing, steel, machinery, transportation equipment,
cement, jute manufactures, mining, petroleum, power, chemicals,
pharmaceuticals, electronics

Agriculture:

accounts for about 30% of GDP and employs 67% of labor force;
self-sufficient in food grains; principal crops - rice, wheat, oilseeds,
cotton, jute, tea, sugarcane, potatoes; livestock - cattle, buffaloes,
sheep, goats and poultry; fish catch of about 3 million metric tons ranks
India among the world's top 10 fishing nations

1.874 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (India)

Economy1 (India)

=====

Illicit drugs:

licit producer of opium poppy for the pharmaceutical trade, but some ↔
opium

is diverted to illicit international drug markets; major transit country ↔
for

illicit narcotics produced in neighboring countries; illicit producer of
hashish

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$4.4 billion; Western (non-US)
countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1980-89), \$31.7 billion; ↔
OPEC

bilateral aid (1979-89), \$315 million; USSR (1970-89), \$11.6 billion;
Eastern Europe (1970-89), \$105 million

Currency:

Indian rupee (plural - rupees); 1 Indian rupee (Re) = 100 paise

Exchange rates:

Indian rupees (Rs) per US\$1 - 25.917 (January 1992), 22.742 (1991), ↔
17.504

(1990), 16.226 (1989), 13.917 (1988), 12.962 (1987)

Fiscal year:

1 April - 31 March

1.875 WorldFact.guide/Communications (India)

Communications (India)

=====

Railroads:

61,850 km total (1986); 33,553 km 1.676-meter broad gauge, 24,051 km

1,000-meter gauge, 4,246 km narrow gauge (0.762 meter and 0.610 meter);
12,617 km is double track; 6,500 km is electrified

Highways:

1,970,000 km total (1989); 960,000 km surfaced and 1,010,000 km gravel,
crushed stone, or earth

Inland waterways:

16,180 km; 3,631 km navigable by large vessels

Pipelines:

crude oil 3,497 km; petroleum products 1,703 km; natural gas 902 km ↔
(1989)

Ports:

Bombay, Calcutta, Cochin, Kandla, Madras, New Mangalore, Port Blair (↔
Andaman
Islands)

Merchant marine:

299 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 5,991,278 GRT/9,935,463 DWT; ↔
includes

1 short-sea passenger, 7 passenger-cargo, 91 cargo, 1 roll-on/roll-off, 8
container, 54 oil tanker, 10 chemical tanker, 8 combination ore/oil, 111
bulk, 2 combination bulk, 6 liquefied gas

Civil air:

93 major transport aircraft

Airports:

341 total, 288 usable; 203 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways
over 3,659 m; 59 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 87 with runways 1,220-2,439 ↔
m

Telecommunications:

poor domestic telephone service, international radio communications
adequate; 4,700,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 96 AM, 4 FM, 274 TV
(government controlled); domestic satellite system for communications and
TV; 3 Indian Ocean INTELSAT earth stations; submarine cables to Malaysia ↔
and
United Arab Emirates

1.876 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (India)

Defense Forces (India)

=====

Branches:

Army, Navy, Air Force, Security or Paramilitary Forces, Border Security
Force, Coast Guard, Assam Rifles

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 237,803,153; 140,140,736 fit for military service; about
9,474,290 reach military age (17) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$NA, NA% of GNP (FY91)

1.877 WorldFact.guide/Indian Ocean

Indian Ocean

Geography (Indian Ocean)

Economy (Indian Ocean)

Communications (Indian Ocean)

1.878 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Indian Ocean)

Geography (Indian Ocean)

=====

Total area:

73,600,000 km2

Land area:

73,600,000 km2; Arabian Sea, Bass Strait, Bay of Bengal, Java Sea, ←
Persian

Gulf, Red Sea, Strait of Malacca, Timor Sea, and other tributary water
bodies

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)

Coastline:

66,526 km

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 pressure over southwest Asia from hot, ←
rising,

summer air results in the southwest monsoon and southwest-to-northeast ←
winds

and currents, while high pressure over northern Asia from cold, falling,
winter air results in the northeast monsoon and northeast-to-southwest ←
winds

and currents; ocean floor is dominated by the Mid-Indian Ocean Ridge and
subdivided by the Southeast Indian Ocean Ridge, Southwest Indian Ocean
Ridge, and Ninety East Ridge; maximum depth is 7,258 meters in the Java
Trench

Natural resources:

oil and gas fields, fish, shrimp, sand and gravel aggregates, placer
deposits, polymetallic nodules

Environment:

endangered marine species include the dugong, seals, turtles, and whales;
oil pollution in the Arabian Sea, Persian Gulf, and Red Sea

Note:

major chokepoints include Bab el Mandeb, Strait of Hormuz, Strait of
Malacca, southern access to the Suez Canal, and the Lombok Strait; ships

subject to superstructure icing in extreme south near Antarctica from May ↔
to
October

1.879 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Indian Ocean)

Economy (Indian Ocean)

=====

Overview:

The Indian Ocean provides a major highway for the movement of petroleum products from the Middle East to Europe and North and South American countries. Fish from the ocean are of growing economic importance to many ↔ of the bordering countries as a source of both food and exports. Fishing ↔ fleets from Russia, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan also exploit the Indian Ocean, ↔ mainly for shrimp and tuna. Large reserves of hydrocarbons are being tapped in ↔ the offshore areas of Saudi Arabia, Iran, India, and Western Australia. An estimated 40% of the world's offshore oil production comes from the ↔ Indian Ocean. Beach sands rich in heavy minerals and offshore placer deposits ↔ are actively exploited by bordering countries, particularly India, South ↔ Africa, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, and Thailand.

Industries:

based on exploitation of natural resources, particularly marine life, minerals, oil and gas production, fishing, sand and gravel aggregates, placer deposits

1.880 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Indian Ocean)

Communications (Indian Ocean)

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Ports:

Bombay (India), Calcutta (India), Madras (India), Colombo (Sri Lanka), Durban (South Africa), Fremantle (Australia), Jakarta (Indonesia), ↔ Melbourne (Australia), Richard's Bay (South Africa)

Telecommunications:

submarine cables from India to United Arab Emirates and Malaysia

1.881 WorldFact.guide/Indonesia

Indonesia

Geography (Indonesia)

People (Indonesia)
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1.882 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Indonesia)

Geography (Indonesia)

=====

Total area:
1,919,440 km²
Land area:
1,826,440 km²
Comparative area:
slightly less than three times the size of Texas
Land boundaries:
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
Disputes:
sovereignty over Timor Timur (East Timor Province) disputed with Portugal
Climate:
tropical; hot, humid; more moderate in highlands
Terrain:
mostly coastal lowlands; larger islands have interior mountains
Natural resources:
crude oil, tin, natural gas liquids, 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%; includes irrigated 3%
Environment:
archipelago of 13,500 islands (6,000 inhabited); occasional floods, ↔
severe
droughts, and tsunamis; deforestation
Note:
straddles Equator; strategic location astride or along major sea lanes ↔
from

Indian Ocean to Pacific Ocean

1.883 WorldFact.guide/People (Indonesia)

People (Indonesia)

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Population:

195,683,531 (July 1992), growth rate 1.7% (1992)

Birth rate:

25 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

8 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

70 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

59 years male, 64 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

2.8 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Indonesian(s); adjective - Indonesian

Ethnic divisions:

majority of Malay stock comprising Javanese 45.0%, Sundanese 14.0%, ↔
Madurese

7.5%, coastal Malays 7.5%, other 26.0%

Religions:

Muslim 87%, Protestant 6%, Roman Catholic 3%, Hindu 2%, Buddhist 1%, ↔
other

1% (1985)

Languages:

Bahasa Indonesia (modified form of Malay; official); English and Dutch
leading foreign languages; local dialects, the most widely spoken of ↔
which

is Javanese

Literacy:

77% (male 84%, female 68%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:

67,000,000; agriculture 55%, manufacturing 10%, construction 4%, ↔
transport

and communications 3% (1985 est.)

Organized labor:

3,000,000 members (claimed); about 5% of labor force

1.884 WorldFact.guide/Government (Indonesia)

Government (Indonesia)

=====

Long-form name:

Republic of Indonesia

Type:

republic

Capital:

Jakarta

Administrative divisions:

24 provinces (propinsi-propinsi, singular - propinsi), 2 special regions* (daerah-daerah istimewa, singular - daerah istimewa), and 1 special capital

city district** (daerah khusus ibukota); Aceh*, Bali, Bengkulu, Irian Jaya,

Jakarta Raya**, Jambi, Jawa Barat, Jawa Tengah, Jawa Timur, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Lampung, Maluku, Nusa Tenggara Barat, Nusa Tenggara Timur, Riau, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sulawesi Utara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera

Selatan, Sumatera Utara, Timor Timur, Yogyakarta*

Independence:

17 August 1945 (proclaimed independence; on 27 December 1949, Indonesia became legally independent from the Netherlands)

Constitution:

August 1945, abrogated by Federal Constitution of 1949 and Provisional Constitution of 1950, restored 5 July 1959

Legal system:

based on Roman-Dutch law, substantially modified by indigenous concepts and

by new criminal procedures code; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:

Independence Day, 17 August (1945)

Executive branch:

president, vice president, Cabinet

Legislative branch:

unicameral House of Representatives (Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat or DPR); note -

the People's Consultative Assembly (Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat or MPR)

includes the DPR plus 500 indirectly elected members who meet every five years to elect the president and vice president and, theoretically, to determine national policy

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (Mahkamah Agung)

Leaders:

Chief of State and Head of Government:

President Gen. (Ret.) SOEHARTO (since 27 March 1968); Vice President Lt. Gen. (Ret.) SUDHARMONO (since 11 March 1988)

Political parties and leaders:

GOLKAR (quasi-official party based on functional groups), Lt. Gen. (Ret.) WAHONO, general chairman; Indonesia Democracy Party (PDI - federation of former Nationalist and Christian Parties), SOERYADI, chairman; Development

Unity Party (PPP, federation of former Islamic parties), Ismail Hasan METAREUM, chairman

Suffrage:

universal at age 17 and married persons regardless of age

Elections:

House of Representatives:

last held on 23 April 1987 (next to be held 8 June 1992); results - Golkar

73%, UDP 16%, PDI 11%; seats - (500 total - 400 elected, 100 appointed)

Golkar 299, UDP 61, PDI 40

Communists:

Communist Party (PKI) was officially banned in March 1966; current ←
strength
about 1,000-3,000, with less than 10% engaged in organized activity;
pre-October 1965 hardcore membership about 1.5 million

1.885 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Indonesia)

Government1 (Indonesia)

=====

Member of:

APEC, AsDB, ASEAN, CCC, CP, ESCAP, FAO, G-15, G-19, G-77, GATT, IAEA, ←
IBRD,
ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT,
INTERPOL, IOC, ISO, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OIC, OPEC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO ←
,
UNIIMOG, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Abdul Rachman RAMLY; Chancery at 2020 Massachusetts Avenue NW,
Washington, DC 20036; telephone (202) 775-5200; there are Indonesian
Consulates General in Houston, New York, and Los Angeles, and Consulates ←
in
Chicago and San Francisco

US:

Ambassador John C. MONJO; Embassy at Medan Merdeka Selatan 5, Jakarta
(mailing address is APO AP 96520); telephone [62] (21) 360-360; FAX [62]
(21) 360-644; there are US Consulates in Medan and 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

1.886 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Indonesia)

Economy (Indonesia)

=====

Overview:

Indonesia is a mixed economy with many socialist institutions and central
planning but with a recent emphasis on deregulation and private ←
enterprise.

Indonesia has extensive natural wealth, yet, with a large and rapidly
increasing population, it remains a poor country. GDP growth in 1985-91
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 23% 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 30% of GDP and is based on ←

a

supply of diverse natural resources, including crude oil, natural gas, timber, metals, and coal. Of these, the oil sector dominates the external economy, generating more than 20% of the government's revenues and 40% of export earnings in 1989. However, the economy's growth is highly dependent

on the continuing expansion of nonoil exports. Japan is Indonesia's most important customer and supplier of aid. In 1991, rapid growth in the money

supply prompted Jakarta to implement a tight monetary policy, forcing the private sector to go to foreign banks for investment financing. Real interest rates remained above 10%, off-shore commercial debt grew, and real

GDP growth dropped slightly from the 7% of 1990.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$122 billion, per capita \$630; real growth rate 6.0% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

10% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate:

3%; underemployment 45% (1991 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$17.2 billion; expenditures \$23.4 billion, including capital expenditures of \$8.9 billion (FY91)

Exports:

\$25.7 billion (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

petroleum and liquefied natural gas 40%, timber 15%, textiles 7%, rubber 5%, coffee 3%

partners:

Japan 40%, US 14%, Singapore 7%, Europe 16% (1990)

Imports:

\$21.8 billion (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

machinery 39%, chemical products 19%, manufactured goods 16%

partners:

Japan 23%, US 13%, EC, Singapore

External debt:

\$58.5 billion (1990 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate 11.6% (1989 est.); accounts for 30% of GDP

Electricity:

11,600,000 kW capacity; 38,000 million kWh produced, 200 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries:

petroleum, textiles, mining, cement, chemical fertilizers, plywood, food, rubber

1.887 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Indonesia)

Economy1 (Indonesia)

=====

Agriculture:

accounts for 23% of GDP; subsistence food production; small-holder and

plantation production for export; main products are rice, cassava, ←
 peanuts,
 rubber, cocoa, coffee, palm oil, copra, other tropical products, poultry,
 beef, pork, eggs

Illicit drugs:

illicit producer of cannabis for the international drug trade, but not a
 major player; government actively eradicating plantings and prosecuting
 traffickers

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$4.4 billion; Western (non-US)
 countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$25.9 billion; ←
 OPEC

bilateral aid (1979-89), \$213 million; Communist countries (1970-89), ←
 \$175
 million

Currency:

Indonesian rupiah (plural - rupiahs); 1 Indonesian rupiah (Rp) = 100 sen
 (sen no longer used)

Exchange rates:

Indonesian rupiahs (Rp) per US\$1 - 1,998.2 (January 1992), 1,950.3 (1991) ←
 1,842.8 (1990), 1,770.1 (1989), 1,685.7 (1988), 1,643.8 (1987)

Fiscal year:

1 April - 31 March

1.888 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Indonesia)

Communications (Indonesia)

=====

Railroads:

6,964 km total; 6,389 km 1.067-meter gauge, 497 km 0.750-meter gauge, 78 ←
 km

0.600-meter gauge; 211 km double track; 101 km electrified; all ←
 government
 owned

Highways:

119,500 km total; 11,812 km state, 34,180 km provincial, and 73,508 km
 district roads

Inland waterways:

21,579 km total; Sumatra 5,471 km, Java and Madura 820 km, Kalimantan ←
 10,460
 km, Celebes 241 km, Irian Jaya 4,587 km

Pipelines:

crude oil 2,505 km; petroleum products 456 km; natural gas 1,703 km ←
 (1989)

Ports:

Cilacap, Cirebon, Jakarta, Kupang, Palembang, Ujungpandang, Semarang,
 Surabaya

Merchant marine:

387 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 1,698,946 GRT/2,560,414 DWT; ←
 includes

5 short-sea passenger, 13 passenger-cargo, 231 cargo, 8 container, 3
 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 3 vehicle carrier, 79 petroleum tanker, 5 ←
 chemical

tanker, 6 liquefied gas, 7 specialized tanker, 1 livestock carrier, 25 ↔
 bulk,
 1 passenger
 Civil air:
 about 216 commercial transport aircraft
 Airports:
 437 total, 410 usable; 114 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways
 over 3,659 m; 12 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 64 with runways 1,220-2,439 ↔
 m
 Telecommunications:
 interisland microwave system and HF police net; domestic service fair,
 international service good; radiobroadcast coverage good; 763,000 ↔
 telephones
 (1986); broadcast stations - 618 AM, 38 FM, 9 TV; satellite earth ↔
 stations -
 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT earth station and 1 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT earth
 station; and 1 domestic satellite communications system

1.889 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Indonesia)

Defense Forces (Indonesia)

=====

Branches:
 Army, Navy, Air Force, National Police
 Manpower availability:
 males 15-49, 51,906,415; 30,668,815 fit for military service; 2,095,698
 reach military age (18) annually
 Defense expenditures:
 exchange rate conversion - \$1.7 billion, 2% of GNP (FY91)

1.890 WorldFact.guide/Iran

Geography (Iran)

People (Iran)

Government (Iran)

Government1 (Iran)

Economy (Iran)

Economy1 (Iran)

Communications (Iran)

Defense Forces (Iran)

1.891 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Iran)

Geography (Iran)

=====

Total area:

1,648,000 km2

Land area:

1,636,000 km2

Comparative area:

slightly larger than Alaska

Land boundaries:

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 specific

Exclusive fishing zone:

50 nm in the Sea of Oman; continental shelf limit, continental shelf boundaries, or median lines in the Persian Gulf

Territorial sea:

12 nm

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)

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 NEGL%; meadows and pastures 27%; forest and woodland 11%; other 54%; includes irrigated 2%

Environment:

deforestation; overgrazing; desertification

1.892 WorldFact.guide/People (Iran)

People (Iran)

=====

Population:

61,183,138 (July 1992), growth rate 3.5% (1992)

Birth rate:

44 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

8 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

64 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

64 years male, 66 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

6.5 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Iranian(s); adjective - Iranian

Ethnic divisions:

Persian 51%, Azerbaijani 25%, Kurd 9%, Gilaki and Mazandarani 8%, Lur 2%, Baloch 1%, Arab 1%, other 3%

Religions:

Shi'a Muslim 95%, Sunni Muslim 4%, Zoroastrian, Jewish, Christian, and Baha'i 1%

Languages:

58% Persian and Persian dialects, 26% Turkic and Turkic dialects, 9% Kurdish, 2% Luri, 1% Baloch, 1% Arabic, 1% Turkish, 2% other

Literacy:

54% (male 64%, female 43%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:

15,400,000; agriculture 33%, manufacturing 21%; shortage of skilled labor (1988 est.)

Organized labor:

none

1.893 WorldFact.guide/Government (Iran)

Government (Iran)

=====

Long-form name:

Islamic Republic of Iran

Type:

theocratic republic

Capital:

Tehran

Administrative divisions:

24 provinces (ostanha, singular - ostan); Azarbayjan-e Bakhtari, Azarbayjan-e Khavari, Bakhtaran, Bushehr, Chahar Machall va Bakhtiari, Ecsfahan, Fars, Gilan, Hamadan, Hormozgan, Ilam, Kerman, Khorasan, Khuzestan, Kohkiluyeh va Buyer Achmadi, Kordestan, Lorestan, Markazi, Mazandaran, Semnan, Sistan va Baluchestan, Tehran, Yazd, Zanzan

Independence:

1 April 1979, Islamic Republic of Iran proclaimed
 Constitution:
 2-3 December 1979; revised 1989 to expand powers of the presidency and eliminate the prime ministership
 Legal system:
 the Constitution codifies Islamic principles of government
 National holiday:
 Islamic Republic Day, 1 April (1979)
 Executive branch:
 cleric (faqih), president, Council of Ministers
 Legislative branch:
 unicameral Islamic Consultative Assembly (Majles-e-Shura-ye-Eslami)
 Judicial branch:
 Supreme Court
 Leaders:
 Cleric and functional Chief of State:
 Leader of the Islamic Revolution Ayatollah Ali HOSEINI-KHAMENEI (since 4 June 1989)
 Head of Government:
 President Ali Akbar HASHEMI-RAFSANJANI (since 3 August 1989)
 Political parties and leaders:
 there are at least 18 licensed parties; the three most important are - Tehran Militant Clergy Association, Mohammad Reza MAHDAVI-KANI; Militant Clerics Association, Mehdi MAHDAVI-KARUBI and Mohammad Asqar MUSAVI-KHOINIHA; Fedaiyin Islam Organization, Sadeq KHALKHALI
 Suffrage:
 universal at age 15
 Elections:
 President:
 last held July 1989 (next to be held April 1993); results - Ali Akbar HASHEMI-RAFSANJANI was elected with only token opposition
 Islamic Consultative Assembly:
 last held 8 April 1992 (next to be held April 1996); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (270 seats total) number of seats by party NA
 Communists:
 1,000 to 2,000 est. hardcore; 15,000 to 20,000 est. sympathizers; ←
 crackdown
 in 1983 crippled the party; trials of captured leaders began in late 1983
 Other political or pressure groups:
 groups that generally support the Islamic Republic include Hizballah, Hojjatiyeh Society, Mojahedin of the Islamic Revolution, Muslim Students Following the Line of the Imam; armed political groups that have been ←
 almost
 completely repressed by the government include Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization (MEK), People's Fedayeen, Kurdish Democratic Party; the ←
 Society
 for the Defense of Freedom

1.894 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Iran)

Government1 (Iran)

=====

Member of:

CCC, CP, ESCAP, FAO, G-19, G-24, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO, ITU,

LORCS, NAM, OIC, OPEC, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:

none; protecting power in the US is Pakistan - Iranian Interests Section, 2315 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 939-6200 ←

US:

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 ←

1.895 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Iran)

Economy (Iran)

=====

Overview:

Iran's economy is a mixture of central planning, state ownership of oil and other large enterprises, village agriculture, and small-scale private trading and service ventures. After a decade of economic decline, Iran's GNP grew roughly 4% in FY90 and 10% in FY91. An oil windfall in 1990 combined with a substantial increase in imports contributed to Iran's recent economic growth. Iran has also begun implementing a number of economic reforms to reduce government intervention (including subsidies) and has allocated substantial resources to development projects in the hope of stimulating the economy. Nevertheless, lower oil revenues in 1991 - oil accounts for more than 90% of export revenues and provides roughly 65% of the financing for the five-year economic development plan - and dramatic increases in external debt are threatening development plans and could prompt Iran to cut imports, thus limiting economic growth in the medium term. ←

GNP:

exchange rate conversion - \$90 billion, per capita \$1,500; real growth rate 10% (FY91 est.) ←

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

18% (FY91 est.)

Unemployment rate:

30% (1989)

Budget:

revenues \$63 billion; expenditures \$80 billion, including capital expenditures of \$23 billion (FY90 est.)

Exports:

\$17.8 billion (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

petroleum 90%, carpets, fruits, nuts, hides
 partners:
 Japan, Italy, France, Netherlands, Belgium/Luxembourg, Spain, and Germany
 Imports:
 \$15.9 billion (c.i.f., 1990)
 commodities:
 machinery, military supplies, metal works, foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals,
 technical services, refined oil products
 partners:
 Germany, Japan, Italy, UK, France
 External debt:
 \$10 billion (1990 est.)
 Industrial production:
 growth rate NA%
 Electricity:
 14,579,000 kW capacity; 40,000 million kWh produced, 740 kWh per capita
 (1989)
 Industries:
 petroleum, petrochemicals, textiles, cement and other building materials,
 food processing (particularly sugar refining and vegetable oil production ←
),
 metal fabricating (steel and copper)
 Agriculture:
 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
 Economic aid:
 US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-80), \$1.0 billion; Western (non-US)
 countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$1.675 billion;
 Communist countries (1970-89), \$976 million; note - aid fell sharply
 following the 1979 revolution

1.896 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Iran)

Economy1 (Iran)

=====

Currency:
 Iranian rial (plural - rials); 1 Iranian rial (IR) = 100 dinars; note -
 domestic figures are generally referred to in terms of the toman (plural ←
 -
 tomans), which equals 10 rials
 Exchange rates:
 Iranian rials (IR) per US\$1 - 65.515 (January 1992), 67.505 (1991), ←
 68.096
 (1990), 72.015 (1989), 68.683 (1988), 71.460 (1987); note - black-market
 rate 1,400 (January 1991)
 Fiscal year:
 21 March - 20 March

1.897 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Iran)

Communications (Iran)

=====

Railroads:

4,850 km total; 4,760 km 1.432-meter gauge, 92 km 1.676-meter gauge; 480 km ←

under construction from Bafq to Bandar Abbas, rail construction from Bafq ←
to

Sirjan has been completed and is operational

Highways:

140,072 km total; 42,694 km paved surfaces; 46,866 km gravel and crushed
stone; 49,440 km improved earth; 1,200 km (est.) rural road network

Inland waterways:

904 km; the Shatt-al-Arab is usually navigable by maritime traffic for ←
about

130 km, but closed since September 1980 because of Iran-Iraq war

Pipelines:

crude oil 5,900 km; petroleum products 3,900 km; natural gas 4,550 km

Ports:

Abadan (largely destroyed in fighting during 1980-88 war), Bandar ←
Beheshti,

Bandar-e Abbas, Bandar-e Bushehr, Bandar-e Khomeyni, Bandar-e Shahid Raja ←
,

Khorramshahr (largely destroyed in fighting during 1980-88 war)

Merchant marine:

134 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 4,466,395 GRT/8,329,760 DWT; ←
includes

38 cargo, 6 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 32 oil tanker, 4 chemical tanker, 3
refrigerated cargo, 47 bulk, 2 combination bulk, 1 liquefied gas

Civil air:

48 major transport aircraft

Airports:

214 total, 188 usable; 81 with permanent-surface runways; 16 with runways
over 3,659 m; 16 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 71 with runways 1,220-2,439 ←
m

Telecommunications:

radio relay extends throughout country; system centered in Tehran; ←
2,143,000

telephones; broadcast stations - 77 AM, 3 FM, 28 TV; satellite earth
stations - 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT and 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT; HF ←
radio

and radio relay to Turkey, Pakistan, Syria, Kuwait, Tajikistan, and
Uzbekistan

1.898 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Iran)

Defense Forces (Iran)

=====

Branches:

Islamic Republic of Iran Ground Forces, Navy, Air Force, and ←
Revolutionary

Guard Corps (includes Basij militia and own ground, air, and naval forces ←
);

Law Enforcement Forces
Manpower availability:
 males 15-49, 13,267,810; 7,895,591 fit for military service; 552,408 ↔
 reach
 military age (21) annually
Defense expenditures:
 exchange rate conversion - \$13 billion, 14-15% of GNP (1991 est.)

1.899 WorldFact.guide/Iraq

Geography (Iraq)
People (Iraq)
Government (Iraq)
Government1 (Iraq)
Economy (Iraq)
Economy1 (Iraq)
Communications (Iraq)
Defense Forces (Iraq)

1.900 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Iraq)

Geography (Iraq)

=====

Total area:
 436,245 km2
Land area:
 435,292 km2 (est.)
Comparative area:
 slightly more than twice the size of Idaho
Land boundaries:
 3,576 km; Iran 1,458 km, Jordan 134 km, Kuwait 240 km, Saudi Arabia 808 ↔
 km,
 Syria 605 km, Turkey 331 km
Coastline:
 58 km
Maritime claims:
 Continental shelf:
 not specific
 Territorial sea:
 12 nm
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; a United Nations Boundary Demarcation Commission is demarcating the Iraq-Kuwait boundary pursuant to Resolution 687, and, on 17 June 1992, the UN Security Council reaffirmed the finality of the Boundary Demarcation Commission's decisions; 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:
crude oil, natural gas, phosphates, sulfur

Land use:
arable land 12%; permanent crops 1%; meadows and pastures 9%; forest and woodland 3%; other 75%; includes irrigated 4%

Environment:
development of Tigris-Euphrates Rivers system contingent upon agreements with upstream riparians (Syria, Turkey); air and water pollution; soil degradation (salinization) and erosion; desertification

1.901 WorldFact.guide/People (Iraq)

People (Iraq)

=====

Population:
18,445,847 (July 1992), growth rate 3.7% (1992)

Birth rate:
45 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
9 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
NEGL migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
84 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:
62 years male, 64 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:
7.0 children born/woman (1992)

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 (official), Kurdish (official in Kurdish regions), Assyrian, ←
Armenian

Literacy:
60% (male 70%, female 49%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:
4,400,000 (1989); services 48%, agriculture 30%, industry 22%, severe ←
labor
shortage; expatriate labor force about 1,600,000 (July 1990)

Organized labor:
less than 10% of the labor force

1.902 WorldFact.guide/Government (Iraq)

Government (Iraq)

=====

Long-form name:
Republic of Iraq

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'im, Babil ←
,
Baghdad, Dahuk, Dhi Qar, Diyala, Karbala, Maysan, Ninawa, Salah ad Din,
Wasit

Independence:
3 October 1932 (from League of Nations mandate under British ←
administration)

Constitution:
22 September 1968, effective 16 July 1970 (interim Constitution); new
constitution drafted in 1990 but not adopted

Legal system:
based on Islamic law in special religious courts, civil law system
elsewhere; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:
Anniversary of the Revolution, 17 July (1968)

Executive branch:
president, vice president, chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council,
vice chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council, prime minister, first
deputy prime minister, Council of Ministers

Legislative branch:
unicameral National Assembly (Majlis al-Watani)

Judicial branch:
Court of Cassation

Leaders:
Chief of State:
President SADDAM Husayn (since 16 July 1979); Vice President Taha Muhyi
al-Din MA'RUF (since 21 April 1974); Vice President Taha Yasin RAMADAN
(since 23 March 1991)

Head of Government:
 Prime Minister Muhammad Hamza al-ZUBAYDI (since 13 September 1991); ←
 Deputy
 Prime Minister Tariq `AZIZ (since NA 1979)

Suffrage:
 universal adult at age 18

Elections:
 National Assembly:
 last held on 1 April 1989 (next to be held NA); results - Sunni Arabs ←
 53%,
 Shi'a Arabs 30%, Kurds 15%, Christians 2% est.; seats - (250 total) ←
 number
 of seats by party NA

Other political or pressure groups:
 political parties and activity severely restricted; possibly some ←
 opposition
 to regime from disaffected members of the regime, Army officers, and Shi' ←
 a
 religious and Kurdish ethnic dissidents

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:
 Iraq has an Interest Section in the Algerian Embassy in Washington, DC;
 Chancery at 1801 P Street NW, Washington, DC 20036; telephone (202) ←
 483-7500

1.903 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Iraq)

Government1 (Iraq)

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US:
 no US representative in Baghdad since mid-January 1991; Embassy in Masbah
 Quarter (opposite the Foreign Ministry Club), Baghdad (mailing address is ←
 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

1.904 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Iraq)

Economy (Iraq)

=====

Overview:

The Ba`thist regime engages in extensive central planning and management of industrial production and foreign trade while leaving some small-scale industry and services and most agriculture to private enterprise. The economy has been dominated by the oil sector, which has 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 actions by an international coalition beginning in January 1991 drastically changed the economic picture. Oil exports were cut to near zero, and industrial and transportation facilities were severely damaged.

Throughout 1991, the UN's economic embargo worked to reduce exports and imports and to increase prices for most goods. The government's policy to allocate goods to key supporters of the regime exacerbated shortages.

GNP:

\$35 billion, per capita \$1,940; real growth rate 10% (1989 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

45% (1989)

Unemployment rate:

less than 5% (1989 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$NA billion; expenditures \$NA billion, including capital expenditures of NA (1989)

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:

FRG, 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:
 3,800,000 kW available out of 9,902,000 kW capacity due to Gulf war; ↔
 7,700
 million kWh produced, 430 kWh per capita (1991)
 Industries:
 petroleum production and refining, chemicals, textiles, construction materials, food processing
 Agriculture:
 accounts for 11% of GNP but 30% of labor force; principal products - ↔
 wheat,
 barley, rice, vegetables, dates, other fruit, cotton, wool; livestock -
 cattle, sheep; not self-sufficient in food output

1.905 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Iraq)

Economy1 (Iraq)

=====

Economic aid:
 US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-80), \$3 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$647 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$3.9 billion
 Currency:
 Iraqi dinar (plural - dinars); 1 Iraqi dinar (ID) = 1,000 fils
 Exchange rates:
 Iraqi dinars (ID) per US\$1 - 3.1 (fixed official rate since 1982);
 black-market rate (December 1991) US\$1 = 12 Iraqi dinars
 Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.906 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Iraq)

Communications (Iraq)

=====

Railroads:
 2,457 km 1.435-meter standard gauge
 Highways:
 34,700 km total; 17,500 km paved, 5,500 km improved earth, 11,700 km unimproved earth
 Inland waterways:
 1,015 km; Shatt-al-Arab usually navigable by maritime traffic for about ↔
 130
 km, but closed since September 1980 because of Iran-Iraq war; Tigris and Euphrates Rivers have navigable sections for shallow-draft watercraft; Shatt-al-Basrah canal was navigable by shallow-draft craft before closing ↔
 in
 1991 because of the Persian Gulf war

Pipelines:

crude oil 4,350 km; petroleum products 725 km; natural gas 1,360 km

Ports:

Umm Qasr, Khawr az Zubayr, Al Basrah (closed since 1980)

Merchant marine:

42 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 936,665 GRT/1,683,212 DWT; includes 1

passenger, 1 passenger-cargo, 16 cargo, 1 refrigerated cargo, 3

roll-on/roll-off cargo, 19 petroleum tanker, 1 chemical tanker; note - since

the 2 August 1990 invasion of Kuwait by Iraqi forces, Iraq has sought to register at least part of its merchant fleet under convenience flags; none

of the Iraqi flag merchant fleet was trading internationally as of 1 January

1992

Civil air:

34 major transport aircraft (including 7 grounded in Iran; excluding 12 IL-76s and 7 Kuwait Airlines)

Airports:

113 total, 98 usable; 73 with permanent-surface runways; 8 with runways over

3,659 m; 52 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 12 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

reconstitution of damaged telecommunication infrastructure began after Desert Storm; the network consists of coaxial cables and microwave links; 632,000 telephones; the network is operational; broadcast stations - 16 AM,

1 FM, 13 TV; satellite earth stations - 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT, 1 Indian

Ocean INTELSAT, 1 GORIZONT Atlantic Ocean in the Intersputnik system and 1

ARABSAT; coaxial cable and microwave to Jordan, Kuwait, Syria, and Turkey

1.907 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Iraq)

Defense Forces (Iraq)

=====

Branches:

Army and Republican Guard, Navy, Air Force, Border Guard Force, Internal Security Forces

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 4,042,374; 2,272,578 fit for military service; 213,788 reach military age (18) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$NA, NA% of GNP

1.908 WorldFact.guide/Ireland

Ireland

Geography (Ireland)
People (Ireland)
Government (Ireland)
Government1 (Ireland)
Economy (Ireland)
Communications (Ireland)
Defense Forces (Ireland)

1.909 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Ireland)

Geography (Ireland)

=====

Total area:
70,280 km2
Land area:
68,890 km2
Comparative area:
slightly larger than West Virginia
Land boundaries:
360 km; UK 360 km
Coastline:
1,448 km
Maritime claims:
Continental shelf:
no precise definition
Exclusive fishing zone:
200 nm
Territorial sea:
12 nm
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, crude oil, barite, copper, gypsum, limestone, dolomite, peat, silver
Land use:
arable land 14%; permanent crops NEGL%; meadows and pastures 71%; forest ↔ and woodland 5%; other 10%
Environment:

deforestation

1.910 WorldFact.guide/People (Ireland)

People (Ireland)

=====

Population:

3,521,207 (July 1992), growth rate 0.2% (1992)

Birth rate:

15 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

9 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

-4 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

8 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

72 years male, 78 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

2.0 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Irishman(men), Irish (collective pl.); adjective - Irish

Ethnic divisions:

Celtic, with English minority

Religions:

Roman Catholic 93%, Anglican 3%, none 1%, unknown 2%, other 1% (1981)

Languages:

Irish (Gaelic) and English; English is the language generally used, with Gaelic spoken in a few areas, mostly along the western seaboard

Literacy:

98% (male NA%, female NA%) age 15 and over can read and write (1981)

Labor force:

1,333,000; services 57.0%, manufacturing and construction 26.1%, agriculture, forestry, and fishing 15.0%, energy and mining 1.9% (1991)

Organized labor:

58% of labor force (1991)

1.911 WorldFact.guide/Government (Ireland)

Government (Ireland)

=====

Long-form name:

none

Type:

republic

Capital:

Dublin

Administrative divisions:

26 counties; Carlow, Cavan, Clare, Cork, Donegal, Dublin, Galway, Kerry, Kildare, Kilkenney, Laois, Leitrim, Limerick, Longford, Louth, Mayo, Meath ←

,
Monaghan, Offaly, Roscommon, Sligo, Tipperary, Waterford, Westmeath,

Wexford, Wicklow

Independence:

6 December 1921 (from UK)

Constitution:

29 December 1937; adopted 1937

Legal system:

based on English common law, substantially modified by indigenous concepts;

judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:

Saint Patrick's Day, 17 March

Executive branch:

president, prime minister, deputy prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch:

bicameral Parliament (Oireachtas) consists of an upper house or Senate (Seanad Eireann) and a lower house or House of Representatives (Dail Eireann)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Mary Bourke ROBINSON (since 9 November 1990)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Albert REYNOLDS (since 11 February 1992)

Political parties and leaders:

Fianna Fail, Albert REYNOLDS; Labor Party, Richard SPRING; Fine Gael, John

BRUTON; Communist Party of Ireland, Michael O'RIORDAN; Workers' Party (vacant); Sinn Fein, Gerry ADAMS; Progressive Democrats, Desmond O'MALLEY

;

note - Prime Minister REYNOLDS heads a coalition consisting of the Fianna Fail and the Progressive Democrats

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

President:

last held 9 November 1990 (next to be held November 1997); results - Mary Bourke ROBINSON 52.8%, Brian LENIHAN 47.2%

Senate:

last held on 17 February 1987 (next to be held February 1992); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (60 total, 49 elected) Fianna Fail 30,

Fine Gael 16, Labor 3, independents 11

House of Representatives:

last held on 12 July 1989 (next to be held June 1994); results - Fianna Fail

44.0%, Fine Gael 29.4%, Labor Party 9.3%, Progressive Democrats 5.4%, Workers' Party 4.9%, Sinn Fein 1.1%, independents 5.9%; seats - (166 total)

Fianna Fail 77, Fine Gael 55, Labor Party 15, Workers' Party 7, Progressive

Democrats 6, independents 6

Communists:

under 500

1.912 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Ireland)

Government1 (Ireland)

=====

Member of:

AG, BIS, CCC, CE, 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, NEA, NSG, OECD, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNFICYP, UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNIIMOG, UNTSO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, ZC

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Dermot GALLAGHER; Chancery at 2234 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 462-3939; there are Irish

Consulates

General in Boston, Chicago, New York, and San Francisco

US:

Ambassador Richard A. MOORE; Embassy at 42 Elgin Road, Ballsbridge, Dublin;

telephone [353] (1) 688777; FAX [353] (1) 689-946

Flag:

three equal vertical bands of green (hoist side), white, and orange; similar

to the flag of the Ivory Coast, 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

1.913 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Ireland)

Economy (Ireland)

=====

Overview:

The economy is small, open, and trade dependent. Agriculture, once the most

important sector, is now dwarfed by industry, which accounts for 37% of GDP

and about 80% of exports and employs 26% of the labor force. The government

has successfully reduced the rate of inflation from double-digit figures in

the late 1970s to 3.8% in 1991. In 1987, after years of deficits, the balance of payments was brought into the black. Unemployment, however, remains a serious problem. A 1991 unemployment rate of 20.4% placed

Ireland

along with Spain as the countries with the worst jobless records in Western

Europe.

GDP:

purchasing power equivalent - \$39.2 billion, per capita \$11,200; real growth

rate 1.3% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

3.8% (1991)

Unemployment rate:
20.4% (1991)

Budget:
revenues \$11.4 billion; expenditures \$12.6 billion, including capital expenditures of \$1.6 billion (1992 est.)

Exports:
\$27.8 billion (f.o.b., 1991)
commodities:
chemicals, data processing equipment, industrial machinery, live animals, animal products
partners:
EC 74% (UK 34%, Germany 11%, France 10%), US 8%

Imports:
\$24.5 billion (c.i.f., 1991)
commodities:
food, animal feed, chemicals, petroleum and petroleum products, machinery ←
textiles, clothing
partners:
EC 66% (UK 41%, Germany 9%, France 4%), US 14%

External debt:
\$14.8 billion (1990)

Industrial production:
growth rate 3.0% (1991); accounts for 37% of GDP

Electricity:
4,957,000 kW capacity; 14,480 million kWh produced, 4,080 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:
food products, brewing, textiles, clothing, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, machinery, transportation equipment, glass and crystal

Agriculture:
accounts for 11% of GDP and 15% of the labor force; principal crops - turnips, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, wheat; livestock - meat and dairy products; 85% self-sufficient in food; food shortages include bread grain ←
fruits, vegetables

Economic aid:
donor - ODA commitments (1980-89), \$90 million

Currency:
Irish pound (plural - pounds); 1 Irish pound (#Ir) = 100 pence

Exchange rates:
Irish pounds (#Ir) per US\$1 - 0.6227 (March 1992), 0.6190 (1991), 0.6030 (1990), 0.7472 (1989), 0.6553 (1988), 0.6720 (1987)

Fiscal year:
calendar year

1.914 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Ireland)

Communications (Ireland)

Railroads:
Irish National Railways (CIE) operates 1,947 km 1.602-meter gauge, government owned; 485 km double track; 38 km electrified

Highways:
92,294 km total; 87,422 km paved, 4,872 km gravel or crushed stone

Inland waterways:
 limited for commercial traffic

Pipelines:
 natural gas 225 km

Ports:
 Cork, Dublin, Shannon Estuary, Waterford

Merchant marine:
 55 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 146,081 GRT/177,058 DWT; includes 4 short-sea passenger, 32 cargo, 2 refrigerated cargo, 3 container, 3 petroleum tanker, 3 specialized tanker, 2 chemical tanker, 6 bulk

Civil air:
 23 major transport aircraft

Airports:
 36 total, 35 usable; 17 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways over 3,659 m; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 6 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:
 small, 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

1.915 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Ireland)

Defense Forces (Ireland)

=====

Branches:
 Army (including Naval Service and Air Corps), National Police (GARDA)

Manpower availability:
 males 15-49, 894,421; 724,262 fit for military service; 34,182 reach military age (17) annually

Defense expenditures:
 exchange rate conversion - \$566 million, 1-2% of GDP (1992 est.)

1.916 WorldFact.guide/Israel

Israel

Defense Forces (Israel)

Geography (Israel)

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1.917 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Israel)

Defense Forces (Israel)

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Note:

The Arab territories occupied by Israel since the 1967 war are not included in the data below. As stated in the 1978 Camp David Accords and reaffirmed by President Bush's post-Gulf crisis peace initiative, the final status of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, their relationship with their neighbors, and a peace treaty between Israel and Jordan are to be negotiated among the concerned parties. The Camp David Accords further specify that these negotiations will resolve the location of the respective boundaries. Pending the completion of this process, it is US policy that the final status of the West Bank and Gaza Strip has yet to be determined (see West Bank and Gaza Strip entries). On 25 April 1982 Israel relinquished control of the Sinai to Egypt. Statistics for the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights are included in the Syria entry.

1.918 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Israel)

Geography (Israel)

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Total area:

20,770 km²

Land area:

20,330 km²

Comparative area:

slightly larger than New Jersey

Land boundaries:

1,006 km; Egypt 255 km, Jordan 238 km, Lebanon 79 km, Syria 76 km, West Bank

307, Gaza Strip 51 km

Coastline:

273 km

Maritime claims:

Continental shelf:

to depth of exploitation

Territorial sea:

6 nm

Disputes:

separated from Lebanon, Syria, and the West Bank by the 1949 Armistice Line;

differences with Jordan over the location of the 1949 Armistice Line that separates the two countries; West Bank and Gaza Strip are Israeli occupied

with status to be determined; Golan Heights is Israeli occupied; Israeli troops in southern Lebanon since June 1982; water-sharing issues with Jordan

Climate:

temperate; hot and dry in 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%; includes irrigated 11%

Environment:

sandstorms may occur during spring and summer; limited arable land and natural water resources pose serious constraints; deforestation

Note:

there are 175 Jewish settlements in the West Bank, 38 in the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights, 18 in the Gaza Strip, and 14 Israeli-built Jewish neighborhoods in East Jerusalem

1.919 WorldFact.guide/People (Israel)

People (Israel)

=====

Population:

4,748,059 (July 1992), growth rate 4.0% (1992); includes 95,000 Jewish settlers in the West Bank, 14,000 in the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights, 4,000 in the Gaza Strip, and 132,000 in East Jerusalem (1992 est.)

Birth rate:

21 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

6 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

26 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

9 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

76 years male, 80 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

2.9 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Israeli(s); adjective - Israeli

Ethnic divisions:

Jewish 83%, non-Jewish (mostly Arab) 17%

Religions:

Judaism 82%, Islam (mostly Sunni Muslim) 14%, Christian 2%, Druze and other

2%

Languages:

Hebrew (official); Arabic used officially for Arab minority; English most commonly used foreign language

Literacy:

92% (male 95%, female 89%) age 15 and over can read and write (1983)

Labor force:

1,400,000 (1984 est.); public services 29.3%; industry, mining, and manufacturing 22.8%; commerce 12.8%; finance and business 9.5%; transport ←

storage, and communications 6.8%; construction and public works 6.5%; personal and other services 5.8%; agriculture, forestry, and fishing ← 5.5%;

electricity and water 1.0% (1983)

Organized labor:

90% of labor force

1.920 WorldFact.guide/Government (Israel)

Government (Israel)

=====

Long-form name:

State of Israel

Type:

republic

Capital:

Israel proclaimed Jerusalem its capital in 1950, but the US, like nearly all other countries, maintains its Embassy in Tel Aviv ←

Administrative divisions:

6 districts (mehozot, singular - mehoz); Central, Haifa, Jerusalem, Northern, Southern, Tel Aviv

Independence:

14 May 1948 (from League of Nations mandate under British administration)

Constitution:

no formal constitution; some of the functions of a constitution are filled ←

by the Declaration of Establishment (1948), the basic laws of the parliament ←

(Knesset), and the Israeli citizenship law

Legal system:

mixture of English common law, British Mandate regulations, and, in personal ←

matters, Jewish, Christian, and Muslim legal systems; in December 1985, Israel informed the UN Secretariat that it would no longer accept compulsory ←

ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:

Independence Day; Israel declared independence on 14 May 1948, but the Jewish calendar is lunar and the holiday may occur in April or May

Executive branch:

president, prime minister, vice prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch:

unicameral parliament (Knesset)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court
 Leaders:
 Chief of State:
 President Chaim HERZOG (since 5 May 1983)
 Head of Government:
 Prime Minister Yitzhak SHAMIR (since 20 October 1986)
 Political parties and leaders:
 Israel currently has a coalition government comprising 12 parties that hold 66 of the Knesset's 120 seats; currently in state of flux; election held June 1992
 Members of the government:
 Likud bloc, Prime Minister Yitzhak SHAMIR; Sephardic Torah Guardians (SHAS), Minister of Interior Arie'el DER' I; National Religious Party, Minister of Education Shulamit ALONI; Agudat Israel, Avraham SHAPIRA; Degel HaTorah, Avraham RAVITZ; Moriya, Minister of Immigrant Absorption, Yair TZABAN; Ge'ulat Israel, Eliezer MIZRAHI; New Liberal Party, Minister of Finance, Avraham SHOCHAT; Tehiya Party, Minister of Science Technology, Yuval NEEMAN;
 Tzomet Party Unity for Peace and Aliyah, Rafael EITAN; Moledet Party, Rehavam ZEEVI
 Opposition parties:
 Labor Party, Shimon PERES; Citizens' Rights Movement, Shulamit ALONI; United Workers' Party (MAPAM), Yair TZABAN; Center Movement-Shinui, Amnon RUBENSTEIN; New Israeli Communist Party (MAKI), Meir WILNER; Progressive List for Peace, Muhammad MI'ARI; Arab Democratic Party, 'Abd Al Wahab DARAWSHAH; Black Panthers, Charlie BITON
 Suffrage:
 universal at age 18

1.921 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Israel)

Government1 (Israel)

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Elections:
 President:
 last held 23 February 1988 (next to be held February 1994); results - Chaim HERZOG reelected by Knesset
 Knesset:
 last held June 1992 (next to be held by NA; results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (120 total) Labor Party 44, Likud bloc 12, SHAS 6, National Religious Party 6, Meretz 12, Agudat Yisrael 4, PAZI 3, MAKI 3, Tehiya Party 3, Tzomet Party 8, Moledet Party 3, Degel HaTorah 4, Center Movement Progressive List for Peace 1, Arab Democratic Party 2; Black Panthers 1, Moriya 1, Ge'ulat Yisrael 1, Unity for Peace and Aliyah 1
 Communists:
 Hadash (predominantly Arab but with Jews in its leadership) has some 1,500 members
 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, EBRD, 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:

Ambassador Zalman SHOVAL; Chancery at 3514 International Drive NW, Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 364-5500; there are Israeli Consulates General in Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Philadelphia, and San Francisco

US:

Ambassador William HARROP; Embassy at 71 Hayarkon Street, Tel Aviv (mailing address is APO AE 09830; telephone [972] (3) 654338; FAX [972] (3) 663449; there is a US Consulate General in Jerusalem

Flag:

white with a blue hexagram (six-pointed linear star) known as the Magen David (Shield of David) centered between two equal horizontal blue bands near the top and bottom edges of the flag

1.922 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Israel)

Economy (Israel)

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Overview:

Israel has a market economy with substantial government participation. It depends on imports of crude oil, grains, raw materials, and military equipment. Despite limited natural resources, Israel has intensively developed its agricultural and industrial sectors over the past 20 years. Industry employs about 20% of Israeli workers, agriculture 5%, and services most of the rest. Diamonds, high-technology equipment, and agricultural products (fruits and vegetables) are leading exports. Israel usually posts balance-of-payments deficits, which are covered by large transfer payments from abroad and by foreign loans. Roughly half of the government's \$17 billion external debt is owed to the United States, which is its major source of economic and military aid. To earn needed foreign exchange, Israel has been targeting high-technology niches in international markets, such as medical scanning equipment. Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in August 1990 dealt a blow to Israel's economy. Higher world oil prices added an estimated \$300 million to the oil import bill that year and helped keep annual inflation at 18%. Regional tension and the continuing Palestinian uprising (intifadah)

have contributed to a sharp drop in tourism - a key foreign exchange earner
 - to the lowest level since the 1973 Arab-Israeli war. The influx of Jewish immigrants from the former USSR, which topped 330,000 during the period 1990-91, will increase unemployment, intensify housing problems, widen the government budget deficit, and fuel inflation.

GDP:

purchasing power equivalent - \$54.6 billion, per capita \$12,000; real growth rate 5% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

18% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate:

11% (1991 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$41.7 billion; expenditures \$47.6 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (FY92)

Exports:

\$12.1 billion (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

polished diamonds, citrus and other fruits, textiles and clothing, processed

foods, fertilizer and chemical products, military hardware, electronics

partners:

US, EC, Japan, Hong Kong, Switzerland

Imports:

\$18.1 billion (c.i.f., 1991 est.)

commodities:

military equipment, rough diamonds, oil, chemicals, machinery, iron and steel, cereals, textiles, vehicles, ships, aircraft

partners:

US, EC, Switzerland, Japan, South Africa, Canada, Hong Kong

External debt:

\$24 billion, of which government debt is \$17 billion (December 1991 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate - 7% (1991 est.); accounts for about 20% of GDP

Electricity:

5,300,000 kWh capacity; 21,000 million kWh produced, 4,800 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

food processing, diamond cutting and polishing, textiles, clothing, chemicals, metal products, military equipment, transport equipment, electrical equipment, miscellaneous machinery, potash mining, high-technology electronics, tourism

1.923 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Israel)

Economy1 (Israel)

=====

Agriculture:

accounts for about 3% of GDP; largely self-sufficient in food production, except for grains; principal products - citrus and other fruits, vegetables,

cotton; livestock products - beef, dairy, and poultry

Economic aid:
 US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-90), \$18.2 billion; Western (non-US ←
)
 countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$2.8 billion

Currency:
 new Israeli shekel (plural - shekels); 1 new Israeli shekel (NIS) = 100 ←
 new
 agorot

Exchange rates:
 new Israeli shekels (NIS) per US\$1 - 2.4019 (March 1992), 2.2791 (1991),
 2.0162 (1990), 1.9164 (1989), 1.5989 (1988), 1.5946 (1987)

Fiscal year:
 previously 1 April - 31 March; FY91 was 1 April - 31 December, and since ←
 1
 January 1992 the fiscal year has conformed to the calendar year

1.924 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Israel)

Communications (Israel)

=====

Railroads:
 600 km 1.435-meter gauge, single track; diesel operated

Highways:
 4,750 km; majority is bituminous surfaced

Pipelines:
 crude oil 708 km; petroleum products 290 km; natural gas 89 km

Ports:
 Ashdod, Haifa

Merchant marine:
 34 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 629,966 GRT/721,106 DWT; includes 8
 cargo, 23 container, 2 refrigerated cargo, 1 roll-on/roll-off; note - ←
 Israel
 also maintains a significant flag of convenience fleet, which is normally ←
 at
 least as large as the Israeli flag fleet; the Israeli flag of convenience
 fleet typically includes all of its petroleum tankers

Civil air:
 32 major transport aircraft

Airports:
 51 total, 44 usable; 26 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways
 over 3,659 m; 6 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 11 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:
 most highly developed in the Middle East although not the largest; good
 system of coaxial cable and 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

1.925 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces1 (Israel)

Defense Forces1 (Israel)

=====

Branches:

Israel Defense Forces, including ground, naval, and air components; historically, there have been no separate Israeli military services

Manpower availability:

eligible 15-49, 2,357,195; of the 1,189,275 males 15-49, 977,332 are fit ←
for
military service; of the 1,167,920 females 15-49, 955,928 are fit for
military service; 44,624 males and 42,705 females reach military age (18)
annually; both sexes are liable for military service; Nahal or Pioneer
Fighting Youth, Frontier Guard, Chen

Defense expenditures:

\$7.5 billion, 12.1% of GNP (1992 budget); note - does not include pay for
reserve soldiers and other defense-related categories; actual outlays ←
would
therefore be higher

1.926 WorldFact.guide/Italy

Italy

Geography (Italy)

People (Italy)

Government (Italy)

Government1 (Italy)

Economy (Italy)

Economy1 (Italy)

Communications (Italy)

Defense Forces (Italy)

1.927 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Italy)

Geography (Italy)

=====

Total area:

301,230 km2

Land area:

294,020 km2; includes Sardinia and Sicily

Comparative area:

slightly larger than Arizona

Land boundaries:

1,899.2 km; Austria 430 km, France 488 km, San Marino 39 km, Slovenia 199

km, Switzerland 740 km, Vatican City 3.2 km
 Coastline:
 4,996 km
 Maritime claims:
 Continental shelf:
 200 m (depth) or to depth of exploitation
 Territorial sea:
 12 nm
 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%; includes irrigated 10%
 Environment:
 regional risks include land-slides, mudflows, snowslides, earthquakes,
 volcanic eruptions, flooding, pollution; land sinkage in Venice
 Note:
 strategic location dominating central Mediterranean as well as southern ←
 sea
 and air approaches to Western Europe

1.928 WorldFact.guide/People (Italy)

People (Italy)

=====

Population:
 57,904,628 (July 1992), growth rate 0.2% (1992)
 Birth rate:
 10 births/1,000 population (1992)
 Death rate:
 10 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
 Net migration rate:
 1 migrant/1,000 population (1992)
 Infant mortality rate:
 8 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 74 years male, 81 years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 1.4 children born/woman (1992)
 Nationality:
 noun - Italian(s); adjective - Italian
 Ethnic divisions:
 primarily Italian but population includes small clusters of German-,
 French-, and Slovene-Italians in the north and Albanian-Italians and
 Greek-Italians in the south; Sicilians; Sardinians
 Religions:
 virtually 100% Roman Catholic

Languages:

Italian; parts of Trentino-Alto Adige region are predominantly German speaking; small French-speaking minority in Valle d'Aosta region; Slovene-speaking minority in the Trieste-Gorizia area

Literacy:

97% (male 98%, female 96%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:

23,988,000; services 58%, industry 32.2%, agriculture 9.8% (1988)

Organized labor:

40-45% of labor force (est.)

1.929 WorldFact.guide/Government (Italy)

Government (Italy)

=====

Long-form name:

Italian Republic

Type:

republic

Capital:

Rome

Administrative divisions:

20 regions (regioni, singular - regione); Abruzzi, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Emilia-Romagna, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Lazio, Liguria, ←

Lombardia,

Marche, Molise, Piemonte, Puglia, Sardegna, Sicilia, Toscana, Trentino- ←

Alto

Adige, Umbria, Valle d'Aosta, Veneto

Independence:

17 March 1861, Kingdom of Italy proclaimed

Constitution:

1 January 1948

Legal system:

based on civil law system, with ecclesiastical law influence; appeals treated as trials de novo; judicial review under certain conditions in Constitutional Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:

Anniversary of the Republic, 2 June (1946)

Executive branch:

president, prime minister (president of the Council of Ministers)

Legislative branch:

bicameral Parliament (Parlamento) consists of an upper chamber or Senate ←

of

the Republic (Senato della Repubblica) and a lower chamber or Chamber of Deputies (Camera dei Deputati)

Judicial branch:

Constitutional Court (Corte Costituzionale)

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Oscar Luigi SCALFARO (since 28 May 1992)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Giuliano AMATO (since 28 June 1992); Deputy Prime Minister

Political parties and leaders:

Christian Democratic Party (DC), Arnaldo FORLANI (general secretary),

Ciriaco De MITA (president); Socialist Party (PSI), Bettino CRAXI (party

secretary); Social Democratic Party (PSDI), Carlo VIZZINI (party ← secretary); Liberal Party (PLI), Renato ALTISSIMO (secretary general); Democratic ← Party of the Left (PDS - was Communist Party, or PCI, until January 1991), ← Achille OCCHETTO (secretary general); Italian Social Movement (MSI), Gianfranco ← FINI (national secretary); Republican Party (PRI), Giorgio La MALFA (political secretary); Lega Nord (Northern League), Umberto BOSSI, president

Suffrage:
universal at age 18 (except in senatorial elections, where minimum age is 25)

Elections:
Senate:
last held 5-6 April 1992 (next to be held by April 1997); results - DC 33.9%, PCI 28.3%, PSI 10.7%, other 27.1%; seats - (326 total, 315 elected ←)
DC 107, PDS 64, PSI 49, Leagues 25, other 70

Chamber of Deputies:
last held 5-6 April 1992 (next to be held April 1997); results - DC ← 29.7%,
PDS 26.6%, PSI 13.6%, Leagues 8.7%, Communist Renewal 5.6%, MSI 5.4%, PRI 4.4%, PLI 2.8%, PSDI 2.7%, other 11%

1.930 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Italy)

Government1 (Italy)

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Other political or pressure groups:
the Roman Catholic Church; three major trade union confederations (CGIL - Communist dominated, CISL - Christian Democratic, and UIL - Social Democratic, Socialist, and Republican); Italian manufacturers association (Confindustria); organized farm groups (Confcoltivatori, Confagricoltura)

Member of:

AfDB, AG (observer), Australia Group, AsDB, BIS, CCC, CDB (nonregional member), CE, CERN, COCOM, CSCE, EBRD, EC, ECE, 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, LORCS, MTCR, NACC, NATO, NEA, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, PCA, MTCR, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, ← UNHCR,
UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNIIMOG, UNMOGIP, UNTSO, UPU, WCL, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, ← WTO,
ZC

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Boris BIANCHERI CHIAPPORI; Chancery at 1601 Fuller Street NW, Washington, DC 20009; telephone (202) 328-5500; there are Italian ← Consulates
General in Boston, Chicago, Houston, New Orleans, Los Angeles, ← Philadelphia,
San Francisco, and Consulates in Detroit and Newark (New Jersey)

US:

Ambassador Peter F. SECCHIA; Embassy at Via Veneto 119/A, 00187, Rome (mailing address is APO AE 09624); telephone [39] (6) 46741, FAX [39] (6)

467-2356; there are US Consulates General in Florence, Genoa, Milan, ←
 Naples, ←
 and Palermo (Sicily)

Flag:

three equal vertical bands of green (hoist side), white, and red; similar ←
 to ←
 the flag of Ireland, which is longer and is green (hoist side), white, ←
 and ←
 orange; also similar to the flag of the Ivory Coast, which has the colors
 reversed - orange (hoist side), white, and green

1.931 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Italy)

Economy (Italy)

=====

Overview:

Since World War II the economy has changed from one based on agriculture
 into a ranking industrial economy, with approximately the same total and ←
 per ←
 capita output as France and the UK. The country is still divided into a
 developed industrial north, dominated by small private companies, and an
 undeveloped agricultural south, dominated by large public enterprises.
 Services account for 48% of GDP, industry about 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% during the period 1983-90, growth slowed to about 1% ←
 in ←
 1991. For the 1990s, Italy faces the problems of refurbishing a tottering
 communications system, curbing pollution in major industrial centers, and
 adjusting to the new competitive forces accompanying the ongoing economic
 integration of the European Community.

GDP:

purchasing power equivalent - \$965.0 billion, per capita \$16,700; real
 growth rate 1.0% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

6.5% (1991)

Unemployment rate:

11.0% (1991 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$431 billion; expenditures \$565 billion, including capital
 expenditures of \$48 billion (1991)

Exports:

\$209 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

textiles, wearing apparel, metals, transportation equipment, chemicals

partners:

EC 58.5%, US 8%, OPEC 4%

Imports:

\$222 billion (c.i.f., 1991)

commodities:

petroleum, industrial machinery, chemicals, metals, food, agricultural
 products

partners:

EC 58%, OPEC 7%, US 5%

External debt:

NA

Industrial production:

growth rate - 2.0% (1991); accounts for almost 35% of GDP

Electricity:

57,500,000 kW capacity; 235,000 million kWh produced, 4,072 kWh per
capita
(1991)

Industries:

machinery, iron and steel, chemicals, food processing, textiles, motor
vehicles, clothing, footwear, ceramics

Agriculture:

accounts for about 4% of GDP and 10% of the work force; self-sufficient
in
foods other than meat and dairy products; principal crops - fruits,
vegetables, grapes, potatoes, sugar beets, soybeans, grain, olives; fish
catch of 388,200 metric tons in 1988

Economic aid:

donor - ODA and OOF commitments (1970-89), \$25.9 billion

Currency:

Italian lira (plural - lire); 1 Italian lira (Lit) = 100 centesimi

Exchange rates:

Italian lire (Lit) per US\$1 - 1,248.4 (March 1992), 1,240.6 (January
1991),
1,198.1 (1990), 1,372.1 (1989), 1,301.6 (1988), 1,296.1 (1987)

1.932 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Italy)

Economy1 (Italy)

=====

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.933 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Italy)

Communications (Italy)

=====

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:

294,410 km total; autostrada (expressway) 5,900 km, state highways 45,170
km, provincial highways 101,680 km, communal highways 141,660 km; 260,500
km
paved, 26,900 km gravel and crushed stone, 7,010 km earth

Inland waterways:

2,400 km for various types of commercial traffic, although of limited
overall value

Pipelines:

crude oil 1,703 km; petroleum products 2,148 km; natural gas 19,400 km

Ports:

Cagliari (Sardinia), Genoa, La Spezia, Livorno, Naples, Palermo (Sicily), Taranto, Trieste, Venice

Merchant marine:

546 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 7,004,462 GRT/10,265,132 DWT; includes 17 passenger, 39 short-sea passenger, 94 cargo, 4 refrigerated cargo, 24 container, 66 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 9 vehicle carrier, 1 multifunction large-load carrier, 1 livestock carrier, 142 petroleum tanker, 33 chemical tanker, 39 liquefied gas, 10 specialized tanker, 10 combination ore/oil, 55 bulk, 2 combination bulk

Civil air:

125 major transport aircraft

Airports:

137 total, 134 usable; 91 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m; 36 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 39 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

modern, well-developed, fast; 25,600,000 telephones; fully automated telephone, telex, and data services; high-capacity cable and radio relay trunks; very good broadcast service by 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

1.934 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Italy)

Defense Forces (Italy)

=====

Branches:

Army, Navy, Air Force, Carabinieri

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 14,864,191; 12,980,362 fit for military service; 441,768 reach military age (18) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$22.7 billion, 2.2% of GDP (1991)

1.935 WorldFact.guide/Ivory Coast

Ivory Coast

Geography (Ivory Coast)

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Defense Forces (Ivory Coast)

1.936 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Ivory Coast)

Geography (Ivory Coast)

=====

Total area:

322,460 km2

Land area:

318,000 km2

Comparative area:

slightly larger than New Mexico

Land boundaries:

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

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:

crude oil, 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%; includes irrigated NEGL%

Environment:

coast has heavy surf and no natural harbors; severe deforestation

1.937 WorldFact.guide/People (Ivory Coast)

People (Ivory Coast)

=====

Population:
 13,497,153 (July 1992), growth rate 3.9% (1992)

Birth rate:
 47 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
 12 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
 3 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
 94 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:
 53 years male, 57 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:
 6.8 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:
 noun - Ivorian(s); adjective - Ivorian

Ethnic divisions:
 over 60 ethnic groups; most important are the Baoule 23%, Bete 18%, ←
 Senoufou
 15%, Malinke 11%, and Agni; foreign Africans, mostly Burkinabe about 2
 million; non-Africans about 130,000 to 330,000 (French 30,000 and ←
 Lebanese
 100,000 to 300,000)

Religions:
 indigenous 63%, Muslim 25%, Christian 12%,

Languages:
 French (official), over 60 native dialects; Dioula most widely spoken

Literacy:
 54% (male 67%, female 40%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:
 5,718,000; 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; 54% of population of working age (1985)

Organized labor:
 20% of wage labor force

1.938 WorldFact.guide/Government (Ivory Coast)

Government (Ivory Coast)

=====

Long-form name:
 Republic of the Ivory Coast; note - the local official name is Republique ←
 de
 Cote d'Ivoire

Type:
 republic; multiparty presidential regime established 1960

Capital:
 Yamoussoukro (although Yamoussoukro has been the capital since 1983, ←
 Adibjan
 remains the administrative center; foreign governments, including the ←
 United
 States, maintain presence in Abidjan)

Administrative divisions:

49 departments (departements, singular - (departement); Abengourou, ↔
Abidjan,
Aboisso, Adzope, Agboville, Bangolo, Beoumi, Biankouma, Bondoukou,
Bongouanou, Bouafle, Bouake, Bouna, Boundiali, Dabakala, Daloa, Danane,
Daoukro, Dimbokro, Divo, Duekoue, Ferkessedougou, Gagnoa, Grand-Lahou,
Guiglo, Issia, Katiola, Korhogo, Lakota, Man, Mankono, Mbahiakro, Odienne ↔
,
Oume, Sakassou, San-Pedro, Sassandra, Seguela, Sinfra, Soubre, Tabou, ↔
Tanda,
Tingrela, Tiassale, Toubia, Toumodi, Vavoua, Yamoussoukro, Zuenoula

Independence:
7 August 1960 (from France)

Constitution:
3 November 1960

Legal system:
based on French civil law system and customary law; judicial review in ↔
the
Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ↔
ICJ
jurisdiction

National holiday:
National Day, 7 December

Executive branch:
president, Council of Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch:
unicameral National Assembly (Assemblée Nationale)

Judicial branch:
Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)

Leaders:
Chief of State and Head of Government:
President Dr. Felix HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY (since 27 November 1960); Prime
Minister Alassane OUATTARA (since 7 November 1990)

Political parties and leaders:
Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast (PDCI), Dr. Felix HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY;
Ivorian Popular Front (FPI), Laurent GBAGBO; Ivorian Worker's Party (PIT) ↔
,
Francis WODIE; Ivorian Socialist Party (PSI), Morifere BAMBA; over 20
smaller parties

Suffrage:
universal at age 21

Elections:
President:
last held 28 October 1990 (next to be held October 1995); results -
President Felix HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY received 81% of the vote in his first
contested election; he is currently serving his seventh consecutive
five-year term

National Assembly:
last held 25 November 1990 (next to be held November 1995); results -
percent of vote by party NA; seats - (175 total) PDCI 163, FPI 9, PIT 1,
independents 2

Member of:
ACCT, ACP, AfDB, CCC, CEAO, ECA, ECOWAS, Entente, FAO, FZ, G-24, G-77, ↔
GATT,
IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL,
IOC, ISO, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WADB, WCL ↔
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WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

1.939 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Ivory Coast)

Government1 (Ivory Coast)

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Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Charles GOMIS; Chancery at 2424 Massachusetts Avenue NW,
Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 797-0300

US:

Ambassador Kenneth L. BROWN; Embassy at 5 Rue Jesse Owens, Abidjan (↔
mailing
address is 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

1.940 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Ivory Coast)

Economy (Ivory Coast)

=====

Overview:

Ivory Coast is among the world's largest producers and exporters of ↔
coffee,
cocoa beans, and palm-kernel oil. Consequently, the economy is highly
sensitive to fluctuations in international prices for coffee and cocoa ↔
and
to weather conditions. Despite attempts by the government to diversify, ↔
the
economy is still largely dependent on agriculture and related industries.
The agricultural sector accounts for over one-third of GDP and about 80% ↔
of
export earnings and employs about 85% of the labor force. A collapse of
world cocoa and coffee prices in 1986 threw the economy into a recession,
from which the country had not recovered by 1990. Continuing poor prices ↔
for
commodity exports, an overvalued exchange rate, a bloated public-sector ↔
wage
bill, and a large foreign debt hindered economic recovery in 1991.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$10 billion, per capita \$800; real growth rate
-2.9% (1990)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

-0.8% (1990 est.)

Unemployment rate:

14% (1985)

Budget:

revenues \$2.8 billion (1989 est.); expenditures \$4.1 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1989 est.)

Exports:

\$2.5 billion (f.o.b., 1989)

commodities:

cocoa 30%, coffee 20%, tropical woods 11%, cotton, bananas, pineapples, ←
palm
oil, cotton

partners:

France, FRG, Netherlands, US, Belgium, Spain (1985)

Imports:

\$1.4 billion (f.o.b., 1989)

commodities:

manufactured goods and semifinished products 50%, consumer goods 40%, raw materials and fuels 10%

partners:

France, other EC, Nigeria, US, Japan (1985)

External debt:

\$15.0 billion (1990 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate - 6% (1989); accounts for 17% of GDP

Electricity:

1,210,000 kW capacity; 2,680 million kWh produced, 210 kWh per capita ←
(1991)

Industries:

foodstuffs, wood processing, oil refinery, automobile assembly, textiles, fertilizer, beverage

Agriculture:

most important sector, contributing one-third to GDP and 80% to exports; cash crops include coffee, cocoa beans, timber, bananas, palm kernels, rubber; food crops - corn, rice, manioc, sweet potatoes; not self- ←
sufficient
in bread grain and dairy products

Illicit drugs:

illicit producer of cannabis on a small scale for the international drug trade

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$356 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-88), \$5.2 billion

Currency:

Communaute Financiere Africaine franc (plural - francs); 1 CFA franc (←
CFAF)
= 100 centimes

1.941 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Ivory Coast)

Economy1 (Ivory Coast)

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Exchange rates:

Communaute Financiere Africaine francs (CFAF) per US\$1 - 269.01 (January 1992), 282.11 (1991), 272.26 (1990), 319.01 (1989), 297.85 (1988), 300.54 (1987), 346.30 (1986)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.942 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Ivory Coast)

Communications (Ivory Coast)

=====

Railroads:

660 km (Burkina border to Abidjan, 1.00-meter gauge, single track, except ←
25

km Abidjan-Anyama section is double track)

Highways:

46,600 km total; 3,600 km paved; 32,000 km gravel, crushed stone, ←
laterite,
and improved earth; 11,000 km unimproved

Inland waterways:

980 km navigable rivers, canals, and numerous coastal lagoons

Ports:

Abidjan, San-Pedro

Merchant marine:

7 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 70,957 GRT/ 91,782 DWT; includes 5
cargo, 1 petroleum tanker, 1 chemical tanker

Civil air:

14 major transport aircraft, including multinationally owned Air Afrique
fleet

Airports:

45 total, 39 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways
over 3,659 m; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 15 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

well-developed by African standards but operating well below capacity;
consists of open-wire lines and radio relay 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

1.943 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Ivory Coast)

Defense Forces (Ivory Coast)

=====

Branches:

Army, Navy, Air Force, paramilitary Gendarmerie, Republican Guard, ←
Military

Fire Group

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 3,083,765; 1,597,108 fit for military service; 141,259 males
reach military age (18) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$200 million, 2.3% of GDP (1988)

1.944 WorldFact.guide/Jamaica

Jamaica

Geography (Jamaica)

People (Jamaica)

Government (Jamaica)

Economy (Jamaica)

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Communications (Jamaica)

Defense Forces (Jamaica)

1.945 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Jamaica)

Geography (Jamaica)

=====

Total area:

10,990 km2

Land area:

10,830 km2

Comparative area:

slightly smaller than Connecticut

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

1,022 km

Maritime claims:

Territorial sea:

12 nm

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%; includes irrigated 3%

Environment:

subject to hurricanes (especially July to November); deforestation; water pollution

Note:

strategic location between Cayman Trench and Jamaica Channel, the main ↔ sea lanes for Panama Canal

1.946 WorldFact.guide/People (Jamaica)

People (Jamaica)

=====

Population:

2,506,701 (July 1992), growth rate 0.9% (1992)

Birth rate:

23 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

6 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

-8 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

18 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

72 years male, 76 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

2.5 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Jamaican(s); adjective - Jamaican

Ethnic divisions:

African 76.3%, Afro-European 15.1%, East Indian and Afro-East Indian 3.0%, white 3.2%, Chinese and Afro-Chinese 1.2%, other 1.2%

Religions:

predominantly 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 39.1%, including some spiritualist cults (1982)

Languages:

English, Creole

Literacy:

98% (male 98%, female 99%) age 15 and over having ever attended school (1990 est.)

Labor force:

1,062,100; services 41%, agriculture 22.5%, industry 19%; unemployed 17.5% (1989)

Organized labor:

24% of labor force (1989)

1.947 WorldFact.guide/Government (Jamaica)

Government (Jamaica)

=====

Long-form name:

none

Type:

parliamentary democracy

Capital:

Kingston

Administrative divisions:

14 parishes; Clarendon, Hanover, Kingston, Manchester, Portland, Saint Andrew, Saint Ann, Saint Catherine, Saint Elizabeth, Saint James, Saint Mary, Saint Thomas, Trelawny, Westmoreland

Independence:

6 August 1962 (from UK)

Constitution:

6 August 1962

Legal system:

based on English common law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:

Independence Day (first Monday in August)

Executive branch:

British monarch, governor general, prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch:

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

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court

Leaders:

Chief of State:

Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General

Howard COOKE (since 1 August 1991)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister P. J. Patterson (since 30 March 1992)

Political parties and leaders:

People's National Party (PNP) P. J. Patterson; Jamaica Labor Party (JLP), Edward SEAGA

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

House of Representatives:

last held 9 February 1989 (next to be held by February 1994); results - PNP

57%, JLP 43%; seats - (60 total) PNP 45, JLP 15

Other political or pressure groups:

Rastafarians (black religious/racial cultists, pan-Africanists)

Member of:

ACP, C, CARICOM, CCC, CDB, ECLAC, FAO, G-15, G-19, G-77, GATT, G-15, IADB

IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC,

ISO, ITU, LAES, LORCS, NAM, OAS, OPANAL, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Richard BERNAL; Chancery at Suite 355, 1850 K Street NW, Washington, DC 20006; telephone (202) 452-0660; there are Jamaican Consulates General in Miami and New York

US:

Ambassador Glen A. HOLDEN; Embassy at 3rd Floor, Jamaica Mutual Life Center,

2 Oxford Road, Kingston; telephone (809) 929-4850 through 4859, FAX (809) 926-6743

Flag:

diagonal yellow cross divides the flag into four triangles - green (top and bottom) and black (hoist side and fly side)

1.948 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Jamaica)

Economy (Jamaica)

=====

Overview:

The economy is based on sugar, bauxite, and tourism. In 1985 it suffered a setback with the closure of some facilities in the bauxite and alumina industry, a major source of hard currency earnings. Since 1986 an economic recovery has been under way. In 1987 conditions began to improve for the bauxite and alumina industry because of increases in world metal prices. The recovery has also been supported by growth in the manufacturing and tourism sectors. In September 1988, Hurricane Gilbert inflicted severe damage on crops and the electric power system, a sharp but temporary setback to the economy. By October 1989 the economic recovery from the hurricane was largely complete, and real growth was up about 3% for 1989. In 1991, however, growth dropped to 1.0% as a result of the US recession, lower world bauxite prices, and monetary instability.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$3.6 billion, per capita \$1,400; real growth rate 1.0% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

80% (1991 projected)

Unemployment rate:

15.1% (1991)

Budget:

revenues \$600 million; expenditures \$736 million (FY91 est.)

Exports:

\$1.2 billion (f.o.b., 1991, projected)

commodities:

bauxite, alumina, sugar, bananas

partners:

US 36%, UK, Canada, Norway, Trinidad and Tobago

Imports:

\$1.8 billion (c.i.f., 1991 projected)

commodities:

petroleum, machinery, food, consumer goods, construction goods

partners:

US 48%, UK, Venezuela, Canada, Japan, Trinidad and Tobago

External debt:

\$3.8 billion (1991 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate - 2.0% (1990); accounts for almost 25% of GDP

Electricity:

1,122,000 kW capacity; 2,520 million kWh produced, 1,012 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

tourism, bauxite mining, textiles, food processing, light manufactures

Agriculture:

accounts for about 9% of GDP, 22% of work force, and 17% of exports; commercial crops - sugarcane, bananas, coffee, citrus, potatoes, and vegetables; live-stock and livestock products include poultry, goats, ← milk;

not self-sufficient in grain, meat, and dairy products

Illicit drugs:

illicit cultivation of cannabis; transshipment point for cocaine from Central and South America to North America; government has an active cannabis eradication program

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$1.2 billion; other countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$1.6 billion

Currency:

Jamaican dollar (plural - dollars); 1 Jamaican dollar (J\$) = 100 cents

1.949 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Jamaica)

Economy1 (Jamaica)

=====

Exchange rates:

Jamaican dollars (J\$) per US\$1 - 21.946 (January 1992), 12.116 (1991), ← 7.184

(1990), 5.7446 (1989), 5.4886 (1988), 5.4867 (1987), 5.4778 (1986)

Fiscal year:

1 April - 31 March

1.950 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Jamaica)

Communications (Jamaica)

=====

Railroads:

294 km, all 1.435-meter standard gauge, single track

Highways:

18,200 km total; 12,600 km paved, 3,200 km gravel, 2,400 km improved ← earth

Pipelines:

petroleum products 10 km

Ports:

Kingston, Montego Bay

Merchant marine:

4 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 9,619 GRT/16,302 DWT; includes 1 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 1 petroleum tanker, 2 bulk

Civil air:

8 major transport aircraft

Airports:

36 total, 23 usable; 13 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways over 3,659 m; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

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

1.951 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Jamaica)

Defense Forces (Jamaica)

=====

Branches:

Jamaica Defense Force (including Coast Guard and Air Wing), Jamaica
 Constabulary Force

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 640,058; 454,131 fit for military service; no conscription;
 26,785 reach minimum volunteer age (18) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$20 million, less than 1% of GDP (FY91)

1.952 WorldFact.guide/Jan Mayen

Jan Mayen

Geography (Jan Mayen)

People (Jan Mayen)

Government (Jan Mayen)

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Communications (Jan Mayen)

Defense Forces (Jan Mayen)

1.953 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Jan Mayen)

Geography (Jan Mayen)

=====

Total area:

373 km2

Land area:

373 km2

Comparative area:

slightly more than twice the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

124.1 km

Maritime claims:

Contiguous zone:

10 nm
Continental shelf:
200 m (depth) or to depth of exploitation
Exclusive fishing zone:
200 nm
Territorial sea:
4 nm
Disputes:
Denmark has challenged Norway's maritime claims between Greenland and Jan Mayen
Climate:
arctic maritime with frequent storms and persistent fog
Terrain:
volcanic island, partly covered by glaciers; Beerenberg is the highest ←
peak,
with an elevation of 2,277 meters
Natural resources:
none
Land use:
arable land 0%; permanent crops 0%; meadows and pastures 0%; forest and woodland 0%; other 100%
Environment:
barren volcanic island with some moss and grass; volcanic activity ←
resumed
in 1970
Note:
located north of the Arctic Circle about 590 km north-northeast of ←
Iceland
between the Greenland Sea and the Norwegian Sea

1.954 WorldFact.guide/People (Jan Mayen)

People (Jan Mayen)

=====

Population:
no permanent inhabitants

1.955 WorldFact.guide/Government (Jan Mayen)

Government (Jan Mayen)

=====

Long-form name:
none
Type:
territory of Norway
Capital:
none; administered from Oslo, Norway, through a governor (sysselmann)
resident in Longyearbyen (Svalbard)

1.956 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Jan Mayen)

Economy (Jan Mayen)

=====

Overview:

Jan Mayen is a volcanic island with no exploitable natural resources.

Economic activity is limited to providing services for employees of ←

Norway's

radio and meteorological stations located on the island.

Electricity:

15,000 kW capacity; 40 million kWh produced, NA kWh per capita (1989)

1.957 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Jan Mayen)

Communications (Jan Mayen)

=====

Ports:

none; offshore anchorage only

Airports:

1 with runways 1,220 to 2,439 m

Telecommunications:

radio and meteorological station

1.958 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Jan Mayen)

Defense Forces (Jan Mayen)

=====

Note:

defense is the responsibility of Norway

1.959 WorldFact.guide/Japan

Japan

Geography (Japan)

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1.960 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Japan)

Geography (Japan)

=====

Total area:

377,835 km2

Land area:

374,744 km2; includes Bonin Islands (Ogasawara-gunto), Daito-shoto, Minami-jima, Okinotori-shima, Ryukyu Islands (Nansei-shoto), and Volcano Islands (Kazan-retto)

Comparative area:

slightly smaller than California

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

29,751 km

Maritime claims:

Exclusive fishing zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

12 nm (3 nm in international straits - La Perouse or Soya, Tsugaru, Osumi ←

and Eastern and Western channels of the Korea or Tsushima Strait)

Disputes:

Etorofu, Kunashiri, and Shikotan Islands and the Habomai island group occupied by the Soviet Union in 1945, now administered by Russia, claimed ← by

Japan; Liancourt Rocks disputed with South Korea; Senkaku-shoto (Senkaku Islands) claimed by China and Taiwan

Climate:

varies from tropical in south to cool temperate in north

Terrain:

mostly rugged and mountainous

Natural resources:

negligible mineral resources, fish

Land use:

arable land 13%; permanent crops 1%; meadows and pastures 1%; forest and woodland 67%; other 18%; includes irrigated 9%

Environment:

many dormant and some active volcanoes; about 1,500 seismic occurrences (mostly tremors) every year; subject to tsunamis

Note:

strategic location in northeast Asia

1.961 WorldFact.guide/People (Japan)

People (Japan)

=====

Population:

124,460,481 (July 1992), growth rate 0.4% (1992)

Birth rate:

10 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

7 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
4 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:
77 years male, 82 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:
1.6 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:
noun - Japanese (singular and plural); adjective - Japanese

Ethnic divisions:
Japanese 99.4%, other (mostly Korean) 0.6%

Religions:
most Japanese observe both Shinto and Buddhist rites so the percentages ←
add
to more than 100% - Shinto 95.8%, Buddhist 76.3%, Christian 1.4%, other ←
12%
(1985)

Languages:
Japanese

Literacy:
99% (male NA%, female NA%) age 15 and over can read and write (1970 est.)

Labor force:
63,330,000; trade and services 54%; manufacturing, mining, and ←
construction
33%; agriculture, forestry, and fishing 7%; government 3% (1988)

Organized labor:
about 29% of employed workers; public service 76.4%, transportation and
telecommunications 57.9%, mining 48.7%, manufacturing 33.7%, services ←
18.2%,
wholesale, retail, and restaurant 9.3%

1.962 WorldFact.guide/Government (Japan)

Government (Japan)

=====

Long-form name:
none

Type:
constitutional monarchy

Capital:
Tokyo

Administrative divisions:
47 prefectures; Aichi, Akita, Aomori, Chiba, Ehime, Fukui, Fukuoka,
Fukushima, Gifu, Gumma, Hiroshima, Hokkaido, Hyogo, Ibaraki, Ishikawa,
Iwate, Kagawa, Kagoshima, Kanagawa, Kochi, Kumamoto, Kyoto, Mie, Miyagi,
Miyazaki, Nagano, Nagasaki, Nara, Niigata, Oita, Okayama, Okinawa, Osaka,
Saga, Saitama, Shiga, Shimane, Shizuoka, Tochigi, Tokushima, Tokyo, ←
Tottori,
Toyama, Wakayama, Yamagata, Yamaguchi, Yamanashi

Independence:
660 BC, traditional founding by Emperor Jimmu

Constitution:
3 May 1947

Legal system:

civil law system with English-American influence; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; accepts compulsory ICJ ↔ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday:
 Birthday of the Emperor, 23 December (1933)

Executive branch:
 Emperor, prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch:
 bicameral Diet (Kokkai) consists of an upper house or House of Councillors (Sangi-in) and a lower house or House of Representatives (Shugi-in)

Judicial branch:
 Supreme Court

Leaders:
 Chief of State:
 Emperor AKIHITO (since 7 January 1989)

Head of Government:
 Prime Minister Kiichi MIYAZAWA (since 5 November 1991)

Political parties and leaders:
 Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), Kiichi MIYAZAWA, president; Tamisuke WATANUKI, secretary general; Social Democratic Party of Japan (SDPJ), Makoto TANABE, Chairman; Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), Keizo OUCHI, chairman ; Japan Communist Party (JCP), Tetsuzo FUJII, Presidium chairman; Komeito (Clean Government Party, CGP), Koshiro ISHIDA, chairman

Suffrage:
 universal at age 20

Elections:
 House of Councillors:
 last held on 23 July 1989 (next to be held 26 July 1992); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (263 total) LDP 114, SDPJ 71, CGP 20, JCP 14, other 33

House of Representatives:
 last held on 18 February 1990 (next to be held by February 1993); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (512 total) LDP 278, SDPJ 137, CGP 46, JCP 16, DSP 13, others 5, independents 6, vacant 11

Communists:
 about 490,000 registered Communist party members

1.963 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Japan)

Government1 (Japan)

=====

Member of:

AfDB, AG (observer), Australia Group, APEC, AsDB, BIS, CCC, COCOM, CP, 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, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO,
 WTO, ZC

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Takakazu KURIYAMA; Chancery at 2520 Massachusetts Avenue NW,
 Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 939-6700; there are Japanese
 Consulates General in Agana (Guam), Anchorage, Atlanta, Boston, Chicago,
 Honolulu, Houston, Kansas City (Missouri), Los Angeles, New Orleans, New
 York, San Francisco, Seattle, and Portland (Oregon), and a Consulate in
 Saipan (Northern Mariana Islands)

US:

Ambassador Michael H. ARMACOST; Embassy at 10-5, Akasaka 1-chome, Minato- ←
 ku
 (107), Tokyo (mailing address is APO AP 96337-0001); telephone [81] (3)
 3224-5000; FAX [81] (3) 3505-1862; there are US Consulates General in ←
 Naha
 (Okinawa), Osaka-Kobe, and Sapporo and a Consulate in Fukuoka

Flag:

white with a large red disk (representing the sun without rays) in the
 center

1.964 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Japan)

Economy (Japan)

=====

Overview:

Government-industry cooperation, a strong work ethic, and a comparatively
 small defense allocation have helped Japan advance with extraordinary
 rapidity, notably in high-technology fields. Industry, the most important
 sector of the economy, is heavily dependent on imported raw materials and
 fuels. Self-sufficient in rice, Japan must import 50% of its requirements ←
 for

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. A major contributor to overall growth of
 4.5% in 1991 was net exports, which cushioned the effect of slower growth ←
 in

domestic demand. Inflation remains low at 3.3% and is easing due to lower
 oil prices and a stronger yen. Japan continues to run a huge trade ←
 surplus,

\$80 billion in 1991, which supports extensive investment in foreign ←
 assets.

The increased crowding of its habitable land area and the aging of its
 population are two major long-run problems.

GDP:

purchasing power equivalent - \$2,360.7 billion, per capita \$19,000; real
 growth rate 4.5% (1991)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

3.3% (1991)

Unemployment rate:

2.1% (1991)

Budget:

revenues \$481 billion; expenditures \$531 billion, including capital

expenditures (public works only) of about \$60 billion (FY91)

Exports:

\$314.3 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

manufactures 97% (including machinery 40%, motor vehicles 18%, consumer electronics 10%)

partners:

Southeast Asia 31%, US 29%, Western Europe 23%, Communist countries 4%, Middle East 3%

Imports:

\$236.6 billion (c.i.f., 1991)

commodities:

manufactures 50%, fossil fuels 21%, foodstuffs and raw materials 25%

partners:

Southeast Asia 25%, US 22%, Western Europe 17%, Middle East 12%, ← Communist countries 8%

External debt:

\$NA

Industrial production:

growth rate 2.1% (1991); accounts for 30% of GDP (mining and ← manufacturing)

Electricity:

196,000,000 kW capacity; 823,000 million kWh produced, 6,640 kWh per ← capita (1991)

Industries:

metallurgy, engineering, electrical and electronic, textiles, chemicals, automobiles, fishing, telecommunications, machine tools, construction equipment

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 11.9 million metric tons in 1988

1.965 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Japan)

Economy1 (Japan)

=====

Economic aid:

donor - ODA and OOF commitments (1970-89), \$83.2 billion; ODA outlay of ← \$9.1 billion in 1990 (est.)

Currency:

yen (plural - yen); 1 yen (Y) = 100 sen

Exchange rates:

yen (Y) per US\$1 - 132.70 (March 1992), 134.71 (1991), 144.79 (1990), ← 137.96 (1989), 128.15 (1988), 144.64 (1987)

Fiscal year:

1 April - 31 March

1.966 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Japan)

Communications (Japan)

=====

Railroads:

27,327 km total; 2,012 km 1.435-meter standard gauge and 25,315 km predominantly 1.067-meter narrow gauge; 5,724 km doubletrack and multitrack sections, 9,038 km 1.067-meter narrow-gauge electrified, 2,012 km 1.435-meter standard-gauge electrified (1987)

Highways:

1,111,974 km total; 754,102 km paved, 357,872 km gravel, crushed stone, or unpaved; 4,400 km national expressways; 46,805 km national highways; 128,539 km prefectural roads; and 930,230 km city, town, and village roads

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:

976 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 21,684,459 GRT/34,683,035 DWT; includes 10 passenger, 40 short-sea passenger, 3 passenger cargo, 89 cargo, 44 container, 36 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 111 refrigerated cargo, 93 vehicle carrier, 227 petroleum tanker, 11 chemical tanker, 40 liquefied gas, 9 combination ore/oil, 3 specialized tanker, 260 bulk; note - Japan also owns a large flag of convenience fleet, including up to 55% of the total number of ships under the Panamanian flag

Civil air:

360 major transport aircraft

Airports:

163 total, 158 usable; 131 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m; 31 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 51 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

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

1.967 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Japan)

Defense Forces (Japan)

=====

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 15-49, 32,219,754; 27,767,280 fit for military service; 1,042,493 reach military age (18) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$36.7 billion, 0.94% of GDP (FY92 est.)

1.968 WorldFact.guide/Jarvis Island

Jarvis Island

Geography (Jarvis Island)

People (Jarvis Island)

Government (Jarvis Island)

Economy (Jarvis Island)

Communications (Jarvis Island)

Defense Forces (Jarvis Island)

1.969 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Jarvis Island)

Geography (Jarvis Island)

=====

Total area:

4.5 km2

Land area:

4.5 km2

Comparative area:

about 7.5 times the size of the Mall in Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

8 km

Maritime claims:

Contiguous zone:

12 nm

Continental shelf:

200 m (depth)

Exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

12 nm

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%

Environment:

sparse bunch grass, prostrate vines, and low-growing shrubs; lacks fresh water; primarily a nesting, roosting, and foraging habitat for seabirds, shorebirds, and marine wildlife; feral cats

Note:

2,090 km south of Honolulu in the South Pacific Ocean, just south of the Equator, about halfway between Hawaii and the Cook Islands

1.970 WorldFact.guide/People (Jarvis Island)

People (Jarvis Island)

=====

Population:

uninhabited

Population:

note:

Millersville settlement on western side of island occasionally used as a weather station from 1935 until World War II, when it was abandoned; reoccupied in 1957 during the International Geophysical Year by ← scientists who left in 1958; public entry is by special-use permit only and ← generally restricted to scientists and educators

1.971 WorldFact.guide/Government (Jarvis Island)

Government (Jarvis Island)

=====

Long-form name:

none (territory of the US)

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

1.972 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Jarvis Island)

Economy (Jarvis Island)

=====

Overview:

no economic activity

1.973 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Jarvis Island)

Communications (Jarvis Island)

=====

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

1.974 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Jarvis Island)

Defense Forces (Jarvis Island)

=====

Note:

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

1.975 WorldFact.guide/Jersey

Jersey

Geography (Jersey)

People (Jersey)

Government (Jersey)

Economy (Jersey)

Communications (Jersey)

Defense Forces (Jersey)

1.976 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Jersey)

Geography (Jersey)

=====

Total area:

117 km2

Land area:
117 km²

Comparative area:
about 0.7 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:
none

Coastline:
70 km

Maritime claims:
Exclusive fishing zone:
200 nm
Territorial sea:
3 nm

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 NA%; permanent crops NA%; meadows and pastures NA%; forest ←
and
woodland NA%; other NA%; about 58% of land under cultivation

Environment:
about 30% of population concentrated in Saint Helier

Note:
largest and southernmost of Channel Islands; 27 km from France

1.977 WorldFact.guide/People (Jersey)

People (Jersey)

=====

Population:
85,026 (July 1992), growth rate 0.8% (1992)

Birth rate:
12 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
10 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
6 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
6 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:
72 years male, 78 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:
1.3 children born/woman (1992)

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 and French (official), with the Norman-French dialect spoken in country districts

Literacy:
NA% (male NA%, female NA%) but compulsory education age 5 to 16

Labor force:
NA

Organized labor:
none

1.978 WorldFact.guide/Government (Jersey)

Government (Jersey)

=====

Long-form name:
Bailliwick of Jersey

Type:
British crown dependency

Capital:
Saint Helier

Administrative divisions:
none (British crown dependency)

Independence:
none (British crown dependency)

Constitution:
unwritten; partly statutes, partly common law and practice

Legal system:
English law and local statute

National holiday:
Liberation Day, 9 May (1945)

Executive branch:
British monarch, lieutenant governor, bailiff

Legislative branch:
unicameral Assembly of the States

Judicial branch:
Royal Court

Leaders:
Chief of State:
Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952)

Head of Government:
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief Air Marshal Sir John SUTTON (since NA 1990); Bailiff Peter CRILL (since NA)

Political parties and leaders:
none; all independents

Suffrage:
universal adult at age NA

Elections:
Assembly of the States:
last held NA (next to be held NA); results - no percent of vote by party since all are independents; seats - (56 total, 52 elected) 52 ← independents

Member of:
none

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

1.979 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Jersey)

Economy (Jersey)

=====

Overview:

The economy is based largely on financial services, agriculture, and tourism. Potatoes, cauliflower, tomatoes, and especially flowers are important export crops, shipped mostly to the UK. The Jersey breed of dairy cattle is known worldwide and represents an important export earner. Milk products go to the UK and other EC countries. In 1986 the finance sector overtook tourism as the main contributor to GDP, accounting for 40% of the island's output. In recent years the government has encouraged light industry to locate in Jersey, with the result that an electronics industry has developed alongside the traditional manufacturing of knitwear. All raw material and energy requirements are imported, as well as a large share of Jersey's food needs.

GDP:

\$NA, per capita \$NA; real growth rate 8% (1987 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

8% (1988 est.)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues \$308.0 million; expenditures \$284.4 million, including capital expenditures of NA (1985)

Exports:

\$NA

commodities:

light industrial and electrical goods, 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:

50,000 kW standby capacity (1990); power supplied by France

Industries:
 tourism, banking and finance, dairy

Agriculture:
 potatoes, cauliflowers, tomatoes; dairy and cattle farming

Economic aid:
 none

Currency:
 Jersey pound (plural - pounds); 1 Jersey pound (#J) = 100 pence

Exchange rates:
 Jersey pounds (#J) per US\$1 - 0.5799 (March 1992), 0.5652 (1991), 0.5603 (1990), 0.6099 (1989), 0.5614 (1988), 0.6102 (1987), 0.6817 (1986); the Jersey pound is at par with the British pound

Fiscal year:
 1 April - 31 March

1.980 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Jersey)

Communications (Jersey)

=====

Ports:
 Saint Helier, Gorey, Saint Aubin

Airports:
 1 with permanent-surface runway 1,220-2,439 m (Saint Peter)

Telecommunications:
 63,700 telephones; broadcast stations - 1 AM, no FM, 1 TV; 3 submarine cables

1.981 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Jersey)

Defense Forces (Jersey)

=====

Note:
 defense is the responsibility of the UK

1.982 WorldFact.guide/Johnston Atoll

Johnston Atoll

Geography (Johnston Atoll)

People (Johnston Atoll)

Government (Johnston Atoll)

Economy (Johnston Atoll)

Communications (Johnston Atoll)

Defense Forces (Johnston Atoll)

1.983 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Johnston Atoll)

Geography (Johnston Atoll)

=====

Total area:

2.8 km2

Land area:

2.8 km2

Comparative area:

about 4.7 times the size of the Mall in Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

10 km

Maritime claims:

Contiguous zone:

12 nm

Continental shelf:

200 m (depth)

Exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

12 nm

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%

Environment:

some low-growing vegetation

Note:

strategic location 717 nautical miles west-southwest of Honolulu in the North Pacific Ocean, about one-third of the way between Hawaii and the Marshall Islands; 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)

1.984 WorldFact.guide/People (Johnston Atoll)

People (Johnston Atoll)

=====

Population:

1,375 (December 1991); all US government personnel and contractors

1.985 WorldFact.guide/Government (Johnston Atoll)

Government (Johnston Atoll)

=====

Long-form name:

none (territory of the US)

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:

none (territory of the US)

Flag:

the flag of the US is used

1.986 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Johnston Atoll)

Economy (Johnston Atoll)

=====

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

1.987 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Johnston Atoll)

Communications (Johnston Atoll)

=====

Ports:

Johnston Island

Airports:

1 with permanent-surface runways 2,743 m

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, marine VHF/FM Channel 16

Note:

US Coast Guard operates a LORAN transmitting station (estimated closing date for LORAN is December 1992)

1.988 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Johnston Atoll)

Defense Forces (Johnston Atoll)

=====

Note:

defense is the responsibility of the US

1.989 WorldFact.guide/Jordan

Jordan

Geography (Jordan)

People (Jordan)

Government (Jordan)

Government1 (Jordan)

Economy (Jordan)

Economy1 (Jordan)

Communications (Jordan)

Defense Forces (Jordan)

1.990 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Jordan)

Geography (Jordan)

=====

Total area:

91,880 km2

Land area:

91,540 km2

Comparative area:

slightly smaller than Indiana

Land boundaries:

1,586 km; Iraq 134 km, Israel 238 km, Saudi Arabia 742 km, Syria 375 km,
West Bank 97 km

Coastline:

26 km

Maritime claims:

Territorial sea:

3 nm

Disputes:

differences with Israel over the location of the 1949 Armistice Line that
separates the two countries

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%; includes irrigated 0.5%

Environment:

lack of natural water resources; deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion ↵
 ;
 desertification

Note:

The war between Israel and the Arab states in June 1967 ended with Israel ↵
 in
 control of the West Bank. As stated in the 1978 Camp David accords and reaffirmed by President Bush's post - Gulf crisis peace initiative, the final status of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, their relationship with ↵
 their
 neighbors, and a peace treaty between Israel and Jordan are to be ↵
 negotiated
 among the concerned parties. The Camp David accords also specify that ↵
 these
 negotiations will resolve the location of the respective boundaries. ↵
 Pending
 the completion of this process, it is US policy that the final status of ↵
 the
 West Bank and Gaza Strip has yet to be determined.

1.991 WorldFact.guide/People (Jordan)

People (Jordan)

=====

Population:

3,557,304 (July 1992), growth rate 4.1% (1992); Palestinians now ↵
 constitute
 roughly two-thirds of the population; most are Jordanian citizens

Birth rate:

45 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

5 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

1 migrant/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

38 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

70 years male, 73 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

7.0 children born/woman (1992)

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:
 80% (male 89%, female 70%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)
 Labor force:
 572,000 (1988); agriculture 20%, manufacturing and mining 20% (1987 est.)
 Organized labor:
 about 10% of labor force

1.992 WorldFact.guide/Government (Jordan)

Government (Jordan)

=====

Long-form name:
 Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
 Type:
 constitutional monarchy
 Capital:
 Amman
 Administrative divisions:
 8 governorates (muhafazat, singular - muhafazah); Al Balqa', Al Karak, Al
 Mafraq, 'Amman, At Tafilah, Az Zarqa', Irbid, Ma'an
 Independence:
 25 May 1946 (from League of Nations mandate under British administration;
 formerly Transjordan)
 Constitution:
 8 January 1952
 Legal system:
 based on Islamic law and French codes; judicial review of legislative ←
 acts
 in a specially provided High Tribunal; has not accepted compulsory ICJ
 jurisdiction
 National holiday:
 Independence Day, 25 May (1946)
 Executive branch:
 monarch, prime minister, deputy prime minister, Cabinet
 Legislative branch:
 bicameral National Assembly (Majlis al-'Umma) consists of an upper house ←
 or
 House of Notables (Majlis al-A'ayan) and a lower house or House of
 Representatives (Majlis al-Nuwaab); note - the House of Representatives ←
 has
 been convened and dissolved by the King several times since 1974 and in
 November 1989 the first parliamentary elections in 22 years were held
 Judicial branch:
 Court of Cassation
 Leaders:
 Chief of State:
 King HUSSEIN Ibn Talal Al Hashemi (since 11 August 1952)
 Head of Government:
 Prime Minister Zayd bin SHAKIR (since 21 November 1991)
 Political parties and leaders:
 approximately 24 parties have been formed since the National Charter, but
 the number fluctuates; after the 1989 parliamentary elections, King ←
 Hussein

promised to allow the formation of political parties; a national charter that sets forth the ground rules for democracy in Jordan - including the creation of political parties - was approved in principle by the special National Conference on 9 June 1991, but its specific provisions have yet to be passed by National Assembly

Suffrage:

universal at age 20

Elections:

House of Representatives:

last held 8 November 1989 (next to be held November 1993); results - percent

of vote by party NA; seats - (80 total) Muslim Brotherhood (fundamentalist)

22, Independent Islamic bloc (generally traditionalist) 6, Democratic bloc

(mostly leftist) 9, Constitutionalist bloc (traditionalist) 17, Nationalist

bloc (traditionalist) 16, independent 10

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, ISO (correspondent), ITU, LORCS, NAM, OIC, UN, UNAVEM, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNRWA, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

1.993 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Jordan)

Government1 (Jordan)

=====

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Hussein A. HAMMAMI; Chancery at 3504 International Drive NW, Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 966-2664

US:

Ambassador Roger Gram HARRISON; Embassy on Jebel Amman, Amman (mailing address is P. O. Box 354, Amman, or APO AE 09892); telephone [962] (6) 644-371

Flag:

three equal horizontal bands of black (top), white, and green with a red isosceles triangle based on the hoist side bearing a small white seven-pointed star; the seven points on the star represent the seven fundamental laws of the Koran

1.994 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Jordan)

Economy (Jordan)

=====

Overview:

Jordan benefited from increased Arab aid during the oil boom of the late 1970s and early 1980s, when its annual GNP growth averaged more than 10%. In

the remainder of the 1980s, however, reductions in both Arab aid and worker

remittances slowed economic growth to an average of roughly 2% per year. Imports - mainly oil, capital goods, consumer durables, and food - have been outstripping exports, with the difference covered by aid, remittances, and borrowing. In mid-1989, the Jordanian Government began debt-rescheduling negotiations and agreed to implement an IMF program designed to gradually reduce the budget deficit and implement badly needed structural reforms. The Persian Gulf crisis that began in August 1990, however, aggravated Jordan's already serious economic problems, forcing the government to shelve the IMF program, stop most debt payments, and suspend rescheduling negotiations. Aid from Gulf Arab states and worker remittances have plunged, and refugees have flooded the country, straining government resources. Economic recovery is unlikely without substantial foreign aid, debt relief, and economic reform.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$3.6 billion, per capita \$1,100; real growth rate 3% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

9% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate:

40% (1991 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$1.7 billion; expenditures \$1.9 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1992)

Exports:

\$1.0 billion (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

phosphates, fertilizers, potash, agricultural products, manufactures

partners:

India, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Ethiopia, UAE, China

Imports:

\$2.3 billion (c.i.f., 1991 est.)

commodities:

crude oil, machinery, transport equipment, food, live animals, manufactured goods

partners:

EC, US, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Japan, Turkey

External debt:

\$9 billion (December 1991 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate 1% (1991 est.); accounts for 20% of GDP

Electricity:

1,025,000 kW capacity; 3,900 million kWh produced, 1,150 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

phosphate mining, petroleum refining, cement, potash, light manufacturing

Agriculture:

accounts for about 7% of GDP; principal products are wheat, barley, citrus

fruit, tomatoes, melons, olives; livestock - sheep, goats, poultry; large net importer of food

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$1.7 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$1.5 billion; ↔ OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), \$9.5 billion; Communist countries (1970-89), \$44 million

Currency:

Jordanian dinar (plural - dinars); 1 Jordanian dinar (JD) = 1,000 fils

1.995 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Jordan)

Economy1 (Jordan)

=====

Exchange rates:

Jordanian dinars (JD) per US\$1 - 0.6861 (March 1992), 0.6807 1991), ↔ 0.6636 (1990), 0.5704 (1989), 0.3709 (1988), 0.3387 (1987)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.996 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Jordan)

Communications (Jordan)

=====

Railroads:

619 km 1.050-meter gauge, single track

Highways:

7,500 km; 5,500 km asphalt, 2,000 km gravel and crushed stone

Pipelines:

crude oil 209 km

Ports:

Al `Aqabah

Merchant marine:

2 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 60,378 GRT/113,557 DWT; includes 1 cargo and 1 petroleum tanker

Civil air:

23 major transport aircraft

Airports:

19 total, 15 usable; 14 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways ↔ over

3,659 m; 13 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; none with runways 1,220-2,439 m

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; participates in a microwave network linking Syria, Jordan, Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, and ↔ Morocco

1.997 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Jordan)

Defense Forces (Jordan)

=====

Branches:

Jordan Arab Army, Royal Jordanian Air Force, Royal Jordanian Navy, Public Security Force

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 808,725; 576,934 fit for military service; 39,310 reach military age (18) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$404 million, 9.5% of GDP (1990)

1.998 WorldFact.guide/Juan de Nova Island

Juan de Nova Island

Geography (Juan de Nova Island)

People (Juan de Nova Island)

Government (Juan de Nova Island)

Economy (Juan de Nova Island)

Communications (Juan de Nova Island)

Defense Forces (Juan de Nova Island)

1.999 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Juan de Nova Island)

Geography (Juan de Nova Island)

=====

Total area:

4.4 km2

Land area:

4.4 km2

Comparative area:

about 7.5 times the size of the Mall in Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

none

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
Disputes:
 claimed by Madagascar
Climate:
 tropical
Terrain:
 undetermined
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%
Environment:
 subject to periodic cyclones; wildlife sanctuary
Note:
 located in the central Mozambique Channel about halfway between Africa ↔
 and
 Madagascar

1.1000 WorldFact.guide/People (Juan de Nova Island)

People (Juan de Nova Island)

=====

Population:
 uninhabited

1.1001 WorldFact.guide/Government (Juan de Nova Island)

Government (Juan de Nova Island)

=====

Long-form name:
 none
Type:
 French possession administered by Commissioner of the Republic Jacques
 DEWATRE, resident in Reunion
Capital:
 none; administered by France from Reunion

1.1002 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Juan de Nova Island)

Economy (Juan de Nova Island)

=====

Overview:
 no economic activity

1.1003 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Juan de Nova Island)

Communications (Juan de Nova Island)

=====

Railroads:

short line going to a jetty

Ports:

none; offshore anchorage only

Airports:

1 with non-permanent-surface runways 1,220-2,439 m

1.1004 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Juan de Nova Island)

Defense Forces (Juan de Nova Island)

=====

Note:

defense is the responsibility of France

1.1005 WorldFact.guide/Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan

Geography (Kazakhstan)

People (Kazakhstan)

Government (Kazakhstan)

Economy (Kazakhstan)

Economy1 (Kazakhstan)

Communications (Kazakhstan)

Defense Forces (Kazakhstan)

1.1006 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Kazakhstan)

Geography (Kazakhstan)

=====

Total area:

2,717,300 km2

Land area:

2,669,800 km2

Comparative area:

slightly less than four times the size of Texas

Land boundaries:

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 does border the Aral Sea (1,015 km) and the Caspian Sea (1,894 km)
Maritime claims:
none - landlocked
Disputes:
none
Climate:
dry continental, about half is desert
Terrain:
extends from the Volga to the Altai mountains and from the plains in western Siberia to oasis and desert in Central Asia
Natural resources:
petroleum, coal, iron, manganese, chrome, nickel, cobalt, copper, molybdenum, lead, zinc, bauxite, gold, uranium, iron
Land use:
NA% arable land; NA% permanent crops; NA% meadows and pastures; NA% forest and woodland; NA% other; includes NA% irrigated
Environment:
drying up of Aral Sea is causing increased concentrations of chemical pesticides and natural salts; industrial pollution

1.1007 WorldFact.guide/People (Kazakhstan)

People (Kazakhstan)

=====

Population:
17,103,927 (July 1992), growth rate 1.0% (1992)
Birth rate:
23 births/1,000 population (1992)
Death rate:
8 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
Net migration rate:
-6.1 migrants/1,000 population (1991)
Infant mortality rate:
25.9 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
Life expectancy at birth:
63 years male, 72 years female (1992)
Total fertility rate:
2.9 children born/woman (1992)
Nationality:
noun - Kazakh(s); adjective - Kazakhstani
Ethnic divisions:
Kazakh (Qazaq) 40%, Russian 38%, other Slavs 7%, Germans 6%, other 9%
Religions:
Muslim 47% Russian Orthodox NA%, Lutheran NA%
Languages:
Kazakh (Qazaq; official language), Russian
Literacy:
NA% (male NA%, female NA%) age 15 and over can read and write
Labor force:
8,267,000 (1989)

Organized labor:
official trade unions, independent coal miners' union

1.1008 WorldFact.guide/Government (Kazakhstan)

Government (Kazakhstan)

=====

Long-form name:
Republic of Kazakhstan

Type:
republic

Capital:
Alma-Ata (Almaty)

Administrative divisions:
19 oblasts (oblastey, singular - oblast'); Aktyubinsk, Alma-Ata, Atyrau, Chimkent, Dzhambul, Dzhezkazgan, Karaganda, Kokchetav, Kustanay, Kzyl-Orda, Mangistauz (Aqtau), Pavlodar, Semipalatinsk, Severo-Kazakhstan (Petropavlovsk), Taldy-Kurgan, Tselinograd, Turgay (Arkalyk), Ural'sk, Vostochno-Kazakhstan (Ust'-Kamenogorsk); note - an oblast has the same name as its administrative center (exceptions have the administrative center following in parentheses)

Independence:
16 December 1991; from the Soviet Union (formerly the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic)

Constitution:
new postindependence constitution under preparation

Legal system:
NA

National holiday:
NA

Executive branch:
president with presidential appointed cabinet of ministers

Legislative branch:
Supreme Soviet

Judicial branch:
NA

Leaders:
Chief of State:
President Nursultan A. NAZARBAYEV (since April 1990), Vice President Yerik ASANBAYEV (since 1 December 1991)

Head of Government:
Prime Minister Sergey TERESHCHENKO (since 14 October 1991), Deputy Prime Minister Davlat SEMBAYEV (since November 1990)

Political parties and leaders:
Peoples Forum Party, Olzhas SULEIMENOV and Mukhtar SHAKHANOV, co-chairmen ; Socialist Party (former Communist Party), Anuar ALIJANOV, chairman; ZHOLTOKSAN, Hasan KOJAKHETOV, chairmen; AZAT Party, Sabitkazi AKETAEV, chairman

Suffrage:
universal at age 18

Elections:

President:

last held 1 December 1991 (next to be held NA); percent of vote by party ←
NA;

seats - (NA total) percent of seats by party NA

Communists:

party disbanded 6 September 1992

Member of:

CIS, CSCE, IMF, NACC, OIC, UN, UNCTAD

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador NA; Chancery at NA NW, Washington, DC 200__; telephone NA; ←
there

are NA Consulates General

US:

Ambassador-designate William Courtney; Embassy at Hotel Kazakhstan,
Alma-Ata, (mailing address is APO AE 09862); telephone ←
8-011-7-3272-61-90-56

Flag:

no national flag yet adopted

1.1009 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Kazakhstan)

Economy (Kazakhstan)

=====

Overview:

The second-largest in area of the 15 former Soviet republics, Kazakhstan ←
has

vast oil, coal, and agricultural resources. Kazakhstan is highly ←
dependent

on trade with Russia, exchanging its natural resources for finished ←
consumer

and industrial goods. Kazakhstan now finds itself with serious pollution
problems, backward technology, and little experience in foreign markets. ←

The
government in 1991 pushed privatization of the economy at a faster pace ←
than

Russia's program. The ongoing transitional period - marked by sharp
inflation in wages and prices, lower output, lost jobs, and disruption of
time-honored channels of supply - has brought considerable social unrest.
Kazakhstan lacks the funds, technology, and managerial skills for a quick
recovery of output. US firms have been enlisted to increase oil output ←
but

face formidable obstacles; for example, oil can now reach Western markets
only through pipelines that run across independent (and sometimes
unfriendly) former Soviet republics. Finally, the end of monolithic
Communist control has brought ethnic grievances into the open. The 6 ←
million

Russians in the republic, formerly the favored class, now face the ←
hostility

of a society dominated by Muslims. Ethnic rivalry will be just one of the
formidable obstacles to the creation of a productive, technologically
advancing society.

GDP:

purchasing power equivalent - \$NA; per capita NA; real growth rate - 7%
(1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
83% (1991)

Unemployment rate:
NA%

Budget:
revenues \$NA million; expenditures \$NA million, including capital expenditures of \$1.76 billion (1991)

Exports:
\$4.2 billion (f.o.b., 1991)
commodities:
oil, ferrous and nonferrous metals, chemicals, grain, wool, meat (1991)
partners:
Russia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan

Imports:
\$NA million (c.i.f., 1990)
commodities:
machinery and parts, industrial materials
partners:
Russia and other former Soviet republics

External debt:
\$2.6 billion (1991 est.)

Industrial production:
growth rate 0.7% (1991)

Electricity:
17,900,000 kW capacity; 79,100 million kWh produced, 4,735 kWh per capita (1991)

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:
employs 30% of the labor force; grain, mostly spring wheat; meat, cotton,
wool

1.1010 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Kazakhstan)

Economy1 (Kazakhstan)

=====

Illicit drugs:
illicit producers of cannabis and opium; mostly for domestic consumption;
status of government eradication programs unknown; used as transshipment
points for illicit drugs to Western Europe

Economic aid:
US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-87), \$NA billion; Western (non-US)
countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-86), \$NA million;
Communist countries (1971-86), \$NA million

Currency:
as of May 1992, retaining ruble as currency

Exchange rates:
NA

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.1011 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Kazakhstan)

Communications (Kazakhstan)

=====

Railroads:

14,460 km (all 1.520-meter gauge); does not include industrial lines (1990) ↔

Highways:

189,000 km total (1990); 188,900 km hard surfaced (paved or gravel), 80,900 km earth ↔

Inland waterways:

NA km perennially navigable

Pipelines:

crude oil NA km, refined products NA km, natural gas NA

Ports:

none - landlocked; inland - Guryev

Civil air:

NA major transport aircraft

Airports:

NA

Telecommunications:

telephone service is poor, with only about 6 telephones for each 100 persons; of the approximately 1 million telephones, Alma-Ata has 184,000; international traffic with other former USSR republics and China carried by landline and microwave, and with other countries by satellite and through the Moscow international gateway switch; satellite earth stations - INTELSAT and Orbita ↔

1.1012 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Kazakhstan)

Defense Forces (Kazakhstan)

=====

Branches:

Republic Security Forces (internal and border troops), National Guard; CIS ↔

Forces (Ground, Air, Air Defense, and Strategic Rocket)

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, NA fit for military service; NA reach military age (18) annually

Defense expenditures:

\$NA, NA% of GDP

1.1013 WorldFact.guide/Kenya

Kenya

Geography (Kenya)

People (Kenya)

Government (Kenya)

Government1 (Kenya)

Economy (Kenya)

Economy1 (Kenya)

Communications (Kenya)

Defense Forces (Kenya)

1.1014 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Kenya)

Geography (Kenya)

=====

Total area:

582,650 km2

Land area:

569,250 km2

Comparative area:

slightly more than twice the size of Nevada

Land boundaries:

3,477 km; Ethiopia 861 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

Disputes:

administrative boundary with Sudan does not coincide with international
boundary; possible claim by Somalia based on unification of ethnic ←
Somalis

Climate:

varies from tropical along coast to arid in interior

Terrain:

low plains rise to central highlands bisected by Great Rift Valley; ←
fertile

plateau in west

Natural resources:

gold, limestone, soda ash, salt barytes, rubies, fluorspar, garnets,
wildlife

Land use:

arable land 3%; permanent crops 1%; meadows and pastures 7%; forest and

woodland 4%; other 85%; includes irrigated NEGL%

Environment:

unique physiography supports abundant and varied wildlife of scientific and

economic value; deforestation; soil erosion; desertification; glaciers on Mt. Kenya

Note:

the Kenyan Highlands comprise one of the most successful agricultural production regions in Africa

1.1015 WorldFact.guide/People (Kenya)

People (Kenya)

=====

Population:

26,164,473 (July 1992), growth rate 3.6% (1992)

Birth rate:

44 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

8 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

68 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

60 years male, 64 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

6.2 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Kenyan(s); adjective - Kenyan

Ethnic divisions:

Kikuyu 21%, Luhya 14%, Luo 13%, Kalenjin 11%, Kamba 11%, Kisii 6%, Meru 6%,

Asian, European, and Arab 1%

Religions:

Protestant 38%, Roman Catholic 28%, indigenous beliefs 26%, Muslim 6%

Languages:

English and Swahili (official); numerous indigenous languages

Literacy:

69% (male 80%, female 58%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:

9.2 million (includes unemployed); the total employed is 1.37 million (14.8%

of the labor force); services 54.8%, industry 26.2%, agriculture 19.0% (1989)

Organized labor:

390,000 (est.)

1.1016 WorldFact.guide/Government (Kenya)

Government (Kenya)

=====

Long-form name:
Republic of Kenya

Type:
republic

Capital:
Nairobi

Administrative divisions:
7 provinces and 1 area*; Central, Coast, Eastern, Nairobi Area*, North Eastern, Nyanza, Rift Valley, Western

Independence:
12 December 1963 (from UK; formerly British East Africa)

Constitution:
12 December 1963, amended as a republic 1964; reissued with amendments ↔
1979,
1983, 1986, 1988, and 1991

Legal system:
based on English common law, tribal law, and Islamic law; judicial review ↔
in
High Court; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations;
constitutional amendment of 1982 making Kenya a de jure one-party state
repealed in 1991

National holiday:
Independence Day, 12 December (1963)

Executive branch:
president, vice president, Cabinet

Legislative branch:
unicameral National Assembly (Bunge)

Judicial branch:
Court of Appeal, High Court

Leaders:
Chief of State and Head of Government:
President Daniel Teroitich arap MOI (since 14 October 1978); Vice ↔
President
George SAITOTI (since 10 May 1989)

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), Oginga ODINJA; Democratic Party of Kenya (DP), KIBAKI; note - ↔
some
dozen other opposition parties

Suffrage:
universal at age 18

Elections:
President:
last held on 21 March 1988 (next to be held before March 1993); results -
President Daniel T. arap MOI was reelected
National Assembly:
last held on 21 March 1988 (next to be held before March 1993); will be
first multiparty election since repeal of one-party state law

Other political or pressure groups:
labor unions; exile opposition - Mwakenya and other groups

Member of:
ACP, AfDB, C, CCC, EADB, ECA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, ↔
IFAD,
IFC, IGADD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LORCS,

NAM, OAU, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNIIMOG, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, ↔
WTO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Denis Daudi AFANDE; Chancery at 2249 R Street NW, Washington, ↔
DC
20008; telephone (202) 387-6101; there are Kenyan Consulates General in ↔
Los
Angeles and New York

1.1017 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Kenya)

Government1 (Kenya)

=====

US:

Ambassador Smith HEMPSTONE, Jr.; Embassy at the corner of Moi Avenue and
Haile Selassie Avenue, Nairobi (mailing address is P. O. Box 30137, ↔
Nairobi
or APO AE 09831); telephone [254] (2) 334141; FAX [254] (2) 340838; there ↔
is
a US Consulate in Mombasa

Flag:

three equal horizontal bands of black (top), red, and green; the red band ↔
is
edged in white; a large warrior's shield covering crossed spears is
superimposed at the center

1.1018 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Kenya)

Economy (Kenya)

=====

Overview:

Kenya's 3.6% annual population growth rate - one of the highest in the ↔
world
- presents a serious problem for the country's economy. In the meantime, ↔
GDP
growth in the near term has kept slightly ahead of population - annually
averaging 4.9% in the 1986-90 period. Undependable weather conditions and ↔
a
shortage of arable land hamper long-term growth in agriculture, the ↔
leading
economic sector. In 1991, deficient rainfall, stagnant export volume, and
sagging export prices held economic growth below the all-important
population growth figure.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$9.7 billion, per capita \$385 (1989 est.); ↔
real
growth rate 2.3% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

14.3% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate:

NA%, but there is a high level of unemployment and underemployment

Budget:

revenues \$2.4 billion; expenditures \$2.8 billion, including capital expenditures of \$0.74 billion (FY90)

Exports:

\$1.0 billion (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

tea 25%, coffee 21%, petroleum products 7% (1989)

partners:

EC 44%, Africa 25%, Asia 5%, US 5%, Middle East 4% (1988)

Imports:

\$1.9 billion (f.o.b., 1991 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 45%, Asia 11%, Middle East 12%, US 5% (1988)

External debt:

\$6.0 billion (December 1991 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate 5.4% (1989 est.); accounts for 17% of GDP

Electricity:

730,000 kW capacity; 2,700 million kWh produced, 110 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries:

small-scale consumer goods (plastic, furniture, batteries, textiles, soap, cigarettes, flour), agricultural processing, oil refining, cement, tourism

Agriculture:

most important sector, accounting for 29% of GDP, about 19% of the work force, and over 50% of exports; cash crops - coffee, tea, sisal, pineapple; food products - corn, wheat, sugarcane, fruit, vegetables, dairy products; food output not keeping pace with population growth

Illicit drugs:

illicit producer of cannabis used mostly for domestic consumption; widespread cultivation of cannabis and qat on small plots; transit country for heroin and methaqualone en route from Southwest Asia to West Africa, Western Europe, and the US

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$839 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$7,490 million; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), \$74 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$83 million

Currency:

Kenyan shilling (plural - shillings); 1 Kenyan shilling (KSh) = 100 cents

1.1019 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Kenya)

Economy1 (Kenya)

=====

Exchange rates:

Kenyan shillings (KSh) per US\$1 - 28.466 (January 1992), 27.508 (1991),
 22.915 (1990), 20.572 (1989), 17.747 (1988), 16.454 (1987)
 Fiscal year:
 1 July - 30 June

1.1020 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Kenya)

Communications (Kenya)

=====

Railroads:
 2,040 km 1.000-meter gauge
 Highways:
 64,590 km total; 7,000 km paved, 4,150 km gravel, remainder improved ↔
 earth
 Inland waterways:
 part of Lake Victoria system is within boundaries of Kenya; principal ↔
 inland
 port is at Kisumu
 Pipelines:
 petroleum products 483 km
 Ports:
 Mombasa, Lamu
 Merchant marine:
 1 petroleum tanker ship (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 7,727 GRT/5,558 DWT
 Civil air:
 19 major transport aircraft
 Airports:
 249 total, 214 usable; 21 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways
 over 3,659 m; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 46 with runways 1,220-2,439 m
 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

1.1021 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Kenya)

Defense Forces (Kenya)

=====

Branches:
 Army, Navy, Air Force, paramilitary General Service Unit of the Police
 Manpower availability:
 males 15-49, 5,688,543; 3,513,611 fit for military service; no ↔
 conscription
 Defense expenditures:
 exchange rate conversion - \$100 million, 1% of GDP (1989 est.)

1.1022 WorldFact.guide/Kingman Reef

Kingman Reef

Geography (Kingman Reef)

People (Kingman Reef)

Government (Kingman Reef)

Economy (Kingman Reef)

Communications (Kingman Reef)

Defense Forces (Kingman Reef)

1.1023 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Kingman Reef)

Geography (Kingman Reef)

=====

Total area:

1 km2

Land area:

1 km2

Comparative area:

about 1.7 times the size of the Mall in Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

3 km

Maritime claims:

Contiguous zone:

12 nm

Continental shelf:

200 m (depth)

Exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

12 nm

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%

Environment:

barren coral atoll with deep interior lagoon; wet or awash most of the time ↔

Note:

located 1,600 km south-southwest of Honolulu in the North Pacific Ocean,

about halfway between Hawaii and American Samoa; maximum elevation of about 1 meter makes this a navigational hazard; closed to the public ←

1.1024 WorldFact.guide/People (Kingman Reef)

People (Kingman Reef)

=====

Population:
uninhabited

1.1025 WorldFact.guide/Government (Kingman Reef)

Government (Kingman Reef)

=====

Long-form name:
none
Type:
unincorporated territory of the US administered by the US Navy
Capital:
none; administered from Washington, DC

1.1026 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Kingman Reef)

Economy (Kingman Reef)

=====

Overview:
no economic activity

1.1027 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Kingman Reef)

Communications (Kingman Reef)

=====

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

1.1028 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Kingman Reef)

Defense Forces (Kingman Reef)

=====

Note:
defense is the responsibility of the US

1.1029 WorldFact.guide/Kiribati

Kiribati

Geography (Kiribati)

People (Kiribati)

Government (Kiribati)

Economy (Kiribati)

Communications (Kiribati)

Defense Forces (Kiribati)

1.1030 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Kiribati)

Geography (Kiribati)

=====

Total area:

717 km2

Land area:

717 km2; includes three island groups - Gilbert Islands, Line Islands, Phoenix Islands

Comparative area:

slightly more than four times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

1,143 km

Maritime claims:

Exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

12 nm

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 NEGL%; permanent crops 51%; meadows and pastures 0%; forest ↔
and

woodland 3%; other 46%

Environment:

typhoons can occur any time, but usually November to March; 20 of the 33 islands are inhabited

Note:

Banaba (Ocean Island) in Kiribati is one of the three great phosphate rock islands in the Pacific Ocean - the others are Makatea in French Polynesia and Nauru

1.1031 WorldFact.guide/People (Kiribati)

People (Kiribati)

=====

Population:
74,788 (July 1992), growth rate 2.1% (1992)

Birth rate:
33 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
12 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
1 migrant/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
99 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:
52 years male, 56 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:
3.9 children born/woman (1992)

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:
NA% (male NA%, female NA%)

Labor force:
7,870 economically active, not including subsistence farmers (1985 est.)

Organized labor:
Kiribati Trades Union Congress - 2,500 members

1.1032 WorldFact.guide/Government (Kiribati)

Government (Kiribati)

=====

Long-form name:
Republic of Kiribati; note - pronounced Kiribas

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; formerly Gilbert Islands)

Constitution:

12 July 1979

National holiday:

Independence Day, 12 July (1979)

Executive branch:

president (Beretitenti), vice president (Kauoman-ni-Beretitenti), Cabinet

Legislative branch:

unicameral House of Assembly (Maneaba Ni Maungatabu)

Judicial branch:

Court of Appeal, High Court

Leaders:

Chief of State and Head of Government:

President Teatao TEANNAKI (since 8 July 1991); Vice President Taomati ←
IUTA
(since 8 July 1991)

Political parties and leaders:

National Progressive Party, Teatao TEANNAKI; Christian Democratic Party,
Teburoro TITO; New Movement Party, leader NA; Liberal Party, Tewareka
TENTOA; note - there is no tradition of formally organized political ←
parties
in Kiribati; they more closely resemble factions or interest groups ←
because
they have no party headquarters, formal platforms, or party structures

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

President:

last held on 8 July 1991 (next to be held May 1995); results - Teatao
TEANNAKI 52%, Roniti TEIWAKI 28%

House of Assembly:

last held on 8 May 1991 (next to be held May 1995); results - percent of
vote by party NA; seats - (40 total; 39 elected) percent of seats by ←
party

NA

Member of:

ACP, AsDB, C, ESCAP (associate), IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFC, IMF, ←
INTERPOL,
ITU, SPC, SPF, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador (vacant) lives in Tarawa (Kiribati)

US:

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

1.1033 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Kiribati)

Economy (Kiribati)

=====

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.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$36.8 million, per capita \$525; real growth rate 1.0% (1990 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

4.0% (1990 est.)

Unemployment rate:

2% (1985); considerable underemployment

Budget:

revenues \$29.9 million; expenditures \$16.3 million, including capital expenditures of \$14.0 million (1990 est.)

Exports:

\$5.8 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:

fish 55%, copra 42%

partners:

EC 20%, Marshall Islands 12%, US 8%, American Samoa 4% (1985)

Imports:

\$26.7 million (c.i.f., 1990 est.)

commodities:

foodstuffs, fuel, transportation equipment

partners:

Australia 39%, Japan 21%, NZ 6%, UK 6%, US 3% (1985)

External debt:

\$2.0 million (December 1989 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate 0% (1988 est.); accounts for less than 4% of GDP

Electricity:

5,000 kW capacity; 13 million kWh produced, 190 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries:

fishing, handicrafts

Agriculture:

accounts for 30% of GDP (including fishing); copra and fish contribute ↔
about
95% to exports; subsistence farming predominates; food crops - taro,
breadfruit, sweet potatoes, vegetables; not self-sufficient in food
Economic aid:
Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89),
\$273 million
Currency:
Australian dollar (plural - dollars); 1 Australian dollar (\$A) = 100 ↔
cents
Exchange rates:
Australian dollars (\$A) per US\$1 - 1.3177 (March 1992), 1.2835 (1991),
1.2799 (1990), 1.2618 (1989), 1.2752 (1988), 1.4267 (1987), 1.4905 (1986)
Fiscal year:
NA

1.1034 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Kiribati)

Communications (Kiribati)

=====

Highways:
640 km of motorable roads
Inland waterways:
small network of canals, totaling 5 km, in Line Islands
Ports:
Banaba and Betio (Tarawa)
Civil air:
2 Trislanders; no major transport aircraft
Airports:
21 total; 20 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways
over 2,439 m; 5 with runways 1,220-2,439 m
Telecommunications:
1,400 telephones; broadcast stations - 1 AM, no FM, no TV; 1 Pacific ↔
Ocean
INTELSAT earth station

1.1035 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Kiribati)

Defense Forces (Kiribati)

=====

Branches:
no military force maintained; the Police Force carries out law ↔
enforcement
functions and paramilitary duties; there are small police posts on all
islands
Manpower availability:
NA
Defense expenditures:
\$NA, NA% of GDP

1.1036 WorldFact.guide/Korea North

Korea North

Geography (Korea North)

People (Korea North)

Government (Korea North)

Government1 (Korea North)

Economy (Korea North)

Economy1 (Korea North)

Communications (Korea North)

Defense Forces (Korea North)

1.1037 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Korea North)

Geography (Korea North)

=====

Total area:

120,540 km2

Land area:

120,410 km2

Comparative area:

slightly smaller than Mississippi

Land boundaries:

1,673 km; China 1,416 km, South Korea 238 km, Russia 19 km

Coastline:

2,495 km

Maritime claims:

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 (all foreign vessels and aircraft without permission are banned)

Territorial sea:

12 nm

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 NEGL%; forest and woodland 74%; other 7%; includes irrigated 9%

Environment:

mountainous interior is isolated, nearly inaccessible, and sparsely populated; late spring droughts often followed by severe flooding

Note:

strategic location bordering China, South Korea, and Russia

1.1038 WorldFact.guide/People (Korea North)

People (Korea North)

=====

Population:

22,227,303 (July 1992), growth rate 1.9% (1992)

Birth rate:

24 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

6 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

30 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

66 years male, 72 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

2.4 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Korean(s); adjective - Korean

Ethnic divisions:

racially homogeneous

Religions:

Buddhism and Confucianism; some Christianity and syncretic Chondogyo; autonomous religious activities now almost nonexistent; government-sponsored

religious groups exist to provide illusion of religious freedom

Languages:

Korean

Literacy:

99%, (male 99%, female 99%); note - presumed to be virtually universal among

population under age 60

Labor force:

9,615,000; agricultural 36%, nonagricultural 64%; shortage of skilled and unskilled labor (mid-1987 est.)

Organized labor:

1,600,000 members; single-trade union system coordinated by the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea under the Central Committee

1.1039 WorldFact.guide/Government (Korea North)

Government (Korea North)

=====

Long-form name:

Democratic People's Republic of Korea; abbreviated DPRK

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, Hamgyong-namdo, Hamgyong-bukto, Hwanghae-namdo, Hwanghae-bukto, Kaesong-si*, Kangwon-do, Namp'o-si*, P'yongan-bukto, P'yongan-namdo, P'yongyang-si*, Yanggang-do

Independence:

9 September 1948

Constitution:

adopted 1948, revised 27 December 1972

Legal system:

based on German civil law system with Japanese influences and Communist legal theory; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:

Independence Day, 9 September (1948)

Executive branch:

president, two vice presidents, premier, eleven vice premiers, State Administration Council (cabinet)

Legislative branch:

unicameral Supreme People's Assembly (Ch'oego Inmin Hoeui)

Judicial branch:

Central Court

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President KIM Il-song (national leader since 1945, formally President ← since

28 December 1972); designated Successor KIM Chong-il (son of President, ← born

16 February 1942)

Head of Government:

Premier YON Hyong-muk (since December 1988)

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, YI Kye-paek, chairman; Chondoist Chongu Party, CHONG Sin-hyok, chairman

Suffrage:

universal at age 17

Elections:

President:

last held 24 May 1990 (next to be held NA 1994); results - President KIM Il-song was reelected without opposition

Supreme People's Assembly:

last held on 24 May 1990 (next to be held NA 1994); 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

Communists:

KWP claims membership of about 3 million

Member of:

ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IAEA, ICAO, IFAD, IMF (observer), IMO, IOC, ISO, ITU, LORCS, NAM, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:

none

1.1040 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Korea North)

Government1 (Korea North)

=====

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

1.1041 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Korea North)

Economy (Korea North)

=====

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 1984-89 averaged 2-3%, but output declined by 2-4% annually during 1990-91, largely because of disruptions in economic relations with the USSR. Abundant natural resources and hydropower form the basis of industrial development. Output of the extractive industries includes coal

iron ore, magnesite, graphite, copper, zinc, lead, and precious metals. Manufacturing is centered on heavy 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. Four 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.

GNP:

purchasing power equivalent - \$23.3 billion, per capita \$1,100; real growth rate -2% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
 NA%

Unemployment rate:
 officially none

Budget:
 revenues \$17.3 billion; expenditures \$17.7 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1990)

Exports:
 \$2.02 billion (f.o.b., 1990)
 commodities:
 minerals, metallurgical products, agricultural products, manufactures
 partners:
 USSR, China, Japan, Hong Kong, Germany, Singapore

Imports:
 \$2.62 billion (f.o.b., 1990 est.)
 commodities:
 petroleum, machinery and equipment, coking coal, grain
 partners:
 USSR, Japan, China, Hong Kong, FRG, Singapore

External debt:
 \$7 billion (1991)

Industrial production:
 growth rate NA%

Electricity:
 7,140,000 kW capacity; 36,000 million kWh produced, 1,650 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:
 machine building, military products, electric power, chemicals, mining, metallurgy, textiles, food processing

Agriculture:
 accounts for about 25% of GNP and 36% of work force; principal crops - ←
 rice,
 corn, potatoes, soybeans, pulses; livestock and livestock products - ←
 cattle,
 hogs, pork, eggs; not self-sufficient in grain; fish catch estimated at ←
 1.7
 million metric tons in 1987

Economic aid:
 Communist countries, \$1.4 billion a year in the 1980s

Currency:
 North Korean won (plural - won); 1 North Korean won (Wn) = 100 chon

1.1042 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Korea North)

Economy1 (Korea North)

=====

Exchange rates:
 North Korean won (Wn) per US\$1 - 2.13 (May 1992), 2.14 (September 1991), ←
 2.1
 (January 1990), 2.3 (December 1989), 2.13 (December 1988), 0.94 (March ←
 1987)

Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.1043 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Korea North)

Communications (Korea North)

=====

Railroads:

4,915 km total; 4,250 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 665 km 0.762-meter narrow gauge; 159 km double track; 3,084 km electrified; government owned (1989)

Highways:

about 30,000 km (1989); 98.5% gravel, crushed stone, or earth surface; ←
1.5% paved

Inland waterways:

2,253 km; mostly navigable by small craft only

Pipelines:

crude oil 37 km

Ports:

Ch'ongjin, Haeju, Hungnam, Namp'o, Wonsan, Songnim, Najin, Sonbong (←
formerly Unggi), Kim Chaek

Merchant marine:

78 ships (1,000 GRT and over) totaling 543,033 GRT/804,507 DWT; includes ←
1 passenger, 1 short-sea passenger, 1 passenger-cargo, 67 cargo, 2 ←
petroleum tanker, 4 bulk, 1 combination bulk, 1 container

Airports:

55 total, 55 usable (est.); about 30 with permanent-surface runways; ←
fewer than 5 with runways over 3,659 m; 20 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 30 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

broadcast stations - 18 AM, no FM, 11 TV; 200,000 TV sets; 3,500,000 ←
radio receivers; 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT earth station

1.1044 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Korea North)

Defense Forces (Korea North)

=====

Branches:

Korean People's Army (including the Army, Navy, Air Force), Civil ←
Security Forces

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 6,476,839; 3,949,568 fit for military service; 227,154 reach military age (18) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - about \$5 billion, 20-25% of GNP (1991 est.); ←
note
- the officially announced but suspect figure is \$1.9 billion (1991) 8% ←
of GNP (1991 est.)

1.1045 WorldFact.guide/Korea South

Korea South

Geography (Korea South)

People (Korea South)

Government (Korea South)

Government1 (Korea South)

Economy (Korea South)

Economy1 (Korea South)

Communications (Korea South)

Defense Forces (Korea South)

1.1046 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Korea South)

Geography (Korea South)

=====

Total area:

98,480 km2

Land area:

98,190 km2

Comparative area:

slightly larger than Indiana

Land boundaries:

238 km; North Korea 238 km

Coastline:

2,413 km

Maritime claims:

Continental shelf:

not specific

Territorial sea:

12 nm (3 nm in the Korea Strait)

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%; includes irrigated 12%

Environment:

occasional typhoons bring high winds and floods; earthquakes in southwest ↔
;

air pollution in large cities

1.1047 WorldFact.guide/People (Korea South)

People (Korea South)

=====

Population:

44,149,199 (July 1992), growth rate 1.1% (1992)

Birth rate:

16 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

6 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

1 migrant/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

23 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

67 years male, 73 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

1.6 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Korean(s); adjective - Korean

Ethnic divisions:

homogeneous; small Chinese minority (about 20,000)

Religions:

strong Confucian tradition; vigorous Christian minority (24.3% of the total ←

population); Buddhism; pervasive folk religion (Shamanism); Chondogyo (religion of the heavenly way), eclectic religion with nationalist ← overtones

founded in 19th century, about 0.1% of population

Languages:

Korean; English widely taught in high school

Literacy:

96% (male 99%, female 94%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:

16,900,000; 52% services and other; 27% mining and manufacturing; 21% agriculture, fishing, forestry (1987)

Organized labor:

23.4% (1989) of labor force in government-sanctioned unions

1.1048 WorldFact.guide/Government (Korea South)

Government (Korea South)

=====

Long-form name:

Republic of Korea; abbreviated ROK

Type:

republic

Capital:

Seoul

Administrative divisions:

9 provinces (do, singular and plural) and 6 special cities* (jikhalsi, singular and plural); Cheju-do, Cholla-bukto, Cholla-namdo, Ch'ungch'ong-bukto, Ch'ungch'ong-namdo, Inch'on-jikhalsi*, Kangwon-do, Kwangju-jikhalsi*, Kyonggi-do, Kyongsang-bukto, Kyongsang-namdo, Pusan-jikhalsi*, Soul-t'ukpyolsi*, Taegu-jikhalsi*, Taejon-jikhalsi*

Independence:
15 August 1948

Constitution:
25 February 1988

Legal system:
combines elements of continental European civil law systems, Anglo- ←
American
law, and Chinese classical thought

National holiday:
Independence Day, 15 August (1948)

Executive branch:
president, prime minister, two deputy prime ministers, State Council (cabinet)

Legislative branch:
unicameral National Assembly (Kuk Hoe)

Judicial branch:
Supreme Court

Leaders:

Chief of State:
President ROH Tae Woo (since 25 February 1988)

Head of Government:
Prime Minister CHUNG Won Shik (since 24 May 1991); Deputy Prime Minister CHOI Gak Kyu (since 19 February 1991)

Political parties and leaders:
ruling party:
Democratic Liberal Party (DLP), ROH Tae Woo, president, KIM Young Sam, chairman; KIM Chong Pil and PAK Tae Chun, co-chairmen; 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

opposition:
Democratic Party (DP), result of a merger of the New Democratic Party and the Democratic Party formalized 16 September 1991; KIM Dae Jung, ←
executive
chairman; LEE Ki Taek, executive chairman; several smaller parties

Suffrage:
universal at age 20

Elections:

President:
last held on 16 December 1987 (next to be held December 1992); results - ←
ROH
Tae Woo (DJP) 35.9%, KIM Young Sam (RDP) 27.5%, KIM Dae Jung (PPD) 26.5%, other 10.1%

National Assembly:
last held on 26 April 1988 (next to be held around March 1992); results -
DJP 34%, RDP 24%, PPD 19%, NDRP 15%, other 8%; seats - (296 total) DJP ←
125,
PPD 70, RDP 59, NDRP 35, other 10; note - on 9 February 1990 the DJP, RDP ←
,
and NDRP merged to form the DLP; also the PPD, later renamed the NDP, ←
merged

with another party to form the DP in September 1991. The distribution of seats as of December 1991 was DLP 214, DP 72, independent 9, vacant 1

1.1049 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Korea South)

Government1 (Korea South)

=====

Other political or pressure groups:

Korean National Council of Churches; National Democratic Alliance of Korea; ←

National Council of College Student Representatives; 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, CP, EBRD, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, ←

IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IMF, ILO, IMF, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LORCS, OAS, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador HYUN Hong Joo; Chancery at 2370 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 939-5600; there are Korean ←

Consulates General in Agana (Guam), Anchorage, Atlanta, Chicago, Honolulu, Houston, ←

Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, and Seattle

US:

Ambassador Donald P. GREGG; Embassy at 82 Sejong-Ro, Chongro-ku, Seoul, AMEMB, Unit 15550 (mailing address is APO AP 96205-0001); telephone [82] ←

(2) 732-2601 through 2618; FAX [82] (2) 738-8845; there is a US Consulate in 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

1.1050 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Korea South)

Economy (Korea South)

=====

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 has increased more than 10% annually over the past six years. This growth has led to an overheated situation characterized by a tight labor market, strong inflationary pressures, and a rapidly rising current account deficit. Policymakers have stated they will focus ←

attention

on slowing inflation. In any event, the economy will remain the envy of the
the
great majority of the world's peoples.

GNP:

purchasing power equivalent - \$273 billion, per capita \$6,300; real
growth
rate 8.7% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

9.7% (1991)

Unemployment rate:

2.4% (1991)

Budget:

revenues \$44 billion; expenditures \$44 billion, including capital
expenditures of \$NA (1992)

Exports:

\$71.9 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

textiles, clothing, electronic and electrical equipment, footwear,
machinery, steel, automobiles, ships, fish

partners:

US 26%, Japan 18% (1991)

Imports:

\$81.6 billion (c.i.f., 1991)

commodities:

machinery, electronics and electronic equipment, oil, steel, transport
equipment, textiles, organic chemicals, grains

partners:

Japan 26%, US 23% (1991)

External debt:

\$38.2 billion (1991)

Industrial production:

growth rate 7.5% (1991 est.); accounts for about 45% of GNP

Electricity:

24,000,000 kW capacity; 106,000 million kWh produced, 2,460 kWh per
capita
(1991)

Industries:

textiles, clothing, footwear, food processing, chemicals, steel,
electronics, automobile production, shipbuilding

Agriculture:

accounts for 8% of GNP and employs 21% of work force (including fishing
and

forestry); principal crops - rice, root crops, barley, vegetables, fruit;
livestock and livestock products - cattle, hogs, chickens, milk, eggs;
self-sufficient in food, except for wheat; fish catch of 2.9 million
metric

tons, seventh-largest in world

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$3.9 billion; non-US countries
(1970-89), \$3.0 billion

Currency:

South Korean won (plural - won); 1 South Korean won (W) = 100 chon
(theoretical)

Exchange rates:

South Korean won (W) per US\$1 - 766.66 (January 1992), 733.35 (1991),
707.76

(1990), 671.46 (1989), 731.47 (1988), 822.57 (1987)

1.1051 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Korea South)

Economy1 (Korea South)

=====

Fiscal year:
calendar year

1.1052 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Korea South)

Communications (Korea South)

=====

Railroads:

3,106 km operating in 1983; 3,059 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 47 km
0.610-meter narrow gauge, 712 km double track, 418 km electrified;
government owned

Highways:

62,936 km total (1982); 13,476 km national highway, 49,460 km provincial ↔
and
local roads

Inland waterways:

1,609 km; use restricted to small native craft

Pipelines:

petroleum products 455 km

Ports:

Pusan, Incheon, Kunsan, Mokpo, Ulsan

Merchant marine:

435 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 6,924,818 GRT/11,389,397 DWT;
includes 2 short-sea passenger, 140 cargo, 53 container, 11 refrigerated
cargo, 9 vehicle carrier, 42 petroleum tanker, 10 chemical tanker, 14
liquefied gas, 5 combination ore/oil, 145 bulk, 3 combination bulk, 1
multifunction large-load carrier

Civil air:

93 major transport aircraft

Airports:

105 total, 97 usable; 60 with permanent-surface runways; none with ↔
runways
over 3,659 m; 23 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 16 with runways 1,220-2,439 ↔
m

Telecommunications:

adequate domestic and international services; 4,800,000 telephones;
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

1.1053 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Korea South)

Defense Forces (Korea South)

=====

Branches:

Army, Navy, Marines Corps, Air Force

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 13,131,113; 8,456,428 fit for military service; 448,450 ↔
reach

military age (18) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$12.6 billion, 4.5% of GNP (1992 budget)

1.1054 WorldFact.guide/Kuwait

Kuwait

Geography (Kuwait)

People (Kuwait)

Government (Kuwait)

Government1 (Kuwait)

Economy (Kuwait)

Economy1 (Kuwait)

Communications (Kuwait)

Defense Forces (Kuwait)

1.1055 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Kuwait)

Geography (Kuwait)

=====

Total area:

17,820 km2

Land area:

17,820 km2

Comparative area:

slightly smaller than New Jersey

Land boundaries:

462 km; Iraq 240 km, Saudi Arabia 222 km

Coastline:

499 km

Maritime claims:

Continental shelf:

not specific

Territorial sea:

12 nm

Disputes:

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; a UN Boundary Demarcation Commission is demarcating the Iraq-Kuwait boundary pursuant to Resolution 687, and, on 17 June 1992, the UN Security Council reaffirmed the finality of the Boundary Demarcation Commission's decisions; 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 NEGL%; permanent crops 0%; meadows and pastures 8%; forest and woodland NEGL%; other 92%; includes irrigated NEGL%

Environment:

some of world's largest and most sophisticated desalination facilities provide most of water; air and water pollution; desertification

Note:

strategic location at head of Persian Gulf

1.1056 WorldFact.guide/People (Kuwait)

People (Kuwait)

=====

Population:

1,378,613 (July 1992), growth rate NA (1992)

Birth rate:

32 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

2 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

NA migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

14 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

72 years male, 76 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

4.4 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Kuwaiti(s); adjective - Kuwaiti

Ethnic divisions:

Kuwaiti 50%, other Arab 35%, South Asian 9%, Iranian 4%, other 2%

Religions:

Muslim 85% (Shi'a 30%, Sunni 45%, other 10%), Christian, Hindu, Parsi, and other 15%

Languages:

Arabic (official); English widely spoken
Literacy:
74% (male 78%, female 69%) age 15 and over can read and write (1985)
Labor force:
566,000 (1986); 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%; 70% of labor force was
non-Kuwaiti
Organized labor:
labor unions exist in oil industry and among government personnel

1.1057 WorldFact.guide/Government (Kuwait)

Government (Kuwait)

=====

Long-form name:
State of Kuwait
Type:
nominal constitutional monarchy
Capital:
Kuwait
Administrative divisions:
5 governorates (mu'hafaz'at, singular - muh'afaz'ah); Al Ah'madi, Al ←
Jahrah,
Al Kuwayt, 'Hawalli; Farwaniyah
Independence:
19 June 1961 (from UK)
Constitution:
16 November 1962 (some provisions suspended since 29 August 1962)
Legal system:
civil law system with Islamic law significant in personal matters; has ←
not
accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
National holiday:
National Day, 25 February
Executive branch:
amir, prime minister, deputy prime minister, Council of Ministers (←
cabinet)
Legislative branch:
National Assembly (Majlis al 'umma) dissolved 3 July 1986; elections for ←
new
Assembly scheduled for October 1992
Judicial branch:
High Court of Appeal
Leaders:
Chief of State:
Amir Shaykh JABIR al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah (since 31 December 1977)
Head of Government:
Prime Minister and Crown Prince SA'UD al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah (←
since
8 February 1978); Deputy Prime Minister SALIM al-Sabah al-Salim al-Sabah
Political parties and leaders:
none
Suffrage:

adult males who resided in Kuwait before 1920 and their male descendants at
 age 21; note - out of all citizens, only 10% are eligible to vote and only
 5% actually vote

Elections:

National Assembly:

dissolved 3 July 1986; new elections are scheduled for October 1992

Other political or pressure groups:

40,000 Palestinian community; small, clandestine leftist and Shi'a
 fundamentalist groups are active; several groups critical of government
 policies are active

Member of:

ABEDA, AfDB, AFESD, AL, AMF, BDEAC, CAEU, ESCWA, FAO, G-77, GATT, GCC, IAEA,
 IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT,
 INTERPOL, IOC, ISO (correspondent), ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAPEC, OIC, OPEC, UN
 UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Shaykh Sa'ud Nasir al-SABAH; Chancery at 2940 Tilden Street NW
 Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 966-0702

US:

Ambassador Edward (Skip) GNEHM, Jr.; Embassy at Bneid al-Gar (opposite
 the Kuwait International Hotel), Kuwait City (mailing address is P.O. Box 77
 SAFAT, 13001 SAFAT, Kuwait; APO AE 09880); telephone [965] 242-4151
 through 4159; FAX [956] 244-2855

1.1058 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Kuwait)

Government1 (Kuwait)

=====

Flag:

three equal horizontal bands of green (top), white, and red with a black
 trapezoid based on the hoist side

1.1059 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Kuwait)

Economy (Kuwait)

=====

Overview:

Up to the invasion by Iraq in August 1990, the oil sector had dominated
 the economy. Kuwait has the third-largest oil reserves in the world after
 Saudi Arabia and Iraq. Earnings from hydrocarbons have generated over 90% of
 both export and government revenues and contributed about 40% to GDP. Most of
 the

nonoil sector has traditionally been dependent upon oil-derived government revenues. Iraq's destruction of Kuwait's oil industry during the Gulf war has devastated the economy. Iraq destroyed or damaged more than 80% of Kuwait's 950 operating oil wells, as well as sabotaged key surface facilities. Firefighters brought all of the roughly 750 oil well fires and blowouts under control by November 1991. By yearend, production had been brought back to 400,000 barrels per day; it could take two to three years to restore Kuwait's oil production to its prewar level of about 2.0 million barrels per day. Meanwhile, population had been greatly reduced because of the war, from 2.1 million to 1.4 million.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$8.75 billion, per capita \$6,200; real growth rate -50% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

NA

Unemployment rate:

NA

Budget:

revenues \$7.1 billion; expenditures \$10.5 billion, including capital expenditures of \$3.1 billion (FY88)

Exports:

\$11.4 billion (f.o.b., 1989)

commodities:

oil 90%

partners:

Japan 19%, Netherlands 9%, US 8%, Pakistan 6%

Imports:

\$6.6 billion (f.o.b., 1989)

commodities:

food, construction materials, vehicles and parts, clothing

partners:

US 15%, Japan 12%, FRG 8%, UK 7%

External debt:

\$7.2 billion (December 1989 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate 3% (1988); accounts for 52% of GDP

Electricity:

3,100,000 kW available out of 8,290,000 kW capacity due to Persian Gulf war;

7,300 million kWh produced, 3,311 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

petroleum, petrochemicals, desalination, food processing, building materials, salt, construction

Agriculture:

virtually none; dependent on imports for food; about 75% of potable water must be distilled or imported

Economic aid:

donor - pledged \$18.3 billion in bilateral aid to less developed countries (1979-89)

Currency:

Kuwaiti dinar (plural - dinars); 1 Kuwaiti dinar (KD) = 1,000 fils

Exchange rates:

Kuwaiti dinars (KD) per US\$1 - 0.2950 (March 1992), 0.2843 (1991), 0.2915 (1990), 0.2937 (1989), 0.2790 (1988), 0.2786 (1987)

1.1060 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Kuwait)

Economy1 (Kuwait)

=====

Fiscal year:

1 July - 30 June

1.1061 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Kuwait)

Communications (Kuwait)

=====

Railroads:

6,456 km total track length (1990); over 700 km double track; government owned

Highways:

3,900 km total; 3,000 km bituminous; 900 km earth, sand, light gravel

Pipelines:

crude oil 877 km; petroleum products 40 km; natural gas 165 km

Ports:

Ash Shu'aybah, Ash Shuwaykh, Mina' al 'Ahmadi

Merchant marine:

29 ships (1,000 GRT or over), totaling 1,196,435 GRT/1,957,216 DWT; ← includes

2 cargo, 4 livestock carrier, 18 oil tanker, 4 liquefied gas; note - all Kuwaiti ships greater than 1,000 GRT were outside Kuwaiti waters at the ← time

of the Iraqi invasion; many of these ships transferred to the Liberian ← flag

or to the flags of other Persian Gulf states; only 1 has returned to ← Kuwaiti

flag since the liberation of Kuwait

Civil air:

9 major transport aircraft

Airports:

7 total, 4 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways ← over

3,659 m; 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; none with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

civil network suffered extensive damage as a result of Desert Storm; reconstruction is under way with some restored international and domestic capabilities; broadcast stations - 3 AM, 0 FM, 3 TV; satellite earth stations - destroyed during Persian Gulf war; temporary mobile satellite ground stations provide international telecommunications; coaxial cable ← and

radio relay to Saudi Arabia; service to Iraq is nonoperational

1.1062 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Kuwait)

Defense Forces (Kuwait)

=====

Branches:

Army, Navy, Air Force, National Police Force, National Guard

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 389,770; 234,609 fit for military service; 12,773 reach military age (18) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$9.17 billion, 20.4% of GDP (1992 budget)

1.1063 WorldFact.guide/Kyrgyzstan

Kyrgyzstan

Geography (Kyrgyzstan)

People (Kyrgyzstan)

Government (Kyrgyzstan)

Government1 (Kyrgyzstan)

Economy (Kyrgyzstan)

Communications (Kyrgyzstan)

Defense Forces (Kyrgyzstan)

1.1064 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Kyrgyzstan)

Geography (Kyrgyzstan)

=====

Total area:

198,500 km2

Land area:

191,300 km2

Comparative area:

slightly smaller than South Dakota

Land boundaries:

3,878 km; China 858 km, Kazakhstan 1,051 km, Tajikistan 870 km, ↔

Uzbekistan

1,099 km

Coastline:

none - landlocked

Maritime claims:

none - landlocked

Disputes:

territorial dispute with Tajikistan on southern boundary in Isfara Valley area

Climate:

dry continental to polar in high Tien Shan; subtropical in south (Fergana Valley)

Terrain:

peaks of Tien Shan rise to 7,000 meters, and associated valleys and basins encompass entire nation ←

Natural resources:

small amounts of coal, natural gas, oil; also nepheline, rare earth metals, mercury, bismuth, gold, uranium, lead, zinc, hydroelectric power ←

Land use:

NA% arable land; NA% permanent crops; NA% meadows and pastures; NA% forest and woodland; NA% other; includes NA% irrigated ←

Environment:

NA

1.1065 WorldFact.guide/People (Kyrgyzstan)

People (Kyrgyzstan)

=====

Population:

4,567,875 (July 1992), growth rate 1.9% (1992)

Birth rate:

31 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

8 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

- 8.5 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

56 deaths/1,000 live births (1991)

Life expectancy at birth:

62 years male, 71 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

4.0 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Kirghiz(s); adjective - Kirghiz

Ethnic divisions:

Kirghiz 52%, Russian 21%, Uzbek 13%, other 14%

Religions:

Muslim 70%, Russian Orthodox NA%

Languages:

Kirghiz (Kyrgyz)

Literacy:

NA% (male NA%, female NA%) age 15 and over can read and write

Labor force:

1,894,000 (1989); agriculture 33%, other 49%, industry 18%, other NA% (1988) ←

Organized labor:

NA

1.1066 WorldFact.guide/Government (Kyrgyzstan)

Government (Kyrgyzstan)

=====

Long-form name:

Republic of Kyrgyzstan

Type:

republic

Capital:

Bishkek (formerly Frunze)

Administrative divisions:

6 oblasts (oblastey, singular - oblast'); Chu, Dzhahalal-Abad, Issyk-Kul',
Naryn, Osh, Talas; note - an oblast has the same name as its
administrative
center

Independence:

31 August 1991 (from Soviet Union; formerly Kirghiz Soviet Socialist
Republic)

Constitution:

adopted NA, effective 20 April 1978, amended 23 September 1989; note -
new
constitution is being drafted

Legal system:

NA

National holiday:

NA

Executive branch:

president, Cabinet of Ministers

Legislative branch:

unicameral body or bicameral

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court

Leaders:

President Askar AKAYEV; Vice President Felix KULOV; Chairman, Supreme
Soviet, Medetkav SHERIMKULOV; Spiritual leader of Kyrgyz Muslims,
Sadykzhav
KAMALOV

Chief of State:

President Askar AKAYEV (since 28 October 1990), Vice President Felix
KULOV
(since 2 March 1992)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Tursenbek CHYNGYSHEV (since 2 March 1992)

Political parties and leaders:

Kyrgyzstan Democratic Movement, Zhyपुर ZHEKSHEYEV, Kazat AKMAKOV, and
Toshubek TURGANALIEV, co-chairmen of popular front coalition of 40
informal

groups for Democratic Renewal and Civic Accord, 117-man pro-Akayev
parliamentary faction; Civic Accord, Coalition representing nonnative
minority groups; National Revived Asaba (Banner) Party, Asan ORMUSHEV,
chairman; Communist Party now banned

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

President:

last held 12 October 1991 (next to be held NA 1996); results - AKAYEV won
in

uncontested election with 95% of vote with 90% of electorate voting; note ←
-

Republic Supreme Soviet elections held 25 February 1990; presidential
elections held first by Supreme Soviet 28 October 1990, then by popular ←
vote

12 October 1991

Supreme Soviet:

note - last held 25 February 1990 (next to be held no later than November
1994); results - Communists (310) 90%, seats - (350 total)

Other political or pressure groups:

National Unity Democratic Movement; Peasant Party; Council of Free Trade
Union; Union of Entrepreneurs

Member of:

CIS, CSCE, IMF, UN, UNCTAD

1.1067 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Kyrgyzstan)

Government1 (Kyrgyzstan)

=====

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador NA; Chancery at NW, Washington, DC 200__; telephone (202) NA;
there are Consulates General in NA;

US:

Charge Ralph Bresler; Interim Chancery at #66 Derzhinskiy Prospekt;
Residence: Hotel Pishpek (mailing address is APO AE 09862); telephone
8-011-7-3312-22-22-70

Flag:

red-orange field with yellow sun in center with folk motif medallion
inscribed

1.1068 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Kyrgyzstan)

Economy (Kyrgyzstan)

=====

Overview:

Kyrgyzstan's small economy (less than 1% of the total for the former ←
Soviet

Union) is oriented toward agriculture, producing mainly livestock such as
goats and sheep, as well as cotton, grain, and tobacco. Industry,
concentrated around Bishkek, produces small quantities of electric motors ←

,
livestock feeding equipment, washing machines, furniture, cement, paper, ←
and

bricks. Mineral extraction is small, the most important minerals being ←
rare

earth metals and gold. Kyrgyzstan is a net importer of most types of food
and fuel but is a net exporter of electricity. By early 1991, the Kirghiz
leadership had accelerated reform, primarily by privatizing business and
granting life-long tenure to farmers. In 1991 overall industrial and
livestock output declined substantially.

GDP:

purchasing power equivalent - \$NA billion, per capita \$NA; real growth ←
rate

-5% (1991)
 Inflation rate (consumer prices):
 88% (1991)
 Unemployment rate:
 NA%
 Budget:
 revenues \$NA million; expenditures \$NA million
 Exports:
 \$115 million (1990)
 commodities:
 wool, chemicals, cotton, ferrous and nonferrous metals, shoes, machinery,
 tobacco
 partners:
 Russia 70%, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and others
 Imports:
 \$1.5 million (c.i.f., 1990)
 commodities:
 lumber, industrial products, ferrous metals, fuel, machinery, textiles,
 footwear
 External debt:
 \$650 million (1991)
 Industrial production:
 growth rate 0.1% (1991)
 Electricity:
 NA kW capacity; 13,900 million kWh produced, 3,232 kWh per capita (1991)
 Industries:
 small machinery, textiles, food-processing industries, cement, shoes, ←
 sawn
 logs, steel, refrigerators, furniture, electric motors, gold, and rare ←
 earth
 metals
 Agriculture:
 wool, tobacco, cotton, livestock (sheep and goats) and cattle, vegetables ←
 ,
 meat, grapes, fruits and berries, eggs, milk, potatoes
 Illicit drugs:
 poppy cultivation legal
 Economic aid:
 US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-87), \$NA billion; Western (non-US)
 countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-86), \$NA million;
 Communist countries (1971-86), \$NA million
 Currency:
 as of May 1992, retaining ruble as currency
 Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.1069 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Kyrgyzstan)

Communications (Kyrgyzstan)

=====

Railroads:
 370 km; does not include industrial lines (1990)
 Highways:
 30,300 km total; 22,600 km paved or graveled, 7,700 km earth(1990)
 Inland waterways:

NA km perennially navigable
 Pipelines:
 NA
 Ports:
 none - landlocked
 Civil air:
 NA
 Airports:
 NA
 Telecommunications:
 poorly developed; connections with other CIS countries by landline or
 microwave and with other countries by leased connections with Moscow
 international gateway switch; satellite earth stations - Orbita and ↔
 INTELSAT
 (TV receive only)

1.1070 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Kyrgyzstan)

Defense Forces (Kyrgyzstan)

=====

Branches:
 Republic Security Forces (internal and border troops); National Guard, ↔
 Civil
 Defense; CIS Forces (Ground, Air, and Air Defense)
 Manpower availability:
 males 15-49, NA fit for military service; NA reach military age (18)
 annually
 Defense expenditures:
 \$NA, NA% of GDP

1.1071 WorldFact.guide/Laos

Geography (Laos)

People (Laos)

Government (Laos)

Government1 (Laos)

Economy (Laos)

Economy1 (Laos)

Communications (Laos)

Defense Forces (Laos)

1.1072 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Laos)

Geography (Laos)

=====

Total area:

236,800 km2

Land area:

230,800 km2

Comparative area:

slightly larger than Utah

Land boundaries:

5,083 km; Burma 235 km, Cambodia 541 km, China 423 km, Thailand 1,754 km, Vietnam 2,130 km

Coastline:

none - landlocked

Maritime claims:

none - landlocked

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 NEGL%; meadows and pastures 3%; forest and
woodland 58%; other 35%; includes irrigated 1%

Environment:

deforestation; soil erosion; subject to floods

Note:

landlocked

1.1073 WorldFact.guide/People (Laos)

People (Laos)

=====

Population:

4,440,213 (July 1992), growth rate 2.9% (1992)

Birth rate:

44 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

16 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

107 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

49 years male, 52 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

6.3 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Lao(s) or Laotian(s); adjective - Lao or Laotian

Ethnic divisions:

Lao 50%, Phouthoung (Kha) 15%, tribal Thai 20%, Meo, Hmong, Yao, and other 15%

Religions:
Buddhist 85%, animist and other 15%

Languages:
Lao (official), French, and English

Literacy:
84% (male 92%, female 76%) age 15 to 45 can read and write (1985 est.)

Labor force:
1-1.5 million; 85-90% in agriculture (est.)

Organized labor:
Lao Federation of Trade Unions is subordinate to the Communist party

1.1074 WorldFact.guide/Government (Laos)

Government (Laos)

=====

Long-form name:
Lao People's Democratic Republic

Type:
Communist state

Capital:
Vientiane

Administrative divisions:
16 provinces (khoueng, singular and plural) and 1 municipality* (kampheng nakhon, singular and plural); Attapu, Bokeo, Bolikhamsai, Champasak, Houaphan, Khammouan, Louang Namtha, Louangphrabang, Oudomxai, Phongsali, Saravan, Savannakhet, Sekong, Vientiane, Vientiane*, Xaignabouri, Xiangkhoang

Independence:
19 July 1949 (from France)

Constitution:
promulgated August 1991

Legal system:
based on civil law system; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:
National Day (proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic), 2 December (1975)

Executive branch:
president, chairman and two vice chairmen of the Council of Ministers, Council of Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch:
Supreme People's Assembly

Judicial branch:
People's Supreme Court

Leaders:
Chief of State:
President KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN (since 15 August 1991)

Head of Government:
Chairman of the Council of Ministers Gen. KHAMTAI SIPHANDON (since 15 August 1991)

Political parties and leaders:

Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP), KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN, party chairman; includes Lao Patriotic Front and Alliance Committee of Patriotic Neutralist Forces; other parties moribund

Suffrage:
universal at age 18

Elections:
Supreme People's Assembly:
last held on 26 March 1989 (next to be held NA); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (79 total) number of seats by party NA

Other political or pressure groups:
non-Communist political groups moribund; most leaders have fled the country

Member of:
ACCT (associate), AsDB, CP, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, ILO, IMF, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:
Charge d'Affaires LINTHONG PHETSAVAN; Chancery at 2222 S Street NW, Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 332-6416 or 6417

US:
Charge d'Affaires Charles B. SALMON, Jr.; Embassy at Rue Bartholonie, Vientiane (mailing address is B. P. 114, Vientiane, or AMEMB, Box V, APO 96546); telephone (856) 2220, 2357, 2384; FAX (856) 4675

1.1075 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Laos)

Government1 (Laos)

=====

Flag:
three horizontal bands of red (top), blue (double width), and red with a large white disk centered in the blue band

1.1076 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Laos)

Economy (Laos)

=====

Overview:
One of the world's poorest nations, Laos has had a Communist centrally planned economy with government ownership and control of productive enterprises of any size. In recent years, however, the government has been decentralizing control and encouraging private enterprise. Laos is a landlocked country with a primitive infrastructure; that is, it has no railroads, a rudimentary road system, limited external and internal telecommunications, and electricity available in only a limited area. Subsistence agriculture is the main occupation, accounting for over 60% of GDP and providing about 85-90% of total employment. The predominant crop is

rice. For the foreseeable future the economy will continue to depend for ↔
its
survival on foreign aid from the IMF and other international sources; aid
from the former USSR and Eastern Europe has been cut sharply.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$800 million, per capita \$200; real growth ↔
rate
4% (1991)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

10.4% (December 1991)

Unemployment rate:

21% (1989 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$83 million; expenditures \$188.5 million, including capital
expenditures of \$94 million (1990 est.)

Exports:

\$72 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:

electricity, wood products, coffee, tin

partners:

Thailand, Malaysia, Vietnam, USSR, US, China

Imports:

\$238 million (c.i.f., 1990 est.)

commodities:

food, fuel oil, consumer goods, manufactures

partners:

Thailand, USSR, 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:

226,000 kW capacity; 1,100 million kWh produced, 270 kWh per capita ↔
(1991)

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,
chicken

Illicit drugs:

illicit producer of cannabis, opium poppy for the international drug ↔
trade,
third-largest opium producer

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-79), \$276 million; Western (non-US)
countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$605 million;
Communist countries (1970-89), \$995 million

Currency:

new kip (plural - kips); 1 new kip (NK) = 100 at

1.1077 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Laos)

Economy1 (Laos)

=====

Exchange rates:

new kips (NK) per US\$1 - 710 (May 1992), 710 (December 1991), 700 (←
September
1990), 576 (1989), 385 (1988), 200 (1987)

Fiscal year:

1 July - 30 June

1.1078 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Laos)

Communications (Laos)

=====

Railroads:

none

Highways:

about 27,527 km total; 1,856 km bituminous or bituminous treated; 7,451 ←
km
gravel, crushed stone, or improved earth; 18,220 km unimproved earth and
often impassable during rainy season mid-May to mid-September

Inland waterways:

about 4,587 km, primarily Mekong and tributaries; 2,897 additional
kilometers are sectionally navigable by craft drawing less than 0.5 m

Pipelines:

petroleum products 136 km

Ports:

none

Airports:

57 total, 47 usable; 8 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways
over 3,659 m; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 14 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

service to general public considered poor; 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

1.1079 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Laos)

Defense Forces (Laos)

=====

Branches:

Lao People's Army (LPA; including naval, aviation, and militia elements),
Air Force, National Police Department

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 946,289; 509,931 fit for military service; 45,232 reach
military age (18) annually; conscription age NA

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$NA, NA% of GDP

1.1080 WorldFact.guide/Latvia

Latvia

Geography (Latvia)

People (Latvia)

Government (Latvia)

Government1 (Latvia)

Economy (Latvia)

Economy1 (Latvia)

Communications (Latvia)

Defense Forces (Latvia)

1.1081 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Latvia)

Geography (Latvia)

=====

Total area:

64,100 km2

Land area:

64,100 km2

Comparative area:

slightly larger than West Virginia

Land boundaries:

1,078 km; Belarus 141 km, Estonia 267 km, Lithuania 453 km, Russia 217 km

Coastline:

531 km

Maritime claims:

Contiguous zone:

NA nm

Continental shelf:

NA meter depth

Exclusive fishing zone:

NA nm

Exclusive economic zone:

NA nm

Territorial sea:

NA nm

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:

27% arable land; NA% permanent crops; 13% meadows and pastures; 39% forest
and woodland; 21% other; includes NA% irrigated

Environment:

heightened levels of air and water pollution because of a lack of waste conversion equipment; Gulf of Riga heavily polluted

1.1082 WorldFact.guide/People (Latvia)

People (Latvia)

=====

Population:

2,728,937 (July 1992), growth rate 0.6% (1992)

Birth rate:

15 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

12 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

4 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

19 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

65 years male, 75 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

2.1 children born/woman (1992)

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:

Latvian NA% (official), Lithuanian NA%, Russian NA%, other NA%

Literacy:

NA% (male NA%, female NA%) age 15 and over can read and write

Labor force:

1,407,000; industry and construction 41%, agriculture and forestry 16%, other 43% (1990)

Organized labor:

NA

1.1083 WorldFact.guide/Government (Latvia)

Government (Latvia)

=====

Long-form name:

Republic of Latvia

Type:

republic

Capital:
Riga

Administrative divisions:
none - all districts are under direct republic jurisdiction

Independence:
18 November 1918; annexed by the USSR 21 July 1940, the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic declared independence 6 September 1991 from USSR

Constitution:
April 1978, currently rewriting constitution, but readopted the 1922 Constitution

Legal system:
based on civil law system

National holiday:
Independence Day, 18 November (1918)

Executive branch:
Prime Minister

Legislative branch:
unicameral Supreme Council

Judicial branch:
Supreme Court

Leaders:

Chief of State:
Chairman, Supreme Council, Anatolijs GORBUNOV (since October 1988);
Chairmen, Andrejs KRASTINS, Valdis BIRKAVS (since NA 1992)

Head of Government:
Prime Minister Ivars GODMANIS (since May 1990)

Political parties and leaders:
Democratic Labor Party of Latvia, Juris BOJARS, chairman; Inter-Front of the
the
Working People of Latvia, Igor LOPATIN, chairman; note - Inter-Front was
banned after the coup; Latvian National Movement for Independence, ←
Eduards
BERKLAVS, chairman; Latvian Social Democratic Party, Janis DINEVICS,
chairman; Social Democratic Party of Latvia, Uldis BERZINS, chairman;
Latvian People's Front, Romualdas RAZUKAS, chairman; Latvian Liberal ←
Party,
Georg LANSMANIS, chairman

Suffrage:
universal at age 18

Elections:

President:
last held October 1988 (next to be held NA; note - elected by Parliament;
new elections have not been scheduled; results - percent of vote by party ←
NA

Supreme Council:
last held 18 March 1990 (next to be held NA); results - undetermined; ←
seats
- (234 total) Latvian Communist Party 59, Latvian Democratic Workers ←
Party
31, Social Democratic Party of Latvia 4, Green Party of Latvia 7, Latvian
Farmers Union 7, 126 supported by the Latvia Popular Front

Congress of Latvia:
last held April 1990 (next to be held NA); note - the Congress of Latvia ←
is
a quasi-governmental structure; results - percent of vote by party NA%;
seats - (231 total) number of seats by party NA

Member of:

CSCE, IAEA, UN

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Dr. Anatol DINBERGS; Chancery at 4325 17th St. NW, Washington, ←
 DC
 20011; telephone (202) 726-8213 and 8214

1.1084 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Latvia)

Government1 (Latvia)

=====

US:

Ambassador Ints SILINS; (mailing address is APO AE 09862); telephone ←
 [358]
 (49) 306-067 (cellular), (7) (01-32) 325-968/185; FAX [358] (49) 308-326
 (cellular), (7) (01-32) 220-502

Flag:

two horizontal bands of maroon (top), white (middle, narrower than other ←
 two
 bands) and maroon (bottom)

1.1085 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Latvia)

Economy (Latvia)

=====

Overview:

Latvia is in the process of reforming the centrally planned economy inherited from the former USSR into a market economy. Prices have been freed, and privatization of shops and farms has begun. Latvia lacks ←
 natural
 resources, aside from its arable land and small forests. Its most ←
 valuable
 economic asset is its work force, which is better educated and ←
 disciplined
 than in most of the former Soviet republics. Industrial production is ←
 highly
 diversified, with products ranging from agricultural machinery to ←
 consumer
 electronics. One conspicuous vulnerability: Latvia produces only 10% of ←
 its
 electric power needs. Latvia in the near term must retain key commercial ties to Russia, Belarus, and Ukraine while moving in the long run toward joint ventures, technological support, and trade ties to the West. ←
 Because
 of the efficiency of its mostly individual farms, Latvians enjoy a diet ←
 that
 is higher in meat, vegetables, and dairy products and lower in grain and potatoes than diets in the 12 non-Baltic republics of the USSR. Good relations with Russia are threatened by animosity between ethnic Russians (34% of the population) and native Latvians.

GDP:

purchasing power equivalent - \$NA; per capital NA; real growth rate - 8%

(1991)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
approximately 200% (1991)

Unemployment rate:
NA%

Budget:
revenues \$NA; expenditures \$NA, including capital expenditures of \$NA ↔
(1991)

Exports:
\$239 million (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:
food 14%, railroad cars 13%, chemicals 12%

partners:
Russia 50%, Ukraine 15%, other former Soviet republics 30%, West 5%

Imports:
\$9.0 billion (c.i.f., 1989)

commodities:
machinery 35%, petroleum products 13%, chemicals 9%

partners:
NA

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

Industrial production:
growth rate 0% (1991)

Electricity:
1,975,000 kW capacity; 6,500 million kWh produced, 2,381 kWh per capita
(1990)

Industries:
employs 33.2% 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 23% of labor force; principally dairy farming and livestock ↔
feeding;
products - meat, milk, eggs, grain, sugar beets, potatoes, and vegetables ↔
;
fishing and fish packing

Illicit drugs:
transshipment point for illicit drugs from Central and Southwest Asia to
Western Europe

1.1086 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Latvia)

Economy1 (Latvia)

=====

Economic aid:
US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-87), \$NA billion; Western (non-US)
countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-86), \$NA million;
Communist countries (1971-86), \$NA million

Currency:
as of May 1992, retaining ruble as currency but planning early ↔
introduction

of ``lat``
 Exchange rates:
 NA
 Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.1087 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Latvia)

Communications (Latvia)

=====

Railroads:
 2,400 km (includes NA km electrified) does not include industrial lines
 (1990)
 Highways:
 59,500 km total (1990); 33,000 km hard surfaced 26,500 km earth
 Inland waterways:
 300 km perennially navigable
 Pipelines:
 crude oil NA km, refined products NA km, natural gas NA km
 Ports:
 maritime - Riga, Ventspils, Liepaja; inland - Daugavpils
 Merchant marine:
 96 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 917,979 GRT/1,194,666 DWT; includes ↔
 14
 cargo, 29 refrigerated cargo, 2 container, 9 roll-on/roll-off, 42 ↔
 petroleum
 tanker
 Civil air:
 NA major transport aircraft
 Airports:
 NA total, NA usable; NA with permanent-surface runways; NA with runways ↔
 over
 3,659 m; NA with runways 2,440-3,659 m; NA with runways 1,220-2,439 m
 Telecommunications:
 broadcast stations - NA; international traffic carried by leased ↔
 connection
 to the Moscow international gateway switch and the Finnish cellular net

1.1088 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Latvia)

Defense Forces (Latvia)

=====

Branches:
 Republic Security Forces (internal and border troops), National Guard,
 Russian Forces (Ground, Navy, Air, Air Defense, Border Guard)
 Manpower availability:
 males 15-49, NA; NA fit for military service; NA reach military age (18)
 annually
 Defense expenditures:
 NA% of GDP; 3-5% of Latvia's budget (1992)

1.1089 WorldFact.guide/Lebanon

Lebanon

Geography (Lebanon)

People (Lebanon)

Government (Lebanon)

Government1 (Lebanon)

Government2 (Lebanon)

Economy (Lebanon)

Economy1 (Lebanon)

Communications (Lebanon)

Defense Forces (Lebanon)

1.1090 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Lebanon)

Geography (Lebanon)

=====

Total area:

10,400 km2

Land area:

10,230 km2

Comparative area:

about 0.8 times the size of Connecticut

Land boundaries:

454 km; Israel 79 km, Syria 375 km

Coastline:

225 km

Maritime claims:

Territorial sea:

12 nm

Disputes:

separated from Israel by the 1949 Armistice Line; Israeli troops in ↔ southern

Lebanon since June 1982; Syrian troops in northern Lebanon since October 1976

Climate:

Mediterranean; mild to cool, wet winters with hot, dry summers

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%; includes irrigated 7%

Environment:

rugged terrain historically helped isolate, protect, and develop numerous factional groups based on religion, clan, ethnicity; deforestation; soil erosion; air and water pollution; desertification

Note:

Nahr al Litani only major river in Near East not crossing an international boundary ↔

1.1091 WorldFact.guide/People (Lebanon)

People (Lebanon)

=====

Population:

3,439,115 (July 1992), growth rate 1.6% (1992)

Birth rate:

28 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

7 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

-5 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

43 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

66 years male, 71 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

3.6 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Lebanese (singular and plural); adjective - Lebanese

Ethnic divisions:

Arab 95%, Armenian 4%, other 1%

Religions:

Islam 75%, Christian 25%, Judaism NEGL%; 17 legally recognized groups - 5 Islam (Alawite or Nusayri, Druze, Isma'ilite, Shi'a, Sunni); 11 Christian ↔

,
consisting of 4 Orthodox Christian (Armenian Orthodox, Greek Orthodox, Nestorean, Syriac Orthodox), 6 Catholic (Armenian Catholic, Caldean, ↔ Greek

Catholic, Maronite, Roman Catholic, and Syrian Catholic) and the Protestants; 1 Jewish

Languages:

Arabic and French (both official); Armenian, English

Literacy:

80% (male 88%, female 73%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:

650,000; industry, commerce, and services 79%, agriculture 11%, ↔ government

10% (1985)

Organized labor:

250,000 members (est.)

1.1092 WorldFact.guide/Government (Lebanon)

Government (Lebanon)

=====

Long-form name:

Republic of Lebanon; note - may be changed to Lebanese Republic

Type:

republic

Capital:

Beirut

Administrative divisions:

5 governorates (muhafazat, singular - muhafazah); Al Biqa, 'Al Janub, Ash Shamal, Bayrut, Jabal Lubnan

Independence:

22 November 1943 (from League of Nations mandate under French administration)

Constitution:

26 May 1926 (amended)

Legal system:

mixture of Ottoman law, canon law, Napoleonic code, and civil law; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:

Independence Day, 22 November (1943)

Executive branch:

president, prime minister, Cabinet; note - by custom, the president is a Maronite Christian, the prime minister is a Sunni Muslim, and the speaker ← of the legislature is a Shi'a Muslim

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Assembly (Arabic - Majlis Alnuwab, French - Assemblée Nationale)

Judicial branch:

four Courts of Cassation (three courts for civil and commercial cases and one court for criminal cases)

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Ilyas HARAWI (since 24 November 1989)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Rashid SULH (since 13 May 1992)

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; most parties have well-armed militias, which are still involved in occasional clashes

Suffrage:

compulsory for all males at age 21; authorized for women at age 21 with elementary education

Elections:

National Assembly:

elections should be held every four years, but security conditions have prevented elections since May 1972; in June 1991, the Cabinet appointed ← 40

new deputies to fill vacancies and balance Christian and Muslim representation; the legislature's mandate expires in 1994

Communists:

the Lebanese Communist Party was legalized in 1970; members and ←
 sympathizers
 estimated at 2,000-3,000

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, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC,
 ITU, LORCS, NAM, OIC, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNRWA, UPU,
 WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

1.1093 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Lebanon)

Government1 (Lebanon)

=====

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador - no ambassador at present; Mission is headed by Charge; ←
 Chancery
 at 2560 28th Street NW, Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 939-6300;
 there are Lebanese Consulates General in Detroit, New York, and Los ←
 Angeles

US:

Ambassador Ryan C. CROCKER; Embassy at Antelias, Beirut (mailing address ←
 is
 P. O. Box 70-840, Beirut, or Box B, FPO AE 09836); telephone [961] 417774 ←
 or
 415802, 415803, 402200, 403300

Flag:

three horizontal bands of red (top), white (double width), and red with a
 green and brown cedar tree centered in the white band

1.1094 WorldFact.guide/Government2 (Lebanon)

Government2 (Lebanon)

=====

Note:

Between early 1975 and late 1976 Lebanon was torn by civil war between ←
 its
 Christians - then aided by Syrian troops - and its Muslims and their
 Palestinian allies. The cease-fire established in October 1976 between ←
 the
 domestic political groups generally held for about six years, despite
 occasional fighting. Syrian troops constituted as the Arab Deterrent ←
 Force
 by the Arab League have remained in Lebanon. Syria's move toward ←
 supporting
 the Lebanese Muslims, and the Palestinians and Israel's growing support ←
 for
 Lebanese Christians, brought the two sides into rough equilibrium, but no
 progress was made toward national reconciliation or political reforms - ←
 the
 original cause of the war. Continuing Israeli concern about the ←
 Palestinian

presence in Lebanon led to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in June 1982. Israeli forces occupied all of the southern portion of the country and mounted a summer-long siege of Beirut, which resulted in the evacuation ←
of
the PLO from Beirut in September under the supervision of a multinational force (MNF) made up of US, French, and Italian troops. Within days of the departure of the MNF, Lebanon's newly elected president, Bashir Gemayel, ←
was
assassinated; his elder brother Amin was elected to succeed him. In the immediate wake of Bashir's death, however, Christian militiamen massacred hundreds of Palestinian refugees in two Beirut camps. This prompted the return of the MNF to ease the security burden on Lebanon's weak Army and security forces. In late March 1984 the last MNF units withdrew. In 1988, President Gemayel completed his term of office. Because parliamentarians failed to elect a presidential successor, Gemayel appointed then Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) Commander Gen. Michel Awn acting president. Lebanese parliamentarians met in Ta'if, Saudi Arabia, in late 1989 and concluded a national reconciliation pact that codified a new power-sharing formula, specifying reduced powers for the Christian president and giving Muslims more authority. Rene MUAWAD was subsequently elected president on 4 ←
November
1989, ending a 13-month period during which Lebanon had no president and rival Muslim and Christian governments. MUAWAD was assassinated 17 days later, on 22 November; on 24 November, Ilyas Harawi was elected to ←
succeed
MUAWAD. In October 1990, the civil war was apparently brought to a conclusion when Syrian and Lebanese forces ousted renegade Christian ←
General
Awn from his stronghold in East Beirut. Awn had defied the legitimate government and established a separate ministate within East Beirut after being appointed acting Prime Minister by outgoing President Gemayel in ←
1988.
Awn and his supporters feared Ta'if would diminish Christian power in Lebanon and increase the influence of Syria. Awn was granted amnesty and allowed to travel in France in August 1991. Since the removal of Awn, the Lebanese Government has made substantial progress in strengthening the central government, rebuilding government institutions, and extending its authority throughout the nation. The LAF has deployed from Beirut north along the coast road to Tripoli, southeast into the Shuf mountains, and south to Sidon and Tyre. Many militiamen from Christian and Muslim groups have evacuated Beirut for their strongholds in the north, south, and east ←
of
the country. Some heavy weapons possessed by the militias have been ←
turned
over to the government, or sold outside the country, which has begun a ←
plan
to integrate some militiamen into the military and the internal security forces. Lebanon and Syria signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation ←
in
May 1991. Lebanon continues to be partially occupied by Syrian troops, ←
which
are deployed in Beirut, its southern suburbs, the Bekaa Valley, and ←
northern
Lebanon. Iran also maintains a small contingent of revolutionary guards ←
in
the Bekaa Valley to support Lebanese Islamic fundamentalist groups. ←
Israel

withdrew the bulk of its forces from the south in 1985, although it still retains troops in a 10-km-deep security zone north of its border with Lebanon. Israel arms and trains the Army of South Lebanon (ASL), which also occupies the security zone and is Israel's first line of defense against attacks on its northern border. The following description is based on the present constitutional and customary practices of the Lebanese system.

1.1095 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Lebanon)

Economy (Lebanon)

=====

Overview:

Since 1975 civil war has seriously damaged Lebanon's economic infrastructure, cut national output by half, and all but ended Lebanon's position as a Middle Eastern entrepot and banking hub. Following October 1990, however, a tentative peace has enabled the central government to begin restoring control in Beirut, collect taxes, and regain access to key port and government facilities. The battered economy has also been propped up by a financially sound banking system and resilient small- and medium-scale manufacturers. Family remittances, banking transactions, manufactured and farm exports, the narcotics trade, and international emergency aid are main sources of foreign exchange. In the relatively settled year of 1991, industrial production, agricultural output, and exports showed substantial gains. The further rebuilding of the war-ravaged country could provide a major stimulus to the economy in 1992, provided that the political and military situation remains reasonably calm.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$4.8 billion, per capita \$1,400; real growth rate NA (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

30% (1991)

Unemployment rate:

35% (1991 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$533 million; expenditures \$1.3 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1991 est.)

Exports:

\$700 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:

agricultural products, chemicals, textiles, precious and semiprecious metals and jewelry, metals and metal products

partners:

Saudi Arabia 16%, Switzerland 8%, Jordan 6%, Kuwait 6%, US 5%

Imports:

\$1.8 billion (c.i.f., 1990 est.)

commodities:

NA

partners:

Italy 14%, France 12%, US 6%, Turkey 5%, Saudi Arabia 3%

External debt:
\$900 million (1990 est.)

Industrial production:
growth rate NA%

Electricity:
1,381,000 kW capacity; 3,870 million kWh produced, 1,170 kWh per capita (1989)

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, and goats; ←
not
self-sufficient in grain

Illicit drugs:
illicit producer of opium and hashish for the international drug trade; opium poppy production in Al Biqa` is increasing; hashish production is shipped to Western Europe, Israel, US, and the Middle East

1.1096 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Lebanon)

Economy1 (Lebanon)

=====

Economic aid:
US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-88), \$356 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$664 million; ←
OPEC
bilateral aid (1979-89), \$962 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$9 million

Currency:
Lebanese pound (plural - pounds); 1 Lebanese pound (#L) = 100 piasters

Exchange rates:
Lebanese pounds (#L) per US\$1 - 879.00 (January 1992), 928.23 (1991), ←
695.09
(1990), 496.69 (1989), 409.23 (1988), 224.60 (1987)

Fiscal year:
calendar year

1.1097 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Lebanon)

Communications (Lebanon)

=====

Railroads:
system in disrepair, considered inoperable

Highways:
7,300 km total; 6,200 km paved, 450 km gravel and crushed stone, 650 km improved earth

Pipelines:
crude oil 72 km (none in operation)

Ports:

Beirut, Tripoli, Ra'Sil`ata, Juniyah, Sidon, Az Zahrani, Tyre
 Merchant marine:
 56 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 236,196 GRT/346,760 DWT; includes ←
 36
 cargo, 1 refrigerated cargo, 2 vehicle carrier, 2 roll-on/roll-off, 1
 container, 8 livestock carrier, 1 chemical tanker, 1 specialized tanker, ←
 3
 bulk, 1 combination bulk
 Civil air:
 19 major transport aircraft
 Airports:
 9 total, 8 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways ←
 over
 3,659 m; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; none
 under the direct control of the Lebanese Government
 Telecommunications:
 rebuilding program disrupted; had fair system of microwave relay, cable;
 325,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 5 AM, 3 FM (numerous AM and FM
 radio stations are operated inconsistently by various factions), 13 TV; 1
 Indian Ocean INTELSAT and 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT satellite earth ←
 station,
 erratic operations; 3 submarine coaxial cables; radio relay to Jordan
 inoperable, but operational to Syria, coaxial cable to Syria

1.1098 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Lebanon)

Defense Forces (Lebanon)

=====

Branches:

Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) (including Army, Navy, and Air Force)

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 750,319; 465,938 fit for military service

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$271 million, 8.2% of GDP (1992 budget)

1.1099 WorldFact.guide/Lesotho

Lesotho

Geography (Lesotho)

People (Lesotho)

Government (Lesotho)

Government1 (Lesotho)

Economy (Lesotho)

Economy1 (Lesotho)

Communications (Lesotho)

Defense Forces (Lesotho)

1.1100 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Lesotho)

Geography (Lesotho)

=====

Total area:

30,350 km2

Land area:

30,350 km2

Comparative area:

slightly larger than Maryland

Land boundaries:

909 km; South Africa 909 km

Coastline:

none - landlocked

Maritime claims:

none - landlocked

Disputes:

none

Climate:

temperate; cool to cold, dry winters; hot, wet summers

Terrain:

mostly highland with some plateaus, hills, and mountains

Natural resources:

some diamonds and other minerals, water, agricultural and grazing land

Land use:

arable land 10%; permanent crops 0%; meadows and pastures 66%; forest and woodland 0%; other 24%

Environment:

population pressure forcing settlement in marginal areas results in overgrazing, severe soil erosion, soil exhaustion; desertification

Note:

landlocked; surrounded by South Africa; Highlands Water Project will control, store, and redirect water to South Africa

1.1101 WorldFact.guide/People (Lesotho)

People (Lesotho)

=====

Population:

1,848,925 (July 1992), growth rate 2.6% (1992)

Birth rate:

35 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

10 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

74 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:
 60 years male, 63 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:
 4.7 children born/woman (1992)

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) and English (official); also Zulu and Xhosa

Literacy:
 59% (male 44%, female 68%) age 15 and over can read and write (1966)

Labor force:
 689,000 economically active; 86.2% of resident population engaged in subsistence agriculture; roughly 60% of active male labor force works in South Africa

Organized labor:
 there are two trade union federations; the government favors formation of ↔
 a
 single, umbrella trade union confederation

1.1102 WorldFact.guide/Government (Lesotho)

Government (Lesotho)

=====

Long-form name:
 Kingdom of Lesotho

Type:
 constitutional monarchy

Capital:
 Maseru

Administrative divisions:
 10 districts; Berea, Butha-Buthe, Leribe, Mafeteng, Maseru, Mohale's Hoek ↔
 ' ,
 Mokhotlong, Qacha's Nek, Quthing, Thaba-Tseka

Independence:
 4 October 1966 (from UK; formerly Basutoland)

Constitution:
 4 October 1966, suspended January 1970

Legal system:
 based on English common law and Roman-Dutch law; judicial review of legislative acts in High Court and Court of Appeal; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:
 Independence Day, 4 October (1966)

Executive branch:
 monarch, chairman of the Military Council, Military Council, Council of Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch:
 none - the bicameral Parliament was dissolved following the military coup ↔
 in
 January 1986; note - a National Constituent Assembly convened in June ↔
 1990

to rewrite the constitution and debate issues of national importance, but ←
 it
 has no legislative authority
 Judicial branch:
 High Court, Court of Appeal
 Leaders:
 Chief of State:
 King LETSIE III (since 12 November 1990 following dismissal of his father ←
 ,
 exiled King MOSHOESHOE II, by Maj. Gen. LEKHANYA)
 Head of Government:
 Chairman of the Military Council Col. Elias Phisoana RAMAEMA (since 30 ←
 April
 1991)
 Political parties and leaders:
 Basotho National Party (BNP), Evaristus SEKHONYANA; Basutoland Congress
 Party (BCP), Ntsu MOKHEHLE; National Independent Party (NIP), A. C. ←
 MANYELI;
 Marematlou Freedom Party (MFP), Bernard M. KHAKETLA; United Democratic
 Party, Charles MOFELI; Communist Party of Lesotho (CPL), J. M. KENA
 Suffrage:
 universal at age 21
 Elections:
 National Assembly:
 dissolved following the military coup in January 1986; military has ←
 pledged
 elections will take place in June 1992
 Member of:
 ACP, AfDB, C, CCC, ECA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, ←
 IFC,
 ILO, IMF, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, SACU, SADCC, UN, UNCTAD,
 UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
 Diplomatic representation:
 Ambassador Tseliso THAMAE; Chancery at 2511 Massachusetts Avenue NW,
 Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 797-5534
 US:
 Ambassador Leonard H.O. SPEARMAN, Sr.; Embassy at address NA, Maseru
 (mailing address is P. O. Box 333, Maseru 100 Lesotho); telephone [266]
 312-666; FAX (266) 310-116

1.1103 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Lesotho)

Government1 (Lesotho)

=====

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

1.1104 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Lesotho)

Economy (Lesotho)

=====

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 (↔ \$153 million in 1989). The great majority of households gain their livelihoods from subsistence farming and migrant labor. Manufacturing depends largely ↔ on farm products to support the milling, canning, leather, and jute ↔ industries; other industries include textile, clothing, and light engineering. Industry's share of GDP rose from 6% in 1982 to 15% in 1989. Political ↔ and economic instability in South Africa raises uncertainty for Lesotho's economy, especially with respect to migrant worker remittances - ↔ typically about 40% of GDP.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$420 million, per capita \$240; real growth ↔ rate 4.0% (1990 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

15% (1990 est.)

Unemployment rate:

at least 55% among adult males (1991 est.)

Budget:

expenditures \$399 million, including capital expenditures of \$132 million (FY92-93)

Exports:

\$59 million (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

wool, mohair, wheat, cattle, peas, beans, corn, hides, skins, baskets

partners:

South Africa 53%, EC 30%, North and South America 13% (1989)

Imports:

\$604 million (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

mainly corn, building materials, clothing, vehicles, machinery, medicines ↔ , petroleum

partners:

South Africa 95%, EC 2% (1989)

External debt:

\$370 million (December 1990 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate 7.8% (1989 est.); accounts for 15% of GDP

Electricity:

power supplied by South Africa

Industries:

food, beverages, textiles, handicrafts, tourism

Agriculture:

accounts for 18% of GDP and employs 60-70% of all households; exceedingly

primitive, mostly subsistence farming and livestock; principal crops are corn, wheat, pulses, sorghum, barley

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$268 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:

loti (plural - maloti); 1 loti (L) = 100 lisente

Exchange rates:

maloti (M) per US\$1 - 2.8809 (March 1992), 2.7563 (1991), 2.5863 (1990), 2.6166 (1989), 2.2611 (1988), 2.0350 (1987); note - the Basotho loti is ←
at
par with the South African rand

1.1105 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Lesotho)

Economy1 (Lesotho)

=====

Fiscal year:

1 April - 31 March

1.1106 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Lesotho)

Communications (Lesotho)

=====

Railroads:

2.6 km; owned, operated by, and included in the statistics of South ←
Africa

Highways:

7,215 km total; 572 km paved; 2,337 km crushed stone, gravel, or ←
stabilized
soil; 1,806 km improved earth, 2,500 km unimproved earth (1988)

Civil air:

1 major transport aircraft

Airports:

28 total, 28 usable; 3 with permanent surface runways; none with runways
over 3,659 m; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

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

1.1107 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Lesotho)

Defense Forces (Lesotho)

=====

Branches:

Royal Lesotho Defense Force (RLDF; including Army, Air Wing), Royal ←
 Lesotho
 Mounted Police
 Manpower availability:
 males 15-49, 408,003; 220,129 fit for military service
 Defense expenditures:
 exchange rate conversion - \$55 million, 13.1% of GDP (1990 est.)

1.1108 WorldFact.guide/Liberia

Liberia

 Geography (Liberia)
 People (Liberia)
 Government (Liberia)
 Government1 (Liberia)
 Economy (Liberia)
 Economy1 (Liberia)
 Communications (Liberia)
 Defense Forces (Liberia)

1.1109 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Liberia)

Geography (Liberia)

=====

Total area:
 111,370 km2
 Land area:
 96,320 km2
 Comparative area:
 slightly larger than Tennessee
 Land boundaries:
 1,585 km; Guinea 563 km, Ivory Coast 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
 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%; includes irrigated NEGL%
 Environment:
 West Africa's largest tropical rain forest, subject to deforestation

1.1110 WorldFact.guide/People (Liberia)

People (Liberia)

=====

Population:
 2,462,276 (July 1992), growth rate 29.6% (1992)
 Birth rate:
 44 births/1,000 population (1992)
 Death rate:
 13 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
 Net migration rate:
 265 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
 Infant mortality rate:
 119 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 54 years male, 59 years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 6.5 children born/woman (1992)
 Nationality:
 noun - Liberian(s); adjective - Liberian
 Ethnic divisions:
 indigenous African tribes, including Kpelle, Bassa, Gio, Kru, Grebo, Mano ↔
 Krahn, Gola, Gbandi, Loma, Kissi, Vai, and Bella 95%; descendants of repatriated slaves known as Americo-Liberians 5%
 Religions:
 traditional 70%, Muslim 20%, Christian 10%
 Languages:
 English (official); more than 20 local languages of the Niger-Congo ↔
 language group; English used by about 20%
 Literacy:
 40% (male 50%, female 29%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)
 Labor force:
 510,000, including 220,000 in the monetary economy; agriculture 70.5%, services 10.8%, industry and commerce 4.5%, other 14.2%; non-African foreigners hold about 95% of the top-level management and engineering ↔ jobs;
 52% of population of working age
 Organized labor:
 2% of labor force

1.1111 WorldFact.guide/Government (Liberia)

Government (Liberia)

=====

Long-form name:

Republic of Liberia

Type:

republic

Capital:

Monrovia

Administrative divisions:

13 counties; Bomi, Bong, Grand Bassa, Cape Mount, Grand Gedeh, Grand Kru, Lofa, Margibi, Maryland, Montserrado, Nimba, River Cess, Sinoe

Independence:

26 July 1847

Constitution:

6 January 1986

Legal system:

dual system of statutory law based on Anglo-American common law for the modern sector and customary law based on unwritten tribal practices for indigenous sector

National holiday:

Independence Day, 26 July (1847)

Executive branch:

president, vice president, Cabinet

Legislative branch:

bicameral National Assembly consists of an upper house or Senate and a lower house or House of Representatives ←

Judicial branch:

People's Supreme Court

Leaders:

Chief of State and Head of Government:

interim President Dr. Amos SAWYER (since 15 November 1990); Vice President, vacant (since August 1991); note - this is an interim government appointed ←

by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) that will be replaced after elections are held under a West African - brokered peace plan; rival rebel factions led by Prince Y. JOHNSON and Charles TAYLOR are ←

challenging the SAWYER government's legitimacy while observing a tenuous cease-fire; the former president, Gen. Dr. Samuel Kanyon DOE, was killed on 9 September 1990 by Prince Y. JOHNSON ←

Political parties and leaders:

National Democratic Party of Liberia (NDPL), Augustus CAINE, chairman; Liberian Action Party (LAP), Emmanuel KOROMAH, chairman; Unity Party (UP) ←

Carlos SMITH, chairman; United People's Party (UPP), Gabriel Baccus MATTHEWS, chairman

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

President:

last held on 15 October 1985 (next to be held NA); results - Gen. Dr. ←
Samuel

Kanyon DOE (NDPL) 50.9%, Jackson DOE (LAP) 26.4%, other 22.7%; note -
President Doe was killed by rebel forces on 9 September 1990

Senate:

last held on 15 October 1985 (next to be held NA); results - percent of ←
vote

by party NA; seats - (26 total) NDPL 21, LAP 3, UP 1, UPP 1

House of Representatives:

last held on 15 October 1985 (next to be held NA); results - percent of ←
vote

by party NA; seats - (64 total) NDPL 51, LAP 8, UP 3, UPP 2

Member of:

ACP, AfDB, CCC, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, ←
IFAD,

IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, UN,
UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO

1.1112 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Liberia)

Government1 (Liberia)

=====

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Eugenia A. WORDSWORTH-STEVENSON; Chancery at 5201 16th Street ←
NW,

Washington, DC 20011; telephone (202) 723-0437 through 0440; there is a
Liberian Consulate General in New York

US:

Ambassador Peter J. de VOS; Embassy at 111 United Nations Drive, Monrovia
(mailing address is P. O. Box 98, Monrovia, or APO AE 09813; telephone ←
[231]

222991 through 222994; FAX (231) 223-710

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

1.1113 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Liberia)

Economy (Liberia)

=====

Overview:

Civil war during 1990 destroyed much of Liberia's economy, especially the
infrastructure in and around Monrovia. Expatriate businessmen 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 fled to neighboring countries. In 1991, the political impasse between the interim government and the rebel leader Charles Taylor prevented restoration of normal economic life.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$988 million, per capita \$400; real growth rate 1.5% (1988)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

12% (1989)

Unemployment rate:

43% urban (1988)

Budget:

revenues \$242.1 million; expenditures \$435.4 million, including capital expenditures of \$29.5 million (1989)

Exports:

\$505 million (f.o.b., 1989 est.)

commodities:

iron ore 61%, rubber 20%, timber 11%, coffee

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:

\$1.6 billion (December 1990 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate 1.5% in manufacturing (1987); accounts for 22% of GDP

Electricity:

410,000 kW capacity; 750 million kWh produced, 275 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

rubber processing, food processing, construction materials, furniture, palm oil processing, mining (iron ore, diamonds)

Agriculture:

accounts for about 40% of GDP (including fishing and forestry); principal products - rubber, timber, coffee, cocoa, rice, cassava, palm oil, sugarcane, bananas, sheep, and goats; not self-sufficient in food, imports

25% of rice consumption

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$665 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$870 million; OPEC

bilateral aid (1979-89), \$25 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$77 million

Currency:

Liberian dollar (plural - dollars); 1 Liberian dollar (L\$) = 100 cents

Exchange rates:

Liberian dollars (L\$) per US\$1 - 1.00 (fixed rate since 1940); unofficial parallel exchange rate of L\$7 = US\$1, January 1992

1.1114 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Liberia)

Economy1 (Liberia)

=====

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.1115 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Liberia)

Communications (Liberia)

=====

Railroads:

480 km total; 328 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 152 km 1.067-meter narrow gauge; all lines single track; rail systems owned and operated by foreign steel and financial interests in conjunction with Liberian Government

Highways:

10,087 km total; 603 km bituminous treated, 2,848 km all weather, 4,313 km dry weather; there are also 2,323 km of private, laterite-surfaced roads open to public use, owned by rubber and timber companies

Ports:

Monrovia, Buchanan, Greenville, Harper (or Cape Palmas)

Merchant marine:

1,564 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 54,049,124 DWT/ 95,338,925 DWT; includes 19 passenger, 1 short-sea passenger, 145 cargo, 51 refrigerated cargo, 22 roll-on/roll-off, 62 vehicle carrier, 89 container, 4 barge carrier, 460 petroleum tanker, 105 chemical, 57 combination ore/oil, 50 liquefied gas, 6 specialized tanker, 465 bulk, 1 multifunction large-load carrier, 27 combination bulk; note - a flag of convenience registry; all ships are foreign owned; the top 4 owning flags are US 18%, Japan 16%, Hong Kong 10%, and Norway 9%

Civil air:

1 major transport aircraft

Airports:

66 total, 49 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways over 3,659 m; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

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 stations; most telecommunications services inoperable due to insurgency movement

1.1116 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Liberia)

Defense Forces (Liberia)

=====

Branches:

Monrovia-based Armed Forces of Liberia (Army only) along with a police force; rest of country controlled by the army of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) insurgent group

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 585,224; 312,420 fit for military service; no conscription

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$NA, NA% of GDP

1.1117 WorldFact.guide/Libya

Libya

Geography (Libya)

People (Libya)

Government (Libya)

Government1 (Libya)

Economy (Libya)

Economy1 (Libya)

Communications (Libya)

Defense Forces (Libya)

1.1118 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Libya)

Geography (Libya)

=====

Total area:

1,759,540 km2

Land area:

1,759,540 km2

Comparative area:

slightly larger than Alaska

Land boundaries:

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 N

Disputes:
 claims and occupies the 100,000 km2 Aozou Strip in northern Chad; ←
 maritime
 boundary dispute with Tunisia; Libya claims about 19,400 km2 in northern
 Niger; Libya claims about 19,400 km2 in southeastern Algeria

Climate:
 Mediterranean along coast; dry, extreme desert interior

Terrain:
 mostly barren, flat to undulating plains, plateaus, depressions

Natural resources:
 crude oil, natural gas, gypsum

Land use:
 arable land 1%; permanent crops 0%; meadows and pastures 8%; forest and
 woodland 0%; other 91%; includes irrigated NEGL%

Environment:
 hot, dry, dust-laden ghibli is a southern wind lasting one to four days ←
 in
 spring and fall; desertification; sparse natural surface-water resources

Note:
 the Great Manmade River Project, the largest water development scheme in ←
 the
 world, is being built to bring water from large aquifers under the Sahara ←
 to
 coastal cities

1.1119 WorldFact.guide/People (Libya)

People (Libya)

=====

Population:
 4,484,795 (July 1992), growth rate 3.0% (1992)

Birth rate:
 36 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
 6 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
 0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
 60 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:
 66 years male, 71 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:
 4.9 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:
 noun - Libyan(s); adjective - Libyan

Ethnic divisions:
 Berber and Arab 97%; some Greeks, Maltese, Italians, Egyptians, ←
 Pakistanis,
 Turks, Indians, and Tunisians

Religions:
 Sunni Muslim 97%

Languages:
 Arabic; Italian and English widely understood in major cities

Literacy:

64% (male 75%, female 50%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:

1,000,000, includes about 280,000 resident foreigners; industry 31%, services 27%, government 24%, agriculture 18%

Organized labor:

National Trade Unions' Federation, 275,000 members; General Union for Oil and Petrochemicals; Pan-Africa Federation of Petroleum Energy and Allied Workers

1.1120 WorldFact.guide/Government (Libya)

Government (Libya)

=====

Long-form name:

Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Digraph:

Tripoli Administration 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

Type:

Jamahiriya (a state of the masses); in theory, governed by the populace through local councils; in fact, a military dictatorship

Capital:

Tripoli Administration divisions

Administrative divisions:

25 municipalities (baladiyah, singular - baladiyat; Ajdabiya, Al ' ← Aziziyah,

Al Fatih, Al Jabal al Akhdar, Al Jufrah, Al Khums, Al Kufrah, An Nuqat al Khams, Ash Shati', Awbari, Az Zawiyah, Banghazi, Darnah, Ghadamis, ← Gharyan,

Misratah, Murzuq Sabha, Sawfajjin, Surt, Tarabulus, Tarhunah, Tubruq, Yafran, Zlitan

Independence:

24 December 1951 (from Italy)

Constitution:

11 December 1969, amended 2 March 1977

Legal system:

based on Italian civil law system and Islamic law; separate religious courts; no constitutional provision for judicial review of legislative ← acts;

has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:

Revolution Day, 1 September (1969)

Executive branch:

revolutionary leader, chairman of the General People's Committee (premier ←),

General People's Committee (cabinet)

Legislative branch:

unicameral General People's Congress

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court

Leaders:

Chief of State:

Revolutionary Leader Col. Mu`ammar Abu Minyar al-QADHAFI (since 1 September 1969) ←

Head of Government:

Chairman of the General People's Committee (Premier) Abu Zayd `umar DURDA (since 7 October 1990)

Political parties and leaders:

none

Suffrage:

universal and compulsory at age 18

Elections:

national elections are indirect through a hierarchy of peoples' committees ←

Other political or pressure groups:

various Arab nationalist movements and the Arab Socialist Resurrection (Ba'th) party with almost negligible memberships may be functioning clandestinely, as well as some Islamic elements

Member of:

ABEDA, AfDB, AFESD, AL, AMF, AMU, CAEU, CCC, ECA, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAPEC, OAU, OIC, OPEC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

1.1121 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Libya)

Government1 (Libya)

=====

Diplomatic representation:

none

Flag:

plain green; green is the traditional color of Islam (the state religion)

1.1122 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Libya)

Economy (Libya)

=====

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. Since 1980, however, the sharp drop in oil prices and ← the resulting decline in export revenues have adversely affected economic development. In 1988 per capita GDP was the highest in Africa at \$5,410, ← but GDP growth rates have slowed and fluctuate sharply in response to changes ← in the world oil market. Import restrictions and inefficient resource allocations have led to shortages of basic goods and foodstuffs, although the reopening of the Libyan-Tunisian border in April 1988 and the

Libyan-Egyptian border in December 1989 have somewhat eased shortages. Austerity budgets and a lack of trained technicians have undermined the government's ability to implement a number of planned infrastructure development projects. Windfall revenues from the hike in world oil prices ←
in
late 1990 improved the foreign payments position and resulted in a ←
current
account surplus for the first time in five years. The nonoil ←
manufacturing
and construction sectors, which account for about 22% of GDP, have ←
expanded
from processing mostly agricultural products to include petrochemicals, iron, steel, and aluminum. Although agriculture accounts for about 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.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$28.9 billion, per capita \$6,800; real growth rate 9% (1990 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

7% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate:

2% (1988 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$8.1 billion; expenditures \$9.8 billion, including capital expenditures of \$3.1 billion (1989 est.)

Exports:

\$11 billion (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:

petroleum, peanuts, hides

partners:

Italy, USSR, Germany, Spain, France, Belgium/Luxembourg, Turkey

Imports:

\$7.6 billion (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:

machinery, transport equipment, food, manufactured goods

partners:

Italy, USSR, Germany, UK, Japan

External debt:

\$3.5 billion, excluding military debt (1991 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate - 4%; accounts for 22% of GDP (not including oil) (1989)

Electricity:

4,700,000 kW capacity; 13,700 million kWh produced, 3,100 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

petroleum, food processing, textiles, handicrafts, cement

Agriculture:

5% of GNP; cash crops - wheat, barley, olives, dates, citrus fruits, peanuts; 75% of food is imported

Economic aid:

Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-87), \$242 million; no longer a recipient

1.1123 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Libya)

Economy1 (Libya)

=====

Currency:

Libyan dinar (plural - dinars); 1 Libyan dinar (LD) = 1,000 dirhams

Exchange rates:

Libyan dinars (LD) per US\$1 - 0.2743 (March 1992), 0.2669 (1991), 0.2699 (1990), 0.2922 (1989), 0.2853 (1988), 0.2706 (1987)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.1124 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Libya)

Communications (Libya)

=====

Pipelines:

crude oil 4,383 km; natural gas 1,947 km; petroleum products 443 km (includes liquid petroleum gas 256 km)

Ports:

Tobruk, Tripoli, Benghazi, Misratah, Marsa al Burayqah, Ra's Lanuf

Merchant marine:

30 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 684,969 GRT/1,209,084 DWT; includes 3

short-sea passenger, 11 cargo, 4 roll-on/roll-off, 10 petroleum tanker, 1 chemical tanker, 1 liquefied gas

Civil air:

59 major transport aircraft

Airports:

133 total, 120 usable; 53 with permanent-surface runways; 9 with runways over 3,659 m; 28 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 46 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

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

1.1125 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Libya)

Defense Forces (Libya)

=====

Branches:

Armed Peoples of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (including Army, Navy, Air and

Air Defense Command), National Police

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 1,056,686; 624,027 fit for military service; 50,916 reach military age (17) annually; conscription now being implemented
Defense expenditures:
exchange rate conversion - \$NA, 11.1% of GDP (1987)

1.1126 WorldFact.guide/Liechtenstein

Liechtenstein

Geography (Liechtenstein)

People (Liechtenstein)

Government (Liechtenstein)

Economy (Liechtenstein)

Communications (Liechtenstein)

Defense Forces (Liechtenstein)

1.1127 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Liechtenstein)

Geography (Liechtenstein)

=====

Total area:

160 km2

Land area:

160 km2

Comparative area:

about 0.9 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

78 km; Austria 37 km, Switzerland 41 km

Coastline:

none - landlocked

Maritime claims:

none - landlocked

Disputes:

none

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%

Environment:

variety of microclimatic variations based on elevation

Note:
landlocked

1.1128 WorldFact.guide/People (Liechtenstein)

People (Liechtenstein)

=====

Population:
28,642 (July 1992), growth rate 0.6% (1992)

Birth rate:
13 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
7 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
5 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:
74 years male, 81 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:
1.5 children born/woman (1992)

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:
100% (male 100%, female 100%) age 10 and over can read and write (1981)

Labor force:
19,905, of which 11,933 are foreigners; 6,885 commute from Austria and Switzerland to work each day; industry, trade, and building 53.2%, ← services
45%, agriculture, fishing, forestry, and horticulture 1.8% (1990)

Organized labor:
NA

1.1129 WorldFact.guide/Government (Liechtenstein)

Government (Liechtenstein)

=====

Long-form name:
Principality of Liechtenstein

Type:
hereditary constitutional monarchy

Capital:
Vaduz

Administrative divisions:
11 communes (gemeinden, singular - gemeinde); Balzers, Eschen, Gamprin, Mauren, Planken, Ruggell, Schaan, Schellenberg, Triesen, Triesenberg, ← Vaduz

Independence:
23 January 1719, Imperial Principality of Liechtenstein established

Constitution:
5 October 1921

Legal system:
local civil and penal codes; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday:
Assumption Day, 15 August

Executive branch:
reigning prince, hereditary prince, head of government, deputy head of government

Legislative branch:
unicameral Diet (Landtag)

Judicial branch:
Supreme Court (Oberster Gerichtshof) for criminal cases and Superior Court (Obergericht) for civil cases ←

Leaders:

Chief of State:
Prince Hans ADAM II (since 13 November 1989; assumed executive powers 26 August 1984); Heir Apparent Prince ALOIS von und zu Liechtenstein (born 11 June 1968) ←

Head of Government:
Hans BRUNHART (since 26 April 1978); Deputy Head of Government Dr. Herbert WILLE (since 2 February 1986) ←

Political parties and leaders:
Fatherland Union (VU), Dr. Otto HASLER; Progressive Citizens' Party (FBP) ←
,
Emanuel VOGT; Free Electoral List (FW)

Suffrage:
universal at age 18

Elections:
Diet:
last held on 5 March 1989 (next to be held by March 1993); results - percent ←
of vote by party NA; seats - (25 total) VU 13, FBP 12

Member of:
CE, CSCE, EBRD, IAEA, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, UN, UNCTAD, UPU, ←
WIPO

Diplomatic representation:
in routine diplomatic matters, Liechtenstein is represented in the US by the Swiss Embassy ←

US:
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

1.1130 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Liechtenstein)

Economy (Liechtenstein)

=====

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 that of Switzerland in a customs union, and incomes and living standards parallel those of the more prosperous Swiss groups.

GDP:

purchasing power equivalent - \$630 million, per capita \$22,300; real growth rate NA% (1990 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

5.4% (1990)

Unemployment rate:

1.5% (1990)

Budget:

revenues \$259 million; expenditures \$292 million, including capital expenditures of NA (1990)

Exports:

\$1.6 billion

commodities:

small specialty machinery, 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:

23,000 kW capacity; 150 million kWh produced, 5,340 kWh per capita (1989)

Industries:

electronics, metal manufacturing, textiles, ceramics, pharmaceuticals, food products, precision instruments, tourism

Agriculture:

livestock, vegetables, corn, wheat, potatoes, grapes

Economic aid:

\$NA

none
 Currency:
 Swiss franc, franken, or franco (plural - francs, franken, or franchi); 1
 Swiss franc, franken, or franco (SwF) = 100 centimes, rappen, or ←
 centesimi
 Exchange rates:
 Swiss francs, franken, or franchi (SwF) per US\$1 - 1.5079 (March 1992),
 1.4340 (1991), 1.3892 (1990), 1.6359 (1989), 1.4633 (1988), 1.4912 (1987)
 Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.1131 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Liechtenstein)

Communications (Liechtenstein)
 =====

Railroads:
 18.5 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, electrified; owned, operated, and
 included in statistics of Austrian Federal Railways
 Highways:
 130.66 km main roads, 192.27 km byroads
 Civil air:
 no transport aircraft
 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

1.1132 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Liechtenstein)

Defense Forces (Liechtenstein)
 =====

Branches:
 Police Department
 Note:
 defense is responsibility of Switzerland

1.1133 WorldFact.guide/Lithuania

Lithuania

 Geography (Lithuania)
 People (Lithuania)
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Economy (Lithuania)

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Communications (Lithuania)

Defense Forces (Lithuania)

1.1134 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Lithuania)

Geography (Lithuania)

=====

Total area:

65,200 km2

Land area:

65,200 km2

Comparative area:

slightly larger than West Virginia

Land boundaries:

1,273 km; Belarus 502 km, Latvia 453 km, Poland 91 km, Russia (←
Kaliningrad)

227 km

Coastline:

108 km

Maritime claims:

Contiguous zone:

NA nm

Continental shelf:

NA meter depth

Exclusive fishing zone:

NA nm

Exclusive economic zone:

NA nm

Territorial sea:

NA nm

Disputes:

dispute with Russia (Kaliningrad Oblast) over the position of the Neman
River border presently located on the Lithuanian bank and not in midriver ↔
as

by international standards

Climate:

maritime; wet, moderate winters

Terrain:

lowland, many scattered small lakes, fertile soil

Natural resources:

peat

Land use:

49.1% arable land; NA% permanent crops; 22.2% meadows and pastures; 16.3%
forest and woodland; 12.4% other; includes NA% irrigated

Environment:

NA

1.1135 WorldFact.guide/People (Lithuania)

People (Lithuania)

=====

Population:

3,788,542 (July 1992), growth rate 0.8% (1992)

Birth rate:

15 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

11 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

4 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

18 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

66 years male, 76 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

2.1 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Lithuanian(s); adjective - Lithuanian

Ethnic divisions:

Lithuanian 80.1%, Russian 8.6%, Poles 7.7%, Byelorussian 1.5%, other 2.1%

Religions:

Catholic NA%, Lutheran NA%, unknown NA%, none NA%, other NA%

Languages:

Lithuanian (official), Polish NA%, Russian NA%

Literacy:

NA% (male NA%, female NA%) age 15 and over can read and write

Labor force:

1,836,000; industry and construction 42%, agriculture and forestry 18%, other 40% (1990)

Organized labor:

Lithuanian Trade Union Association; Labor Federation of Lithuania; Union ↔
of
Workers

1.1136 WorldFact.guide/Government (Lithuania)

Government (Lithuania)

=====

Long-form name:

Republic of Lithuania

Type:

republic

Capital:

Vilnius

Administrative divisions:

none - all rayons are under direct republic jurisdiction

Independence:

1918; annexed by the Soviet Union 3 August 1940; restored independence 11 March 1990; and regained independence from the USSR 6 September 1991

Constitution:

NA; Constitutional Commission has drafted a new constitution that will be sent to Parliament for ratification

Legal system:

based on civil law system; no judicial review of legislative acts

National holiday:

Independence Day, 16 February; Defenders of Freedom Day, 13 January

Executive branch:

prime minister, Council of Ministers, Government,

Legislative branch:

unicameral Supreme Council, Parliament

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court; Court of Appeals; district and city courts; Procurator General of Lithuania

Leaders:

Chief of State:

Chairman, Supreme Council Vytautas LANDSBERGIS (since March 1990), Deputy Chairmen Bronius KUZMICKAS (since March 1990), Ceslovas STANKEVICIUS (← since March 1990)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Gediminas VAGNORIUS (since January 1991); Deputy Prime Ministers Algis DOBROVOLSKAS (since January 1991), Vytautas PAKALNISKIS (since January 1991), Zigmantas VAISVILA (since January 1991)

Political parties and leaders:

Christian Democratic Party, FNU KATILIUS, chairman; Democratic Labor Party ←

of Lithuania, Algirdas Mykolas BRAZAUSKAS, chairman; Lithuanian Democratic ←

Party, Saulius PECELIUNAS, chairman; Lithuanian Green Party, Irena IGNATAVICIENE, chairwoman; Lithuanian Humanism Party, Vytautas KAZLAUSKAS ←

, chairman; Lithuanian Independence Party, Virgilijus CEPAITIS, chairman; Lithuanian Liberty League, Antanas TERLECKAS; Lithuanian Liberals Union, Vytautas RADZVILAS, chairman; Lithuanian Nationalist Union, Rimantas SMETONA, chairman; Lithuanian Social Democratic Party, Aloizisas SAKALAS, chairman

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

President:

last held March 1990 (elected by Parliament); results - LANDSBERGIS, BRAZAUSKAS

Supreme Council:

last held 24 February 1990; results - Sajudis (nationalist movement won a large majority) (90) 63%; seats - (141 total)

Other political or pressure groups:

Sajudis; Lithuanian Future Forum; Farmers Union

Member of:

CSCE, IAEA, ILO, NACC, UN, UNCTAD

1.1137 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Lithuania)

Government1 (Lithuania)

=====

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Stasys LOZORAITIS, Jr.; Embassy at 2622 16th St. NW, ← Washington,

DC 20009; telephone (202) 234-5860, 2639

US:

Ambassador Darryl JOHNSON; Embassy at Mykolaicio putino 4, Vilnius; (←
mailing

address is APO AE 09862); telephone [7] (01-22) 628-049

Flag:

yellow, green, and red horizontal stripes

1.1138 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Lithuania)

Economy (Lithuania)

=====

Overview:

Lithuania is striving to become a small, independent, largely privatized economy rather than a segment of a huge, centrally planned economy. ←

Although

substantially above average in living standards and technology in the old USSR, Lithuania historically lagged behind Latvia and Estonia in economic development. It is ahead of its Baltic neighbors, however, in ←

implementing

market reform. The country has no important natural resources aside from ←
its

arable land and strategic location. Industry depends entirely on imported materials that have come from the republics of the former USSR. Lithuania benefits from its ice-free port at Klaipeda on the Baltic Sea and its ←
rail

and highway hub at Vilnius, which provides land communication between Eastern Europe and Russia, Latvia, Estonia, and Belarus. Industry ←
produces a

small assortment of high-quality products, ranging from complex machine tools to sophisticated consumer electronics. Thanks to nuclear power, Lithuania is presently self-sufficient in electricity, exporting its ←
surplus

to Latvia and Belarus; the nuclear facilities inherited from the USSR, however, have come under world scrutiny as seriously deficient in safety standards. Agriculture is efficient compared with most of the former ←
Soviet

Union. Lithuania holds first place in per capita consumption of meat, ←
second

place for eggs and potatoes, and fourth place for milk and dairy products ←

Grain must be imported to support the meat and dairy industries. As to economic reforms, Lithuania is pressing ahead with plans to privatize at least 60% of state-owned property (industry, agriculture, and housing) having already sold many small enterprises using a voucher system. Other government priorities include stimulating foreign investment by ←
protecting

the property rights of foreign firms and redirecting foreign trade away ←
from

Eastern markets to the more competitive Western markets. For the moment, Lithuania will remain highly dependent on Russia for energy, raw ←
materials,

grains, and markets for its products.

GDP:

purchasing power equivalent - \$NA; per capita NA; real growth rate -13%

(1991)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

200% (1991)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues 4.8 billion rubles; expenditures 4.7 billion rubles (1989 ←
economic

survey); note - budget revenues and expenditures are not given for other
former Soviet republics; implied deficit from these figures does not have ←
a

clear interpretation

Exports:

700 million rubles (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

electronics 18%, petroleum products 16%, food 10%, chemicals 6% (1989)

partners:

Russia 60%, Ukraine 15%, other former Soviet republics 20%, West 5%

Imports:

2.2 billion rubles (c.i.f., 1990)

commodities:

oil 24%, machinery 14%, chemicals 8%, grain NA%

partners:

NA

External debt:

\$650 million (1991 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate -1.3% (1991)

Electricity:

5,875,000 kW capacity; 25,500 million kWh produced, NA kWh per capita ←
(1991)

1.1139 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Lithuania)

Economy1 (Lithuania)

=====

Industries:

employs 25% of the labor force; its 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 production
includes petroleum refining, shipbuilding (small ships), furniture making ←

textiles, food processing, fertilizers, agricultural machinery, optical
equipment, electronic components, computers, and amber

Agriculture:

employs 29% of labor force; sugar, grain, potatoes, sugarbeets, ←
vegetables,

meat, milk, dairy products, eggs, and fish; most developed are the ←
livestock

and dairy branches - these depend on imported grain; Lithuania is a net
exporter of meat, milk, and eggs

Illicit drugs:

transshipment point for illicit drugs from Central and Southwest Asia to
Western Europe

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (1992), \$10 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-86), \$NA million; Communist countries (1971-86), \$NA million

Currency:

as of May 1992, retaining ruble as currency but planning early ↔ introduction of ``litas''

Exchange rates:

NA

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.1140 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Lithuania)

Communications (Lithuania)

=====

Railroads:

2,010 km (includes NA km electrified); does not include industrial lines (1990)

Highways:

44,200 km total (1990); 35,500 km hard surfaced, 8,700 km earth

Inland waterways:

600 km perennially navigable

Pipelines:

NA

Ports:

maritime - Klaipeda; inland - Kaunas

Merchant marine:

66 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 268,854 GRT/315,690 DWT; includes ↔ 27

cargo, 24 timber carrier, 1 container, 3 railcar carrier, 11 combination bulk

Civil air:

NA

Airports:

NA

Telecommunications:

better developed than in most other former USSR republics; 22.4 ↔ telephones

per 100 persons; broadcast stations - 13 AM, 26 FM, 1 SW, 1 LW, 3 TV; landlines or microwave to former USSR republics; leased connection to the Moscow international switch for traffic with other countries; satellite earth stations - (8 channels to Norway)

1.1141 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Lithuania)

Defense Forces (Lithuania)

=====

Branches:

Ground Forces, Republic Security Forces (internal and border troops), National Guard/Volunteers; Russian Forces (Ground, Navy, Air, and Air Defense)

Manpower availability:
NA

1.1142 WorldFact.guide/Luxembourg

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                Luxembourg
*****

                Geography (Luxembourg)

                People (Luxembourg)

                Government (Luxembourg)

                Government1 (Luxembourg)

                Economy (Luxembourg)

                Communications (Luxembourg)

                Defense Forces (Luxembourg)

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1.1143 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Luxembourg)

Geography (Luxembourg)

=====

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Total area:
    2,586 km
Land area:
    2,586 km
Comparative area:
    slightly smaller than Rhode Island
Land boundaries:
    359 km; Belgium 148 km, France 73 km, Germany 138 km
Coastline:
    none - landlocked
Maritime claims:
    none - landlocked
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%

```


Environment:
 deforestation
 Note:
 landlocked

1.1144 WorldFact.guide/People (Luxembourg)

People (Luxembourg)

=====

Population:
 392,405 (July 1992), growth rate 1.0% (1992)
 Birth rate:
 12 births/1,000 population (1992)
 Death rate:
 10 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
 Net migration rate:
 7 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
 Infant mortality rate:
 8 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 73 years male, 80 years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 1.6 children born/woman (1992)
 Nationality:
 noun - Luxembourger(s); adjective - Luxembourg
 Ethnic divisions:
 Celtic base, with French and German blend; also guest and worker ↔
 residents
 from Portugal, Italy, and European countries
 Religions:
 Roman Catholic 97%, Protestant and Jewish 3%
 Languages:
 Luxembourgeois, German, French; many also speak English
 Literacy:
 100% (male 100%, female 100%) age 15 and over can read and write (1980 ↔
 est.)
 Labor force:
 177,300; one-third of labor force is foreign workers, mostly from ↔
 Portugal,
 Italy, France, Belgium, and FRG; services 65%, industry 31.6%, ↔
 agriculture
 3.4% (1988)
 Organized labor:
 100,000 (est.) members of four confederated trade unions

1.1145 WorldFact.guide/Government (Luxembourg)

Government (Luxembourg)

=====

Long-form name:
 Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
 Type:

constitutional monarchy

Capital:
Luxembourg

Administrative divisions:
3 districts; Diekirch, Grevenmacher, Luxembourg

Independence:
1839

Constitution:
17 October 1868, occasional revisions

Legal system:
based on civil law system; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:
National Day (public celebration of the Grand Duke's birthday), 23 June (1921)

Executive branch:
grand duke, prime minister, vice prime minister, Council of Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch:
unicameral Chamber of Deputies (Chambre des Deputes); note - the Council of State (Conseil d'Etat) is an advisory body whose views are considered by the Chamber of Deputies

Judicial branch:
Superior Court of Justice (Cour Superieure de Justice)

Leaders:
Chief of State:
Grand Duke JEAN (since 12 November 1964); Heir Apparent Prince HENRI (son of Grand Duke Jean, born 16 April 1955)

Head of Government:
Prime Minister Jacques SANTER (since 21 July 1984); Vice Prime Minister Jacques F. POOS (since 21 July 1984)

Political parties and leaders:
Christian Social Party (CSV), Jacques SANTER; Socialist Workers Party (LSAP), Jacques POOS; Liberal (DP), Colette FLESCH; Communist (KPL), Andre HOFFMANN; Green Alternative (GAP), Jean HUSS

Suffrage:
universal and compulsory at age 18

Elections:
Chamber of Deputies:
last held on 18 June 1989 (next to be held by June 1994); results - CSV 31.7%, LSAP 27.2%, DP 16.2%, Greens 8.4%, PAC 7.3%, KPL 5.1%, other 4.1%; seats - (60 total) CSV 22, LSAP 18, DP 11, Greens 4, PAC 4, KPL 1

Other political or pressure groups:
group of steel industries 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, EMS, 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, UPU, WCL, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, ZC

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Alphonse BERNS; Chancery at 2200 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 265-4171; there are Luxembourg Consulates General in New York and San Francisco

1.1146 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Luxembourg)

Government1 (Luxembourg)

=====

US:

Ambassador Edward M. ROWELL; Embassy at 22 Boulevard Emmanuel-Servais, ←
2535

Luxembourg City; PSC 11 (mailing address is 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

1.1147 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Luxembourg)

Economy (Luxembourg)

=====

Overview:

The stable economy features moderate growth, low inflation, and ←
negligible

unemployment. Agriculture is based on small but highly productive family-owned farms. The industrial sector, until recently dominated by steel, has become increasingly more diversified, particularly toward high-technology firms. During the past decade, growth in the financial sector has more than compensated for the decline in steel. Services, especially banking, account for a growing proportion of the economy.

Luxembourg participates in an economic union with Belgium on trade and ←
most

financial matters and is also closely connected economically to the Netherlands.

GDP:

purchasing power equivalent - \$7.83 billion, per capita \$20,200; real ←
growth

rate 2.5% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

3.7% (1990)

Unemployment rate:

1.3% (1990)

Budget:

revenues \$2.5 billion; expenditures \$2.3 billion, including capital expenditures of NA (1988)

Exports:

\$6.3 billion (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

finished steel products, chemicals, rubber products, glass, aluminum, ←
 other
 industrial products
 partners:
 EC 75%, US 5%

Imports:
 \$7.5 billion (c.i.f., 1990)
 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:
 1,500,000 kW capacity; 1,163 million kWh produced, 3,170 kWh per capita
 (1991)

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:
 Luxembourg franc (plural - francs); 1 Luxembourg franc (LuxF) = 100 ←
 centimes

Exchange rates:
 Luxembourg francs (LuxF) per US\$1 - 32.462 (January 1992), 34.148 (1991),
 33.418 (1990), 39.404 (1989), 36.768 (1988), 37.334 (1987); note - the
 Luxembourg franc is at par with the Belgian franc, which circulates ←
 freely
 in Luxembourg

Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.1148 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Luxembourg)

Communications (Luxembourg)

=====

Railroads:
 Luxembourg National Railways (CFL) operates 270 km 1.435-meter standard
 gauge; 162 km double track; 162 km electrified

Highways:
 5,108 km total; 4,995 km paved, 57 km gravel, 56 km earth; about 80 km
 limited access divided highway

Inland waterways:
 37 km; Moselle River

Pipelines:
 petroleum products 48 km

Ports:

Mertert (river port)
 Merchant marine:
 49 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 1,592,985 GRT/2,642,249 DWT; ←
 includes
 3 cargo, 5 container, 5 roll-on/roll-off, 6 petroleum tanker, 4 chemical
 tanker, 3 combination ore/oil, 8 liquefied gas, 1 passenger, 8 bulk, 6
 combination bulk
 Civil air:
 13 major transport aircraft
 Airports:
 2 total, 2 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over
 3,659 m; 1 with runways less than 1,220 m
 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

1.1149 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Luxembourg)

Defense Forces (Luxembourg)

=====

Branches:
 Army, National Gendarmerie
 Manpower availability:
 males 15-49, 100,994; 83,957 fit for military service; 2,320 reach ←
 military
 age (19) annually
 Defense expenditures:
 exchange rate conversion - \$100 million, 1.4% of GDP (1991)

1.1150 WorldFact.guide/Macau

Macau

Geography (Macau)
 People (Macau)
 Government (Macau)
 Economy (Macau)
 Communications (Macau)
 Defense Forces (Macau)

1.1151 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Macau)

Geography (Macau)

=====

Total area:
16 km²

Land area:
16 km²

Comparative area:
about 0.1 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:
0.34 km; China 0.34 km

Coastline:
40 km

Maritime claims:
not known

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%

Environment:
essentially urban; one causeway and one bridge connect the two islands to the peninsula on mainland

Note:
27 km west-southwest of Hong Kong on the southeast coast of China

1.1152 WorldFact.guide/People (Macau)

People (Macau)

=====

Population:
473,333 (July 1992), growth rate 1.7% (1992)

Birth rate:
17 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
4 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
4 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
8 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:
78 years male, 84 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:
1.6 children born/woman (1992)

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:

90% (male 93%, female 86%) age 15 and over can read and write (1981)

Labor force:

180,000 (1986)

Organized labor:

none

1.1153 WorldFact.guide/Government (Macau)

Government (Macau)

=====

Long-form name:

none

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 years after transition

Constitution:

17 February 1976, Organic Law of Macau; basic law drafted primarily by Beijing awaiting final approval

Legal system:

Portuguese civil law system

National holiday:

Day of Portugal, 10 June

Executive branch:

President of Portugal, governor, Consultative Council (cabinet)

Legislative branch:

Legislative Assembly

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President (of Portugal) Mario Alberto SOARES (since 9 March 1986)

Head of Government:

Governor Gen. Vasco Joaquim Rocha VIEIRA (since 20 March 1991)

Political parties and leaders:

Association to Defend the Interests of Macau; Macau Democratic Center; Group

to Study the Development of Macau; Macau Independent Group

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

Legislative Assembly:

last held on 10 March 1991; results - percent of vote by party NA; seats ←
-

(23 total; 8 elected by universal suffrage, 8 by indirect suffrage, and 7 appointed by the governor) number of seats by party NA

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:

IMO (associate), WTO (associate)

Diplomatic representation:

as Chinese territory under Portuguese administration, Macanese interests ←
in
the US are represented by Portugal

US:

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

1.1154 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Macau)

Economy (Macau)

=====

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 ←
36%
of GDP in 1991. 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.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$3.1 billion, per capita \$6,900; real growth ←
rate
6% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

8.8% (1990 est.)

Unemployment rate:

2% (1989 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$305 million; expenditures \$298 million, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1989)

Exports:

\$1.5 billion (1990 est.)

commodities:

textiles, clothing, toys
 partners:
 US 33%, Hong Kong 15%, FRG 12%, France 10% (1987)
 Imports:
 \$1.8 billion (1990 est.)
 commodities:
 raw materials, foodstuffs, capital goods
 partners:
 Hong Kong 39%, China 21%, Japan 10% (1987)
 External debt:
 \$91 million (1985)
 Industrial production:
 NA
 Electricity:
 220,000 kW capacity; 520 million kWh produced, 1,165 kWh per capita ↔
 (1991)
 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:
 pataca (plural - patacas); 1 pataca (P) = 100 avos
 Exchange rates:
 patacas (P) per US\$1 - 8.034 (1991), 8.024 (1990), 8.030 (1989), 8.044
 (1988), 7.993 (1987); note - linked to the Hong Kong dollar at the rate ↔
 of
 1.03 patacas per Hong Kong dollar
 Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.1155 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Macau)

Communications (Macau)

=====

Highways:
 42 km paved
 Ports:
 Macau
 Civil air:
 no major transport aircraft
 Airports:
 none useable, 1 under construction; 1 seaplane station
 Telecommunications:
 fairly modern communication facilities maintained for domestic and
 international services; 52,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 4 AM, 3 ↔
 FM,
 no TV; 75,000 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

1.1156 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Macau)

Defense Forces (Macau)

=====

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 135,923; 76,414 fit for military service

Note:

defense is responsibility of Portugal

1.1157 WorldFact.guide/Macedonia

Macedonia

Defense Forces (Macedonia)

Geography (Macedonia)

People (Macedonia)

Government (Macedonia)

Economy (Macedonia)

Economy1 (Macedonia)

Communications (Macedonia)

Defense Forces1 (Macedonia)

1.1158 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Macedonia)

Defense Forces (Macedonia)

=====

Note:

Macedonia has proclaimed independent statehood but has not been formally recognized as a state by the United States.

1.1159 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Macedonia)

Geography (Macedonia)

=====

Total area:

25,333 km2

Land area:

24,856 km2

Comparative area:

slightly larger than Vermont

Land boundaries:

748 km; Albania 151 km, Bulgaria 148 km, Greece 228 km, Serbia and Montenegro 221 km

Coastline:
none - landlocked

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:
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%; includes irrigated NA%

Environment:
Macedonia suffers from high seismic hazard; air pollution from metallurgical plants

Note:
major transportation corridor from Western and Central Europe to Aegean Sea

1.1160 WorldFact.guide/People (Macedonia)

People (Macedonia)

=====

Population:
2,174,000 (July 1992), growth rate NA% (1992)

Birth rate:
NA births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
NA deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
NA migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
NA deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:
71 years male, 75 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:
NA children born/woman (1992)

Ethnic divisions:
Macedonian 67%, Albanian 20%, Turkish 4%, Serb 2%, other 7%

Religions:
Eastern Orthodox 59%, Muslim 26%, Catholic 4%, Protestant 1%, unknown 10%

Languages:
Macedonian 70%, Albanian 21%, Turkish 3%, Serbo-Croatian 3%, other 3%

Literacy:
89.1% (male 94.2%, female 83.8%) age 10 and over can read and write (1992 est.)

Labor force:
507,324; agriculture 8%, manufacturing and mining 40% (1990)
Organized labor:
NA

1.1161 WorldFact.guide/Government (Macedonia)

Government (Macedonia)

=====

Long-form name:
Republic of Macedonia
Type:
emerging democracy
Capital:
Skopje
Administrative divisions:
NA
Independence:
20 November 1991 from Yugoslavia
Constitution:
adopted 17 November 1991, effective 20 November 1991
Legal system:
based on civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts
National holiday:
NA
Executive branch:
presidency, Council of Ministers, prime minister
Legislative branch:
unicameral Assembly
Judicial branch:
Constitutional Court, Judicial Court of the Republic
Leaders:
Chief of State:
President Kiro GLIGOROV (since 27 January 1991)
Head of Government:
Prime Minister Nikola KLJUSEV (since March 1991), Deputy Prime Ministers
Jovan ANDONOV (since March 1991), Blaze RISTOVSKI (since March 1991), and
Bezir ZUTA (since March 1991)
Political parties and leaders:
Social Democratic Alliance (SDA; former Communist Party), Branko
CRVENKOVSKI, chairman; Party of Democratic Prosperity, (PDP), Nevzat ←
HALILI,
chairman; National Democratic Party, Iliaz HALIMI, chairman; Alliance of
Reform Forces of Macedonia (MARF), Sojan ANDOV, chairman; Socialist Party ←
,
chairman NA; Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization - Democratic
Party for Macedonian National Unity (IMRO-DPMNU), Ljupco GEORGIEVSKI,
chairman
Suffrage:
universal at age 18
Elections:
President:
last held 27 January 1991 (next to be held NA); results - Kiro GLIGOREV ←
won
Assembly:

last held 11 November 1990 (next to be held NA); results - percent of vote ←
 by
 party NA; seats - (120 total) IMRO-DPMNU 37, SDA 31, PDP 25, MARF 17, ←
 Party
 of Yugoslavs 1, Socialists 5, others 4
 Communists:
 NA
 Other political or pressure groups:
 Movement for All Macedonian Action (MAAK), IMRU-Democratic Party, League ←
 for
 Democracy, Albanian Democratic Union-Liberal Party
 Member of:
 none
 Diplomatic representation:
 has not been formerly recognized by the US
 Flag:
 NA

1.1162 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Macedonia)

Economy (Macedonia)

=====

Overview:

Macedonia, although the poorest among the six republics of a ←
 disintegrated
 Yugoslav federation, can meet basic food and energy needs through its own
 agricultural and coal resources. As a breakaway republic, however, it ←
 will
 move down toward a bare subsistence level of life unless economic ties ←
 are
 reforged or enlarged with its neighbors Serbia, 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 rules of the game. Inflation in early 1992 ←
 was
 out of control, the result of fracturing trade links, the decline in
 economic activity, and general uncertainties about the future status of ←
 the
 country; prices rose 38% in March 1992 alone. Macedonia's geographical
 isolation, technological backwardness, and political instability place it
 far down the list of countries of interest to Western investors. ←
 Recognition
 of Macedonia by the EC and an internal commitment to economic reform ←
 would
 help to encourage foreign investment over the long run.

GDP:

\$7.1 billion, per capita \$3,110; real growth rate -18% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate:

20% (1991 est.)

Exports:

\$578 million (1990)

commodities:

manufactured goods 40%, machinery and transport equipment 14%, ←
 miscellaneous
 manufactured articles 23%, raw materials 7.6%, food (rice) and live ←
 animals
 5.7%, beverages and tobacco 4.5%, chemicals 4.7%

partners:
 principally Serbia and the other former Yugoslav republics, Germany, ←
 Greece,
 Albania

Imports:
 \$1,112 million (1990)

commodities:
 fuels and lubricants 19%, manufactured goods 18%, machinery and transport
 equipment 15%, food and live animals 14%, chemicals 11.4%, raw materials
 10%, miscellaneous manufactured articles 8.0%, beverages and tobacco 3.5%

partners:
 other former Yugoslav republics, Greece, Albania, Germany, Bulgaria

External debt:
 \$NA

Industrial production:
 growth rate -18% (1991 est.)

Electricity:
 1,600,000 kw capacity; 6,300 million kWh produced, 3,103 kWh per capita
 (1991)

Industries:
 low levels of technology predominate, such as, oil refining by ←
 distillation
 only; produces basic fuels; mining and manufacturing processes result in ←
 the
 extraction and production of coal as well as metallic chromium, lead, ←
 zinc,
 and ferronickel; light industry produces basic textiles, wood products, ←
 and
 tobacco

Agriculture:
 provides 12% of Macedonia's GDP and meets the basic need for food; ←
 principal
 crops are rice, tobacco, wheat, corn, and millet; also grown are cotton,
 sesame, mulberry leaves, citrus fruit, and vegetables; Macedonia is one ←
 of
 the seven legal cultivators of the opium poppy for the world ←
 pharmaceutical
 industry, including some exports to the US; agricultural production is
 highly labor intensive

1.1163 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Macedonia)

Economy1 (Macedonia)

=====

Illicit drugs:

NA

Economic aid:

\$NA

Currency:

denar (plural - denars); 1 denar (NA) = 100 NA

Exchange rates:
 denar (NA) per US\$1 - 240 (January 1991)
 Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.1164 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Macedonia)

Communications (Macedonia)

=====

Railroads:
 NA
 Highways:
 10,591 km total (1991); 5,091 km paved, 1,404 km gravel, 4,096 km earth
 Inland waterways:
 NA km
 Pipelines:
 none
 Ports:
 none - landlocked
 Airports:
 2 main
 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

1.1165 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces1 (Macedonia)

Defense Forces1 (Macedonia)

=====

Branches:
 Army, Air and Air Defense Force
 Manpower availability:
 males 15-49, 590,613; NA fit for military service; 22,913 reach military ↔
 age
 (18) annually
 Defense expenditures:
 exchange rate conversion - 7.0 billion dinars (est.), NA% of GDP (1992);
 note - conversion of the military budget into US dollars using the ↔
 current
 exchange rate could produce misleading results

1.1166 WorldFact.guide/Madagascar

Madagascar

Geography (Madagascar)

People (Madagascar)

Government (Madagascar)
Government1 (Madagascar)
Economy (Madagascar)
Economy1 (Madagascar)
Communications (Madagascar)
Defense Forces (Madagascar)

1.1167 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Madagascar)

Geography (Madagascar)

=====

Total area:
587,040 km2
Land area:
581,540 km2
Comparative area:
slightly less than twice the size of Arizona
Land boundaries:
none
Coastline:
4,828 km
Maritime claims:
Exclusive economic zone:
200 nm
Territorial sea:
12 nm
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%; includes irrigated 2%
Environment:
subject to periodic cyclones; deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification
Note:
world's fourth-largest island; strategic location along Mozambique Channel ↔

1.1168 WorldFact.guide/People (Madagascar)

People (Madagascar)

=====

Population:

12,596,263 (July 1992), growth rate 3.2% (1992)

Birth rate:

46 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

14 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

93 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

51 years male, 55 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

6.8 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Malagasy (singular and plural); adjective - Malagasy

Ethnic divisions:

basic split between highlanders of predominantly Malayo-Indonesian origin (Merina and related Betsileo) on the one hand and coastal tribes, collectively termed the Cotiers, with mixed African, Malayo-Indonesian, ← and

Arab ancestry (Betsimisaraka, Tsimihety, Antaisaka, Sakalava), on the ← other;

there are also small French, Indian, Creole, and Comoran communities; no current, accurate assessment of tribal numbers is available

Religions:

indigenous beliefs 52%, Christian about 41%, Muslim 7%

Languages:

French and Malagasy (official)

Literacy:

80% (male 88%, female 73%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:

4,900,000; 90% nonsalaried family workers engaged in subsistence agriculture; 175,000 wage earners - agriculture 26%, domestic service ← 17%,

industry 15%, commerce 14%, construction 11%, services 9%, transportation 6%, other 2%; 51% of population of working age (1985)

Organized labor:

4% of labor force

1.1169 WorldFact.guide/Government (Madagascar)

Government (Madagascar)

=====

Long-form name:

Democratic Republic of Madagascar

Type:

republic

Capital:

Antananarivo

Administrative divisions:

6 provinces (plural - NA, singular - faritanin'); Antananarivo, ↔
Antsiranana,
Fianarantsoa, Mahajanga, Toamasina, Toliary

Independence:

26 June 1960 (from France; formerly Malagasy Republic)

Constitution:

21 December 1975; note - a new constitution is to be in place before 1993

Legal system:

based on French civil law system and traditional Malagasy law; has not
accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:

Independence Day, 26 June (1960)

Executive branch:

president, prime minister, Council of Ministers

Legislative branch:

unicameral Popular National Assembly (Assemblée Nationale Populaire); ↔
note -

the National Assembly has suspended its operations during 1992 in
preparation for new legislative and presidential elections. In its place, ↔
an

interim High Authority of State and a Social and Economic Recovery ↔
Council

have been established

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (Cour Supreme), High Constitutional Court (Haute Cour
Constitutionnelle)

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Adm. Didier RATSIRAKA (since 15 June 1975)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Guy RASANAMAZY (since 8 August 1991)

Political parties and leaders:

some 30 political parties now exist in Madagascar, the most important of
which are the Advance Guard of the Malagasy Revolution (AREMA), Didier
RATSIRAKA; Congress Party for Malagasy Independence (AKFM),
RAKOTOVAO-ANDRIATIANA; Congress Party for Malagasy Independence-Revival
(AKFM-R), Pastor Richard ANDRIAMANJATO; Movement for National Unity (↔
VONJY),

Dr. Marojama RAZANABAHINY; Malagasy Christian Democratic Union (UDECMA),
Norbert ANDRIAMORASATA; Militants for the Establishment of a Proletarian
Regime (MFM), Manandafy RAKOTONIRINA; National Movement for the ↔
Independence

of Madagascar (MONIMA), Monja JAONA; National Union for the Defense of
Democracy (UNDD), Albert ZAFY

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

President:

last held on 12 March 1989 (next to be held NA 1992); results - Didier
RATSIRAKA (AREMA) 62%, Manandafy RAKOTONIRINA (MFM/MFT) 20%, Dr. Jerome
Marojama RAZANABAHINY (VONJY) 15%, Monja JAONA (MONIMA) 3%

Popular National Assembly:

last held on 28 May 1989 (next to be held 1992); results - AREMA 88.2%, ↔
MFM

5.1%, AKFM 3.7%, VONJY 2.2%, other 0.8%; seats - (137 total) AREMA 120, ↔
MFM

7, AKFM 5, VONJY 4, MONIMA 1

1.1170 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Madagascar)

Government1 (Madagascar)

=====

Member of:

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, CCC, ECA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, ←
WTO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Pierrot Jocelyn RAJAONARIVELO; Chancery at 2374 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 265-5525 or 5526; there ←
is
a Malagasy Consulate General in New York

US:

Ambassador Howard K. WALKER; Embassy at 14 and 16 Rue Rainitovo, Antsahavola, Antananarivo (mailing address is B. P. 620, Antananarivo); telephone [261] (2) 212-57, 209-56, 200-89, 207-18

Flag:

two equal horizontal bands of red (top) and green with a vertical white ←
band
of the same width on hoist side

1.1171 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Madagascar)

Economy (Madagascar)

=====

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 40% of GDP, employing about 80% of the labor force, and contributing to more than 70% of total export earnings. Industry is ←
largely
confined to the processing of agricultural products and textile manufacturing; in 1990 it accounted for only 16% of GDP and employed ←
almost
5% of the labor force. In 1986 the government introduced a five-year development plan that stressed self-sufficiency in food (mainly rice) by 1990, increased production for exports, and reduced energy imports. After mid-1991, however, output dropped sharply because of protracted antigovernment strikes and demonstrations for political reform.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$2.4 billion, per capita \$200; real growth ←
rate
-3.8% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

10% (1991)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues \$390 million; expenditures \$525 million, including capital expenditures of \$240 million (1990 est.)

Exports:

\$290 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:

coffee 45%, vanilla 15%, cloves 11%, sugar, petroleum products

partners:

France, Japan, Italy, Germany, US

Imports:

\$436 million (f.o.b., 1990 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 16% of GDP

Electricity:

125,000 kW capacity; 450 million kWh produced, 35 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

agricultural processing (meat canneries, soap factories, breweries, tanneries, sugar refining plants), light consumer goods industries (textiles, glassware), cement, automobile assembly plant, paper, ← petroleum

Agriculture:

accounts for 40% of GDP; cash crops - coffee, vanilla, sugarcane, cloves, cocoa; food crops - rice, cassava, beans, bananas, peanuts; cattle ← raising

widespread; almost self-sufficient in rice

Illicit drugs:

illicit producer of cannabis (cultivated and wild varieties) used mostly ← for domestic consumption

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$136 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$3,125 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$491 million

Currency:

Malagasy franc (plural - francs); 1 Malagasy franc (FMG) = 100 centimes

1.1172 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Madagascar)

Economy1 (Madagascar)

=====

Exchange rates:

Malagasy francs (FMG) per US\$1 - 1,943.4 (March 1992), 1,835.4 (1991), 1,454.6 (December 1990), 1,603.4 (1989), 1,407.1 (1988), 1,069.2 (1987)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.1173 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Madagascar)

Communications (Madagascar)

=====

Railroads:

1,020 km 1.000-meter gauge

Highways:

40,000 km total; 4,694 km paved, 811 km crushed stone, gravel, or ↔
stabilized
soil, 34,495 km improved and unimproved earth (est.)

Inland waterways:

of local importance only; isolated streams and small portions of Canal ↔
des

Pangalanes

Ports:

Toamasina, Antsiranana, Mahajanga, Toliara

Merchant marine:

14 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 59,255 GRT/81,509 DWT; includes 9
cargo, 2 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 1 petroleum tanker, 1 chemical tanker, 1
liquefied gas

Civil air:

8 major transport aircraft

Airports:

148 total, 103 usable; 30 with permanent-surface runways; none with ↔
runways
over 3,659 m; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 34 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

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

1.1174 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Madagascar)

Defense Forces (Madagascar)

=====

Branches:

Popular Armed Forces (including Intervention Forces, Development Forces,
Aeronaval Forces - including Navy and Air Force), Gendarmerie, ↔
Presidential
Security Regiment

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 2,730,713; 1,625,335 fit for military service; 114,687 reach
military age (20) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$37 million, 2.2% of GDP (1989 est.)

1.1175 WorldFact.guide/Malawi

Malawi

Geography (Malawi)

People (Malawi)

Government (Malawi)

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Defense Forces (Malawi)

1.1176 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Malawi)

Geography (Malawi)

=====

Total area:

118,480 km2

Land area:

94,080 km2

Comparative area:

slightly larger than Pennsylvania

Land boundaries:

2,881 km; Mozambique 1,569 km, Tanzania 475 km, Zambia 837 km

Coastline:

none - landlocked

Maritime claims:

none - landlocked

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 NEGL%; meadows and pastures 20%; forest ↔
and
woodland 50%; other 5%; includes irrigated NEGL%

Environment:

deforestation

Note:

landlocked

1.1177 WorldFact.guide/People (Malawi)

People (Malawi)

=====

Population:

9,605,342 (July 1992), growth rate 1.8% (1992); note - 900,000 Mozambican refugees in Malawi (1990 est.)

Birth rate:

52 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

17 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

-17 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

134 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

48 years male, 51 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

7.6 children born/woman (1992)

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 are also practiced

Languages:

English and Chichewa (official); other languages important regionally

Literacy:

22% (male 34%, female 12%) age 15 and over can read and write (1966)

Labor force:

428,000 wage earners; agriculture 43%, manufacturing 16%, personal ← services

15%, commerce 9%, construction 7%, miscellaneous services 4%, other permanently employed 6% (1986)

Organized labor:

small minority of wage earners are unionized

1.1178 WorldFact.guide/Government (Malawi)

Government (Malawi)

=====

Long-form name:

Republic of Malawi

Type:

one-party state

Capital:

Lilongwe

Administrative divisions:

24 districts; Blantyre, Chikwawa, Chiradzulu, Chitipa, Dedza, Dowa, ← Karonga,

Kasungu, Lilongwe, Machinga (Kasupe), Mangochi, Mchinji, Mulanje, Mwanza, Mzimba, Ntcheu, Nkhata Bay, Nkhotakota, Nsanje, Ntchisi, Rumphu, Salima, Thyolo, Zomba

Independence:

6 July 1964 (from UK; formerly Nyasaland)

Constitution:

6 July 1964; republished as amended January 1974

Legal system:

based on English common law and customary law; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court of Appeal; has not accepted compulsory

ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:

Independence Day, 6 July (1964)

Executive branch:

president, Cabinet

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Assembly

Judicial branch:

High Court, Supreme Court of Appeal

Leaders:

Chief of State and Head of Government:

President Dr. Hastings Kamuzu BANDA (since 6 July 1966; sworn in as President for Life 6 July 1971)

Political parties and leaders:

only party - Malawi Congress Party (MCP), Wadson DELEZA, administrative secretary; John TEMBO, treasurer general; top party position of secretary general vacant since 1983

Suffrage:

universal at age 21

Elections:

President:

President BANDA sworn in as President for Life on 6 July 1971

National Assembly:

last held 27-28 May 1987 (next to be held by May 1992); results - MCP is the only party; seats - (133 total, 112 elected) MCP 133

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, SADCC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Robert B. MBAYA; Chancery at 2408 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 797-1007

US:

Ambassador Michael T. F. PISTOR; Embassy in new capital city development area, address NA (mailing address is P. O. Box 30016, Lilongwe); telephone [265] 730-166; FAX [265] 732-282

Flag:

three equal horizontal bands of black (top), red, and green with a 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

1.1179 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Malawi)

Economy (Malawi)

=====

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. The economy depends on substantial inflows of economic assistance from the IMF, the World Bank, and individual donor nations.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$1.9 billion, per capita \$200; growth rate 4.2% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

9% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues \$398 million; expenditures \$510 million, including capital expenditures of \$154 million (FY91 est.)

Exports:

\$390 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:

tobacco, tea, sugar, coffee, peanuts

partners:

US, UK, Zambia, South Africa, Germany

Imports:

\$560 million (c.i.f., 1990 est.)

commodities:

food, petroleum, semimanufactures, consumer goods, transportation equipment

partners:

South Africa, Japan, US, UK, Zimbabwe

External debt:

\$1.8 billion (December 1991 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate 4.0% (1990 est.); accounts for about 18% of GDP (1988)

Electricity:

185,000 kW capacity; 550 million kWh produced, 60 kWh per capita (1991)

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 and goats

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$215 million; Western (non-US)

countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$2,150 million
 Currency:
 Malawian kwacha (plural - kwacha); 1 Malawian kwacha (MK) = 100 tambala
 Exchange rates:
 Malawian kwacha (MK) per US\$1 - 2.7200 (January 1992), 2.8033 (1991), ↔
 2.7289
 (1990), 2.7595 (1989), 2.5613 (1988), 2.2087 (1987)
 Fiscal year:
 1 April - 31 March

1.1180 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Malawi)

Communications (Malawi)

=====

Railroads:
 789 km 1.067-meter gauge
 Highways:
 13,135 km total; 2,364 km paved; 251 km crushed stone, gravel, or ↔
 stabilized
 soil; 10,520 km earth and improved earth
 Inland waterways:
 Lake Nyasa (Lake Malawi); Shire River, 144 km
 Ports:
 Chipoka, Monkey Bay, Nkhata Bay, and Nkotakota - all on Lake Nyasa (Lake
 Malawi)
 Civil air:
 5 major transport aircraft
 Airports:
 48 total, 43 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways
 over 3,659 m; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 9 with runways 1,220-2,439 m
 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 ↔
 or
 Nacala railroads, but now most go through South Africa because of ↔
 insurgent
 activity and damage to rail lines

1.1181 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Malawi)

Defense Forces (Malawi)

=====

Branches:
 Army (including Air Wing and Naval Detachment), Police (including
 paramilitary Mobile Force Unit), paramilitary Malawi Young Pioneers
 Manpower availability:
 males 15-49, 2,000,406; 1,016,901 fit for military service

Defense expenditures:
 exchange rate conversion - \$22 million, 1.6% of GDP (1989 est.)

1.1182 WorldFact.guide/Malaysia

Malaysia

Geography (Malaysia)

People (Malaysia)

Government (Malaysia)

Government1 (Malaysia)

Economy (Malaysia)

Economy1 (Malaysia)

Communications (Malaysia)

Defense Forces (Malaysia)

1.1183 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Malaysia)

Geography (Malaysia)

=====

Total area:

329,750 km2

Land area:

328,550 km2

Comparative area:

slightly larger than New Mexico

Land boundaries:

2,669 km; Brunei 381 km, Indonesia 1,782, Thailand 506 km

Coastline:

4,675 km; Peninsular Malaysia 2,068 km, East Malaysia 2,607 km

Maritime claims:

Continental shelf:

200 m (depth) or to depth of exploitation, specified boundary in the
 South

China Sea

Exclusive fishing zone:

200 nm

Exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

12 nm

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

Climate:
tropical; annual southwest (April to October) and northeast (October to February) monsoons

Terrain:
coastal plains rising to hills and mountains

Natural resources:
tin, crude oil, timber, copper, iron ore, natural gas, bauxite

Land use:
arable land 3%; permanent crops 10%; meadows and pastures NEGL%; forest ← and
woodland 63%; other 24%; includes irrigated 1%

Environment:
subject to flooding; air and water pollution

Note:
strategic location along Strait of Malacca and southern South China Sea

1.1184 WorldFact.guide/People (Malaysia)

People (Malaysia)

=====

Population:
18,410,920 (July 1992), growth rate 2.4% (1992)

Birth rate:
29 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
6 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
27 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:
66 years male, 71 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:
3.6 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:
noun - Malaysian(s); adjective - Malaysian

Ethnic divisions:
Malay and other indigenous 59%, Chinese 32%, Indian 9%

Religions:
Peninsular Malaysia - Malays nearly all Muslim, Chinese predominantly Buddhists, Indians predominantly Hindu; 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, Mandarin and Hakka dialects predominate among Chinese; Sarawak - English, Malay, Mandarin, numerous tribal languages

Literacy:
78% (male 86%, female 70%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:
7,258,000 (1991 est.)

Organized labor:
640,000; 10% of total labor force (1990)

1.1185 WorldFact.guide/Government (Malaysia)

Government (Malaysia)

=====

Long-form name:

none

Type:

Federation of Malaysia formed 9 July 1963; constitutional monarchy ←
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 within Malaysia, holds 27 seats in House of
Representatives, with foreign affairs, defense, internal security, and ←
other
powers delegated to federal government

Capital:

Kuala Lumpur

Administrative divisions:

13 states (negeri-negeri, singular - negeri) and 2 federal territories*
(wilayah-wilayah persekutuan, singular - wilayah persekutuan); Johor, ←
Kedah,
Kelantan, Labuan*, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Perlis, Pulau
Pinang, Sabah, Sarawak, Selangor, Terengganu, Wilayah Persekutuan*

Independence:

31 August 1957 (from UK)

Constitution:

31 August 1957, amended 16 September 1963 when Federation of Malaya ←
became
Federation of Malaysia

Legal system:

based on English common law; judicial review of legislative acts in the
Supreme Court at request of supreme head of the federation; has not ←
accepted
compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:

National Day, 31 August (1957)

Executive branch:

paramount ruler, deputy paramount ruler, prime minister, deputy prime
minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch:

bicameral Parliament (Parlimen) consists of an upper house or Senate (←
Dewan
Negara) and a lower house or House of Representatives (Dewan Rakyat)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court

Leaders:

Chief of State:

Paramount Ruler AZLAN Muhibbuddin Shah ibni Sultan Yusof Izzudin (since 26 ←

April 1989); Deputy Paramount Ruler JA'AFAR ibni Abdul Rahman (since 26 ←

April 1989)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Dr. MAHATHIR bin Mohamad (since 16 July 1981); Deputy ←

Prime Minister Abdul GHAFAR Bin Baba (since 7 May 1986)

Political parties and leaders:

Peninsular Malaysia:

National Front, a confederation of 13 political parties dominated by ←

United

Malays National Organization Baru (UMNO Baru), MAHATHIR bin Mohamad; Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA), LING Liong Sik; Gerakan Rakyat Malaysia, Datuk LIM Keng Yaik; Malaysian Indian Congress (MIC), Datuk S. Samy VELLU

Sabah:

Berjaya Party, Datuk Haji Mohammed NOOR Mansor; Bersatu Sabah (PBS), ←

Joseph

Pairin KITINGAN; United Sabah National Organizational (USNO), leader NA

1.1186 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Malaysia)

Government1 (Malaysia)

=====

Sarawak:

coalition Sarawak National Front composed of the Party Pesaka Bumiputra Bersatu (PBB), Datuk Patinggi Amar Haji Abdul TAIB Mahmud; Sarawak United People's Party (SUPP), Datuk Amar James WONG Soon Kai; Sarawak National Party (SNAP), Datuk Amar James WONG; Parti Bansa Dayak Sarawak (PBDS), ←

Datuk

Leo MOGGIE; major opposition parties are Democratic Action Party (DAP), ←

LIM

Kit Siang and Pan-Malaysian Islamic Party (PAS), Fadzil NOOR

Suffrage:

universal at age 21

Elections:

House of Representatives:

last held 21 October 1990 (next to be held by August 1995); results -

National Front 52%, other 48%; seats - (180 total) National Front 127, ←

DAP

20, PAS 7, independents 4, other 22; note - within the National Front, ←

UMNO

got 71 seats and MCA 18 seats

Member of:

APEC, AsDB, ASEAN, C, CCC, CP, ESCAP, FAO, G-15, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OIC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNIIMOG, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Abdul MAJID Mohamed; Chancery at 2401 Massachusetts Avenue NW,

Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 328-2700; there are Malaysian Consulates General in Los Angeles and New York

US:

Ambassador Paul M. CLEVELAND; Embassy at 376 Jalan Tun Razak, 50400 Kuala Lumpur (mailing address is P. O. Box No. 10035, 50700 Kuala Lumpur); telephone [60] (3) 248-9011; FAX [60] (3) 242-2207

Flag:

fourteen equal horizontal stripes of red (top) alternating with white (bottom); there is a blue rectangle in the upper hoist-side corner bearing a yellow crescent and a yellow fourteen-pointed star; the crescent and the star are traditional symbols of Islam; the design was based on the flag of the US

1.1187 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Malaysia)

Economy (Malaysia)

=====

Overview:

During the period 1988-91 booming exports helped Malaysia continue to recover from the severe 1985-86 recession. Real output grew by 8.8% in 1989, 10% in 1990, and 8.6% in 1991, helped by vigorous growth in manufacturing output, further increases in foreign direct investment - particularly from Japanese and Taiwanese firms facing higher costs at home - and increased oil production. Malaysia has become the world's third-largest producer of semiconductor devices (after the US and Japan) and the world's largest exporter of semiconductor devices. Inflation has remained low; unemployment has stood at 6% of the labor force; and the government has followed prudent fiscal/monetary policies. The country is not self-sufficient in food, and some of the rural population subsist at the poverty level. Malaysia's high export dependence leaves it vulnerable to a recession in the OECD countries or a fall in world commodity prices.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$48.0 billion, per capita \$2,670; real growth rate 8.6% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

4.5% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate:

5.8% (1991 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$12.2 billion; expenditures \$14.4 billion, including capital expenditures of \$3.2 billion (1991 est.)

Exports:

\$35.4 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

electrical manufactures, crude petroleum, timber, rubber, palm oil, textiles

partners:
Singapore, US, Japan, EC

Imports:
\$38.7 billion (c.i.f., 1991)

commodities:
food, crude oil, consumer goods, intermediate goods, capital equipment, chemicals

partners:
Japan, US, Singapore, Germany, UK

External debt:
\$21.3 billion (1991 est.)

Industrial production:
growth rate 18% (1990); accounts for 40% of GDP

Electricity:
5,600,000 kW capacity; 16,500 million kWh produced, 940 kWh per capita (1990)

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:

Peninsular Malaysia:
natural rubber, palm oil, rice

Sabah:
mainly subsistence, but also rubber, timber, coconut, rice

1.1188 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Malaysia)

Economy1 (Malaysia)

=====

Sarawak:
rubber, timber, pepper; there is a deficit of rice in all areas; fish ← catch of 608,000 metric tons in 1987

Illicit drugs:
transit point for Golden Triangle heroin going to the US, Western Europe, and the Third World

Economic aid:
US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-84), \$170 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$4.7 million; ← OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), \$42 million

Currency:
ringgit (plural - ringgits); 1 ringgit (M\$) = 100 sen

Exchange rates:
ringgits (M\$) per US\$1 - 2.6930 (January 1992), 2.7501 (1991), 1.7048 (1990), 2.7088 (1989), 2.6188 (1988), 2.5196 (1987)

Fiscal year:
calendar year

1.1189 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Malaysia)

Communications (Malaysia)

=====

Railroads:

Peninsular Malaysia:

1,665 km 1.04-meter gauge; 13 km double track, government owned

Railroads:

Sabah:

136 km 1.000-meter gauge

Highways:

Peninsular Malaysia:

23,600 km (19,352 km hard surfaced, mostly bituminous-surface treatment, ←
and
4,248 km unpaved)

Sabah:

3,782 km

Sarawak:

1,644 km

Inland waterways:

Peninsular Malaysia:

3,209 km

Sabah:

1,569 km

Sarawak:

2,518 km

Pipelines:

crude oil 1,307 km; natural gas 379 km

Ports:

Tanjong Kidurong, Kota Kinabalu, Kuching, Pasir Gudang, Penang, Port ←
Kelang,
Sandakan, Tawau

Merchant marine:

167 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 1,653,633 GRT/2,444,393 DWT; ←
includes
1 passenger-cargo, 1 short-sea passenger, 64 cargo, 27 container, 2 ←
vehicle
carrier, 2 roll-on/roll-off, 1 livestock carrier, 37 petroleum tanker, 5
chemical tanker, 6 liquefied gas, 21 bulk

Civil air:

53 major transport aircraft

Airports:

115 total, 108 usable; 33 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways
over 3,659 m; 7 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 18 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

good intercity service provided to Peninsular Malaysia mainly by radio
relay; adequate intercity 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 and 1 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT, and 2 domestic

1.1190 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Malaysia)

Defense Forces (Malaysia)

=====

Branches:

Royal Malaysian Army, Royal Malaysian Navy, Royal Malaysian Air Force, ↔
Royal

Malaysian Police Force, Marine Police, Sarawak Border Scouts

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 4,728,103; 2,878,574 fit for military service; 179,486 reach
military age (21) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$2.4 billion, about 5% of GDP (1992 budget)

1.1191 WorldFact.guide/Maldives

Maldives

Geography (Maldives)

People (Maldives)

Government (Maldives)

Economy (Maldives)

Communications (Maldives)

Defense Forces (Maldives)

1.1192 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Maldives)

Geography (Maldives)

=====

Total area:

300 km2

Land area:

300 km2

Comparative area:

slightly more than 1.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

644 km

Maritime claims:

Exclusive economic zone:

35-310 nm (defined by geographic coordinates; segment of zone coincides ↔
with

maritime boundary with India)

Territorial sea:

12 nm

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%

Environment:
1,200 coral islands grouped into 19 atolls

Note:
archipelago of strategic location astride and along major sea lanes in Indian Ocean

1.1193 WorldFact.guide/People (Maldives)

People (Maldives)

=====

Population:
234,371 (July 1992), growth rate 3.7% (1992)

Birth rate:
45 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
8 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
61 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:
62 years male, 64 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:
6.5 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:
noun - Maldivian(s); adjective - Maldivian

Ethnic divisions:
Maldivians are a generally homogenous admixture of Sinhalese, Dravidian, Arab, Australasian, and African

Religions:
Sunni Muslim

Languages:
Divehi (dialect of Sinhala; script derived from Arabic); English spoken ←
by
most government officials

Literacy:
92% (male 92%, female 92%) age 15 and over can read and write (1985)

Labor force:
66,000 (est.); 25% engaged in fishing industry

Organized labor:
none

1.1194 WorldFact.guide/Government (Maldives)

Government (Maldives)

=====

Long-form name:

Republic of Maldives

Type:

republic

Capital:

Male

Administrative divisions:

19 district (atolls); Aliff, Baa, Daalu, Faafu, Gaafu Aliff, Gaafu Daalu, Haa Aliff, Haa Daalu, Kaafu, Laamu, Laviyani, Meemu, Naviyani, Noonu, Raa ←

,
Seenu, Shaviyani, Thaa, Waavu

Independence:

26 July 1965 (from UK)

Constitution:

4 June 1964

Legal system:

based on Islamic law with admixtures of English common law primarily in commercial matters; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:

Independence Day, 26 July (1965)

Executive branch:

president, Cabinet

Legislative branch:

unicameral Citizens' Council (Majlis)

Judicial branch:

High Court

Leaders:

Chief of State and Head of Government:

President Maumoon Abdul GAYOOM (since 11 November 1978)

Political parties and leaders:

no organized political parties; country governed by the Didi clan for the past eight centuries

Suffrage:

universal at age 21

Elections:

President:

last held 23 September 1988 (next to be held September 1994); results - President Maumoon Abdul GAYOOM reelected

Citizens' Council:

last held on 7 December 1989 (next to be held 7 December 1994); results - percent of vote NA; seats - (48 total, 40 elected)

Member of:

AsDB, C, CP, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IMF ←

,
IMO, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, NAM, OIC, SAARC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:

Maldives does not maintain an embassy in the US, but does have a UN ←
mission

in New York

US:

the US Ambassador to Sri Lanka is accredited to Maldives and makes ←
periodic

visits there; US 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

1.1195 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Maldives)

Economy (Maldives)

=====

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 has become 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.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$174 million, per capita \$770 (1988); real ←
growth ←
rate 10.1% (1990 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

10.7% (1990 est.)

Unemployment rate:

NEGL%

Budget:

revenues \$67 million; expenditures \$82 million, including capital
expenditures of \$45 million (1990 est.)

Exports:

\$52.0 million (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

fish 57%, clothing 25%

partners:

US, UK, Sri Lanka

Imports:

\$128.9 million (c.i.f., 1990)

commodities:

consumer goods 54%, intermediate and capital goods 33%, petroleum ←
products ←

13%

partners:

Singapore, Germany, Sri Lanka, India

External debt:

\$70 million (December 1989)

Industrial production:

growth rate -5.0% (1988); accounts for 6% of GDP

Electricity:

5,000 kW capacity; 11 million kWh produced, 50 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries:

fishing and fish processing, tourism, shipping, boat building, some coconut

processing, garments, woven mats, coir (rope), handicrafts

Agriculture:

accounts for almost 30% of GDP (including fishing); fishing more important

than farming; limited production of coconuts, corn, sweet potatoes; most staple foods must be imported; fish catch of 67,000 tons (1990 est.)

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-88), \$28 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$125 million; OPEC

bilateral aid (1979-89), \$14 million

Currency:

rufiyaa (plural - rufiyaa); 1 rufiyaa (Rf) = 100 laaris

Exchange rates:

rufiyaa (Rf) per US\$1 - 10.234 (January 1992), 10.253 (1991), 9.509 (1990),

9.0408 (1989), 8.7846 (1988), 9.2230 (1987)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.1196 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Maldives)

Communications (Maldives)

=====

Highways:

Male has 9.6 km of coral highways within the city

Ports:

Male, Gan

Merchant marine:

13 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 37,293 GRT/56,246 DWT; includes 11 cargo, 1 container, 1 petroleum tanker

Civil air:

1 major transport aircraft

Airports:

2 with permanent-surface runways 2,440-3,659 m

Telecommunications:

minimal domestic and international facilities; 2,804 telephones; broadcast

stations - 2 AM, 1 FM, 1 TV; 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT earth station

1.1197 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Maldives)

Defense Forces (Maldives)

=====

Branches:

National Security Service (paramilitary police force)

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 52,195; 29,162 fit for military service
Defense expenditures:
exchange rate conversion - \$1.8 million, NA% of GDP (1984 est.)

1.1198 WorldFact.guide/Mali

Geography (Mali)
People (Mali)
Government (Mali)
Government1 (Mali)
Economy (Mali)
Communications (Mali)
Defense Forces (Mali)

1.1199 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Mali)

Geography (Mali)

=====

Total area:
1,240,000 km2
Land area:
1,220,000 km2
Comparative area:
slightly less than twice the size of Texas
Land boundaries:
7,243 km; Algeria 1,376 km, Burkina 1,000 km, Guinea 858 km, Ivory Coast ↔
532
km, Mauritania 2,237 km, Niger 821 km, Senegal 419 km
Coastline:
none - landlocked
Maritime claims:
none - landlocked
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 NEGL%; meadows and pastures 25%; forest ←
 and
 woodland 7%; other 66%; includes irrigated NEGL%
 Environment:
 hot, dust-laden harmattan; haze common during dry seasons; ←
 desertification
 Note:
 landlocked

1.1200 WorldFact.guide/People (Mali)

People (Mali)

=====

Population:
 8,641,178 (July 1992), growth rate 2.5% (1992)
 Birth rate:
 52 births/1,000 population (1992)
 Death rate:
 21 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
 Net migration rate:
 -5 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
 Infant mortality rate:
 110 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 43 years male, 47 years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 7.3 children born/woman (1992)
 Nationality:
 noun - Malian(s); adjective - Malian
 Ethnic divisions:
 Mande (Bambara, Malinke, Sarakole) 50%, Peul 17%, Voltaic 12%, Songhai ←
 6%,
 Tuareg and Moor 5%, other 10%
 Religions:
 Muslim 90%, indigenous beliefs 9%, Christian 1%
 Languages:
 French (official); Bambara spoken by about 80% of the population; ←
 numerous
 African languages
 Literacy:
 32% (male 41%, female 24%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)
 Labor force:
 2,666,000 (1986 est.); agriculture 80%, services 19%, industry and ←
 commerce
 1% (1981); 50% of population of working age (1985)
 Organized labor:
 National Union of Malian Workers (UNTM) is umbrella organization for over ←
 13
 national unions

1.1201 WorldFact.guide/Government (Mali)

Government (Mali)

=====

Long-form name:

Republic of Mali

Type:

republic; an interim government appointed by the national reform conference ←
has organized a series of democratic elections and is scheduled to hand ←
over
power to an elected government on 26 March 1992

Capital:

Bamako

Administrative divisions:

8 regions (regions, singular - region); Gao, Kayes, Kidal, Koulikoro, ←
Mopti,
Segou, Sikasso, Tombouctou

Independence:

22 September 1960 (from France; formerly French Sudan)

Constitution:

2 June 1974, effective 19 June 1979; amended September 1981 and March ←
1985;
new constitution presented during national reform conference in August ←
1991;
a constitutional referendum is scheduled for 16 January 1992

Legal system:

based on French civil law system and customary law; judicial review of
legislative acts in Constitutional Section of Court of State; has not
accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:

Anniversary of the Proclamation of the Republic, 22 September (1960) ←

Executive branch:

Transition Committee for the Salvation of the People (CTSP) composed of ←
25
members, predominantly civilian

Legislative branch:

Transition Committee for the Salvation of the People (CTSP)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)

Leaders:

Chief of State:

Lt. Col. Amadou Toumani TOURE

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Soumana SAKO (since 2 April 1991)

Political parties and leaders:

formerly the only party, the Democratic Union of Malian People (UDPM), ←
was
disbanded after the coup of 26 March 1991, and the new regime legalized ←
the
formation of political parties on 5 April 1991; new political parties are
Union of Democratic Forces (UFD), Demba DIALLO; Union for Democracy and
Development (UDD), Moussa Bala COULIBALY; Sudanese Union/African ←
Democratic
Rally (US-RDA), Mamadou Madeira KEITA; African Party for Solidarity and

Justice (ADEMA), Alpha Oumar KONARE; Party for Democracy and Progress (← PDP), Idrissa TRAORE; Democratic Party for Justice (PDJ), Abdul BA; Rally for Democracy and Progress (RDP), Almany SYLLA; Party for the Unity of Malian People (PUPM), Nock AGATTIA; Hisboulah al Islamiya, Hamidou DRAMERA; ← Union of Progressive Forces (UFP), Yacouba SIDIBE; National Congress of ← Democratic Initiative (CNID), Mountaga TALL; Assembly for Justice and Progress, Kady DRAME; Sudanese Progressive Party (PPS), Sekene Mody SISSOKO; numerous ← small parties formed in 1991; 46 total parties

Suffrage:
universal at age 21

Elections:
President:
last held on 9 June 1985 (next to be held March 1992); results - Gen. ← Moussa TRAORE was reelected without opposition

1.1202 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Mali)

Government1 (Mali)

=====

National Assembly:
last held on 26 June 1988 (next to be held NA 1992); results - UDPM was ← the only party; seats - (82 total) UDPM 82; note - following the military ← coup of 26 March 1991, President TRAORE was deposed and the UDPM was disbanded ← ; the 25-member CTSP has instituted a multiparty system, and presidential elections are to be held on 26 March 1992 and legislative elections on 9 February 1992 (new National Assembly to have 116 seats)

Member of:
ACCT, ACP, AfDB, CCC, CEAO, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, FZ, G-77, 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:
Ambassador Mohamed Alhousseyni TOURE; Chancery at 2130 R Street NW, Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 332-2249 or 939-8950

US:
Ambassador Herbert D. GELBER; Embassy at Rue Rochester NY and Rue Mohamed V., Bamako (mailing address is B. P. 34, Bamako); telephone [223] 225470; FAX [233] 22-80-59

Flag:
three equal vertical bands of green (hoist side), yellow, and red; uses ← the popular pan-African colors of Ethiopia

1.1203 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Mali)

Economy (Mali)

=====

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.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$2.2 billion, per capita \$265; real growth rate 2.2% (1990 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

-1.6% (1990)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues \$329 million; expenditures \$519 million, including capital expenditures of \$178 (1989 est.)

Exports:

\$285 million (f.o.b., 1989 est.)

commodities:

livestock, peanuts, dried fish, cotton, skins

partners:

mostly franc zone and Western Europe

Imports:

\$513 million (f.o.b., 1989 est.)

commodities:

textiles, vehicles, petroleum products, machinery, sugar, cereals

partners:

mostly franc zone and Western Europe

External debt:

\$2.2 billion (1989 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate 19.9% (1989 est.); accounts for 7% of GDP

Electricity:

260,000 kW capacity; 750 million kWh produced, 90 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

small local consumer goods and processing, construction, phosphate, gold, fishing

Agriculture:

accounts for 50% of GDP; most production based on small subsistence farms ;

cotton and livestock products account for over 70% of exports; other crops -

millet, rice, corn, vegetables, peanuts; livestock - cattle, sheep, and goats

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$349 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$3,020 million; OPEC

bilateral aid (1979-89), \$92 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$190 million

Currency:

Communaute Financiere Africaine franc (plural - francs); 1 CFA franc (↔
CFAF)

= 100 centimes

Exchange rates:

Communaute Financiere Africaine francs (CFAF) per US\$1 - 269.01 (January 1992), 282.11 (1991), 272.26 (1990), 319.01 (1989), 297.85 (1988), 300.54 (1987)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.1204 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Mali)

Communications (Mali)

=====

Railroads:

642 km 1.000-meter gauge; linked to Senegal's rail system through Kayes

Highways:

about 15,700 km total; 1,670 km paved, 3,670 km gravel and improved earth ↔

10,360 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways:

1,815 km navigable

Civil air:

no major transport aircraft

Airports:

35 total, 27 usable; 8 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways over 3,659 m; 5 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 10 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

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

1.1205 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Mali)

Defense Forces (Mali)

=====

Branches:

Army, Air Force, Gendarmerie, Republican Guard, National Guard, National Police, Surete Nationale

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 1,701,050; 966,293 fit for military service; no conscription

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$41 million, 2% of GDP (1989)

1.1206 WorldFact.guide/Malta

Malta

Geography (Malta)

People (Malta)

Government (Malta)

Economy (Malta)

Communications (Malta)

Defense Forces (Malta)

1.1207 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Malta)

Geography (Malta)

=====

Total area:

320 km2

Land area:

320 km2

Comparative area:

slightly less than twice the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

none

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

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%; includes irrigated 3%

Environment:

numerous bays provide good harbors; fresh water very scarce - increasing reliance on desalination

Note:

strategic location in central Mediterranean, 93 km south of Sicily, 290 ←
km
north of Libya

1.1208 WorldFact.guide/People (Malta)

People (Malta)

=====

Population:
359,231 (July 1992), growth rate 0.8% (1992)

Birth rate:
14 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
8 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
1 migrant/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
7 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:
74 years male, 79 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:
2.0 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:
noun - Maltese (singular and plural); adjective - Maltese

Ethnic divisions:
mixture of Arab, Sicilian, Norman, Spanish, Italian, English

Religions:
Roman Catholic 98%

Languages:
Maltese and English (official)

Literacy:
84% (male 86%, female 82%) age 15 and over can read and write (1985)

Labor force:
127,200; government (excluding job corps) 37%, services 26%, ←
manufacturing
22%, training programs 9%, construction 4%, agriculture 2% (1990)

Organized labor:
about 40% of labor force

1.1209 WorldFact.guide/Government (Malta)

Government (Malta)

=====

Long-form name:
Republic of Malta

Type:
parliamentary democracy

Capital:
Valletta

Administrative divisions:
none (administration directly from Valletta)

Independence:

21 September 1964 (from UK)

Constitution:

26 April 1974, effective 2 June 1974

Legal system:

based on English common law and Roman civil law; has accepted compulsory ←
ICJ
jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday:

Independence Day, 21 September

Executive branch:

president, prime minister, deputy prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch:

unicameral House of Representatives

Judicial branch:

Constitutional Court and Court of Appeal

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Vincent (Censu) TABONE (since 4 April 1989)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Dr. Edward (Eddie) FENECH ADAMI (since 12 May 1987); ←
Deputy

Prime Minister Dr. Guido DE MARCO (since 14 May 1987)

Political parties and leaders:

Nationalist Party (NP), Edward FENECH ADAMI; Malta Labor Party (MLP), ←
Alfred
SANT

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

House of Representatives:

last held on 22 February 1992 (next to be held by February 1997); results ←
-

NP 51.8%, MLP 46.5%; seats - (usually 65 total) MLP 36, NP 29; note -
additional seats are given to the party with the largest popular vote to
ensure a legislative majority; current total 69 (MLP 33, NP 36 after
adjustment)

Member of:

C, CCC, CE, CSCE, EBRD, ECE, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IFAD, ←
ILO,

IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, NAM, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, ←
WCL,

WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Albert BORG OLIVIER DE PUGET; Chancery at 2017 Connecticut ←
Avenue

NW, Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 462-3611 or 3612; there is a
Maltese Consulate General in New York

US:

Ambassador Sally J. NOVETZKE; Embassy at 2nd Floor, Development House, ←
Saint

Anne Street, Floriana, Valletta (mailing address is P. O. Box 535,
Valletta); telephone [356] 240424, 240425, 243216, 243217, 243653, ←
223654;

FAX same as phone numbers

Flag:

two equal vertical bands of white (hoist side) and red; in the upper

hoist-side corner is a representation of the George Cross, edged in red

1.1210 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Malta)

Economy (Malta)

=====

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. In 1990 inflation was held to a low 3.0%. Per capita GDP at \$7,000 places Malta in the middle-income range of the world's nations.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$2.5 billion, per capita \$7,000 (1991 est.); real growth rate 5.5% (1990)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

3.0% (1990)

Unemployment rate:

3.8% (1990)

Budget:

revenues \$1.3 billion; expenditures \$1.3 billion, including capital expenditures of \$380 million (1992 plan)

Exports:

\$1.1 billion (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

clothing, textiles, footwear, ships

partners:

Italy 30%, Germany 22%, UK 11%

Imports:

\$2.0 billion (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

food, petroleum, machinery and semimanufactured goods

partners:

Italy 30%, UK 16%, Germany 13%, US 4%

External debt:

\$90 million, medium and long term (December 1987)

Industrial production:

growth rate 19.0% (1990); accounts for 27% of GDP

Electricity:

328,000 kW capacity; 1,110 million kWh produced, 2,990 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

tourism, electronics, ship repair yard, construction, food manufacturing, textiles, footwear, clothing, beverages, tobacco

Agriculture:

accounts for 3% of GDP; overall, 20% self-sufficient; main products -

potatoes, cauliflower, grapes, wheat, barley, tomatoes, citrus, cut flowers, ←
 flowers,
 green peppers, hogs, poultry, eggs; generally adequate supplies of
 vegetables, poultry, milk, pork products; seasonal or periodic shortages ←
 in
 grain, animal fodder, fruits, other basic foodstuffs

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-81), \$172 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$336 million; ←
 OPEC
 bilateral aid (1979-89), \$76 million; Communist countries (1970-88), \$48 million

Currency:

Maltese lira (plural - liri); 1 Maltese lira (LM) = 100 cents

Exchange rates:

Maltese liri (LM) per US\$1 - 0.3257 (March 1992), 0.3004 (1991), 0.3172 (1990), 0.3483 (1989), 0.3306 (1988), 0.3451 (1987)

Fiscal year:

1 April - 31 March

1.1211 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Malta)

Communications (Malta)

=====

Highways:

1,291 km total; 1,179 km paved (asphalt), 77 km crushed stone or gravel, ←
 35
 km improved and unimproved earth

Ports:

Valletta, Marsaxlokk

Merchant marine:

658 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 9,003,001 GRT/15,332,287 DWT; includes 3 passenger, 13 short-sea passenger, 241 cargo, 14 container, 2 passenger-cargo, 16 roll-on/roll-off, 2 vehicle carrier, 1 barge carrier, ←
 15
 refrigerated cargo, 11 chemical tanker, 12 combination ore/oil, 2 specialized tanker, 3 liquefied gas, 124 petroleum tanker, 176 bulk, 23 combination bulk; note - a flag of convenience registry; China owns 2 ←
 ships,
 former republics of the USSR own 52 ships, Cuba owns 10, Vietnam owns 6, Yugoslavia owns 9, Romania owns 4

Civil air:

7 major transport aircraft

Airports:

1 with permanent-surface runways 2,440-3,659 m

Telecommunications:

automatic system satisfies normal requirements; 153,000 telephones; excellent service by broadcast stations - 8 AM, 4 FM, and 2 TV; submarine cable and radio relay between islands; international service by 1 ←
 submarine
 cable; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

1.1212 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Malta)

Defense Forces (Malta)

=====

Branches:

Armed Forces, Maltese Police Force

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 95,661; 76,267 fit for military service

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$21.9 million, 1.3% of GDP (1989 est.)

1.1213 WorldFact.guide/Man Isle of

Man Isle of

Geography (Man Isle of)

People (Man Isle of)

Government (Man Isle of)

Economy (Man Isle of)

Communications (Man Isle of)

Defense Forces (Man Isle of)

1.1214 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Man Isle of)

Geography (Man Isle of)

=====

Total area:

588 km2

Land area:

588 km2

Comparative area:

slightly less than 3.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

113 km

Maritime claims:

Exclusive fishing zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

3 nm

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
 Environment:
 strong westerly winds prevail
 Note:
 located in Irish Sea equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland

1.1215 WorldFact.guide/People (Man Isle of)

People (Man Isle of)

=====

Population:
 64,068 (July 1992), growth rate 0.1% (1992)
 Birth rate:
 11 births/1,000 population (1992)
 Death rate:
 14 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
 Net migration rate:
 4 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
 Infant mortality rate:
 9 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 72 years male, 78 years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 1.8 children born/woman (1992)
 Nationality:
 noun - Manxman, Manxwoman; adjective - Manx
 Ethnic divisions:
 native Manx of Norse-Celtic descent; British
 Religions:
 Anglican, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Society of
 Friends
 Languages:
 English, Manx Gaelic
 Literacy:
 NA% (male NA%, female NA%) but compulsory education ages 5 to 16
 Labor force:
 25,864 (1981)
 Organized labor:
 22 labor unions patterned along British lines

1.1216 WorldFact.guide/Government (Man Isle of)

Government (Man Isle of)

=====

Long-form name:
 none

Type:
British crown dependency

Capital:
Douglas

Administrative divisions:
none (British crown dependency)

Independence:
none (British crown dependency)

Constitution:
1961, Isle of Man Constitution Act

Legal system:
English law and local statute

National holiday:
Tynwald Day, 5 July

Executive branch:
British monarch, lieutenant governor, prime minister, Executive Council (cabinet)

Legislative branch:
bicameral Tynwald consists of an upper house or Legislative Council and a lower house or House of Keys

Judicial branch:
High Court of Justice

Leaders:
Chief of State:
Lord of Mann Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Lieutenant Governor Air Marshal Sir Laurence JONES (since NA 1990)
Head of Government:
President of the Legislative Council Sir Charles KERRUISE (since NA 1990)

Political parties and leaders:
there is no party system and members sit as independents

Suffrage:
universal at age 21

Elections:
House of Keys:
last held in 1991 (next to be held NA 1996); results - percent of vote NA ↔
;
no party system; seats - (24 total) independents 24

Member of:
none

Diplomatic representation:
none (British crown dependency)

Flag:
red with the Three Legs of Man emblem (Trinacria), in the center; the ↔
three
legs are joined at the thigh and bent at the knee; in order to have the ↔
toes
pointing clockwise on both sides of the flag, a two-sided emblem is used
ria), 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

1.1217 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Man Isle of)

Economy (Man Isle of)

=====

Overview:

Offshore banking, manufacturing, and tourism are key sectors of the economy. The government's policy of offering incentives to high-technology and financial institutions to locate on the island has paid off in expanding employment opportunities in high-income industries. As a result, agriculture and fishing, once the mainstays of the economy, have declined in their shares of GNP. Banking now contributes over 20% to GNP and manufacturing about 15%. Trade is mostly with the UK.

GNP:

exchange rate conversion - \$490 million, per capita \$7,573; real growth rate NA% (1988)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

NA%

Unemployment rate:

1.5% (1988)

Budget:

revenues \$130.4 million; expenditures \$114.4 million, including capital expenditures of \$18.1 million (FY85 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:

61,000 kW capacity; 190 million kWh produced, 2,930 kWh per capita (1989)

Industries:

an important offshore financial center; financial services, light manufacturing, tourism

Agriculture:

cereals and vegetables; cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry

Economic aid:

NA

Currency:

Manx pound (plural - pounds); 1 Manx pound (#M) = 100 pence

Exchange rates:

Manx pounds (#M) per US\$1 - 0.5799 (March 1992), 0.5652 (1991), 0.5603 (1990), 0.6099 (1989), 0.5614 (1988), 0.6102 (1987); the Manx pound is at par with the British pound

Fiscal year:
1 April - 31 March

1.1218 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Man Isle of)

Communications (Man Isle of)

=====

Railroads:
36 km electric track, 24 km steam track

Highways:
640 km motorable roads

Ports:
Douglas, Ramsey, Peel

Merchant marine:
79 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 1,436,196 GRT/2,479,432 DWT; ↔
includes
12 cargo, 7 container, 10 roll-on/roll-off, 30 petroleum tanker, 4 ↔
chemical
tanker, 5 liquefied gas, 11 bulk; note - a captive register of the United
Kingdom, although not all ships on the register are British owned

Airports:
1 total; 1 usable with permanent-surface runway 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:
24,435 telephones; broadcast stations - 1 AM, 4 FM, 4 TV

1.1219 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Man Isle of)

Defense Forces (Man Isle of)

=====

Note:
defense is the responsibility of the UK

1.1220 WorldFact.guide/Marshall Islands

Marshall Islands

Geography (Marshall Islands)

People (Marshall Islands)

Government (Marshall Islands)

Economy (Marshall Islands)

Communications (Marshall Islands)

Defense Forces (Marshall Islands)

1.1221 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Marshall Islands)

Geography (Marshall Islands)

=====

Total area:
181.3 km2

Land area:
181.3 km2; includes the atolls of Bikini, Eniwetok, and Kwajalein

Comparative area:
slightly larger than Washington, DC

Land boundaries:
none

Coastline:
370.4 km

Maritime claims:

Contiguous zone:
24 nm

Exclusive economic zone:
200 nm

Territorial sea:
12 nm

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%

Environment:
occasionally subject to typhoons; two archipelagic island chains of 30 atolls and 1,152 islands

Note:
located 3,825 km southwest of Honolulu in the North Pacific Ocean, about two-thirds of the way between Hawaii and Papua New Guinea; Bikini and Eniwetok are former US nuclear test sites; Kwajalein, the famous World War II battleground, is now used as a US missile test range

1.1222 WorldFact.guide/People (Marshall Islands)

People (Marshall Islands)

=====

Population:
50,004 (July 1992), growth rate 3.9% (1992)

Birth rate:
47 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
8 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
 52 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 61 years male, 64 years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 7.0 children born/woman (1992)
 Nationality:
 noun - Marshallese (singular and plural); adjective - Marshallese
 Ethnic divisions:
 almost entirely Micronesian
 Religions:
 predominantly Christian, mostly Protestant
 Languages:
 English universally spoken and is the official language; two major
 Marshallese dialects from Malayo-Polynesian family; Japanese
 Literacy:
 93% (male 100%, female 88%) age 15 and over can read and write (1980)
 Labor force:
 4,800 (1986)
 Organized labor:
 none

1.1223 WorldFact.guide/Government (Marshall Islands)

Government (Marshall Islands)

=====

Long-form name:
 Republic of the Marshall Islands
 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; formerly the
 Marshall Islands District of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands)
 Constitution:
 1 May 1979
 Legal system:
 based on adapted Trust Territory laws, acts of the legislature, municipal ←
 , common, and customary laws
 National holiday:
 Proclamation of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, 1 May (1979)
 Executive branch:
 president, Cabinet
 Legislative branch:
 unicameral Nitijela (parliament)
 Judicial branch:
 Supreme Court
 Leaders:
 Chief of State and Head of Government:
 President Amata KABUA (since 1979)

Political parties and leaders:

no formal parties; President KABUA is chief political (and traditional) leader

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

President:

last held 6 January 1992 (next to be held NA; results - President Amata KABUA was reelected

Parliament:

last held 18 November 1991 (next to be held November 1995); results - percent of vote NA; seats - (33 total)

Member of:

AsDB, ESCAP (associate), ICAO, SPC, SPF, UN, UNCTAD

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Wilfred I. KENDALL; Chancery at 2433 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 234-5414

US:

Ambassador William BODDE, Jr.; Embassy at NA address (mailing address is P. ←

O. Box 1379, Majuro, Republic of the Marshall Islands 96960-1379); ← telephone

(011) 692-4011; FAX (011) 692-4012

Flag:

blue with two stripes radiating from the lower hoist-side corner - orange (top) and white; there is a white star with four large rays and 20 small rays on the hoist side above the two stripes

1.1224 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Marshall Islands)

Economy (Marshall Islands)

=====

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.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$63 million, per capita \$1,500; real growth ← rate

NA% (1989 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

NA

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues \$55 million; expenditures NA, including capital expenditures of NA
 (1987 est.)

Exports:
 \$2.5 million (f.o.b., 1985)
 commodities:
 copra, copra oil, agricultural products, handicrafts
 partners:
 NA

Imports:
 \$29.2 million (c.i.f., 1985)
 commodities:
 foodstuffs, beverages, building materials
 partners:
 NA

External debt:
 \$NA

Industrial production:
 growth rate NA%

Electricity:
 42,000 kW capacity; 80 million kWh produced, 1,840 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries:
 copra, fish, tourism; craft items from shell, wood, and pearls; offshore banking (embryonic)

Agriculture:
 coconuts, cacao, taro, breadfruit, fruits, copra; pigs, chickens

Economic aid:
 under the terms of the Compact of Free Association, the US is to provide approximately \$40 million in aid annually

Currency:
 US currency is used

Exchange rates:
 US currency is used

Fiscal year:
 1 October - 30 September

1.1225 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Marshall Islands)

Communications (Marshall Islands)

=====

Highways:
 paved roads on major islands (Majuro, Kwajalein), otherwise stone-, coral -,
 or laterite-surfaced roads and tracks

Ports:
 Majuro

Merchant marine:
 32 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 2,347,312 GRT/4,630,172 DWT; includes
 2 cargo, 1 container, 9 petroleum tanker, 18 bulk carrier, 2 combination ore/oil; note - a flag of convenience registry

Airports:
 17 total, 16 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 8 with runways
 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

telephone network - 570 lines (Majuro) and 186 (Ebeye); telex services; islands interconnected by shortwave radio (used mostly for government purposes); broadcast stations - 1 AM, 2 FM, 1 TV, 1 shortwave; 2 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT earth stations; US Government satellite communications system on Kwajalein ←

1.1226 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Marshall Islands)

Defense Forces (Marshall Islands)

=====

Note:

defense is the responsibility of the US

1.1227 WorldFact.guide/Martinique

Martinique

Geography (Martinique)

People (Martinique)

Government (Martinique)

Government1 (Martinique)

Economy (Martinique)

Communications (Martinique)

Defense Forces (Martinique)

1.1228 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Martinique)

Geography (Martinique)

=====

Total area:

1,100 km2

Land area:

1,060 km2

Comparative area:

slightly more than six times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

290 km

Maritime claims:

Exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:
12 nm
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%; includes irrigated 5%
Environment:
subject to hurricanes, flooding, and volcanic activity that result in an average of one major natural disaster every five years
Note:
located 625 km southeast of Puerto Rico in the Caribbean Sea

1.1229 WorldFact.guide/People (Martinique)

People (Martinique)

=====

Population:
371,803 (July 1992), growth rate 1.4% (1992)
Birth rate:
19 births/1,000 population (1992)
Death rate:
6 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
Net migration rate:
1 migrant/1,000 population (1992)
Infant mortality rate:
11 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
Life expectancy at birth:
75 years male, 81 years female (1992)
Total fertility rate:
1.9 children born/woman (1992)
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:
93% (male 92%, female 93%) age 15 and over can read and write (1982)
Labor force:
100,000; service industry 31.7%, construction and public works 29.4%, agriculture 13.1%, industry 7.3%, fisheries 2.2%, other 16.3%
Organized labor:
11% of labor force

1.1230 WorldFact.guide/Government (Martinique)

Government (Martinique)

=====

Long-form name:

Department of Martinique

Type:

overseas department of France

Capital:

Fort-de-France

Administrative divisions:

none (overseas department of France)

Independence:

none (overseas department of France)

Constitution:

28 September 1958 (French Constitution)

Legal system:

French legal system

National holiday:

Taking of the Bastille, 14 July (1789)

Executive branch:

government commissioner

Legislative branch:

unicameral General Council

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Francois MITTERRAND (since 21 May 1981)

Head of Government:

Government Commissioner Jean Claude ROURE (since 5 May 1989); President ↔
of
the General Council Emile MAURICE (since NA 1988)

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

General Council:

last held in October 1988 (next to be held by March 1991); results - ↔
percent
of vote by party NA; seats - (44 total) number of seats by party NA

Regional Assembly:

last held on 16 March 1986 (next to be held by March 1992); results -
UDF/RPR coalition 49.8%, PPM/FSM/PCM coalition 41.3%, other 8.9%; seats -
(41 total) PPM/FSM/PCM coalition 21, UDF/RPR coalition 20

French Senate:

last held 24 September 1989 (next to be held September 1992); results -
percent of vote by party NA; seats - (2 total) UDF 1, PPM 1

French National Assembly:

last held on 5 and 12 June 1988 (next to be held June 1993); results -
percent of vote by party NA; seats - (4 total) PPM 1, FSM 1, RPR 1, UDF 1

Communists:

1,000 (est.)

Other political or pressure groups:

Proletarian Action Group (GAP); Alhed Marie-Jeanne Socialist Revolution
Group (GRS); Martinique Independence Movement (MIM); Caribbean ↔
Revolutionary

Alliance (ARC); Central Union for Martinique Workers (CSTM), Marc Pulvar; Frantz Fanon Circle; League of Workers and Peasants
 Member of:
 FZ, WCL
 Diplomatic representation:
 as an overseas department of France, Martiniquais interests are ←
 represented
 in the US by France

1.1231 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Martinique)

Government1 (Martinique)
 =====

US:
 Consul General Raymond G. ROBINSON; Consulate General at 14 Rue Blenac, Fort-de-France (mailing address is B. P. 561, Fort-de-France 97206); telephone [596] 63-13-03
 Flag:
 the flag of France is used

1.1232 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Martinique)

Economy (Martinique)
 =====

Overview:
 The economy is based on sugarcane, bananas, tourism, and light industry. Agriculture accounts for about 12% 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. In ←
 1986
 per capita GDP was relatively high at \$6,000. During 1986 the ←
 unemployment
 rate was 30% and was particularly severe among younger workers.
 GDP:
 exchange rate conversion - \$2.0 billion, per capita \$6,000; real growth ←
 rate
 NA% (1986)
 Inflation rate (consumer prices):
 2.9% (1989)
 Unemployment rate:
 30% (1986)
 Budget:
 revenues \$268 million; expenditures \$268 million, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1989 est.)
 Exports:

\$196 million (f.o.b., 1988)
 commodities:
 refined petroleum products, bananas, rum, pineapples
 partners:
 France 65%, Guadeloupe 24%, Germany (1987)
 Imports:
 \$1.3 billion (c.i.f., 1988)
 commodities:
 petroleum products, foodstuffs, construction materials, vehicles, ←
 clothing
 and other consumer goods
 partners:
 France 65%, UK, Italy, Germany, Japan, US (1987)
 External debt:
 \$NA
 Industrial production:
 growth rate NA%
 Electricity:
 113,100 kW capacity; 588 million kWh produced, 1,703 kWh per capita ←
 (1991)
 Industries:
 construction, rum, cement, oil refining, sugar, tourism
 Agriculture:
 including fishing and forestry, accounts for about 12% of GDP; principal
 crops - pineapples, avocados, bananas, flowers, vegetables, and sugarcane
 for rum; dependent on imported food, particularly meat and vegetables
 Economic aid:
 Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89),
 \$10.1 billion
 Currency:
 French franc (plural - francs); 1 French franc (F) = 100 centimes
 Exchange rates:
 French francs (F) per US\$1 - 5.3801 (January 1992), 5.6421 (1991), 5.4453
 (1990), 6.3801 (1989), 5.9569 (1988), 6.0107 (1987)
 Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.1233 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Martinique)

Communications (Martinique)

=====

Highways:
 1,680 km total; 1,300 km paved, 380 km gravel and earth
 Ports:
 Fort-de-France
 Civil air:
 no major transport aircraft
 Airports:
 2 total; 2 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway
 2,440-3,659 m; 1 with runways less than 2,439 m
 Telecommunications:
 domestic facilities are adequate; 68,900 telephones; interisland radio ←
 relay
 links to Guadeloupe, Dominica, and Saint Lucia; broadcast stations - 1 AM ←
 , 6

FM, 10 TV; 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth stations

1.1234 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Martinique)

Defense Forces (Martinique)

=====

Branches:

French Forces, Gendarmerie

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 95,235; NA fit for military service

Note:

defense is the responsibility of France

1.1235 WorldFact.guide/Mauritania

Mauritania

Geography (Mauritania)

People (Mauritania)

Government (Mauritania)

Government1 (Mauritania)

Economy (Mauritania)

Economy1 (Mauritania)

Communications (Mauritania)

Defense Forces (Mauritania)

1.1236 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Mauritania)

Geography (Mauritania)

=====

Total area:

1,030,700 km2

Land area:

1,030,400 km2

Comparative area:

slightly larger than three times the size of New Mexico

Land boundaries:

5,074 km; Algeria 463 km, Mali 2,237 km, Senegal 813 km, Western Sahara
1,561 km

Coastline:

754 km

Maritime claims:

Continental shelf:
 edge of continental margin or 200 nm
 Exclusive economic zone:
 200 nm
 Territorial sea:
 12 nm
 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 NEGL%; meadows and pastures 38%; forest ↔
 and
 woodland 5%; other 56%; includes irrigated NEGL%
 Environment:
 hot, dry, dust/sand-laden sirocco wind blows primarily in March and April ↔
 ;
 desertification; only perennial river is the Senegal

1.1237 WorldFact.guide/People (Mauritania)

People (Mauritania)

=====

Population:
 2,059,187 (July 1992), growth rate 3.1% (1992)
 Birth rate:
 48 births/1,000 population (1992)
 Death rate:
 17 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
 Net migration rate:
 0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
 Infant mortality rate:
 89 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 44 years male, 50 years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 7.1 children born/woman (1992)
 Nationality:
 noun - Mauritanian(s); adjective - Mauritanian
 Ethnic divisions:
 mixed Maur/black 40%, Maur 30%, black 30%
 Religions:
 Muslim, nearly 100%
 Languages:
 Hasaniya Arabic (official); Hasaniya Arabic, Pular, Soninke, Wolof
 (official)
 Literacy:
 34% (male 47%, female 21%) age 10 and over can read and write (1990 est.)
 Labor force:
 465,000 (1981 est.); 45,000 wage earners (1980); agriculture 47%, ↔
 services

29%, industry and commerce 14%, government 10%; 53% of population of ←
working
age (1985)
Organized labor:
30,000 members claimed by single union, Mauritanian Workers' Union

1.1238 WorldFact.guide/Government (Mauritania)

Government (Mauritania)

=====

Long-form name:

Islamic Republic of Mauritania

Type:

republic; military first seized power in bloodless coup 10 July 1978; a
palace coup that took place on 12 December 1984 brought President Taya to
power; he was elected in 1992

Capital:

Nouakchott

Administrative divisions:

12 regions (regions, singular - region); Adrar, Assaba, Brakna, Dakhlet
Nouadhibou, Gorgol, Guidimaka, Hodh ech Chargui, Hodh el Gharbi, Inchiri,
Tagant, Tiris Zemmour, Trarza; note - there may be a new capital district ←
of
Nouakchott

Independence:

28 November 1960 (from France)

Constitution:

currently 12 July 1991; 20 May 1961 Constitution abrogated after coup of ←
10
July 1978; provisional constitution published 17 December 1980 but ←
abandoned
in 1981; constitutional charter published 27 February 1985 after Taya ←
came
to power; latest constitution approved after general referendum 12 July ←
1991

Legal system:

based on Islamic law

National holiday:

Independence Day, 28 November (1960)

Executive branch:

president

Legislative branch:

National Assembly (Assemblée Nationale) and Senate

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)

Leaders:

Chief of State and Head of Government:

President Col. Maaouya Ould Sid'Ahmed TAYA (since 12 December 1984)

Political parties and leaders:

legalized by constitution passed 12 July 1991; emerging parties include
Democratic and Social Republican Party (PRDS), led by President Col. ←
Maaouya

Ould Sid'Ahmed TAYA; Union of Democratic Forces (UDF), coalition of seven
opposition factions, three leaders: Mohameden Ould BABAH, Diop Mamadou
AMADOU, and Messoud Ould BOULKHEIR; Assembly for Democracy (RDU), Mohamed

Ould SIDI BABA; Rally for Democracy and Unity (RDUN), Mohamed Ould Sidi BABA; Popular Social and Democratic Union (UPSD), Mohamed Mahmoud Ould MAH; Progressive Popular Alliance (APP), Taleb Ould Jiddou Ould Mohamed LAGHDAF; Mauritanian Party for Renewal (PMR), Moulaye El Hassan Ould JEYID; National Avant-Garde Party (PAN or PAGN), Khattry Ould Taleb JIDDOU; Mauritanian Party of the Democratic Center (PCDM), Bamba Ould SIDI BADI; Union for Planning and Construction (UPC), Mohamed Ould EYAHA; Democratic Justice Party (PJD), Mohamed Abdallahi Ould EL BANE; Party for Liberty, Equality, and Justice (PLEJ), Ba Mamadou ALASSANE; Labor and National Unity Party (PTUN), Ali Bouna Ould OUEENINA

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

President:

last held January 1992 (next to be held NA)

results:

President Col. Maabuya Ould Sid'Ahmed TAYA elected

Senate:

last held 3 and 10 April 1992 (next to be held April 1998)

1.1239 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Mauritania)

Government1 (Mauritania)

=====

National Assembly:

last held 6 and 13 March 1992 (next to be held NA 1997)

Member of:

ABEDA, ACCT (associate), ACP, AfDB, AFESD, AL, AMF, AMU, CAEU, CCC, CEOA, 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:

Ambassador Mohamed Fall OULD AININA; Chancery at 2129 Leroy Place NW, Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 232-5700

US:

Ambassador Gordon S. BROWN; Embassy at address NA, Nouakchott (mailing address is 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

1.1240 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Mauritania)

Economy (Mauritania)

=====

Overview:

A majority of the population still depends on agriculture and livestock for a livelihood, even though most of the nomads and many subsistence farmers were forced into the cities by recurrent droughts in the 1970s and 1980s. Mauritania has extensive deposits of iron ore, which account for almost 50% of total exports. The decline in world demand for this ore, however, has led to cutbacks in production. The nation's coastal waters are among the richest fishing areas in the world, but overexploitation by foreigners threatens this key source of revenue. The country's first deepwater port opened near Nouakchott in 1986. In recent years, the droughts, the endemic conflict with Senegal, rising energy costs, and economic mismanagement have resulted in a substantial buildup of foreign debt. The government has begun the second stage of an economic reform program in consultation with the World Bank, the IMF, and major donor countries. But the reform process suffered a major setback following the Gulf war of early 1991. Because of Mauritania's support of Saddam Husayn, bilateral aid from its two top donors, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, was suspended, and multilateral aid was reduced.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$1.1 billion, per capita \$535; real growth rate 3% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

6.5% (1990 est.)

Unemployment rate:

20% (1991 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$280 million; expenditures \$346 million, including capital expenditures of \$61 million (1989 est.)

Exports:

\$436 million (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

iron ore, processed fish, small amounts of gum arabic and gypsum; unrecorded

but numerically significant cattle exports to Senegal

partners:

EC 43%, Japan 27%, USSR 11%, Ivory Coast 3%

Imports:

\$389 million (c.i.f., 1990)

commodities:

foodstuffs, consumer goods, petroleum products, capital goods

partners:

EC 60%, Algeria 15%, China 6%, US 3%

External debt:

\$1.9 billion (1990)

Industrial production:

growth rate 4.4% (1988 est.); accounts for almost 20% of GDP

Electricity:

190,000 kW capacity; 135 million kWh produced, 70 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

fishing, fish processing, mining of iron ore and gypsum

Agriculture:

accounts for 29% of GDP (including fishing); largely subsistence farming ←
and
nomadic cattle and sheep herding except in Senegal river valley; crops -
dates, millet, sorghum, root crops; fish products number-one export; ←
large
food deficit in years of drought

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$168 million; Western (non-US)
countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$1.3 billion; ←
OPEC
bilateral aid (1979-89), \$490 million; Communist countries (1970-89), ←
\$277
million; Arab Development Bank (1991), \$20 million

1.1241 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Mauritania)

Economy1 (Mauritania)

=====

Currency:

ouguiya (plural - ouguiya); 1 ouguiya (UM) = 5 khoums

Exchange rates:

ouguiya (UM) per US\$1 - 79.300 (January 1992), 81.946 (1991), 80.609 ←
(1990),
83.051 (1989), 75.261 (1988), 73.878 (1987)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.1242 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Mauritania)

Communications (Mauritania)

=====

Railroads:

690 km 1.435-meter (standard) gauge, single track, owned and operated by
government mining company

Highways:

7,525 km total; 1,685 km paved; 1,040 km gravel, crushed stone, or ←
otherwise
improved; 4,800 km unimproved roads, trails, tracks

Inland waterways:

mostly ferry traffic on the Senegal River

Ports:

Nouadhibou, Nouakchott

Merchant marine:

1 cargo ship (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 1,290 GRT/1,840 DWT

Civil air:

3 major transport aircraft

Airports:

28 total, 28 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways over 3,659 m; 5 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 16 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:
 poor system of cable and open-wire lines, minor 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

1.1243 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Mauritania)

Defense Forces (Mauritania)

=====

Branches:

Army, Navy, Air Force, National Gendarmerie, National Guard, National Police, Presidential Guard

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 436,897; 213,307 fit for military service; conscription law not implemented

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$40 million, 4.2% of GDP (1989)

1.1244 WorldFact.guide/Mauritius

Mauritius

Geography (Mauritius)

People (Mauritius)

Government (Mauritius)

Government1 (Mauritius)

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Defense Forces (Mauritius)

1.1245 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Mauritius)

Geography (Mauritius)

=====

Total area:

1,860 km2

Land area:

1,850 km²; includes Agalega Islands, Cargados Carajos Shoals (Saint Brandon), and Rodrigues

Comparative area:
slightly less than 10.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:
none

Coastline:
177 km

Maritime claims:

- Continental shelf:
edge of continental margin or 200 nm
- Exclusive economic zone:
200 nm
- Territorial sea:
12 nm

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%; includes irrigated 9%

Environment:
subject to cyclones (November to April); almost completely surrounded by reefs

Note:
located 900 km east of Madagascar in the Indian Ocean

1.1246 WorldFact.guide/People (Mauritius)

People (Mauritius)

=====

Population:
1,092,130 (July 1992), growth rate 0.8% (1992)

Birth rate:
19 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
7 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
-4 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
22 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:
66 years male, 73 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:
2.1 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Mauritian(s); adjective - Mauritian
 Ethnic divisions:
 Indo-Mauritian 68%, Creole 27%, Sino-Mauritian 3%, Franco-Mauritian 2%
 Religions:
 Hindu 52%, Christian (Roman Catholic 26%, Protestant 2.3%) 28.3%, Muslim 16.6%, other 3.1%
 Languages:
 English (official), Creole, French, Hindi, Urdu, Hakka, Bojpoori
 Literacy:
 82.8 % (male 88.7%, female 77.1%) age 13 and over can read and write ←
 (1985
 UNESCO estimate)
 Labor force:
 335,000; government services 29%, agriculture and fishing 27%, ←
 manufacturing
 22%, other 22%; 43% of population of working age (1985)
 Organized labor:
 35% of labor force in more than 270 unions

1.1247 WorldFact.guide/Government (Mauritius)

Government (Mauritius)

=====

Long-form name:
 none
 Type:
 parliamentary democracy
 Capital:
 Port Louis
 Administrative divisions:
 9 districts and 3 dependencies*; Agalega Islands*, Black River, Cargados
 Carajos*, Flacq, Grand Port, Moka, Pamplemousses, Plaines Wilhems, Port
 Louis, Riviere du Rempart, Rodrigues*, Savanne
 Independence:
 12 March 1968 (from UK)
 Constitution:
 12 March 1968
 Legal system:
 based on French civil law system with elements of English common law in
 certain areas
 National holiday:
 Independence Day, 12 March (1968)
 Executive branch:
 British monarch, governor general, prime minister, deputy prime minister,
 Council of Ministers (cabinet)
 Legislative branch:
 unicameral Legislative Assembly
 Judicial branch:
 Supreme Court
 Leaders:
 Chief of State:
 Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor ←
 General
 Sir Veerasamy RINGADOO (since 17 January 1986)
 Head of Government:

Prime Minister Sir Anerood JUGNAUTH (since 12 June 1982); Deputy Prime Minister Prem NABABSING (since 26 September 1990)

Political parties and leaders:
 government coalition:
 Militant Socialist Movement (MSM), A. JUGNAUTH; Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM), Paul BERENGER; Organization of the People of Rodrigues (OPR), Louis Serge CLAIR; Democratic Labor Movement (MTD), Anil BAICHOO

opposition:
 Mauritian Labor Party (MLP), Navin RAMGOOLMAN; Socialist Workers Front, Sylvio MICHEL; Mauritian Social Democratic Party (PMSD), G. DUVAL

Elections:
 Legislative Assembly:
 last held on 15 September 1991 (next to be held by 15 September 1996); results - MSM/MMM 53%, MLP/PMSD 38%; seats - (70 total, 62 elected) MSM/MMM alliance 59 (MSM 29, MMM 26, OPR 2, MTD 2); MLP/PMSD 3

Communists:
 may be 2,000 sympathizers

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, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO (correspondent), ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:
 Ambassador Chitmansing JESSERAMSING; Chancery at Suite 134, 4301 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 244-1491 or 1492

1.1248 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Mauritius)

Government1 (Mauritius)

=====

US:

Ambassador Penne Percy KORTH; Embassy at 4th Floor, Rogers House, John Kennedy Street, Port Louis; telephone [230] 208-9763 through 208-9767; FAX [230] 208-9534

Flag:

four equal horizontal bands of red (top), blue, yellow, and green

1.1249 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Mauritius)

Economy (Mauritius)

=====

Overview:

The economy is based on sugar, manufacturing (mainly textiles), and ←
tourism.

Sugarcane is grown on about 90% of the cultivated land area and accounts ←
for

40% of export earnings. The government's development strategy is centered ←
on

industrialization (with a view to exports), agricultural diversification,
and tourism. Economic performance in FY91 was impressive, with 6% real
growth and low unemployment.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$2.5 billion, per capita \$2,300; real growth ←
rate

6.1% (FY91 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

13.2% (FY91 est.)

Unemployment rate:

2.4% (1991 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$557 million; expenditures \$607 million, including capital
expenditures of \$111 million (FY90)

Exports:

\$1.2 billion (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

textiles 44%, sugar 40%, light manufactures 10%

partners:

EC and US have preferential treatment, EC 77%, US 15%

Imports:

\$1.6 billion (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

manufactured goods 50%, capital equipment 17%, foodstuffs 13%, petroleum
products 8%, chemicals 7%

partners:

EC, US, South Africa, Japan

External debt:

\$869 million (1991 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate 12.9% (FY87); accounts for 25% of GDP

Electricity:

235,000 kW capacity; 425 million kWh produced, 395 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

food processing (largely sugar milling), textiles, wearing apparel,
chemicals, metal products, transport equipment, nonelectrical machinery,
tourism

Agriculture:

accounts for 10% of GDP; about 90% of cultivated land in sugarcane; other
products - tea, corn, potatoes, bananas, pulses, cattle, goats, fish; net
food importer, especially rice and fish

Illicit drugs:

illicit producer of cannabis for the international drug trade

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$76 million; Western (non-US)
countries (1970-89), \$709 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$54
million

Currency:

Mauritian rupee (plural - rupees); 1 Mauritian rupee (MauR) = 100 cents

Exchange rates:

Mauritian rupees (MauRs) per US\$1 - 15.198 (January 1992), 15.652 (1991),

14.839 (1990), 15.250 (1989), 13.438 (1988), 12.878 (1987)
 Fiscal year:
 1 July - 30 June

1.1250 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Mauritius)

Communications (Mauritius)

=====

Highways:

1,800 km total; 1,640 km paved, 160 km earth

Ports:

Port Louis

Merchant marine:

9 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 94,710 GRT/150,345 DWT; includes 1 passenger-cargo, 3 cargo, 1 roll-on/roll-off, 1 liquefied gas, 3 bulk

Civil air:

7 major transport aircraft

Airports:

5 total, 4 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways ←
 over

3,659 m; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; none with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

small system with good service utilizing primarily 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

1.1251 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Mauritius)

Defense Forces (Mauritius)

=====

Branches:

paramilitary Special Mobile Force, Special Support Unit, National Police Force, National Coast Guard

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 307,237; 157,246 fit for military service

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$5 million, 0.2% of GDP (FY89)

1.1252 WorldFact.guide/Mayotte

Mayotte

Geography (Mayotte)

People (Mayotte)

Government (Mayotte)

Economy (Mayotte)

Communications (Mayotte)

Defense Forces (Mayotte)

1.1253 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Mayotte)

Geography (Mayotte)

=====

Total area:

375 km2

Land area:

375 km2

Comparative area:

slightly more than twice the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

185.2 km

Maritime claims:

Exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

12 nm

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%

Environment:

subject to cyclones during rainy season

Note:

part of Comoro Archipelago; located in the Mozambique Channel about ↔
halfway

between Africa and Madagascar

1.1254 WorldFact.guide/People (Mayotte)

People (Mayotte)

=====

Population:

86,628 (July 1992), growth rate 3.8% (1992)

Birth rate:
50 births/1,000 population (1992)
Death rate:
12 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
Net migration rate:
0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
Infant mortality rate:
84 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
Life expectancy at birth:
55 years male, 59 years female (1992)
Total fertility rate:
6.9 children born/woman (1992)
Nationality:
noun - Mahorais (singular and plural); adjective - Mahoran
Religions:
Muslim 99%; remainder Christian, mostly Roman Catholic
Languages:
Mahorian (a Swahili dialect), French
Literacy:
NA% (male NA%, female NA%)
Labor force:
NA
Organized labor:
NA

1.1255 WorldFact.guide/Government (Mayotte)

Government (Mayotte)

=====

Long-form name:
Territorial Collectivity of Mayotte
Type:
territorial collectivity of France
Capital:
Mamoutzou
Administrative divisions:
none (territorial collectivity of France)
Independence:
none (territorial collectivity of France)
Constitution:
28 September 1958 (French Constitution)
Legal system:
French law
National holiday:
Taking of the Bastille, 14 July (1789)
Executive branch:
government commissioner
Legislative branch:
unicameral General Council (Conseil General)
Judicial branch:
Supreme Court (Tribunal Superieur d'Appel)
Leaders:
Chief of State:
President Francois MITTERRAND (since 21 May 1981)
Head of Government:

Commissioner, Representative of the French Government Jean-Paul COSTE (← since NA 1991); President of the General Council Youssouf BAMANA (since NA ← 1976)

Political parties and leaders:
 Mahoran Popular Movement (MPM), Younoussa BAMANA; Party for the Mahoran Democratic Rally (PRDM), Darouèche MAOULIDA; Mahoran Rally for the ← Republic (RMPR), Mansour KAMARDINE; Union of the Center (UDC)

Suffrage:
 universal at age 18

Elections:
 General Council:
 last held June 1988 (next to be held June 1993); results - percent of ← vote by party NA; seats - (17 total) MPM 9, RPR 6, other 2

French Senate:
 last held on 24 September 1989 (next to be held September 1992); results ← - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (1 total) MPM 1

French National Assembly:
 last held 5 and 12 June 1988 (next to be held June 1993); results - ← percent of vote by party NA; seats - (1 total) UDC 1

Member of:
 FZ

Diplomatic representation:
 as a territorial collectivity of France, Mahoran interests are ← represented in the US by France

Flag:
 the flag of France is used

1.1256 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Mayotte)

Economy (Mayotte)

=====

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 is heavily dependent on ← French financial assistance.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$NA, per capita \$NA; real growth rate NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

NA%

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues \$NA; expenditures \$37.3 million, including capital expenditures ← of \$NA (1985)

Exports:
\$4.0 million (f.o.b., 1984)
commodities:
ylang-ylang, 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:
NA kW capacity; NA million kWh produced, NA kWh per capita

Industries:
newly created lobster and shrimp industry

Agriculture:
most important sector; provides all export earnings; crops - vanilla,
ylang-ylang, coffee, copra; imports major share of food needs

Economic aid:
Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89),
\$402 million

Currency:
French franc (plural - francs); 1 French franc (F) = 100 centimes

Exchange rates:
French francs (F) per US\$1 - 5.3801 (January 1992), 5.6421 (1991), 5.4453
(1990), 6.3801 (1989), 5.9569 (1988), 6.0107 (1987)

Fiscal year:
calendar year

1.1257 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Mayotte)

Communications (Mayotte)

=====

Highways:
42 km total; 18 km bituminous

Ports:
Dzaoudzi

Civil air:
no major transport aircraft

Airports:
1 with permanent-surface runways 1,220-2,439 m

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

1.1258 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Mayotte)

Defense Forces (Mayotte)

=====

Note:

defense is the responsibility of France

1.1259 WorldFact.guide/Mexico

Mexico

Geography (Mexico)

People (Mexico)

Government (Mexico)

Government1 (Mexico)

Economy (Mexico)

Economy1 (Mexico)

Communications (Mexico)

Defense Forces (Mexico)

1.1260 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Mexico)

Geography (Mexico)

=====

Total area:

1,972,550 km2

Land area:

1,923,040 km2

Comparative area:

slightly less than three times the size of Texas

Land boundaries:

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:

natural prolongation of continental margin or 200 nm

Exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

12 nm

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:
crude oil, 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%; includes irrigated 3%

Environment:
subject to tsunamis along the Pacific coast and destructive earthquakes ↔
in
the center and south; natural water resources scarce and polluted in ↔
north,
inaccessible and poor quality in center and extreme southeast;
deforestation; erosion widespread; desertification; serious air pollution ↔
in
Mexico City and urban centers along US-Mexico border

Note:
strategic location on southern border of US

1.1261 WorldFact.guide/People (Mexico)

People (Mexico)

=====

Population:
92,380,721 (July 1992), growth rate 2.3% (1992)

Birth rate:
29 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
5 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
-1 migrant/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
30 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:
69 years male, 76 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:
3.3 children born/woman (1992)

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:
87% (male 90%, female 85%) age 15 and over can read and write (1985 est.)

Labor force:
26,100,000 (1988); services 31.4%, agriculture, forestry, hunting, and
fishing 26%, commerce 13.9%, manufacturing 12.8%, construction 9.5%,
transportation 4.8%, mining and quarrying 1.3%, electricity 0.3% (1986)

Organized labor:
35% of labor force

1.1262 WorldFact.guide/Government (Mexico)

Government (Mexico)

=====

Long-form name:

United Mexican States

Type:

federal republic operating under a centralized government

Capital:

Mexico

Administrative divisions:

31 states (estados, singular - estado) and 1 federal district* (distrito federal); Aguascalientes, Baja California, Baja California Sur, Campeche, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Colima, Distrito Federal*, Durango, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Mexico, Michoacan, Morelos, ← Nayarit, Nuevo Leon, Oaxaca, Puebla, Queretaro, Quintana Roo, San Luis Potosi, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Tlaxcala, Veracruz, Yucatan, ← Zacatecas

Independence:

16 September 1810 (from Spain)

Constitution:

5 February 1917

Legal system:

mixture of US constitutional theory and civil law system; judicial review ← of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday:

Independence Day, 16 September (1810)

Executive branch:

president, Cabinet

Legislative branch:

bicameral National Congress (Congreso de la Union) consists of an upper chamber or Senate (Camara de Senadores) and a lower chamber or Chamber of Deputies (Camara de Diputados)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court of Justice (Corte Suprema de Justicia)

Leaders:

Chief of State and Head of Government:

President Carlos SALINAS de Gortari (since 1 December 1988)

Political parties and leaders:

(recognized parties) Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), Genaro ← BORREGO

Estrada; National Action Party (PAN), Luis ALVAREZ; Popular Socialist ← Party

(PPS), Indalecio SAYAGO Herrera; Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD), Cuauhtemoc CARDENAS Solorzano; Cardenist Front for the National

Reconstruction Party (PFCRN), Rafael AGUILAR Talamantes; Authentic Party ← of

the Mexican Revolution (PARM), Carlos Enrique CANTU Rosas

Suffrage:

universal and compulsory (but not enforced) at age 18

Elections:

President:

last held on 6 July 1988 (next to be held September 1994); results - ←
 Carlos
 SALINAS de Gortari (PRI) 50.74%, Cuauhtemoc CARDENAS Solorzano (FDN) ←
 31.06%,
 Manuel CLOUTHIER (PAN) 16.81%; other 1.39%; note - several of the smaller
 parties ran a common candidate under a coalition called the National
 Democratic Front (FDN)

Senate:

last held on 18 August 1988 (next to be held midyear 1994); results -
 percent of vote by party NA; seats in full Senate - (64 total) number of
 seats by party; PRI 61, PRD 2, PAN 1

Chamber of Deputies:

last held on 18 August 1991 (next to be held midyear 1994); results - PRI
 53%, PAN 20%, PFCRN 10%, PPS 6%, PARM 7%, PMS (now part of PRD) 4%; seats ←
 -
 (500 total) PRI 320, PAN 89, PRD 41, PFCRN 23, PARM 15, PPS 12

1.1263 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Mexico)

Government1 (Mexico)

=====

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), UNE (no
 expansion), Revolutionary Workers Party (PRT), Mexican Democratic Party
 (PDM), Revolutionary Confederation of Workers and Peasants (CROC), ←
 Regional
 Confederation of Mexican Workers (CROM), Confederation of Employers of ←
 the
 Mexican Republic (COPARMEX), National Chamber of Transformation ←
 Industries
 (CANACINTRA), Coordinator for Foreign Trade Business Organizations (COECE ←
)

Member of:

AG (observer), CARICOM (observer) CCC, CDB, CG, EBRD, ECLAC, FAO, G-3, G ←
 -6,
 G-11, G-15, G-19, G-24, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, ←
 IDA,
 IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO, ←
 ITU,
 LAES, LAIA, LORCS, NAM (observer), OAS, OPANAL, PCA, RG, UN, UNCTAD, ←
 UNESCO,
 UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Gustavo PETRICIOLI Iturbide; Chancery at 1911 Pennsylvania ←
 Avenue
 NW, Washington, DC 20006; telephone (202) 728-1600; there are Mexican
 Consulates General in Chicago, Dallas, Denver, El Paso, Houston, Los
 Angeles, New Orleans, New York, San Francisco, San Antonio, San Diego, ←
 and
 Consulates in Albuquerque, Atlanta, Austin, Boston, Brownsville (Texas),

Calexico (California), Corpus Christi, Del Rio (Texas), Detroit, Douglas (Arizona), Eagle Pass (Texas), Fresno (California), Kansas City (Missouri), Laredo, McAllen (Texas), Miami, Nogales (Arizona), Oxnard (California), Philadelphia, Phoenix, Presidio (Texas), Sacramento, St. Louis, St. Paul (Minneapolis), Salt Lake City, San Bernardino, San Jose, San Juan (Puerto Rico), and Seattle

US:

Ambassador John D. NEGROPONTE, Jr.; Embassy at Paseo de la Reforma 305, 06500 Mexico, D.F. (mailing address is P. O. Box 3087, Laredo, TX 78044-3087); telephone [52] (5) 211-0042; FAX [52] (5) 511-9980, 208-3373;

there are US Consulates General in Ciudad Juarez, Guadalajara, Monterrey, and Tijuana, and Consulates in Hermosillo, Matamoros, Mazatlan, Merida, and

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

1.1264 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Mexico)

Economy (Mexico)

=====

Overview:

Mexico's economy is a mixture of state-owned industrial plants (notably oil), private manufacturing and services, and both large-scale and traditional agriculture. In the 1980s, Mexico experienced severe economic difficulties: the nation accumulated large external debts as world petroleum

prices fell; rapid population growth outstripped the domestic food supply;

and inflation, unemployment, and pressures to emigrate became more acute. Growth in national output, however, is recovering, rising from 1.4% in 1988

to 4% in 1990 and again in 1991. The US is Mexico's major trading partner,

accounting for two-thirds of its exports and imports. After petroleum, border assembly plants and tourism are the largest earners of foreign exchange. The government, in consultation with international economic agencies, is implementing programs to stabilize the economy and foster growth. In 1991 the government began negotiations with the US and Canada on

a free trade agreement.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$289 billion, per capita \$3,200; real growth rate

4% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

18.8% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate:

14-17% (1991 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$41.0 billion; expenditures \$47.9 billion, including capital expenditures of \$6.3 billion (1990)

Exports:

\$27.4 billion (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

crude oil, oil products, coffee, shrimp, engines, motor vehicles, cotton, consumer electronics

partners:

US 68%, EC 14%, Japan 6% (1990 est.)

Imports:

\$36.7 billion (c.i.f., 1991)

commodities:

grain, metal manufactures, agricultural machinery, electrical equipment

partners:

US 69%, EC 13%, Japan 6% (1990)

External debt:

\$98.4 billion (1991)

Industrial production:

growth rate 5.5% (1991 est.); accounts for 28% of GDP

Electricity:

26,150,000 kW capacity; 114,277 million kWh produced, 1,270 kWh per capita (1991) ←

Industries:

food and beverages, tobacco, chemicals, iron and steel, petroleum, mining ←

textiles, clothing, transportation equipment, tourism

Agriculture:

accounts for 9% of GDP and over 25% of work force; large number of small farms at subsistence level; major food crops - corn, wheat, rice, beans; cash crops - cotton, coffee, fruit, tomatoes; fish catch of 1.4 million metric tons among top 20 nations (1987)

Illicit drugs:

illicit cultivation of opium poppy and cannabis continues in spite of active ←

government eradication program; major supplier to the US market; ← continues

as the primary transshipment country for US-bound cocaine from South America ←

1.1265 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Mexico)

Economy1 (Mexico)

=====

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$3.1 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$7.7 billion; Communist countries (1970-89), \$110 million

Currency:

Mexican peso (plural - pesos); 1 Mexican peso (Mex\$) = 100 centavos

Exchange rates:

market rate of Mexican pesos (Mex\$) per US\$1 - 3,068.5 (January 1992), 3,018.4 (1991) 2,940.9 (January 1991), 2,812.6 (1990), 2,461.3 (1989), 2,273.1 (1988), 1,378.2 (1987)

Fiscal year:
calendar year

1.1266 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Mexico)

Communications (Mexico)

=====

Railroads:

24,500 km total; breakdown NA

Highways:

212,000 km total; 65,000 km paved, 30,000 km semipaved or cobblestone,
62,000 km rural roads (improved earth) or roads under construction, ←
55,000
km unimproved earth roads

Inland waterways:

2,900 km navigable rivers and coastal canals

Pipelines:

crude oil 28,200 km; petroleum products 10,150 km; natural gas 13,254 km;
petrochemical 1,400 km

Ports:

Acapulco, Coatzacoalcos, Ensenada, Guaymas, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, ←
Progreso,
Puerto Vallarta, Salina Cruz, Tampico, Veracruz

Merchant marine:

58 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 875,239 GRT/1,301,355 DWT; includes ←
4
short-sea passenger, 3 cargo, 2 refrigerated cargo, 2 roll-on/roll-off, ←
30
petroleum tanker, 4 chemical tanker, 7 liquefied gas, 1 bulk, 1 ←
combination
bulk, 4 container

Civil air:

186 major transport aircraft

Airports:

1,815 total, 1,505 usable; 200 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with
runways over 3,659 m; 33 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 284 with runways
1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

highly developed system with extensive 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

1.1267 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Mexico)

Defense Forces (Mexico)

=====

Branches:

National Defense (including Army and Air Force), Navy (including Marines)

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 23,023,871; 16,852,513 fit for military service; 1,138,455 reach military age (18) annually
 Defense expenditures:
 exchange rate conversion - \$1.6 billion, less than 1% of GDP (1982 budget ←
)

1.1268 WorldFact.guide/Micronesia Federated States of

Micronesia Federated States of

 Geography (Micronesia Federated States of)
 People (Micronesia Federated States of)
 Government (Micronesia Federated States of)
 Economy (Micronesia Federated States of)
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 Defense Forces (Micronesia Federated States of)

1.1269 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Micronesia Federated States of)

Geography (Micronesia Federated States of)

=====

Total area:
 702 km2
 Land area:
 702 km2; includes Pohnpei, Truk, Yap, and Kosrae
 Comparative area:
 slightly less than four times the size of Washington, DC
 Land boundaries:
 none
 Coastline:
 6,112 km
 Maritime claims:
 Exclusive economic zone:
 200 nm
 Territorial sea:
 12 nm
 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%

Environment:

subject to typhoons from June to December; four major island groups ←
totaling
607 islands

Note:

located 5,150 km west-southwest of Honolulu in the North Pacific Ocean,
about three-quarters of the way between Hawaii and Indonesia

1.1270 WorldFact.guide/People (Micronesia Federated States of)

People (Micronesia Federated States of)

=====

Population:

114,694 (July 1992), growth rate 3.4% (1992)

Birth rate:

29 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

7 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

12 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

39 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

65 years male, 69 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

4.1 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Micronesian(s); adjective - Micronesian; Kosrae(s), Pohnpeian(s),
Trukese (singular and plural), Yapese (singular and plural)

Ethnic divisions:

nine ethnic Micronesian and Polynesian groups

Religions:

predominantly 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 is the official and common language; most indigenous languages ←
fall

within the Austronesian language family, the exceptions are the ←
Polynesian

languages; major indigenous languages are Trukese, Pohnpeian, Yapese, and
Kosrean

Literacy:

90% (male 90%, female 85%) age 15 and over can read and write (1980)

Labor force:

NA; two-thirds are government employees; 45,000 people are between the ←
ages

of 15 and 65

Organized labor:

NA

1.1271 WorldFact.guide/Government (Micronesia Federated States of)

Government (Micronesia Federated States of)

=====

Long-form name:

Federated States of Micronesia (no short-form name)

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, Yap

Independence:

3 November 1986 (from the US-administered UN Trusteeship; formerly the Kosrae, Pohnpei, Truk, and Yap districts of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands)

Constitution:

10 May 1979

Legal system:

based on adapted Trust Territory laws, acts of the legislature, municipal ←
,
common, and customary laws

National holiday:

Proclamation of the Federated States of Micronesia, 10 May (1979)

Executive branch:

president, vice president, Cabinet

Legislative branch:

unicameral Congress

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court

Leaders:

Chief of State and Head of Government:

President Bailey OLTER (since 21 May 1991); Vice President Jacob NENA (←
since
21 May 1991)

Political parties and leaders:

no formal parties

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

President:

last held 11 May 1991 (next to be held March 1995); results - President Bailey OLTER elected president; Vice-President Jacob NENA

Congress:

last held on 5 March 1991 (next to be held March 1993); results - percent ←
of
vote NA; seats - (14 total)

Member of:

ESCAP (associate), ICAO, SPC, SPF, UN, UNCTAD

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Jesse B. MAREHALAU; Embassy at 1725 N St., NW, Washington, DC

20036; telephone (202) 223-4383

US:

Ambassador Aurelia BRAZEAL; Embassy at address NA, Kolonia (mailing address is 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

1.1272 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Micronesia Federated States of)

Economy (Micronesia Federated States of)

=====

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.

GNP:

purchasing power equivalent - \$150 million, per capita \$1,500; real growth rate NA% (1989 est.); note - GNP numbers reflect US spending

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

NA%

Unemployment rate:

NA

Budget:

revenues \$165 million; expenditures \$115 million, including capital expenditures of \$20 million (1988)

Exports:

\$2.3 million (f.o.b., 1988)

commodities:

copra

partners:

NA

Imports:

\$67.7 million (c.i.f., 1988)

commodities:

NA

partners:

NA

External debt:

\$NA

Industrial production:

growth rate NA%

Electricity:

18,000 kW capacity; 40 million kWh produced, 380 kWh per capita (1990)
 Industries:
 tourism, construction, fish processing, craft items from shell, wood, and pearls
 Agriculture:
 mainly a subsistence economy; copra, black pepper; tropical fruits and vegetables, coconuts, cassava, sweet potatoes, pigs, chickens
 Economic aid:
 under terms of the Compact of Free Association, the US will provide \$1.3 billion in grant aid during the period 1986-2001
 Currency:
 US currency is used
 Exchange rates:
 US currency is used
 Fiscal year:
 1 October - 30 September

1.1273 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Micronesia Federated States of)

Communications (Micronesia Federated States of)

=====

Highways:
 39 km of paved roads on major islands; also 187 km stone-, coral-, or laterite-surfaced roads

Ports:
 Colonia (Yap), Truk (Kosrae), Okat (Kosrae)

Airports:
 6 total, 5 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways over
 2,439 m; 4 with runways 1,220-2,439

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

1.1274 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Micronesia Federated States of)

Defense Forces (Micronesia Federated States of)

=====

Note:
 defense is the responsibility of the US

1.1275 WorldFact.guide/Midway Islands

Midway Islands

Geography (Midway Islands)

People (Midway Islands)
Government (Midway Islands)
Economy (Midway Islands)
Communications (Midway Islands)
Defense Forces (Midway Islands)

1.1276 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Midway Islands)

Geography (Midway Islands)

=====

Total area:
5.2 km²

Land area:
5.2 km²; includes Eastern Island and Sand Island

Comparative area:
about nine times the size of the Mall in Washington, DC

Land boundaries:
none

Coastline:
15 km

Maritime claims:

Contiguous zone:
12 nm

Continental shelf:
200 m (depth)

Exclusive economic zone:
200 nm

Territorial sea:
12 nm

Disputes:
none

Climate:
tropical, but moderated by prevailing easterly winds

Terrain:
low, nearly level

Natural resources:
fish and wildlife

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

Environment:
coral atoll

Note:
located 2,350 km west-northwest of Honolulu at the western end of ↔
Hawaiian
Islands group, about one-third of the way between Honolulu and Tokyo; ↔
closed
to the public

1.1277 WorldFact.guide/People (Midway Islands)

People (Midway Islands)

=====

Population:

453 US military personnel (1992)

1.1278 WorldFact.guide/Government (Midway Islands)

Government (Midway Islands)

=====

Long-form name:

none

Type:

unincorporated territory of the US administered by the US Navy, under command of the Barbers Point Naval Air Station in Hawaii and managed cooperatively by the US Navy and the Fish and Wildlife Service of the US Department of the Interior as part of the National Wildlife Refuge System ↔

;

legislation before Congress in 1990 proposed inclusion of territory ↔ within

the State of Hawaii

Capital:

none; administered from Washington, DC

Diplomatic representation:

none (territory of the US)

Flag:

the US flag is used

1.1279 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Midway Islands)

Economy (Midway Islands)

=====

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

1.1280 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Midway Islands)

Communications (Midway Islands)

=====

Highways:

32 km total

Pipelines:

7.8 km

Ports:

Sand Island

Airports:

3 total; 2 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways over
2,439 m; 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m ←

1.1281 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Midway Islands)

Defense Forces (Midway Islands)

=====

Note:

defense is the responsibility of the US

1.1282 WorldFact.guide/Moldova

Moldova

Geography (Moldova)

People (Moldova)

Government (Moldova)

Government1 (Moldova)

Economy (Moldova)

Economy1 (Moldova)

Communications (Moldova)

Defense Forces (Moldova)

1.1283 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Moldova)

Geography (Moldova)

=====

Total area:

33,700 km2

Land area:

33,700 km2

Comparative area:

slightly more than twice the size of Hawaii

Land boundaries:

1,389 km; Romania 450 km, Ukraine 939 km

Coastline:

none - landlocked

Maritime claims:

none - landlocked

Disputes:

potential dispute with Ukraine over former southern Bessarabian areas;
 northern Bukovina ceded to Ukraine upon Moldova's incorporation into USSR ←
 ;
 internal with ethnic Russians in the Trans-Dnestr and Gagauz Muslims in ←
 the
 South

Climate:

mild winters, warm summers

Terrain:

rolling steppe, gradual slope south to Black Sea

Natural resources:

lignite, phosphorites, gypsum

Land use:

NA% arable land; NA% permanent crops; NA% meadows and pastures; NA% ←
 forest
 and woodland; NA% other; includes NA% irrigated

Environment:

NA

1.1284 WorldFact.guide/People (Moldova)

People (Moldova)

=====

Population:

4,458,435 (July 1992), growth rate 0.7% (1992)

Birth rate:

19 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

10 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

-2 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

35 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

64 years male, 71 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

2.6 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Moldovan(s); adjective - Moldovan

Ethnic divisions:

Moldavian (Moldovan) 64.5%, Ukrainian 13.8%, Russian 13.0%, Gagauz 3.5%,
 Jews 1.5%, Bulgarian 2.0%, other 1.0% (1989 figures)

Religions:

Eastern Orthodox 98.5%, Jewish 1.5%, Baptist only about 1,000 members, ←
 other

1.0%; note - almost all churchgoers are ethnic Moldovan; the Slavic
 population are not churchgoers (1991 figures)

Languages:

Romanian; (Moldovan official), Russian

Literacy:

NA% (male NA%, female NA%) age 15 and over can read and write

Labor force:

2,095,000; agriculture 34.4%, industry 20.1%, other 45.5% (1985 figures)

Organized labor:

NA

1.1285 WorldFact.guide/Government (Moldova)

Government (Moldova)

=====

Long-form name:

Republic of Moldova

Type:

republic

Capital:

Chisinau (Kishinev)

Administrative divisions:

previously divided into 40 rayons; now to be divided into 7-9 larger districts at some future point

Independence:

27 August 1991 (from Soviet Union; formerly Soviet Socialist Republic of Moldova)

Constitution:

formulating a new constitution; old constitution is still in effect but has been heavily amended during the past few years ←

Legal system:

based on civil law system; no judicial review of legislative acts; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction but accepts many UN and CSCE documents ←

National holiday:

Independence Day, 27 August 1991

Executive branch:

president, prime minister, Cabinet of Ministers

Legislative branch:

Moldovan Supreme Soviet

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (highest civil court in Moldova)

Leaders:

Chief of State and Head of Government:

Prime Minister Valeriy MURAVSKY (since 28 May 1991), 1st Deputy Prime Minister Constantin OBOROC (since June 1990); 1st Deputy Prime Minister Constantin TAMPIZA (since June 1990); 1st Deputy Prime Minister Andrei SANGHELI (since June 1990)

Chief of State:

President Mircea SNEGUR (since 3 September 1990)

Head of Legislature:

Chairman of the Supreme Soviet (Premier) Valeriy MURAVSKIY (since May 1991); ←

1st Deputy Prime Minister Ian HADIRCA (since 11 May 1990); Deputy Prime Minister Victor PUSCASU, 21 November 1989; Deputy Prime Minister Mihail PLASICHUK, NA

Political parties and leaders:

Moldovan Popular Front, Yuriy ROSHKA, chairman (since summer 1990); Unitatea-Yedinstvo Intermovement, V. YAKOVLEV, chairman; Bulgarian ←

Rebirth Society, Ivan ZABUNOV, chairman; Democratic Group, five cochairmen

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

President:

last held 8 December 1991; results - Mircea SNEGUR won 98.17% of vote

Moldovan Supreme Soviet:

last held 25 February 1990; results - Moldovan Popular Front 33%, Intermovement 34%, Communist Party 32%; seats - (366 total) Popular Front Club 35; Sovereignty Club 35; Club of Independent Deputies 25; Agrarian Club 110; Club Bujak 15; Reality Club 25; Soviet Moldova 80; remaining 41 seats probably belong to Onestr region deputies who usually boycott Moldovan legislative proceedings

1.1286 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Moldova)

Government1 (Moldova)

=====

Other political or pressure groups:

United Council of Labor Collectives (UCLC), Igor SMIRNOV, chairman; Social

Democratic Party of Moldova (SDPM), V. CHIOBATARU, leader; 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

Member of:

CSCE, UN

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador vacant

US:

Charge Howard Steers; Interim Chancery at #103 Strada Alexei Mateevich, Kishinev (mailing address is APO AE 09862); telephone 8-011-7-0422-23-28-94 at Hotel Seabeco in Kishinev

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 carrying a cross in its beak and an olive branch in its claws

1.1287 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Moldova)

Economy (Moldova)

=====

Overview:

Moldova, the next-to-smallest of the former Soviet republics in area, is the most densely inhabited. Moldova has a little more than 1% of the population,

labor force, capital stock, and output of the former Soviet Union. Living standards have been below average for the European USSR. The country ←
enjoys
a favorable climate, and economic development has been primarily based on agriculture, featuring fruits, vegetables, wine, and tobacco. Industry accounts for 20% of the labor force, whereas agriculture employs more ←
than
one-third. Moldova has no major mineral resources and has depended on the former Soviet republics for coal, oil, gas, steel, most electronic equipment, machine tools, and major consumer durables such as automobiles ←
.
Its industrial and agricultural products, in turn, have been exported to ←
the
other former Soviet republics. Moldova has freed prices on most goods and has legalized private ownership of property, including agricultural land. Moldova's economic prospects are dimmed by the difficulties of moving ←
toward
a market economy and the political problems of redefining ties to the ←
other
former Soviet republics and Romania.

GDP:

NA; per capita NA; real growth rate -12% (1991)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

97% (1991)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues \$NA million; expenditures \$NA million, including capital expenditures of \$NA million (1992)

Exports:

\$400 million rubles (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

foodstuffs, wine, tobacco, textiles and footwear, machinery, chemicals (1991)

partners:

NA

Imports:

\$1.9 billion rubles (c.i.f., 1990)

commodities:

oil, gas, coal, steel machinery, foodstuffs, automobiles, and other ←
consumer

durables

partners:

NA

External debt:

\$650 million (1991 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate -7% (1991)

Electricity:

3,000,000 kW capacity; 13,000 million kWh produced, 2,806 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

key products (with share of total former Soviet output in parentheses ←
where

known): agricultural machinery, foundry equipment, refrigerators and freezers (2.7%), washing machines (5.0%), hosiery (2.0%), refined sugar (3.1%), vegetable oil (3.7%), canned food (8.6%), shoes, textiles

Agriculture:

Moldova's principal economic activity; products (shown in share of total output of the former Soviet republics): Grain (1.6%), sugar beets (2.6%), sunflower seed (4.4%), vegetables (4.4%), fruits and berries (9.7%), ← grapes (20.1%), meat (1.7%), milk (1.4%), and eggs (1.4%)

Illicit drugs:

transshipment point for illicit drugs to Western Europe

1.1288 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Moldova)

Economy1 (Moldova)

=====

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (1991), \$NA, Western (non-US) countries, ← ODA

and OOF bilateral commitments (1991), \$NA million

Currency:

as of May 1992, retaining ruble as currency

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.1289 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Moldova)

Communications (Moldova)

=====

Railroads:

1,150 km (includes NA km electrified) (1990); does not include industrial lines

Highways:

20,000 km total (1990); 13,900 km hard-surfaced, 6,100 km earth

Inland waterways:

NA km perennially navigable

Pipelines:

NA

Ports:

none - landlocked

Merchant marine:

NA

Civil air:

NA major transport aircraft

Airports:

NA

Telecommunications:

poorly supplied with telephones; 215,000 unsatisfied applications for telephone installations (31 January 1990); connected to Ukraine by ← landline

and countries beyond the former USSR through the switching center in ← Moscow

1.1290 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Moldova)

Defense Forces (Moldova)

=====

Branches:

Republic Security Forces (internal and border troops); Russian Forces
(Ground, Navy, Air, and Air Defense)

Manpower availability:

NA

Defense expenditures:

\$NA, NA% of GDP

1.1291 WorldFact.guide/Monaco

Monaco

Geography (Monaco)

People (Monaco)

Government (Monaco)

Economy (Monaco)

Communications (Monaco)

Defense Forces (Monaco)

1.1292 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Monaco)

Geography (Monaco)

=====

Total area:

1.9 km²

Land area:

1.9 km²

Comparative area:

about three times the size of the Mall in Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

4.4 km; France 4.4 km

Coastline:

4.1 km

Maritime claims:

Territorial sea:

12 nm

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%

Environment:

almost entirely urban

Note:

second-smallest independent state in world (after Vatican City)

1.1293 WorldFact.guide/People (Monaco)

People (Monaco)

=====

Population:

29,965 (July 1992), growth rate 0.9% (1992)

Birth rate:

7 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

7 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

9 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

8 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

72 years male, 80 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

1.1 children born/woman (1992)

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:

NA% (male NA%, female NA%)

Labor force:

NA

Organized labor:

4,000 members in 35 unions

1.1294 WorldFact.guide/Government (Monaco)

Government (Monaco)

=====

Long-form name:

Principality of Monaco

Type:

constitutional monarchy

Capital:

Monaco

Administrative divisions:

4 quarters (quartiers, singular - quartier); Fontvieille, La Condamine, Monaco-Ville, Monte-Carlo

Independence:

1419, rule by the House of Grimaldi

Constitution:

17 December 1962

Legal system:

based on French law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:

National Day, 19 November

Executive branch:

prince, minister of state, Council of Government (cabinet)

Legislative branch:

National Council (Conseil National)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Tribunal (Tribunal Supreme)

Leaders:

Chief of State:

Prince RAINIER III (since November 1949); Heir Apparent Prince ALBERT Alexandre Louis Pierre (born 14 March 1958)

Head of Government:

Minister of State Jean AUSSEIL (since 16 September 1985)

Political parties and leaders:

National and Democratic Union (UND), Democratic Union Movement (MUD), ←
Monaco

Action, Monegasque Socialist Party (PSM)

Suffrage:

universal adult at age 25

Elections:

National Council:

last held on 24 January 1988 (next to be held 24 January 1993); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (18 total) UND 18

Member of:

ACCT, CSCE, IAEA, ICAO, IMF (observer), IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL ←

IOC, ITU, LORCS, UN (observer), UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO

Diplomatic representation:

Monaco maintains honorary consulates general in Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and San Francisco, and honorary ←
consulates

in Dallas, Honolulu, Palm Beach, Philadelphia, and Washington

US:

no mission in Monaco, but the US Consul General in Marseille, France, is accredited to Monaco; Consul General R. Susan WOOD; Consulate General at ←
12

Boulevard Paul Peytral, 13286 Marseille Cedex (mailing address APO AE 09777); telephone [33] (91) 549-200

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

1.1295 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Monaco)

Economy (Monaco)

=====

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.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$475 million, per capita \$16,000; real growth rate NA% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

NA%

Unemployment rate:

full employment (1989)

Budget:

revenues \$424 million; expenditures \$376 million, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1991)

Exports:

\$NA; full customs integration with France, which collects and rebates Monacan trade duties; also participates in EC market system through customs union with France

Imports:

\$NA; full customs integration with France, which collects and rebates Monacan trade duties; also participates in EC market system through customs union with France

External debt:

\$NA

Industrial production:

growth rate NA%

Electricity:

10,000 kW standby capacity (1991); power supplied by France Indus

Agriculture:

NA

Economic aid:

NA

Currency:

French franc (plural - francs); 1 French franc (F) = 100 centimes

Exchange rates:

French francs (F) per US\$1 - 5.3801 (January 1992), 5.6421 (1991), 5.4453 (1990), 6.3801 (1989), 5.9569 (1988), 6.0107 (1987)

Fiscal year:
calendar year

1.1296 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Monaco)

Communications (Monaco)

=====

Railroads:
1.6 km 1.435-meter gauge

Highways:
none; city streets

Ports:
Monaco

Merchant marine:
1 petroleum tanker (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 3,268 GRT/4,959 DWT

Civil air:
no major transport aircraft

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

1.1297 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Monaco)

Defense Forces (Monaco)

=====

Note:
defense is the responsibility of France

1.1298 WorldFact.guide/Mongolia

Mongolia

Geography (Mongolia)

People (Mongolia)

Government (Mongolia)

Government1 (Mongolia)

Economy (Mongolia)

Economy1 (Mongolia)

Communications (Mongolia)

Defense Forces (Mongolia)

1.1299 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Mongolia)

Geography (Mongolia)

=====

Total area:
1,565,000 km2

Land area:
1,565,000 km2

Comparative area:
slightly larger than Alaska

Land boundaries:
8,114 km; China 4,673 km, Russia 3,441 km

Coastline:
none - landlocked

Maritime claims:
none - landlocked

Disputes:
none

Climate:
desert; continental (large daily and seasonal temperature ranges)

Terrain:
vast semidesert and desert plains; mountains in west and southwest; Gobi Desert in southeast

Natural resources:
oil, coal, copper, molybdenum, tungsten, phosphates, tin, nickel, zinc, wolfram, fluorspar, gold

Land use:
arable land 1%; permanent crops 0%; meadows and pastures 79%; forest and woodland 10%; other 10%; includes irrigated NEGL%

Environment:
harsh and rugged

Note:
landlocked; strategic location between China and Russia

1.1300 WorldFact.guide/People (Mongolia)

People (Mongolia)

=====

Population:
2,305,516 (July 1992), growth rate 2.6% (1992)

Birth rate:
34 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
7 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
47 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

63 years male, 68 years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 4.5 children born/woman (1992)
 Nationality:
 noun - Mongolian(s); adjective - Mongolian
 Ethnic divisions:
 Mongol 90%, Kazakh 4%, Chinese 2%, Russian 2%, other 2%
 Religions:
 predominantly Tibetan Buddhist, Muslim (about 4%); previously limited religious activity because of Communist regime
 Languages:
 Khalkha Mongol used by over 90% of population; minor languages include Turkic, Russian, and Chinese
 Literacy:
 90% (male NA%, female NA%) (1989 est.)
 Labor force:
 NA, but primarily herding/agricultural; over half the adult population is ←
 in
 the labor force, including a large percentage of women; shortage of ←
 skilled
 labor
 Organized labor:
 425,000 members of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions (CCMTU) controlled by the government (1984); independent labor organizations now being formed

1.1301 WorldFact.guide/Government (Mongolia)

Government (Mongolia)

=====

Long-form name:
 Mongolia
 Type:
 in transition from Communist state to republic
 Capital:
 Ulaanbaatar
 Administrative divisions:
 18 provinces (aymguud, singular - aymag) and 3 municipalities* (hotuud, singular - hot); Arhangay, Bayanhongor, Bayan-Olgii, Bulgan, Darhan*, Dornod, Dornogovi, Dundgovi, Dzavhan, Erdenet*, Govi-Altay, Hentiy, Hovd, Hovsgol, Omnogovi, Overhangay, Selenge, Suhbaatar, Tov, Ulaanbaatar*, Uvs
 Independence:
 13 March 1921 (from China; formerly Outer Mongolia)
 Constitution:
 12 February 1992
 Legal system:
 blend of Russian, Chinese, and Turkish systems of law; no constitutional provision for judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
 National holiday:
 Mongolian People's Revolution (NAADAM) 11-13 July; observed 13 July
 Executive branch:
 premier, deputy premiers, Cabinet, president, vice president
 Legislative branch:
 State Great Hural

Judicial branch:

High Court; serves as appeals court for people's and provincial courts, ←
 but
 to date rarely overturns verdicts of lower courts

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Punsalmaagiyn OCHIRBAT (since 3 September 1990); Vice President
 Radnaasumbereliyn GONCHIGDORJ (since 7 September 1990)

Head of Government:

Premier Dashiyn BYAMBASUREN (since 11 September 1990)

Political parties and leaders:

ruling party:

Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP), Budragchagiin DASH-YONDON,
 general secretary

opposition:

Social Democratic Party (SDP), BATBAYAR; Mongolian Democratic Association ←
 ,
 Ts. ELBEGDORJ, chief coordinator; Mongolian Party of National Progress,
 GANBOLD

other:

Mongolian Democratic Party (MDP), BATUUL; Free Labor Party, C. DUL; note ←
 -

opposition parties were legalized in May 1990; additional parties exist: ←
 The

Green Party, The Buddhist Party, The Republican Party, Mongolian People's
 Party, and Mongolian Revival Party; these were formed but may not be
 officially registered because of low rates of membership

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

President:

last held 3 September 1990 (next to be held NA July 1994); results -
 Punsalmaagiyn OCHIRBAT elected by the People's Great Hural

State Great Hural:

first time held June 1992; note - according to the new present ←
 Constitution,

the two parliamentary bodies are to be combined into a single popularly
 elected house consisting of 76 members; results - NA

1.1302 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Mongolia)

Government1 (Mongolia)

=====

People's Small Hural:

last held on 29 July 1990 (next to be held June 1992); results - MPRP ←
 62.3%,

MDP 24.5%, SDP 7.5%, PNP 5.7%; seats - (50 total) MPRP 33, other 17; ←
 note -

People's Small Hural will not exist after State Great Hural is assembled

Communists:

MPRP membership 90,000 (1990 est.)

Member of:

AsDB, ESCAP, FAO, GATT, G-77, IAEA, IBEC, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, IOC, ISO,
 ITU, LORCS, NAM, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, ←
 WTO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Luvsandorj DAWAGIV; Chancery, (202) 983-1962

US:

Ambassador Joseph E. LAKE; Deputy Chief of Mission Thomas E. DOWLING;
Embassy at Ulaanbaatar, c/o American Embassy Beijing; PSC 461, Box 300, ←
FPO
AP 06521-0002; telephone (800) 29095 and 29639

Flag:

a new flag of unknown description reportedly has been adopted

1.1303 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Mongolia)

Economy (Mongolia)

=====

Overview:

Mongolia's severe climate, scattered population, and wide expanses of unproductive land have constrained economic development. Economic ←
activity
traditionally has been based on agriculture and the breeding of livestock ←
-

Mongolia has the highest number of livestock per person in the world. In recent years extensive mineral resources have been developed with Soviet support. The mining and processing of coal, copper, molybdenum, tin, tungsten, and gold account for a large part of industrial production. ←

Timber
and fishing are also important sectors. In 1991-92 Mongolian leadership ←
is

struggling with severe economic dislocations, mainly attributable to the economic crumbling of the USSR, by far Mongolia's leading trade and development partner. Moscow almost certainly cut aid in 1991, and the dissolution of the USSR at yearend 1991 makes prospects for aid quite ←
bleak

for 1992. Industry in 1991-92 has been hit hard by energy shortages, ←
mainly
due to disruptions in coal production and shortfalls in petroleum imports ←
.

The government is moving away from the Soviet-style centrally planned economy through privatization and price reform.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$2.1 billion, per capita \$900; real growth ←
rate

-3% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

100% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate:

15% (1991 est.)

Budget:

deficit of \$67 million (1991)

Exports:

\$279 million (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

copper, livestock, animal products, cashmere, wool, hides, fluorspar, ←
other

nonferrous metals

partners:

USSR 75%, China 10%, Japan 4%

Imports:
 \$360 million (f.o.b., 1991)

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 -12% (1991 est.)

Electricity:
 1,238,000 kW capacity; 3,700 million kWh produced, 1,692 kWh per capita
 (1990)

Industries:
 copper, processing of animal products, building materials, food and
 beverage, mining (particularly coal)

Agriculture:
 accounts for about 20% of GDP and provides livelihood for about 50% of
 the
 population; livestock raising predominates (primarily sheep and goats,
 but
 also cattle, camels, and horses); crops - wheat, barley, potatoes, forage

1.1304 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Mongolia)

Economy1 (Mongolia)

=====

Economic aid:
 about \$300 million in trade credits and \$34 million in grant aid from
 USSR
 and other CEMA countries, plus \$7.4 million from UNDP (1990); in 1991,
 \$170
 million in grants and technical assistance from Western donor countries,
 including \$30 million from World Bank and \$30 million from the IMF; over
 \$200 million from donor countries projected in 1992

Currency:
 tughrik (plural - tughriks); 1 tughrik (Tug) = 100 mongos

Exchange rates:
 tughriks (Tug) per US\$1 - 7.1 (1991), 5.63 (1990), 3.00 (1989)

Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.1305 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Mongolia)

Communications (Mongolia)

=====

Railroads:
 1,750 km 1.524-meter broad gauge (1988)

Highways:
 46,700 km total; 1,000 km hard surface; 45,700 km other surfaces (1988)

Inland waterways:

397 km of principal routes (1988)

Civil air:

25 major transport aircraft

Airports:

81 total, 31 usable; 11 with permanent-surface runways; fewer than 5 with runways over 3,659 m; fewer than 20 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 12 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

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

1.1306 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Mongolia)

Defense Forces (Mongolia)

=====

Branches:

Mongolian People's Army (includes Border Guards), Air Force

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 551,548; 359,904 fit for military service; 25,275 reach military age (18) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$22.8 million of GDP (1992 budget)

1.1307 WorldFact.guide/Montserrat

Montserrat

Geography (Montserrat)

People (Montserrat)

Government (Montserrat)

Economy (Montserrat)

Communications (Montserrat)

Defense Forces (Montserrat)

1.1308 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Montserrat)

Geography (Montserrat)

=====

Total area:

100 km2

Land area:

100 km²
Comparative area:
about 0.6 times the size of Washington, DC
Land boundaries:
none
Coastline:
40 km
Maritime claims:
Exclusive fishing zone:
200 nm
Territorial sea:
3 nm
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%
Environment:
subject to severe hurricanes from June to November
Note:
located 400 km southeast of Puerto Rico in the Caribbean Sea

1.1309 WorldFact.guide/People (Montserrat)

People (Montserrat)

=====

Population:
12,617 (July 1992), growth rate 0.4 (1992)
Birth rate:
17 births/1,000 population (1992)
Death rate:
10 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
Net migration rate:
-3 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
Infant mortality rate:
11 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
Life expectancy at birth:
74 years male, 78 years female (1992)
Total fertility rate:
2.2 children born/woman (1992)
Nationality:
noun - Montserratian(s); adjective - Montserratian
Ethnic divisions:
mostly black with a few Europeans
Religions:
Anglican, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Pentecostal, Seventh-Day Adventist,
other Christian denominations
Languages:
English

Literacy:

97% (male 97%, female 97%) age 15 and over having ever attended school (1970)

Labor force:

5,100; 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.)

Organized labor:

30% of labor force, three trade unions with 1,500 members (1984 est.)

1.1310 WorldFact.guide/Government (Montserrat)

Government (Montserrat)

=====

Long-form name:

none

Type:

dependent territory of the UK

Capital:

Plymouth

Administrative divisions:

3 parishes; Saint Anthony, Saint Georges, Saint Peter

Independence:

none (dependent territory of the UK)

Constitution:

1 January 1960

Legal system:

English common law and statute law

National holiday:

Celebration of the Birthday of the Queen (second Saturday of June)

Executive branch:

monarch, governor, Executive Council (cabinet), chief minister

Legislative branch:

unicameral Legislative Council

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court

Leaders:

Chief of State:

Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor David TAYLOR (since NA 1990)

Head of Government:

Chief Minister Reuben T. MEADE (since October 1991)

Political parties and leaders:

National Progressive Party (NPP) Reuben T. MEADE; People's Liberation Movement (PLM), Noel TUITT; National Development Party (NDP), Bertrand OSBORNE; Independent (IND), Ruby BRAMBLE

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

Legislative Council:

last held on 8 October 1991; results - percent of vote by party NA; seats ←

-

(11 total, 7 elected) NPP 4, NDP 1, PLM 1, independent 1

Member of:

CARICOM, CDB, ECLAC (associate), ICFTU, OECS, WCL
 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

1.1311 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Montserrat)

Economy (Montserrat)

=====

Overview:

The economy is small and open with economic activity centered on tourism
 and
 construction. Tourism is the most important sector and accounted for 20%
 of
 GDP in 1986. Agriculture accounted 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.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$54.2 million, per capita \$4,500 (1988); real
 growth rate 10% (1990 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

6.8% (1990)

Unemployment rate:

3.0% (1987)

Budget:

revenues \$12.1 million; expenditures \$14.3 million, including capital
 expenditures of \$3.2 million (1988)

Exports:

\$2.3 million (f.o.b., 1988 est.)

commodities:

electronic parts, plastic bags, apparel, hot peppers, live plants, cattle

partners:

NA

Imports:

\$30 million (c.i.f., 1988 est.)

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:

5,271 kW capacity; 12 million kWh produced, 960 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

tourism; light manufacturing - rum, textiles, electronic appliances
 Agriculture:
 accounts for 4% of GDP; small-scale farming; food crops - tomatoes, ←
 onions,
 peppers; not self-sufficient in food, especially livestock products
 Economic aid:
 Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), ←
 \$90
 million
 Currency:
 East Caribbean dollar (plural - dollars); 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

1.1312 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Montserrat)

Communications (Montserrat)

=====

Highways:
 280 km total; about 200 km paved, 80 km gravel and earth
 Ports:
 Plymouth
 Airports:
 1 with permanent-surface runways 1,036 m
 Telecommunications:
 3,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 8 AM, 4 FM, 1 TV

1.1313 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Montserrat)

Defense Forces (Montserrat)

=====

Branches:
 Police Force
 Note:
 defense is the responsibility of the UK

1.1314 WorldFact.guide/Morocco

Morocco

Geography (Morocco)

People (Morocco)

Government (Morocco)

Government1 (Morocco)

Economy (Morocco)

Economy1 (Morocco)

Communications (Morocco)

Defense Forces (Morocco)

1.1315 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Morocco)

Geography (Morocco)

=====

Total area:

446,550 km2

Land area:

446,300 km2

Comparative area:

slightly larger than California

Land boundaries:

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

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%; includes irrigated 1%

Environment:

northern mountains geologically unstable and subject to earthquakes;
desertification

Note:

strategic location along Strait of Gibraltar

1.1316 WorldFact.guide/People (Morocco)

People (Morocco)

=====

Population:

26,708,587 (July 1992), growth rate 2.1% (1992)

Birth rate:

29 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

8 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

- 1 migrant/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

56 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

63 years male, 67 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

3.7 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Moroccan(s); adjective - Moroccan

Ethnic divisions:

Arab-Berber 99.1%, non-Moroccan 0.7%, Jewish 0.2%

Religions:

Muslim 98.7%, Christian 1.1%, Jewish 0.2%

Languages:

Arabic (official); several Berber dialects; French is often the language of business, government, and diplomacy ↔

Literacy:

50% (male 61%, female 38%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:

7,400,000; agriculture 50%, services 26%, industry 15%, other 9% (1985)

Organized labor:

about 5% of the labor force, mainly in the Union of Moroccan Workers (UMT) and the Democratic Confederation of Labor (CDT) ↔

1.1317 WorldFact.guide/Government (Morocco)

Government (Morocco)

=====

Long-form name:

Kingdom of Morocco

Type:

constitutional monarchy

Capital:

Rabat

Administrative divisions:

37 provinces and 5 municipalities* (wilayas, singular - wilaya); Agadir, Al ↔

Hoceima, Azilal, Beni Mellal, Ben Slimane, Boulemane, Casablanca*, ←
Chaouen,
El Jadida, El Kelaa des Srarhna, Er Rachidia, Essaouira, Fes, Fes*, ←
Figuig,
Guelmim, Ifrane, Kenitra, Khemisset, Khenifra, Khouribga, Laayoune, ←
Larache,
Marrakech, Marrakech*, Meknes, Meknes*, Nador, Ouarzazate, Oujda,
Rabat-Sale*, Safi, Settat, Sidi Kacem, Tanger, Tan-Tan, Taounate,
Taroudannt, Tata, Taza, Tetouan, Tiznit

Independence:

2 March 1956 (from France)

Constitution:

10 March 1972

Legal system:

based on Islamic law and French and Spanish civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Chamber of Supreme Court

National holiday:

National Day (anniversary of King Hassan II's accession to the throne), 3 March (1961)

Executive branch:

monarch, prime minister, Council of Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch:

unicameral Chamber of Representatives (Majlis Nawab)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court

Leaders:

Chief of State:

King HASSAN II (since 3 March 1961)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Dr. Azzedine LARAKI (since 30 September 1986)

Political parties and leaders:

Morocco has 15 political parties; the major ones are Istiqlal, M'Hamed BOUCETTA; Socialist Union of Popular Forces (USFP); Popular Movement (MP) ←

Secretariat General; National Assembly of Independents (RNI), Ahmed OSMAN ←

; National Democratic Party (PND), Mohamed Arsalane EL-JADIDI; Party for Progress and Socialism (PPS); Constitutional Union (UC), Maati BOUABID

Suffrage:

universal at age 21

Elections:

Chamber of Representatives:

last held on 14 September 1984 (were scheduled for September 1990, but postponed until NA 1992); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (306 total, 206 elected) CU 83, RNI 61, MP 47, Istiqlal 41, USFP 36, PND ←
24,
other 14

Communists:

about 2,000

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, IIB, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO, ITU, LORCS, OAS (observer), NAM, OIC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

1.1318 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Morocco)

Government1 (Morocco)

=====

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Mohamed BELKHAYAT; Chancery at 1601 21st Street NW, Washington DC 20009; telephone (202) 462-7979; there is a Moroccan Consulate General in New York

US:

Ambassador Frederick VREELAND; Embassy at 2 Avenue de Marrakech, Rabat (mailing address is P. O. Box 120, Rabat, or PSC 74, APO AE 09718; telephone [212] (7) 76-22-65; FAX [212] (7) 76-56-61; there is a US Consulate General in 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

1.1319 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Morocco)

Economy (Morocco)

=====

Overview:

The economy had recovered moderately in 1990 because of: the resolution of a trade dispute with India over phosphoric acid sales, a rebound in textile sales to the EC, lower prices for food imports, a sharp increase in worker remittances, increased Arab donor aid, and generous debt rescheduling agreements. Economic performance in 1991 was mixed. A record harvest helped real GDP advance by 4.2%, although nonagricultural output grew by less than 1%. Inflation accelerated slightly as easier financial policies triggered rapid credit and monetary growth. Despite recovery of domestic demand, import volume growth slowed while export volume was adversely affected by phosphate marketing difficulties. In January 1992, Morocco reached a new 12-month standby arrangement for \$129 million with the IMF. In February 1992, the Paris Club rescheduled \$1.4 billion of Morocco's commercial debt. This is thought to be Morocco's last rescheduling. By 1993 the Moroccan authorities hope to be in a position to meet all debt service obligations without additional rescheduling. Servicing this large debt, high unemployment, and Morocco's vulnerability to external economic forces remain severe long-term problems.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$27.3 billion, per capita \$1,060; real growth rate 4.2% (1991)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

8.1% (1991)

Unemployment rate:

16% (1991)

Budget:

revenues \$7.5 billion; expenditures \$7.7 billion, including capital expenditures of \$1.9 billion (1992)

Exports:

\$4.1 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

food and beverages 30%, semiprocessed goods 23%, consumer goods 21%, phosphates 17%

partners:

EC 58%, India 7%, Japan 5%, USSR 3%, US 2%

Imports:

\$6.0 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

capital goods 24%, semiprocessed goods 22%, raw materials 16%, fuel and lubricants 16%, food and beverages 13%, consumer goods 9%

partners:

EC 53%, US 11%, Canada 4%, Iraq 3%, USSR 3%, Japan 2%

External debt:

\$20 billion (1991)

Industrial production:

growth rate 4% (1989 est.); accounts for an estimated 20% of GDP

Electricity:

2,270,000 kW capacity; 8,170 million kWh produced, 310 kWh per capita ←
(1991)

Industries:

phosphate rock mining and processing, food processing, leather goods, textiles, construction, tourism

Agriculture:

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; fishing catch of 491,000 metric tons in 1987

1.1320 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Morocco)

Economy1 (Morocco)

=====

Illicit drugs:

illicit producer of hashish; trafficking on the increase for both ←
domestic

and international drug markets; shipments of hashish mostly directed to Western Europe; occasional transit point for cocaine from South America destined for Western Europe.

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$1.3 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$7.5 billion; ←
OPECbilateral aid (1979-89), \$4.8 billion; Communist countries (1970-89), \$2 ←
.5

billion; \$2.8 billion debt canceled by Saudi Arabia (1991); IMF standby agreement worth \$13 million; World Bank, \$450 million (1991)

Currency:

Moroccan dirham (plural - dirhams); 1 Moroccan dirham (DH) = 100 centimes

Exchange rates:

Moroccan dirhams (DH) per US\$1 - 8.889 (March 1992), 8.707 (1991), 8.242 (1990), 8.488 (1989), 8.209 (1988), 8.359 (1987)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.1321 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Morocco)

Communications (Morocco)

=====

Railroads:

1,893 km 1.435-meter standard gauge (246 km double track, 974 km electrified)

Highways:

59,198 km total; 27,740 km paved, 31,458 km gravel, crushed stone, ←
improved
earth, and unimproved earth

Pipelines:

crude oil 362 km; petroleum products (abandoned) 491 km; natural gas 241 ←
km

Ports:

Agadir, Casablanca, El Jorf Lasfar, Kenitra, Mohammedia, Nador, Safi, Tangier; also Spanish-controlled Ceuta and Melilla

Merchant marine:

51 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 315,249 GRT/487,479 DWT; includes ←
10
cargo, 2 container, 12 refrigerated cargo, 6 roll-on/roll-off, 3 ←
petroleum
tanker, 11 chemical tanker, 4 bulk, 3 short-sea passenger

Civil air:

28 major transport aircraft

Airports:

75 total, 67 usable; 26 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways ←
over
3,659 m; 13 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 27 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

good system composed of wire lines, cables, and radio relay links; ←
principal
centers are Casablanca and Rabat; secondary centers are Fes, Marrakech, Oujda, Tangier, and Tetouan; 280,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 20 ←
AM,
7 FM, 26 TV and 26 additional rebroadcast sites; 5 submarine cables; satellite earth stations - 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT and 1 ARABSAT; radio relay to Gibraltar, Spain, and Western Sahara; coaxial cable and ←
microwave
to Algeria; microwave network linking Syria, Jordan, Egypt, Libya, ←
Tunisia,
Algeria, and Morocco

1.1322 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Morocco)

Defense Forces (Morocco)

=====

Branches:

Royal Moroccan Army, Royal Moroccan Navy, Royal Moroccan Air Force, Royal Gendarmerie, Auxiliary Forces

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 6,604,712; 4,196,449 fit for military service; 293,204 reach military age (18) annually; limited conscription

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$1.1 billion, 4.2% of GDP (1992 budget)

1.1323 WorldFact.guide/Mozambique

Mozambique

Geography (Mozambique)

People (Mozambique)

Government (Mozambique)

Government1 (Mozambique)

Economy (Mozambique)

Economy1 (Mozambique)

Communications (Mozambique)

Defense Forces (Mozambique)

1.1324 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Mozambique)

Geography (Mozambique)

=====

Total area:

801,590 km2

Land area:

784,090 km2

Comparative area:

slightly less than twice the size of California

Land boundaries:

4,571 km total; 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
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 NEGL%; meadows and pastures 56%; forest ←
and
woodland 20%; other 20%; includes irrigated NEGL%
Environment:
severe drought and floods occur in south; desertification

1.1325 WorldFact.guide/People (Mozambique)

People (Mozambique)

=====

Population:
15,469,150 (July 1992), growth rate 4.1% (1992); note - 1.5 million
Mozambican refugees; 900,000 in Malawi (1991 est.)
Birth rate:
46 births/1,000 population (1992)
Death rate:
17 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
Net migration rate:
12 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
Infant mortality rate:
134 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
Life expectancy at birth:
46 years male, 49 years female (1992)
Total fertility rate:
6.4 children born/woman (1992)
Nationality:
noun - Mozambican(s); adjective - Mozambican
Ethnic divisions:
majority from 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); many indigenous dialects
Literacy:
33% (male 45%, female 21%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)
Labor force:
NA, but 90% engaged in agriculture
Organized labor:
225,000 workers belong to a single union, the Mozambique Workers'
Organization (OTM)

1.1326 WorldFact.guide/Government (Mozambique)

Government (Mozambique)

=====

Long-form name:

Republic of Mozambique

Type:

republic

Capital:

Maputo

Administrative divisions:

10 provinces (provincias, singular - provincia); Cabo Delgado, Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, Maputo, Nampula, Niassa, Sofala, Tete, Zambezia

Independence:

25 June 1975 (from Portugal)

Constitution:

30 November 1990

Legal system:

based on Portuguese civil law system and customary law

National holiday:

Independence Day, 25 June (1975)

Executive branch:

president, prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch:

unicameral Assembly of the Republic (Assembleia da Republica)

Judicial branch:

People's Courts at all levels

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Joaquim Alberto CHISSANO (since 6 November 1986)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Mario da Graça MACHUNGO (since 17 July 1986)

Political parties and leaders:

Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO) - formerly a Marxist organization with close ties to the USSR - was the only legal party ← before

30 November 1990 when the new Constitution went into effect establishing ← a

multipart system; note - the government plans multipart elections as ← early

as 1993; 14 parties, including the Liberal Democratic Party of Mozambique (PALMO), the Mozambique National Union (UNAMO), and the Mozambique ← National

Movement (MONAMO) have already emerged

Suffrage:

universal adult at age 18

Elections:

draft electoral law provides for periodic, direct presidential and ← Assembly elections

Communists:

about 200,000 FRELIMO members; note - FRELIMO no longer considers itself ← a

Communist party

Member of:

ACP, AfDB, CCC, ECA, FAO, FLS, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF ↔
 ,
 INMARSAT, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, SADCC, UN,
 UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Hipolito PATRICIO; Chancery at Suite 570, 1990 M Street NW,
 Washington, DC 20036; telephone (202) 293-7146

US:

Ambassador Townsend B. FRIEDMAN, Jr.; Embassy at Avenida Kenneth Kuanda, ↔
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Maputo (mailing address is P. O. Box 783, Maputo); telephone [258] (1)
 49-27-97, 49-01-67, 49-03-50; FAX [258] (1) 49-01-14

1.1327 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Mozambique)

Government1 (Mozambique)

=====

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

1.1328 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Mozambique)

Economy (Mozambique)

=====

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, has resulted in successive years of economic growth since
 1985. Agricultural output, nevertheless, is at about only 75% of its 1981
 level, and grain has to be imported. Industry operates at only 20-40% of
 capacity. The economy depends heavily on foreign assistance to keep ↔
 afloat.

The continuation of civil strife through 1991 has dimmed chances of ↔
 foreign

investment, and growth was a mere 1%. Living standards, already abysmally
 low, dropped by 3-4% in both 1990 and 1991.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$1.7 billion, per capita \$120; real growth ↔
 rate

1.0% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

40.5% (1990 est.)

Unemployment rate:

50% (1989 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$369 million; expenditures \$860 million, including capital expenditures of \$432 million (1989 est.)

Exports:

\$117 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:

shrimp 48%, cashews 21%, sugar 10%, copra 3%, citrus 3%

partners:

US, Western Europe, GDR, Japan

Imports:

\$870 million (c.i.f., 1990 est.), including aid

commodities:

food, clothing, farm equipment, petroleum

partners:

US, Western Europe, USSR

External debt:

\$4.9 billion (1991 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate 5% (1989 est.)

Electricity:

2,270,000 kW capacity; 1,745 million kWh produced, 115 kWh per capita ↔
(1991)

Industries:

food, beverages, chemicals (fertilizer, soap, paints), petroleum products ↔

textiles, nonmetallic mineral products (cement, glass, asbestos), tobacco

Agriculture:

accounts for 80% of the labor force, 50% of GDP, and about 90% of exports ↔

cash crops - cotton, cashew nuts, sugarcane, tea, shrimp; other crops - cassava, corn, rice, tropical fruits; not self-sufficient in food

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$350 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$4.4 billion; ↔
OPEC

bilateral aid (1979-89), \$37 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$890 million

Currency:

metical (plural - meticais); 1 metical (Mt) = 100 centavos

Exchange rates:

meticais (Mt) per US\$1 - 2,358 (1 May 1992), 1,811.18 (1991), 929.00 ↔
(1990),

800.00 (1989), 528.60 (1988), 289.44 (1987)

1.1329 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Mozambique)

Economy1 (Mozambique)

=====

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.1330 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Mozambique)

Communications (Mozambique)

=====

Railroads:

3,288 km total; 3,140 km 1.067-meter gauge; 148 km 0.762-meter narrow gauge; ↔

Malawi-Nacala, Malawi-Beira, and Zimbabwe-Maputo lines are subject to closure because of insurgency

Highways:

26,498 km total; 4,593 km paved; 829 km gravel, crushed stone, stabilized soil; 21,076 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways:

about 3,750 km of navigable routes

Pipelines:

crude oil (not operating) 306 km; petroleum products 289 km

Ports:

Maputo, Beira, Nacala

Merchant marine:

5 cargo ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 7,806 GRT/12,873 DWT

Civil air:

7 major transport aircraft

Airports:

195 total, 137 usable; 27 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m; 5 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 26 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

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

1.1331 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Mozambique)

Defense Forces (Mozambique)

=====

Branches:

Army, Naval Command, Air and Air Defense Forces, Border Guards, Militia

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 3,490,554; 2,004,913 fit for military service

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$107 million, 6-7% of GDP (1989)

1.1332 WorldFact.guide/Namibia

Namibia

Geography (Namibia)

People (Namibia)

Government (Namibia)

Government1 (Namibia)

Economy (Namibia)

Communications (Namibia)

Defense Forces (Namibia)

1.1333 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Namibia)

Geography (Namibia)

=====

Total area:

824,290 km2

Land area:

823,290 km2

Comparative area:

slightly more than half the size of Alaska

Land boundaries:

3,935 km total; Angola 1,376 km, Botswana 1,360 km, South Africa 966 km, Zambia 233 km

Coastline:

1,489 km

Maritime claims:

Exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

12 nm

Disputes:

short section of boundary with Botswana is indefinite; disputed island ↔
with
Botswana in the Chobe River; quadripoint with Botswana, Zambia, and ↔
Zimbabwe
is in disagreement; claim by Namibia to Walvis Bay and 12 offshore ↔
islands
administered by South Africa; Namibia and South Africa have agreed to
jointly administer the area for an interim period; the terms and dates to ↔
be
covered by joint administration arrangements have not been established at
this time, and Namibia will continue to maintain a claim to sovereignty ↔
over
the entire area; recent dispute with Botswana over uninhabited Sidudu ↔
Island
in the Linyanti River

Climate:

desert; hot, dry; rainfall sparse and erratic

Terrain:

mostly high plateau; Namib Desert along coast; Kalahari Desert in east

Natural resources:

diamonds, copper, uranium, gold, lead, tin, lithium, cadmium, zinc, salt,
vanadium, natural gas, fish; suspected deposits of oil, natural gas, coal ↔

and iron ore

Land use:

arable land 1%; permanent crops NEGL%; meadows and pastures 64%; forest and
woodland 22%; other 13%; includes irrigated NEGL%

Environment:

inhospitable with very limited natural water resources; desertification

Note:

Walvis Bay area is an exclave of South Africa in Namibia

1.1334 WorldFact.guide/People (Namibia)

People (Namibia)

=====

Population:

1,574,927 (July 1992), growth rate 3.5% (1992)

Birth rate:

45 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

9 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

66 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

58 years male, 63 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

6.5 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Namibian(s); adjective - Namibian

Ethnic divisions:

black 86%, white 6.6%, mixed 7.4%; about 50% of the population belong to
the

Ovambo tribe and 9% from the Kavangos tribe

Religions:

predominantly Christian

Languages:

English is official language; Afrikaans is common language of most of
population and about 60% of white population, German 32%, English 7%;
several indigenous languages

Literacy:

38% (male 45%, female 31%) age 15 and over can read and write (1960)

Labor force:

500,000; agriculture 60%, industry and commerce 19%, services 8%,
government

7%, mining 6% (1981 est.)

Organized labor:

20 trade unions representing about 90,000 workers

1.1335 WorldFact.guide/Government (Namibia)

Government (Namibia)

=====

Long-form name:

Republic of Namibia

Type:

republic

Capital:

Windhoek

Administrative divisions:

the former administrative structure of 26 districts has been abolished ↔
and

14 temporary regions are still being determined; note - the 26 districts
were Bethanien, Boesmanland, Caprivi Oos, Damaraland, Gobabis, ↔

Grootfontein,

Hereroland Oos, Hereroland Wes, Kaokoland, Karasburg, Karibib, Kavango,

Keetmanshoop, Luderitz, Maltahohe, Mariental, Namaland, Okahandja, ↔

Omaruru,

Otjiwarongo, Outjo, Owambo, Rehoboth, Swakopmund, Tsumeb, Windhoek

Independence:

21 March 1990 (from South African mandate)

Constitution:

ratified 9 February 1990

Legal system:

based on Roman-Dutch law and 1990 constitution

National holiday:

Independence Day, 21 March (1990)

Executive branch:

president, Cabinet

Legislative branch:

bicameral; House of Review (upper house, to be established with elections ↔
in

late 1992 by planned new regional authorities); National Assembly (lower
house elected by universal suffrage)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court

Leaders:

Chief of State and Head of Government:

President Sam NUJOMA (since 21 March 1990)

Political parties and leaders:

South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), Sam NUJOMA; Democratic
Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), Dirk MUDGE; United Democratic Front (UDF), ↔

Justus

GAROEB; Action Christian National (ACN), Kosie PRETORIUS; National ↔
Patriotic

Front (NPF), Moses KATJIUONGUA; Federal Convention of Namibia (FCN), Hans
DIERGAARDT; Namibia National Front (NNF), Vekuii RUKORO

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

President:

last held 16 February 1990 (next to be held March 1995); results - Sam
NUJOMA was elected president by the Constituent Assembly (now the ↔

National

Assembly)

National Assembly:

last held on 7-11 November 1989 (next to be held by November 1994); ↔
results

- percent of vote by party NA; seats - (72 total) SWAPO 41, DTA 21, UDF ↔
4,

ACN 3, NNF 1, FCN 1, NPF 1

Other political or pressure groups:

NA

Member of:

ACP, AfDB, CECA (associate), ECA, FAO, FLS, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, ITU, NAM, SACU, SADCC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, WCL, WFTU, WHO ↔

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Tuliameni KALOMOH; Chancery at 1605 New Hampshire Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20009 (mailing address is PO Box 34738, Washington, DC 20043); telephone (202) 986-0540

1.1336 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Namibia)

Government1 (Namibia)

=====

US:

Ambassador Genta Hawkins HOLMES; Embassy at Ausplan Building, 14 Lossen St., ↔

Windhoek (mailing address is P. O. Box 9890, Windhoek 9000, Namibia); 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

1.1337 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Namibia)

Economy (Namibia)

=====

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, and it has substantial resources of coal. More than half the ↔

population depends on agriculture (largely subsistence agriculture) for its ↔

livelihood.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$2 billion, per capita \$1,400; real growth rate ↔

5.1% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

17% (1991 - Windhoek)
Unemployment rate:
over 25% (1991)
Budget:
revenues \$864 million; expenditures \$1,112 million, including capital expenditures of \$144 million (FY 92)
Exports:
\$1,021 million (f.o.b., 1989)
commodities:
uranium, diamonds, zinc, copper, cattle, processed fish, karakul skins
partners:
Switzerland, South Africa, FRG, Japan
Imports:
\$894 million (f.o.b., 1989)
commodities:
foodstuffs, petroleum products and fuel, machinery and equipment
partners:
South Africa, FRG, US, Switzerland
External debt:
about \$250 million; under a 1971 International Court of Justice (ICJ) ruling, Namibia may not be liable for debt incurred during its colonial period
Industrial production:
growth rate - 6% (1990 est.); accounts for 35% of GDP, including mining
Electricity:
490,000 kW capacity; 1,290 million kWh produced, 850 kWh per capita ↔
(1991)
Industries:
meatpacking, fish processing, dairy products, mining (copper, lead, zinc, diamond, uranium)
Agriculture:
mostly subsistence farming; livestock raising major source of cash income ↔
;
crops - millet, sorghum, peanuts; fish catch potential of over 1 million metric tons not being fulfilled, 1988 catch reaching only 384,000 metric tons; not self-sufficient in food
Economic aid:
Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-87), \$47.2 million
Currency:
South African rand (plural - rand); 1 South African rand (R) = 100 cents
Exchange rates:
South African rand (R) per US\$1 - 2.8809 (March 1992), 2.7653 (1991), ↔
2.5863
(1990), 2.6166 (1989), 2.2611 (1988), 2.0350 (1987), 2.2685 (1986)
Fiscal year:
1 April - 31 March

1.1338 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Namibia)

Communications (Namibia)

=====

Railroads:
2,341 km 1.067-meter gauge, single track
Highways:

54,500 km; 4,079 km paved, 2,540 km gravel, 47,881 km earth roads and ↔
tracks

Ports:

Luderitz; primary maritime outlet is Walvis Bay (South Africa)

Civil air:

NA major transport aircraft

Airports:

137 total, 112 usable; 21 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways
over 3,659 m; 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 63 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

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

1.1339 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Namibia)

Defense Forces (Namibia)

=====

Branches:

National Defense Force (Army), Police

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 320,277; 189,997 fit for military service

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$66 million, 3.4% of GDP (FY 92)

1.1340 WorldFact.guide/Nauru

Nauru

Geography (Nauru)

People (Nauru)

Government (Nauru)

Economy (Nauru)

Communications (Nauru)

Defense Forces (Nauru)

1.1341 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Nauru)

Geography (Nauru)

=====

Total area:

21 km2

Land area:

21 km²
Comparative area:
about one-tenth the size of Washington, DC
Land boundaries:
none
Coastline:
30 km
Maritime claims:
Exclusive fishing zone:
200 nm
Territorial sea:
12 nm
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%
Environment:
only 53 km south of Equator
Note:
located 500 km north-northeast of Papua New Guinea, 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

1.1342 WorldFact.guide/People (Nauru)

People (Nauru)

=====

Population:
9,460 (July 1992), growth rate 1.3% (1992)
Birth rate:
18 births/1,000 population (1992)
Death rate:
5 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
Net migration rate:
NEGL migrants/1,000 population (1992)
Infant mortality rate:
41 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
Life expectancy at birth:
64 years male, 69 years female (1992)
Total fertility rate:
2.1 children born/woman (1992)
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, a distinct Pacific Island language (official); English widely understood, spoken, and used for most government and commercial purposes
Literacy:
NA% (male NA%, female NA%)
Labor force:
NA
Organized labor:
NA

1.1343 WorldFact.guide/Government (Nauru)

Government (Nauru)

=====

Long-form name:
Republic of Nauru
Type:
republic
Capital:
no capital city as such; 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 ←
);
formerly Pleasant Island
Constitution:
29 January 1968
Legal system:
own Acts of Parliament and British common law
National holiday:
Independence Day, 31 January (1968)
Executive branch:
president, Cabinet
Legislative branch:
unicameral Parliament
Judicial branch:
Supreme Court
Leaders:
Chief of State and Head of Government:
President Bernard DOWIYOGO (since 12 December 1989)
Political parties and leaders:
none
Suffrage:
universal and compulsory at age 20
Elections:
President:
last held 9 December 1989 (next to be held December 1992); results - ←
Bernard
DOWIYOGO elected by Parliament
Parliament:
last held on 9 December 1989 (next to be held December 1992); results -

percent of vote NA; seats - (18 total) independents 18
 Member of:
 C (special), ESCAP, ICAO, INTERPOL, ITU, SPC, SPF, UPU
 Diplomatic representation:
 Ambassador-designate Theodore Conrad MOSES resident in Melbourne
 (Australia); there is a Nauruan Consulate in Agana (Guam)
 US:
 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

1.1344 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Nauru)

Economy (Nauru)

=====

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.

GNP:

exchange rate conversion - over \$90 million, per capita \$10,000; real ↔
 growth
 rate NA% (1989)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

NA%

Unemployment rate:

0%

Budget:

revenues \$69.7 million; expenditures \$51.5 million, including capital
 expenditures of \$NA (FY86 est.)

Exports:

\$93 million (f.o.b., 1984)

commodities:

phosphates

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:
 14,000 kW capacity; 50 million kWh produced, 5,430 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries:
 phosphate mining, financial services, coconuts

Agriculture:
 negligible; almost completely dependent on imports for food and water

Economic aid:
 Western (non-US) countries (1970-89), \$2 million

Currency:
 Australian dollar (plural - dollars); 1 Australian dollar (\$A) = 100 ↔
 cents

Exchange rates:
 Australian dollars (\$A) per US\$1 - 1.3177 (March 1992), 1.2834 (1991),
 1.2799 (1990), 1.2618 (1989), 1.2752 (1988), 1.4267 (1987)

Fiscal year:
 1 July - 30 June

1.1345 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Nauru)

Communications (Nauru)

=====

Railroads:
 3.9 km; used to haul phosphates from the center of the island to ↔
 processing
 facilities on the southwest coast

Highways:
 about 27 km total; 21 km paved, 6 km improved earth

Ports:
 Nauru

Merchant marine:
 1 bulk ship (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 4,426 GRT/5,750 DWT

Civil air:
 3 major transport aircraft, one on order

Airports:
 1 with permanent-surface runway 1,220-2,439 m

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

1.1346 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Nauru)

Defense Forces (Nauru)

=====

Branches:
 no regular armed forces; Directorate of the Nauru Police Force

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, NA; NA fit for military service
 Defense expenditures:
 \$NA - no formal defense structure

1.1347 WorldFact.guide/Navassa Island

Navassa Island

Geography (Navassa Island)

People (Navassa Island)

Government (Navassa Island)

Economy (Navassa Island)

Communications (Navassa Island)

Defense Forces (Navassa Island)

1.1348 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Navassa Island)

Geography (Navassa Island)

=====

Total area:

5.2 km2

Land area:

5.2 km2

Comparative area:

about nine times the size of the Mall in Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

8 km

Maritime claims:

Contiguous zone:

12 nm

Continental shelf:

200 m (depth)

Exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

12 nm

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%

Environment:

mostly exposed rock, but enough grassland to support goat herds; dense stands of fig-like trees, scattered cactus

Note:

strategic location between Cuba, Haiti, and Jamaica in the Caribbean Sea; 160 km south of the US Naval Base at Guantanamo, Cuba

1.1349 WorldFact.guide/People (Navassa Island)

People (Navassa Island)

=====

Population:

uninhabited; transient Haitian fishermen and others camp on the island

1.1350 WorldFact.guide/Government (Navassa Island)

Government (Navassa Island)

=====

Long-form name:

none (territory of the US)

Type:

unincorporated territory of the US administered by the US Coast Guard

Capital:

none; administered from Washington, DC

1.1351 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Navassa Island)

Economy (Navassa Island)

=====

Overview:

no economic activity

1.1352 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Navassa Island)

Communications (Navassa Island)

=====

Ports:

none; offshore anchorage only

1.1353 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Navassa Island)

Defense Forces (Navassa Island)

=====

Note:

defense is the responsibility of the US

1.1354 WorldFact.guide/Nepal

Nepal

Geography (Nepal)

People (Nepal)

Government (Nepal)

Government1 (Nepal)

Economy (Nepal)

Economy1 (Nepal)

Communications (Nepal)

Defense Forces (Nepal)

1.1355 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Nepal)

Geography (Nepal)

=====

Total area:

140,800 km2

Land area:

136,800 km2

Comparative area:

slightly larger than Arkansas

Land boundaries:

2,926 km total; China 1,236 km, India 1,690 km

Coastline:

none - landlocked

Maritime claims:

none - landlocked

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 NEGL%; meadows and pastures 13%; forest and woodland 33%; other 37%; includes irrigated 2%

Environment:

contains eight of world's 10 highest peaks; deforestation; soil erosion; water pollution

Note:

landlocked; strategic location between China and India

1.1356 WorldFact.guide/People (Nepal)

People (Nepal)

=====

Population:

20,086,455 (July 1992), growth rate 2.4% (1992)

Birth rate:

38 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

14 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

90 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

51 years male, 51 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

5.4 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Nepalese (singular and plural); adjective - Nepalese

Ethnic divisions:

Newars, Indians, Tibetans, Gurungs, Magars, Tamangs, Bhotias, Rais, Limbus,

Sherpas, as well as many smaller groups

Religions:

only official Hindu state in world, although no sharp distinction between many Hindu (about 90% of population) and Buddhist groups (about 5% of population); Muslims 3%, other 2% (1981)

Languages:

Nepali (official); 20 languages divided into numerous dialects

Literacy:

26% (male 38%, female 13%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:

8,500,000 (1991 est.); agriculture 93%, services 5%, industry 2%; severe lack of skilled labor

Organized labor:

Teachers' Union and many other nonofficially recognized unions

1.1357 WorldFact.guide/Government (Nepal)

Government (Nepal)

=====

Long-form name:

Kingdom of Nepal

Type:

parliamentary democracy as of 12 May 1991

Capital:

Kathmandu

Administrative divisions:

14 zones (anchal, singular and plural); Bagmati, Bheri, Dhawalagiri, Gandaki, Janakpur, Karnali, Kosi, Lumbini, Mahakali, Mechi, Narayani, Rapti, Sagarmatha, Seti ←

Independence:

1768, unified by Prithvi Narayan Shah

Constitution:

9 November 1990

Legal system:

based on Hindu legal concepts and English common law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:

Birthday of His Majesty the King, 28 December (1945)

Executive branch:

monarch, prime minister, Council of Ministers

Legislative branch:

bicameral Parliament consists of an upper house or National Council and a lower house or House of Representatives

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (Sarbochha Adalat)

Leaders:

Chief of State:

King BIRENDRA Bir Bikram Shah Dev (since 31 January 1972, crowned King 24 February 1985); Heir Apparent Crown Prince DIPENDRA Bir Bikram Shah Dev, son of the King (born 21 June 1971) ←

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Girija Prasad KOIRALA (since 29 May 1991)

Political parties and leaders:

ruling party:

Nepali Congress Party (NCP), Girija Prasad KOIRALA, Ganesh Man SINGH, Krishna Prasad BHATTARAI

center:

the NDP has two factions: National Democratic Party/Chand (NDP/Chand), Lokinra Bahadur CHAND, and National Democratic Party/Thapa (NDP/Thapa), Surya Bahadur THAPA - the two factions announced a merger in late 1991; Terai Rights Sadbhavana (Goodwill) Party, G. N. Naryan SINGH

Communist:

Communist Party of Nepal/United Marxist and Leninist (CPN/UML), Man Mohan ADIKHARY; United People's Front (UPF), N. K. PRASAI, Lila Mani POKHAREL; Nepal Workers and Peasants Party, leader NA; Rohit Party, N. M. BIJUKCHHE ←

;

Democratic Party, leader NA

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

House of Representatives:

last held on 12 May 1991 (next to be held May 1996); results - NCP 38%, CPN/UML 28%, NDP/Chand 6%, UPF 5%, NDP/Thapa 5%, Terai Rights Sadbhavana Party 4%, Rohit 2%, CPN (Democratic) 1%, independents 4%, other 7%; seats ←

(205 total) NCP 110, CPN/UML 69, UPF 9, Terai Rights Sadbhavana Party 6, NDP/Chand 3, Rohit 2, CPN (Democratic) 2, NDP/Thapa 1, independents 3; ← note

- the new Constitution of 9 November 1990 gives Nepal a multiparty ← democracy system for the first time in 32 years

1.1358 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Nepal)

Government1 (Nepal)

=====

Communists:

Communist Party of Nepal (CPN)

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, ITU, LORCS, NAM, SAARC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, ← UNIDO, UNIFIL, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Yog Prasad UPADHYAYA; Chancery at 2131 Leroy Place NW, Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 667-4550; there is a Nepalese Consulate General in New York

US:

Ambassador Julia Chang BLOCH; Embassy at Pani Pokhari, Kathmandu; ← telephone [977] (1) 411179 or 412718, 411604, 411613, 413890; FAX [977] (1) 419963

Flag:

red with a blue border around the unique shape of two overlapping right triangles; the smaller, upper triangle bears a white stylized moon and ← the larger, lower triangle bears a white 12-pointed sun

1.1359 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Nepal)

Economy (Nepal)

=====

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 87% of foreign exchange earnings in FY89. Apart from agricultural land and forests, the only other ←
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%. Forty percent or more of the population is undernourished partly because of poor distribution. Since May 1991, the government has ←
been
encouraging privatization and foreign investment. It has introduced ←
policies
to eliminate many business licenses and registration requirements in ←
order
to simplify domestic and foreign investment procedures. Economic ←
prospects
for the 1990s remain poor because the economy starts from such a low base ←

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$3.2 billion, per capita \$165; real growth ←
rate
3.5% (FY91)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

15.0% (December 1991)

Unemployment rate:

5%; underemployment estimated at 25-40% (1987)

Budget:

revenues \$294.0 million; expenditures \$624.0 million, including capital expenditures of \$396 (FY92 est.)

Exports:

\$180 million (f.o.b., FY91) but does not include unrecorded border trade with India

commodities:

clothing, carpets, leather goods, grain

partners:

US, India, Germany, UK

Imports:

\$545 million (c.i.f., FY91 est.)

commodities:

petroleum products 20%, fertilizer 11%, machinery 10%

partners:

India, Singapore, Japan, Germany

External debt:

\$2.5 billion (April 1990 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate 6% (FY91 est.); accounts for 7% of GDP

Electricity:

280,000 kW capacity; 540 million kWh produced, 30 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries:

small rice, jute, sugar, and oilseed mills; cigarette, textile, carpet, cement, and brick production; tourism

Agriculture:

accounts for 60% of GDP and 90% of work force; farm products - rice, corn ←

wheat, sugarcane, root crops, milk, buffalo meat; not self-sufficient in food, particularly in drought years

Illicit drugs:

illicit producer of cannabis for the domestic and international drug ←
markets

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$304 million; Western (non-US) ←
countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1980-89), \$2,230 million; ←
OPEC
bilateral aid (1979-89), \$30 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$286
million

1.1360 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Nepal)

Economy1 (Nepal)

=====

Currency:

Nepalese rupee (plural - rupees); 1 Nepalese rupee (NR) = 100 paisa

Exchange rates:

Nepalese rupees (NRs) per US\$1 - 42.7 (January 1992), 37.255 (1991), ←
29.370
(1990), 27.189 (1989), 23.289 (1988), 21.819 (1987)

Fiscal year:

16 July - 15 July

1.1361 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Nepal)

Communications (Nepal)

=====

Railroads:

52 km (1990), all 0.762-meter narrow gauge; all in Terai close to Indian
border; 10 km from Raxaul to Birganj is government owned

Highways:

7,080 km total (1990); 2,898 km paved, 1,660 km gravel or crushed stone;
also 2,522 km of seasonally motorable tracks

Civil air:

5 major and 11 minor transport aircraft

Airports:

37 total, 37 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways
over 3,659 m; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 8 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

poor telephone and telegraph service; fair radio communication and ←
broadcast

service; international radio communication service is poor; 50,000
telephones (1990); broadcast stations - 88 AM, no FM, 1 TV; 1 Indian ←
Ocean

INTELSAT earth station

1.1362 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Nepal)

Defense Forces (Nepal)

=====

Branches:

Royal Nepalese Army, Royal Nepalese Army Air Service, Nepalese Police ↔
Force

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 4,798,984; 2,488,749 fit for military service; 225,873 reach
military age (17) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$34 million, 2% of GDP (FY92)

1.1363 WorldFact.guide/Netherlands

Netherlands

Geography (Netherlands)

People (Netherlands)

Government (Netherlands)

Government1 (Netherlands)

Economy (Netherlands)

Economy1 (Netherlands)

Communications (Netherlands)

Defense Forces (Netherlands)

1.1364 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Netherlands)

Geography (Netherlands)

=====

Total area:

37,330 km2

Land area:

33,920 km2

Comparative area:

slightly less than twice the size of New Jersey

Land boundaries:

1,027 km total; Belgium 450 km, Germany 577 km

Coastline:

451 km

Maritime claims:

Continental shelf:

not specific

Territorial sea:

12 nm

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, crude oil, fertile soil

Land use:
arable land 26%; permanent crops 1%; meadows and pastures 32%; forest and
woodland 9%; other 32%; includes irrigated 16%

Environment:
27% of the land area is below sea level and protected from the North Sea ↔
by
dikes

Note:
located at mouths of three major European rivers (Rhine, Maas or Meuse,
Schelde)

1.1365 WorldFact.guide/People (Netherlands)

People (Netherlands)

=====

Population:
15,112,064 (July 1992), growth rate 0.6% (1992)

Birth rate:
13 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
8 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
1 migrant/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
7 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:
75 years male, 81 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:
1.6 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:
noun - Dutchman(men), Dutchwoman(women); adjective - Dutch

Ethnic divisions:
Dutch 96%, Moroccans, Turks, and other 4% (1988)

Religions:
Roman Catholic 36%, Protestant 27%, other 6%, unaffiliated 31% (1988)

Languages:
Dutch

Literacy:
99% (male NA%, female NA%) age 15 and over can read and write (1979 est.)

Labor force:
5,300,000; services 50.1%, manufacturing and construction 28.2%, ↔
government
15.9%, agriculture 5.8% (1986)

Organized labor:
29% of labor force

1.1366 WorldFact.guide/Government (Netherlands)

Government (Netherlands)

=====

Long-form name:

Kingdom of the Netherlands

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

Independence:

1579 (from Spain)

Constitution:

17 February 1983

Dependent areas:

Aruba, Netherlands Antilles

Legal system:

civil law system incorporating French penal theory; judicial review in ←
the

Supreme Court of legislation of lower order rather than Acts of the ←
States

General; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday:

Queen's Day, 30 April (1938)

Executive branch:

monarch, prime minister, vice prime minister, Cabinet, Cabinet of ←
Ministers

Legislative branch:

bicameral legislature (Staten Generaal) consists of an upper chamber or
First Chamber (Eerste Kamer) and a lower chamber or Second Chamber (←

Tweede

Kamer)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (De Hoge Raad)

Leaders:

Chief of State:

Queen BEATRIX Wilhelmina Armgard (since 30 April 1980); Heir Apparent
WILLEM-ALEXANDER, Prince of Orange, son of Queen Beatrix (born 27 April
1967)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Ruud (Rudolph) F. M. LUBBERS (since 4 November 1982); Vice
Prime Minister Wim KOK (since 2 November 1989)

Political parties and leaders:

Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA), Willem van VELZEN; Labor (PvdA), Wim ←
KOK;

Liberal (VVD), Joris VOORHOEVE; Democrats '66 (D'66), Hans van MIERIO; a
host of minor parties

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

First Chamber:

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:
 last held on 6 September 1989 (next to be held by September 1993); ←
 results -
 CDA 35.3%, PvdA 31.9%, VVD 14.6%, D'66 7.9%, other 10.3%; seats - (150
 total) CDA 54, PvdA 49, VVD 22, D'66 12, other 13
 Communists:
 about 6,000

1.1367 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Netherlands)

Government1 (Netherlands)

=====

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 IKV -
 Interchurch Peace Council

Member of:
 AfDB, AG (observer), AsDB, Australia Group, Benelux, BIS, CCC, CE, CERN,
 COCOM, CSCE, EBRD, EC, ECE, ECLAC, EIB, EMS, 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, NATO ←
 ,
 NEA, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO,
 UNTSO, UPU, WCL, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC

Diplomatic representation:
 Ambassador Johan Hendrick MEESMAN; Chancery at 4200 Linnean Avenue NW,
 Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 244-5300; there are Dutch ←
 Consulates
 General in Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, and San Francisco
 US:
 Ambassador C. Howard WILKINS, Jr.; Embassy at Lange Voorhout 102, The ←
 Hague
 (mailing address PSC 71, Box 1000, APO AE 09715); telephone [31] (70)
 310-9209; FAX [31] (70) 361-4688; there is a US Consulate General in
 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

1.1368 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Netherlands)

Economy (Netherlands)

=====

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. An unemployment rate of 6.2% and a sizable budget deficit are currently the most serious economic problems.

GDP:

purchasing power equivalent - \$249.6 billion, per capita \$16,600; real growth rate 2.2% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

3.6% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate:

6.2% (1991 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$98.7 billion; expenditures \$110.8 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1991)

Exports:

\$131.5 billion (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

agricultural products, processed foods and tobacco, natural gas, ←
chemicals,
metal products, textiles, clothing

partners:

EC 74.9% (FRG 28.3%, Belgium-Luxembourg 14.2%, France 10.7%, UK 10.2%), ←
US
4.7% (1988)

Imports:

\$125.9 billion (c.i.f., 1990)

commodities:

raw materials and semifinished products, consumer goods, transportation equipment, crude oil, food products

partners:

EC 63.8% (FRG 26.5%, Belgium-Luxembourg 23.1%, UK 8.1%), US 7.9% (1988)

External debt:

none

Industrial production:

growth rate 1.7% (1991 est.); accounts for 25% of GDP

Electricity:

22,216,000 kW capacity; 63,570 million kWh produced, 4,300 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

agroindustries, metal and engineering products, electrical machinery and equipment, chemicals, petroleum, fishing, construction, microelectronics

Agriculture:

accounts for 4% of GDP; animal production predominates; crops - grains, potatoes, sugar beets, fruits, vegetables; shortages of grain, fats, and oils

Illicit drugs:

European producer of illicit amphetamines and other synthetic drugs

Economic aid:

donor - ODA and OOF commitments (1970-89), \$19.4 billion

Currency:

Netherlands guilder, gulden, or florin (plural - guilders, gulden, or florins); 1 Netherlands guilder, gulden, or florin (f.) = 100 cents

1.1369 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Netherlands)

Economy1 (Netherlands)

=====

Exchange rates:

Netherlands guilders, gulden, or florins (f.) per US\$1 - 1.7753 (January 1992), 1.8697 (1991), 1.8209 (1990), 2.1207 (1989), 1.9766 (1988), 2.0257 (1987)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.1370 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Netherlands)

Communications (Netherlands)

=====

Railroads:

3,037 km track (includes 1,871 km electrified and 1,800 km double track); 2,871 km 1.435-meter standard gauge operated by Netherlands Railways (NS) ↔ ;
166 km privately owned

Highways:

108,360 km total; 92,525 km paved (including 2,185 km of limited access, divided highways); 15,835 km gravel, crushed stone

Inland waterways:

6,340 km, of which 35% is usable by craft of 1,000 metric ton capacity or larger

Pipelines:

crude oil 418 km; petroleum products 965 km; natural gas 10,230 km

Ports:

maritime - Amsterdam, Delfzijl, Den Helder, Dordrecht, Eemshaven, ↔ IJmuiden, Rotterdam, Scheveningen, Terneuzen, Vlissingen; inland - 29 ports

Merchant marine:

345 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 2,630,962 GRT/3,687,598 DWT; ↔ includes

3 short-sea passenger, 191 cargo, 30 refrigerated cargo, 24 container, 12 roll-on/roll-off, 2 livestock carrier, 10 multifunction large-load ↔ carrier,

22 oil tanker, 27 chemical tanker, 10 liquefied gas, 2 specialized tanker ↔ , 9

bulk, 3 combination bulk; note - many Dutch-owned ships are also ↔ registered

on the captive Netherlands Antilles register

Civil air:

98 major transport aircraft

Airports:

28 total, 28 usable; 19 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways

over 3,659 m; 11 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 6 with runways 1,220-2,439 m
Telecommunications:

highly developed, well maintained, and integrated; extensive redundant system of multiconductor cables, supplemented by radio relay 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

1.1371 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Netherlands)

Defense Forces (Netherlands)

=====

Branches:

Royal Netherlands Army, Royal Netherlands Navy (including Naval Air ← Service and Marine Corps), Royal Netherlands Air Force, Royal Constabulary

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 4,144,477; 3,649,746 fit for military service; 111,952 reach military age (20) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$7.2 billion, 2.9% of GDP (1991)

1.1372 WorldFact.guide/Netherlands Antilles

Netherlands Antilles

Geography (Netherlands Antilles)

People (Netherlands Antilles)

Government (Netherlands Antilles)

Government1 (Netherlands Antilles)

Economy (Netherlands Antilles)

Communications (Netherlands Antilles)

Defense Forces (Netherlands Antilles)

1.1373 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Netherlands Antilles)

Geography (Netherlands Antilles)

=====

Total area:

960 km2

Land area:

960 km²; includes Bonaire, Curacao, Saba, Sint Eustatius, and Sint ←
 Maarten
 (Dutch part of the island of Saint Martin)
 Comparative area:
 slightly less than 5.5 times the size of Washington, DC
 Land boundaries:
 none
 Coastline:
 364 km
 Maritime claims:
 Exclusive fishing zone:
 12 nm
 Territorial sea:
 12 nm
 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%
 Environment:
 Curacao and Bonaire are south of Caribbean hurricane belt, so rarely
 threatened; Sint Maarten, Saba, and Sint Eustatius are subject to ←
 hurricanes
 from July to October
 Note:
 consists of two island groups - Curacao and Bonaire are located off the
 coast of Venezuela, and Sint Maarten, Saba, and Sint Eustatius lie 800 km ←
 to
 the north

1.1374 WorldFact.guide/People (Netherlands Antilles)

People (Netherlands Antilles)

=====

Population:
 184,325 (July 1992), growth rate 0.3% (1992)
 Birth rate:
 18 births/1,000 population (1992)
 Death rate:
 6 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
 Net migration rate:
 -9 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
 Infant mortality rate:
 11 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 73 years male, 77 years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 2.0 children born/woman (1992)
 Nationality:

noun - Netherlands Antillean(s); adjective - Netherlands Antillean
 Ethnic divisions:
 mixed African 85%; remainder Carib Indian, European, Latin, and Oriental
 Religions:
 predominantly Roman Catholic; Protestant, Jewish, Seventh-Day Adventist
 Languages:
 Dutch (official); Papiamento, a Spanish-Portuguese-Dutch-English dialect
 predominates; English widely spoken; Spanish
 Literacy:
 94% (male 94%, female 93%) age 15 and over can read and write (1981)
 Labor force:
 89,000; government 65%, industry and commerce 28% (1983)
 Organized labor:
 60-70% of labor force

1.1375 WorldFact.guide/Government (Netherlands Antilles)

Government (Netherlands Antilles)

=====

Long-form name:
 none
 Digraph:
 political parties are indigenous to each island ***
 Type:
 part of the Dutch realm - full autonomy in internal affairs granted in 1954 ←
 Capital:
 Willemstad
 Administrative divisions:
 none (part of the Dutch realm)
 Independence:
 none (part of the Dutch realm)
 Constitution:
 29 December 1954, Statute of the Realm of the Netherlands, as amended
 Legal system:
 based on Dutch civil law system, with some English common law influence
 National holiday:
 Queen's Day, 30 April (1938)
 Executive branch:
 Dutch monarch, governor, prime minister, vice prime minister, Council of
 Ministers (cabinet)
 Legislative branch:
 legislature (Staten)
 Judicial branch:
 Joint High Court of Justice
 Leaders:
 Chief of State:
 Queen BEATRIX Wilhelmina Armgard (since 30 April 1980), represented by
 Governor General Jaime SALEH (since October 1989)
 Head of Government:
 Prime Minister Maria LIBERIA-PETERS (since 17 May 1988, previously served
 from September 1984 to November 1985)
 Political parties and leaders:
 political parties are indigenous to each island
 Bonaire:

Patriotic Union of Bonaire (UPB), Rudy ELLIS; Democratic Party of Bonaire (PDB), Franklin CRESTIAN

Curacao:
 National People's Party (PNP), Maria LIBERIA-PETERS; New Antilles Movement (MAN), Domenico Felip Don MARTINA; Workers' Liberation Front (FOL), Wilson (Papa) GODETT; Socialist Independent (SI), George HUECK and Nelson MONTE; Democratic Party of Curacao (DP), Augustin DIAZ; Nos Patria, Chin BEHILIA

Saba:
 Windward Islands People's Movement (WIPM Saba), Will JOHNSON; Saba Democratic Labor Movement, Vernon HASSELL; Saba Unity Party, Carmen SIMMONDS

Sint Eustatius:
 Democratic Party of Sint Eustatius (DP-St.E), K. Van PUTTEN; Windward Islands People's Movement (WIPM); St. Eustatius Alliance (SEA), Ralph BERKEL

Sint Maarten:
 Democratic Party of Sint Maarten (DP-St.M), Claude WATHEY; Patriotic Movement of Sint Maarten (SPA), Vance JAMES

Suffrage:
 universal at age 18

1.1376 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Netherlands Antilles)

Government1 (Netherlands Antilles)

=====

Elections:

Staten:

last held on 16 March 1990 (next to be held March 1994); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (22 total) PNP 7, FOL-SI 3, UPB 3, MAN 2, DP-St. M 2, DP 1, SPM 1, WIPM 1, DP-St. E 1, Nos Patria 1; note - the government of Prime Minister Maria LIBERIA-PETERS is a coalition of several parties

Member of:

CARICOM (observer), ECLAC (associate), ICFTU, INTERPOL, IOC, UNESCO (associate), UPU, WCL, WMO, WTO (associate)

Diplomatic representation:

as an autonomous part of the Netherlands, Netherlands Antillean interests in the US are represented by the Netherlands

US:

Consul General Sharon P. WILKINSON; Consulate General at Sint 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

1.1377 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Netherlands Antilles)

Economy (Netherlands Antilles)

=====

Overview:

Tourism, petroleum refining, and offshore finance are the mainstays of the economy. The islands enjoy a high per capita income and a well-developed infrastructure as compared with other countries in the region. Unlike many Latin American countries, the Netherlands Antilles has avoided large international debt. Almost all consumer and capital goods are imported, with the US being the major supplier.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$1.4 billion, per capita \$7,600; real growth rate 1.5% (1990 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

5% (1990 est.)

Unemployment rate:

21% (1991)

Budget:

revenues \$454 million; expenditures \$525 million, including capital expenditures of \$42 million (1989 est.)

Exports:

\$1.1 billion (f.o.b., 1988)

commodities:

petroleum products 98%

partners:

US 40%, Italy 6%, The Bahamas 5%

Imports:

\$1.4 billion (c.i.f., 1988)

commodities:

crude petroleum 64%, food, manufactures

partners:

Venezuela 42%, US 18%, Netherlands 6%

External debt:

\$701.2 million (December 1987)

Industrial production:

growth rate NA%

Electricity:

125,000 kW capacity; 365 million kWh produced, 1,985 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

tourism (Curacao and Sint Maarten), petroleum refining (Curacao), petroleum transshipment facilities (Curacao and Bonaire), light manufacturing (Curacao)

Agriculture:

hampered by poor soils and scarcity of water; chief products - aloes, sorghum, peanuts, fresh vegetables, tropical fruit; not self-sufficient in

food

Economic aid:

Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$513 million

Currency:

Netherlands Antillean guilder, gulden, or florin (plural - guilders, ← gulden, or florins); 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

1.1378 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Netherlands Antilles)

Communications (Netherlands Antilles)

=====

Highways:

950 km total; 300 km paved, 650 km gravel and earth

Ports:

Willemstad, Philipsburg, Kralendijk

Merchant marine:

80 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 607,010 GRT/695,864 DWT; includes 4 passenger, 27 cargo, 13 refrigerated cargo, 7 container, 9 roll-on/roll- ← off,

11 multifunction large-load carrier, 4 chemical tanker, 3 liquefied gas, ← 1

bulk, 1 oil tanker; note - all but a few are foreign owned, mostly in the Netherlands

Civil air:

8 major transport aircraft

Airports:

7 total, 6 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways ← over

3,659 m; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

generally adequate facilities; extensive interisland radio relay links; broadcast stations - 9 AM, 4 FM, 1 TV; 2 submarine cables; 2 Atlantic ← Ocean

INTELSAT earth stations

1.1379 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Netherlands Antilles)

Defense Forces (Netherlands Antilles)

=====

Branches:

Royal Netherlands Navy, Marine Corps, Royal Netherlands Air Force, ← National

Guard, Police Force

Manpower availability:

males 15-49 49,082; 27,656 fit for military service; 1,673 reach military age (20) annually

Note:

defense is responsibility of the Netherlands

1.1380 WorldFact.guide/New Caledonia

New Caledonia

Geography (New Caledonia)

People (New Caledonia)

Government (New Caledonia)

Economy (New Caledonia)

Communications (New Caledonia)

Defense Forces (New Caledonia)

1.1381 WorldFact.guide/Geography (New Caledonia)

Geography (New Caledonia)

=====

Total area:

19,060 km2

Land area:

18,760 km2

Comparative area:

slightly smaller than New Jersey

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

2,254 km

Maritime claims:

Exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

12 nm

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 NEGL%; permanent crops NEGL%; meadows and pastures 14%; ↔
forest

and woodland 51%; other 35%

Environment:

typhoons most frequent from November to March

Note:

located 1,750 km east of Australia in the South Pacific Ocean

1.1382 WorldFact.guide/People (New Caledonia)

People (New Caledonia)

=====

Population:

174,805 (July 1992), growth rate 1.9% (1992)

Birth rate:

23 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

5 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

1 migrant/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

17 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

70 years male, 76 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

2.7 children born/woman (1992)

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 3.0%

Religions:

Roman Catholic 60%, Protestant 30%, other 10%

Languages:

French; 28 Melanesian-Polynesian dialects

Literacy:

91% (male 91%, female 90%) age 15 and over can read and write (1976)

Labor force:

50,469; foreign workers for plantations and mines from Wallis and Futuna, Vanuatu, and French Polynesia (1980 est.)

Organized labor:

NA

1.1383 WorldFact.guide/Government (New Caledonia)

Government (New Caledonia)

=====

Long-form name:

Territory of New Caledonia and Dependencies

Type:

overseas territory of France since 1956

Capital:

Noumea

Administrative divisions:

none (overseas territory of France); there are no first-order administrative divisions as defined by the US Government, but there are 3 provinces named Iles Loyaute, Nord, and Sud

Independence:
none (overseas territory of France); note - a referendum on independence will be held in 1998, with a review of the issue in 1992

Constitution:
28 September 1958 (French Constitution)

Legal system:
the 1988 Matignon Accords grant substantial autonomy to the islands; formerly under French law

National holiday:
Taking of the Bastille, 14 July (1789)

Executive branch:
French President, high commissioner, Consultative Committee (cabinet)

Legislative branch:
unicameral Territorial Assembly

Judicial branch:
Court of Appeal

Leaders:
Chief of State:
President Francois MITTERRAND (since 21 May 1981)
Head of Government:
High Commissioner and President of the Council of Government Alain CHRISTNACHT (since 15 January 1991)

Suffrage:
universal adult at age 18

Elections:
Territorial Assembly:
last held 11 June 1989 (next to be held 1993); results - RPCR 44.5%, FLNKS 28.5%, FN 7%, CD 5%, UO 4%, other 11%; seats - (54 total) RPCR 27, FLNKS 19, FN 3, other 5; note - election boycotted by FULK

French Senate:
last held 24 September 1989 (next to be held September 1992); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (1 total) RPCR 1

French National Assembly:
last held 5 and 12 June 1988 (next to be held June 1993); results - RPR 83.5%, FN 13.5%, other 3%; seats - (2 total) RPCR 2

Member of:
FZ, ICFTU, SPC, WMO

Diplomatic representation:
as an overseas territory of France, New Caledonian interests are represented in the US by France

Flag:
the flag of France is used

1.1384 WorldFact.guide/Economy (New Caledonia)

Economy (New Caledonia)

=====

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.

GNP:

exchange rate conversion - \$1.0 billion, per capita \$6,000 (1991 est.); real growth rate 2.4% (1988)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

4.1% (1989)

Unemployment rate:

16.0% (1989)

Budget:

revenues \$224.0 million; expenditures \$211.0 million, including capital expenditures of NA (1985)

Exports:

\$671 million (f.o.b., 1989)

commodities:

nickel metal 87%, nickel ore

partners:

France 52.3%, Japan 15.8%, US 6.4%

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:

400,000 kW capacity; 2,200 million kWh produced, 12,790 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries:

nickel mining

Agriculture:

large areas devoted to cattle grazing; coffee, corn, wheat, vegetables; self-sufficient in beef

60%

Illicit drugs:

illicit cannabis cultivation is becoming a principal source of income for some families

Economic aid:

Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$4,185 million

Currency:

Comptoirs Francais du Pacifique franc (plural - francs); 1 CFP franc (= 100 centimes

Exchange rates:

Comptoirs Francais du Pacifique francs (CFPF) per US\$1 - 97.81 (January 1992), 102.57 (1991), 99.00 (1990), 115.99 (1989), 108.30 (1988), 109.27 (1987); note - linked at the rate of 18.18 to the French franc

Fiscal year:
calendar year

1.1385 WorldFact.guide/Communications (New Caledonia)

Communications (New Caledonia)

=====

Highways:

6,340 km total; only about 10% paved (1987)

Ports:

Noumea, Nepoui, Poro, Thio

Civil air:

1 major transport aircraft

Airports:

29 total, 27 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways over 3,659 m; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

32,578 telephones (1987); broadcast stations - 5 AM, 3 FM, 7 TV; 1 ↔ Pacific

Ocean INTELSAT earth station

1.1386 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (New Caledonia)

Defense Forces (New Caledonia)

=====

Branches:

Gendarmerie, Police Force

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 46,388; NA fit for military service

Note:

defense is the responsibility of France

1.1387 WorldFact.guide/New Zealand

New Zealand

Geography (New Zealand)

People (New Zealand)

Government (New Zealand)

Government1 (New Zealand)

Economy (New Zealand)

Communications (New Zealand)

Defense Forces (New Zealand)

1.1388 WorldFact.guide/Geography (New Zealand)

Geography (New Zealand)

=====

Total area:
268,680 km2

Land area:
268,670 km2; includes Antipodes Islands, Auckland Islands, Bounty Islands ↔
,
Campbell Island, Chatham Islands, and Kermadec Islands

Comparative area:
about the size of Colorado

Land boundaries:
none

Coastline:
15,134 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf:
edge of continental margin or 200 nm

Exclusive economic zone:
200 nm

Territorial sea:
12 nm

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%; includes irrigated 1%

Environment:
earthquakes are common, though usually not severe

1.1389 WorldFact.guide/People (New Zealand)

People (New Zealand)

=====

Population:
3,347,369 (July 1992), growth rate 0.7% (1992)

Birth rate:
16 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
8 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
-2 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
9 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:
72 years male, 80 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

2.1 children born/woman (1992)
 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:
 99% (male NA%, female NA%) age 15 and over can read and write (1970)
 Labor force:
 1,603,500 (June 1991); services 67.4%, manufacturing 19.8%, primary production 9.3% (1987)
 Organized labor:
 681,000 members; 43% of labor force (1986)

1.1390 WorldFact.guide/Government (New Zealand)

Government (New Zealand)

=====

Long-form name:
 none; abbreviated NZ
 Type:
 parliamentary democracy
 Capital:
 Wellington
 Administrative divisions:
 93 counties, 9 districts*, and 3 town districts**; Akaroa, Amuri, ←
 Ashburton,
 Bay of Islands, Bruce, Buller, Chatham Islands, Cheviot, Clifton, Clutha,
 Cook, Dannevirke, Egmont, Eketahuna, Ellesmere, Eltham, Eyre, Featherston ←
 ,
 Franklin, Golden Bay, Great Barrier Island, Grey, Hauraki Plains, Hawera ←
 *,
 Hawke's Bay, Heathcote, Hukurangi**, Hobson, Hokianga, Horowhenua, ←
 Hurunui,
 Hutt, Inangahua, Inglewood, Kaikoura, Kairanga, Kiwitea, Lake, Mackenzie,
 Malvern, Manaia**, Manawatu, Mangonui, Maniototo, Marlborough, Masterton,
 Matamata, Mount Herbert, Ohinemuri, Opotiki, Oroua, Otamatea, Otorohanga ←
 *,
 Oxford, Pahiatua, Paparua, Patea, Piako, Pohangina, Raglan, Rangiora*,
 Rangitikei, Rodney, Rotorua*, Runanga, Saint Kilda, Silverpeaks, ←
 Southland,
 Stewart Island, Stratford, Strathallan, Taranaki, Taumarunui, Taupo,
 Tauranga, Thames-Coromandel*, Tuapeka, Vincent, Waiapu, Waiheke, Waihemo,
 Waikato, Waikohu, Waimairi, Waimarino, Waimate, Waimate West, Waimea, ←
 Waipa,
 Waipawa*, Waipukurau*, Wairarapa South, Wairewa, Wairoa, Waitaki, Waitomo ←
 *,
 Waitotara, Wallace, Wanganui, Waverley**, Westland, Whakatane*, Whangarei ←
 ,
 Whangaroa, Woodville
 Independence:

26 September 1907 (from UK)

Constitution:

no formal, written constitution; consists of various documents, including certain acts of the UK and New Zealand Parliaments; Constitution Act 1986 was to have come into force 1 January 1987, but has not been enacted

Dependent areas:

Cook Islands, Niue, Tokelau

Legal system:

based on English law, with special land legislation and land courts for Maoris; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday:

Waitangi Day (Treaty of Waitangi established British sovereignty), 6 February (1840)

Executive branch:

British monarch, governor general, prime minister, deputy prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch:

unicameral House of Representatives (commonly called Parliament)

Judicial branch:

High Court, Court of Appeal

Leaders:

Chief of State:

Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor ←
General

Dame Catherine TIZARD (since 12 December 1990)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister James BOLGER (since 29 October 1990); Deputy Prime ←
Minister

Donald McKINNON (since 2 November 1990)

Political parties and leaders:

National Party (NP; government), James BOLGER; New Zealand Labor Party (NZLP; opposition), Michael MOORE; New Labor Party (NLP), Jim ANDERTON; Democratic Party, Dick RYAN; New Zealand Liberal Party, Hanmish MACINTYRE and Gilbert MYLES; Green Party, no official leader; Mana Motuhake, Martin RATA; Socialist Unity Party (SUP; pro-Soviet), Kenneth DOUGLAS; note - ←
the

New Labor, Democratic, and Mana Motuhake parties formed a coalition in September 1991; the Green Party joined the coalition in May 1992

1.1391 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (New Zealand)

Government1 (New Zealand)

=====

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

House of Representatives:

last held on 27 October 1990 (next to be held October 1993); results - NP 49%, NZLP 35%, Green Party 7%, NLP 5%; seats - (97 total) NP 67, NZLP 29, NLP 1

Member of:

ANZUS (US suspended security obligations to NZ on 11 August 1986), APEC, AsDB, Australia Group, C, CCC, CP, COCOM, (cooperating country), EBRD, ESCAP, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO, ITU, LORCS,

MTCR, OECD, PCA, SPC, SPF, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNIIMOG, UNTSO, UPU ←
,

WHO, WIPO, WMO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador - Denis Bazely Gordon McLEAN; Chancery at 37 Observatory ←
Circle

NW, Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 328-4800; there are New Zealand
Consulates General in Los Angeles and New York

US:

Ambassador Della M. NEWMAN; Embassy at 29 Fitzherbert Terrace, Thorndon,
Wellington (mailing address is P. O. Box 1190, Wellington; PSC 467, Box ←
1,

FPO AP 96531-1001); telephone [64] (4) 722-068; FAX [64] (4) 723-537; ←
there

is a US Consulate General in 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

1.1392 WorldFact.guide/Economy (New Zealand)

Economy (New Zealand)

=====

Overview:

Since 1984 the government has been reorienting an agrarian economy ←
dependent

on a guaranteed British market to an open free market economy that can
compete on the global scene. The government has hoped that dynamic growth
would boost real incomes, reduce inflationary pressures, and permit the
expansion of welfare benefits. The results have been mixed: inflation is
down from double-digit levels, but growth has been sluggish and
unemployment, always a highly sensitive issue, has exceeded 10% since May
1991. In 1988, GDP fell by 1%, in 1989 grew by a moderate 2.4%, and was ←
flat
in 1990-91.

GDP:

purchasing power equivalent - \$46.2 billion, per capita \$14,000; real ←
growth
rate - 0.4% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

1.0% (1991)

Unemployment rate:

10.7% (September 1991)

Budget:

revenues \$17.6 billion; expenditures \$18.3 billion, including capital
expenditures of \$NA (FY91 est.)

Exports:

\$9.4 billion (f.o.b., FY91)

commodities:

wool, lamb, mutton, beef, fruit, fish, cheese, manufactures, chemicals,
forestry products

partners:

EC 18.3%, Japan 17.9%, Australia 17.5%, US 13.5%, China 3.6%, South Korea

3.1%

Imports:
 \$8.4 billion (f.o.b., FY91)
 commodities:
 petroleum, consumer goods, motor vehicles, industrial equipment
 partners:
 Australia 19.7%, Japan 16.9%, EC 16.9%, US 15.3%, Taiwan 3.0%

External debt:
 \$17.4 billion (1989)

Industrial production:
 growth rate 1.9% (1990); accounts for about 20% of GDP

Electricity:
 7,800,000 kW capacity; 28,000 million kWh produced, 8,500 kWh per capita
 (1990)

Industries:
 food processing, wood and paper products, textiles, machinery,
 transportation equipment, banking and insurance, tourism, mining

Agriculture:
 accounts for about 9% of GDP and 10% of the work force; livestock
 predominates - wool, meat, dairy products all export earners; crops - ↔
 wheat,
 barley, potatoes, pulses, fruits, and 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:
 New Zealand dollar (plural - dollars); 1 New Zealand dollar (NZ\$) = 100
 cents

Exchange rates:
 New Zealand dollars (NZ\$) per US\$1 - 1.8245 (March 1992), 1.7265 (1991),
 1.6750 (1990), 1.6711 (1989), 1.5244 (1988), 1.6886 (1987)

Fiscal year:
 1 July - 30 June

1.1393 WorldFact.guide/Communications (New Zealand)

Communications (New Zealand)

=====

Railroads:
 4,716 km total; all 1.067-meter gauge; 274 km double track; 113 km
 electrified; over 99% government owned

Highways:
 92,648 km total; 49,547 km paved, 43,101 km gravel or crushed stone

Inland waterways:
 1,609 km; of little importance to transportation

Pipelines:
 natural gas 1,000 km; petroleum products 160 km; condensate 150 km

Ports:
 Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Wellington, Tauranga

Merchant marine:
 18 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 182,206 GRT/246,446 DWT; includes 2
 cargo, 5 roll-on/roll-off, 1 railcar carrier, 4 oil tanker, 1 liquefied ↔
 gas,
 5 bulk

Civil air:

about 40 major transport aircraft

Airports:

118 total, 118 usable; 34 with permanent-surface runways; none with ↔
runways

over 3,659 m; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 43 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

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

1.1394 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (New Zealand)

Defense Forces (New Zealand)

=====

Branches:

New Zealand Army, Royal New Zealand Navy, Royal New Zealand Air Force

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 874,703; 739,923 fit for military service; 30,297 reach
military age (20) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$792 million, 2% of GDP (FY92)

1.1395 WorldFact.guide/Nicaragua

Nicaragua

Geography (Nicaragua)

People (Nicaragua)

Government (Nicaragua)

Government1 (Nicaragua)

Economy (Nicaragua)

Economy1 (Nicaragua)

Communications (Nicaragua)

Defense Forces (Nicaragua)

1.1396 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Nicaragua)

Geography (Nicaragua)

=====

Total area:

129,494 km2

Land area:
120,254 km²

Comparative area:
slightly larger than New York State

Land boundaries:
1,231 km total; 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

Disputes:
territorial disputes with Colombia over the Archipelago de San Andres y Providencia and Quita Sueno Bank; unresolved maritime boundary in Golfo de Fonseca ↔

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%; including irrigated 1%

Environment:
subject to destructive earthquakes, volcanoes, landslides, and occasional severe hurricanes; deforestation; soil erosion; water pollution

1.1397 WorldFact.guide/People (Nicaragua)

People (Nicaragua)

=====

Population:
3,878,150 (July 1992), growth rate 2.8% (1992)

Birth rate:
37 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
7 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
-1 migrant/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
57 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:
60 years male, 66 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:
4.6 children born/woman (1992)

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); English- and Indian-speaking minorities on Atlantic coast

Literacy:
 57% (male 57%, female 57%) age 15 and over can read and write (1971)

Labor force:
 1,086,000; service 43%, agriculture 44%, industry 13% (1986)

Organized labor:
 35% of labor force

1.1398 WorldFact.guide/Government (Nicaragua)

Government (Nicaragua)

=====

Long-form name:
 Republic of Nicaragua

Type:
 republic

Capital:
 Managua

Administrative divisions:
 9 administrative regions encompassing 17 departments (departamentos, singular - departamento); Boaco, Carazo, Chinandega, Chontales, Esteli, Granada, Jinotega, Leon, Madriz, Managua, Masaya, Matagalpa, North Atlantic Coast Autonomous Zone (RAAN), Nueva Segovia, Rio San Juan, Rivas, South Atlantic Coast Autonomous Zone (RAAS)

Independence:
 15 September 1821 (from Spain)

Constitution:
 January 1987

Legal system:
 civil law system; Supreme Court may review administrative acts

National holiday:
 Independence Day, 15 September (1821)

Executive branch:
 president, vice president, Cabinet

Legislative branch:
 National Assembly (Asamblea Nacional)

Judicial branch:
 Supreme Court (Corte Suprema) and municipal courts

Leaders:
 Chief of State and Head of Government:
 President Violeta Barrios de CHAMORRO (since 25 April 1990); Vice President Virgilio GODOY (since 25 April 1990)

Political parties and leaders:
 ruling coalition:
 National Opposition Union (UNO) is a 14-party alliance - National Conservative Party (PNC), Silvano MATAMOROS; Conservative Popular Alliance Party (PAPC), Myriam ARGUELLO; National Conservative Action Party (PANC),

Hernaldo ZUNIGA; National Democratic Confidence Party (PDCN), Augustin JARQUIN; Independent Liberal Party (PLI), Wilfredo NAVARRO; Neo-Liberal Party (PALI), Andres ZUNIGA; Liberal Constitutionalist Party (PLC), Jose Ernesto SOMARRIBA; National Action Party (PAN), Eduardo RIVAS; Nicaraguan Socialist Party (PSN), Gustavo TABLADA; Communist Party of Nicaragua (PCdN), Eli ALTIMIRANO; Popular Social Christian Party (PPSC), Luis Humberto GUZMAN; Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN), Roberto URROZ; ←
 Social
 Democratic Party (PSD), Guillermo POTOY; Central American Integrationist Party (PIAC), Alejandro PEREZ
 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
 Suffrage:
 universal at age 16

1.1399 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Nicaragua)

Government1 (Nicaragua)

=====

Elections:

President:

last held on 25 February 1990 (next to be held February 1996); results - Violeta Barrios de CHAMORRO (UNO) 54.7%, Daniel ORTEGA Saavedra (FSLN) 40.8%, other 4.5%

National Assembly:

last held on 25 February 1990 (next to be held February 1996); results - ←
 UNO
 53.9%, FSLN 40.8%, PSC 1.6%, MUR 1.0%; seats - (92 total) UNO 51, FSLN ←
 39,
 PSC 1, MUR 1

Communists:

15,000-20,000

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, LORCS, NAM, OAS, OPANAL, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Ernesto PALAZIO; Chancery at 1627 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20009; telephone (202) 939-6570

US:

Ambassador Harry W. SHLAUDEMANN; Embassy at Kilometer 4.5 Carretera Sur., Managua (mailing address is 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

1.1400 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Nicaragua)

Economy (Nicaragua)

=====

Overview:

Government control of the economy historically has been extensive, ←
although
the CHAMORRO government has pledged to greatly reduce intervention. Four private banks have been licensed, and the government has liberalized ←
foreign
trade and abolished price controls on most goods. Over 50% of the agricultural and industrial firms remain state owned. Sandinista economic policies and the war had produced a severe economic crisis. The ←
foundation
of the economy continues to be the export of agricultural commodities, largely coffee and cotton. Farm production fell by roughly 7% in 1989 and ←
4%
in 1990, and remained about even in 1991. The agricultural sector employs 44% of the work force and accounts for 15% of GDP and 80% of export earnings. Industry, which employs 13% of the work force and contributes about 25% to GDP, showed a drop of 7% in 1989, fell slightly in 1990, and

remained flat in 1991; output still is below pre-1979 levels. External ←
debt

is one of the highest in the world on a per capita basis. In 1991 the
inflation rate was 766%, down sharply from the 13,490% of 1990.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$1.6 billion, per capita \$425; real growth ←
rate

-1.0% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

766% (1991)

Unemployment rate:

13%; underemployment 50% (1991)

Budget:

revenues \$347 million; expenditures \$499 million, including capital
expenditures of \$NA million (1991)

Exports:

\$342 million (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

coffee, cotton, sugar, bananas, seafood, meat, chemicals

partners:

OECD 75%, USSR and Eastern Europe 15%, other 10%

Imports:

\$738 million (c.i.f., 1991 est.)

commodities:

petroleum, food, chemicals, machinery, clothing

partners:

Latin America 30%, US 25%, EC 20%, USSR and Eastern Europe 10%, other 15%
(1990 est.)

External debt:

\$10 billion (December 1991)

Industrial production:

growth rate NA; accounts for about 25% of GDP

Electricity:

423,000 kW capacity; 1,409 million kWh produced, 376 kWh per capita ←
(1991)

Industries:

food processing, chemicals, metal products, textiles, clothing, petroleum
refining and distribution, beverages, footwear

Agriculture:

accounts for 15% of GDP and 44% of work force; cash crops - coffee, ←
bananas,

sugarcane, cotton; food crops - rice, corn, cassava, citrus fruit, beans;
variety of animal products - beef, veal, pork, poultry, dairy; normally
self-sufficient in food

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$294 million; Western (non-US)
countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$1,381 million;
Communist countries (1970-89), \$3.5 billion

Currency:

cordoba (plural - cordobas); 1 cordoba (C\$) = 100 centavos

1.1401 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Nicaragua)

Economy1 (Nicaragua)

=====

Exchange rates:

cordobas (C\$) per US\$1 - 25,000,000 (March 1992), 21,354,000 (1991), ←
 15,655
 (1989), 270 (1988), 102.60 (1987)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.1402 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Nicaragua)

Communications (Nicaragua)

=====

Railroads:

373 km 1.067-meter narrow gauge, government owned; majority of system not
 operating; 3 km 1.435-meter gauge line at Puerto Cabezas (does not ←
 connect
 with mainline)

Highways:

25,930 km total; 4,000 km paved, 2,170 km gravel or crushed stone, 5,425 ←
 km
 earth or graded earth, 14,335 km unimproved; Pan-American highway 368.5 ←
 km

Inland waterways:

2,220 km, including 2 large lakes

Pipelines:

crude oil 56 km

Ports:

Corinto, El Bluff, Puerto Cabezas, Puerto Sandino, Rama

Merchant marine:

2 cargo ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 2,161 GRT/2,500 DWT

Civil air:

9 major transport aircraft

Airports:

228 total, 155 usable; 11 with permanent-surface runways; none with ←
 runways
 over 3,659 m; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 12 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

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

1.1403 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Nicaragua)

Defense Forces (Nicaragua)

=====

Branches:

Ground Forces, Navy, Air Force

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 878,066; 541,090 fit for military service; 42,997 reach
 military age (18) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$70 million, 3.8% of GDP (1991 budget)

1.1404 WorldFact.guide/Niger

Niger

Geography (Niger)

People (Niger)

Government (Niger)

Government1 (Niger)

Economy (Niger)

Economy1 (Niger)

Communications (Niger)

Defense Forces (Niger)

1.1405 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Niger)

Geography (Niger)

=====

Total area:

1,267,000 km2

Land area:

1,266,700 km2

Comparative area:

slightly less than twice the size of Texas

Land boundaries:

5,697 km total; Algeria 956 km, Benin 266 km, Burkina 628 km, Chad 1,175 km, ←

Libya 354 km, Mali 821 km, Nigeria 1,497 km

Coastline:

none - landlocked

Maritime claims:

none - landlocked

Disputes:

Libya claims about 19,400 km2 in northern Niger; demarcation of international boundaries in Lake Chad, the lack of which has led to border ←

incidents in the past, is completed and awaiting ratification by Cameroon ←

,
Chad, Niger, and Nigeria; Burkina and Mali are proceeding with boundary demarcation, including the tripoint with Niger

Climate:

desert; mostly hot, dry, dusty; tropical in extreme south

Terrain:

predominately desert plains and sand dunes; flat to rolling plains in south; hills in north
Natural resources:
uranium, coal, iron ore, tin, phosphates
Land use:
arable land 3%; permanent crops 0%; meadows and pastures 7%; forest and woodland 2%; other 88%; includes irrigated NEGL%
Environment:
recurrent drought and desertification severely affecting marginal agricultural activities; overgrazing; soil erosion
Note:
landlocked

1.1406 WorldFact.guide/People (Niger)

People (Niger)

=====

Population:
8,052,945 (July 1992), growth rate 3.5% (1992)
Birth rate:
58 births/1,000 population (1992)
Death rate:
23 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
Net migration rate:
0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
Infant mortality rate:
115 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
Life expectancy at birth:
42 years male, 45 years female (1992)
Total fertility rate:
7.4 children born/woman (1992)
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:
28% (male 40%, female 17%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)
Labor force:
2,500,000 wage earners (1982); agriculture 90%, industry and commerce 6%, government 4%; 51% of population of working age (1985)
Organized labor:
negligible

1.1407 WorldFact.guide/Government (Niger)

Government (Niger)

=====

Long-form name:

Republic of Niger

Type:

as of November 1991, transition government appointed by national reform conference; scheduled to turn over power to democratically elected government in January 1993

Capital:

Niamey

Administrative divisions:

7 departments (departements, singular - departement); Agadez, Diffa, ←
 Dosso,
 Maradi, Niamey, Tahoua, Zinder

Independence:

3 August 1960 (from France)

Constitution:

December 1989 constitution revised November 1991 by National Democratic Reform Conference

Legal system:

based on French civil law system and customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:

Republic Day, 18 December (1958)

Executive branch:

president (ceremonial), prime minister (interim), Cabinet

Legislative branch:

National Assembly

Judicial branch:

State Court (Cour d'Etat), Court of Appeal (Cour d'Apel)

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Brig. Gen. Ali SAIBOU (since 14 November 1987); ceremonial post since national conference (1991)

Head of Government:

Interim Prime Minister Amadou CHEIFFOU (since November 1991)

Political parties and leaders:

National Movement of the Development Society (MNSD-NASSARA), Tanda ←
 MAMADOU;

Niger Progressive Party - African Democratic Rally (PPN-RDA), Harou KOUKA ←
 ;

Union of Popular Forces for Democracy and Progress (UDFP-SAWABA), Djibo BAKARY; Niger Democratic Union (UDN-SAWABA), Mamoudou PASCAL; Union of Patriots, Democrats, and Progressives (UPDP), Andre SALIFOU; Niger Social Democrat Party (PSDN-ALHERI), Mallam Adji WAZIRI; Niger Party for ←
 Democracy

and Socialism (PNDS-TARAYA), Issoufou MAHAMADOU; Democratic and Social Convention (CDS-RAHAMA), Mahamane OUSMANE; Union for Democracy and ←
 Progress

(UDP), Bello TCHIOUSSO; Union for Democracy and Social Progress

(UDPS-AMANA), Akoli DAOUEL; Masses Union for Democratic Action (UMAD-AIKI ←
),

Belko GARBA; Worker's Liberation Party (PLT), Idi Ango OUMAROU; ←
 Convention

for Social Rehabilitation (CRS), Abdoul Karim SEYNI; Popular Movement for Democracy in Niger (MPDN), Abdou SANDA; Popular Front for National

Liberation (FPLN), Diallo SABO; Republican Party for Freedom and Progress ↔
 in
 Niger (PRLPN), Alka ALMOU; other parties forming
 Suffrage:
 universal adult at age 18
 Elections:
 President:
 President Ali SAIBOU has been in office since December 1989, but the
 presidency is now a largely ceremonial position

1.1408 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Niger)

Government1 (Niger)

=====

National Assembly:
 last held 10 December 1989 (next to be held NA); results - MNSD was the ↔
 only
 party; seats - (150 total) MNSD 150 (indirectly elected); note - Niger ↔
 held
 a national conference from July to November 1991 to decide upon a
 transitional government and an agenda for multiparty elections
 Member of:
 ACCT, ACP, AfDB, CCC, CEAO, ECA, ECOWAS, Entente, FAO, FZ, G-77, GATT, ↔
 IAEA,
 IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU,
 LORCS, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WADB, WCL, WHO, ↔
 WIPO,
 WMO, WTO
 Diplomatic representation:
 Ambassador Moumouni Adamou DJERMAKOYE; Chancery at 2204 R Street NW,
 Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 483-4224 through 4227
 US:
 Ambassador Jennifer C. WARD; Embassy at Avenue des Ambassades, Niamey
 (mailing address is B. P. 11201, Niamey); telephone [227] 72-26-61 ↔
 through
 64
 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

1.1409 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Niger)

Economy (Niger)

=====

Overview:
 About 90% of the population is engaged in farming and stock raising,
 activities that generate almost half the national income. The economy ↔
 also
 depends heavily on exploitation of large uranium deposits. Uranium

production grew rapidly in the mid-1970s, but tapered off in the early 1980s when world prices declined. France is a major customer, while Germany, Japan, and Spain also make regular purchases. The depressed demand for uranium has contributed to an overall sluggishness in the economy, a severe trade imbalance, and a mounting external debt.

GDP: exchange rate conversion - \$2.4 billion, per capita \$300; real growth rate -3.4% (1991)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): NA

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues \$220 million; expenditures \$446 million, including capital expenditures of \$190 million (FY89 est.)

Exports: \$320 million (f.o.b., 1990)
commodities: uranium 75%, livestock products, cowpeas, onions
partners: France 65%, Nigeria 11%, Ivory Coast, Italy

Imports: \$439 million (c.i.f., 1990)
commodities: petroleum products, primary materials, machinery, vehicles and parts, electronic equipment, pharmaceuticals, chemical products, cereals, foodstuffs
partners: France 32%, Ivory Coast 11%, Germany 5%, Italy 4%, Nigeria 4%

External debt: \$1.8 billion (December 1990 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 0% (1989); accounts for 18% of GDP

Electricity: 105,000 kW capacity; 230 million kWh produced, 30 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries: cement, brick, textiles, food processing, chemicals, slaughterhouses, and a few other small light industries; uranium production began in 1971

Agriculture: accounts for roughly 40% of GDP and 90% of labor force; cash crops - cowpeas, cotton, peanuts; food crops - millet, sorghum, cassava, rice; livestock - cattle, sheep, goats; self-sufficient in food except in drought years

Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$380 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$3,165 million; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), \$504 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$61 million

Currency: Communauté Financière Africaine franc (plural - francs); 1 CFA franc (CFAC)

= 100 centimes

Exchange rates:

Communaute Financiere Africaine francs (CFAF) per US\$1 - 269.01 (January 1992), 282.11 (1991), 272.26 (1990), 319.01 (1989), 297.85 (1988), 300.54 (1987)

1.1410 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Niger)

Economy1 (Niger)

=====

Fiscal year:

1 October - 30 September

1.1411 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Niger)

Communications (Niger)

=====

Highways:

39,970 km total; 3,170 km bituminous, 10,330 km gravel and laterite, ↔
3,470

km earthen, 23,000 km tracks

Inland waterways:

Niger River is navigable 300 km from Niamey to Gaya on the Benin frontier from mid-December through March

Civil air:

2 major transport aircraft

Airports:

29 total, 27 usable; 8 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways over 3,659 m; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 13 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

small system of wire, radiocommunications, and radio relay links concentrated in southwestern area; 14,260 telephones; broadcast stations ↔

15 AM, 5 FM, 18 TV; satellite earth stations - 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT, ↔
1

Indian Ocean INTELSAT, and 3 domestic, with 1 planned

1.1412 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Niger)

Defense Forces (Niger)

=====

Branches:

Army, Air Force, Gendarmerie, Republican National Guard, National police

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 1,724,293; 928,177 fit for military service; 83,528 reach military age (18) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$27 million, 1.3% of GDP (1989)

1.1413 WorldFact.guide/Nigeria

Nigeria

Geography (Nigeria)

People (Nigeria)

Government (Nigeria)

Government1 (Nigeria)

Economy (Nigeria)

Economy1 (Nigeria)

Communications (Nigeria)

Defense Forces (Nigeria)

1.1414 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Nigeria)

Geography (Nigeria)

=====

Total area:

923,770 km2

Land area:

910,770 km2

Comparative area:

slightly more than twice the size of California

Land boundaries:

4,047 km total; 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

Disputes:

demarcation of international boundaries in Lake Chad, the lack of which ↔
has

led to border incidents in the past, is completed and awaiting ↔
ratification

by Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria; boundary commission created with
Cameroon to discuss unresolved land and maritime boundaries - has not yet
convened

Climate:

varies - equatorial in south, tropical in center, arid in north

Terrain:

southern lowlands merge into central hills and plateaus; mountains in southeast, plains in north

Natural resources:

crude oil, 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%; includes irrigated NEGL%

Environment:

recent droughts in north severely affecting marginal agricultural activities; desertification; soil degradation, rapid deforestation

1.1415 WorldFact.guide/People (Nigeria)

People (Nigeria)

=====

Population:

126,274,589 (July 1992), growth rate 3.0% (1992); note - a new population figure of 88.5 million is in the process of being incorporated into ← revised

Census Bureau figures (April 1992)

Birth rate:

46 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

16 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

NEGL migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

110 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

48 years male, 50 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

6.5 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Nigerian(s); adjective - Nigerian

Ethnic divisions:

more than 250 tribal groups; Hausa and Fulani of the north, Yoruba of the southwest, and Ibos of the southeast make up 65% of the population; about 27,000 non-Africans

Religions:

Muslim 50%, Christian 40%, indigenous beliefs 10%

Languages:

English (official); Hausa, Yoruba, Ibo, Fulani, and several other ← languages
also widely used

Literacy:

51% (male 62%, female 40%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:

42,844,000; agriculture 54%, industry, commerce, and services 19%, government 15%; 49% of population of working age (1985)

Organized labor:

3,520,000 wage earners belong to 42 recognized trade unions, which come under a single national labor federation - the Nigerian Labor Congress (← NLC)

1.1416 WorldFact.guide/Government (Nigeria)

Government (Nigeria)

=====

Long-form name:

Federal Republic of Nigeria

Type:

military government since 31 December 1983

Capital:

Abuja; note - on 12 December 1991 the capital was officially moved from Lagos to Abuja; many government offices remain in Lagos pending ↔ completion of facilities in Abuja

Administrative divisions:

30 states and 1 territory*; Abia, Abuja Capital Territory*, Adamawa, Akwa Ibom, Anambra, Bauchi, Benue, Borno, Cross River, Delta, Edo, Enugu, Imo, Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Kogi, Kwara, Lagos, Niger, Ogun, ↔ Ondo, Osun, Oyo, Plateau, Rivers, Sokoto, Taraba, Yobe

Independence:

1 October 1960 (from UK)

Constitution:

1 October 1979, amended 9 February 1984, revised 1989

Legal system:

based on English common law, Islamic law, and tribal law

National holiday:

Independence Day, 1 October (1960)

Executive branch:

president of the Armed Forces Ruling Council, Armed Forces Ruling Council ↔
,
National Council of State, Council of Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch:

National Assembly was dissolved after the military coup of 31 December ↔ 1983

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court, Federal Court of Appeal

Leaders:

Chief of State and Head of Government:

President and Commander in Chief of Armed Forces Gen. Ibrahim BABANGIDA (since 27 August 1985)

Political parties and leaders:

two political parties established by the government in 1989 - Social Democratic Party (SDP) and National Republican Convention (NRC)

Suffrage:

universal at age 21

Elections:

President:

first presidential elections since the 31 December 1983 coup scheduled ↔ for late 1992

National Assembly:

first elections since it was dissolved after the 31 December 1983 coup scheduled for 4 July 1992

Communists:

the pro-Communist underground consists of a small fraction of the ↔ Nigerian

left; leftist leaders are prominent in the country's central labor organization but have little influence on the government

Member of:

ACP, AfDB, C, CCC, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-15, G-19, G-24, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMO, IMF, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, OIC, OPEC, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIIMOG, UPU, WCL, WHO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Zubair Mahmud KAZAURE; Chancery at 2201 M Street NW, Washington, DC 20037; telephone (202) 822-1500; there is a Nigerian Consulate General in New York

1.1417 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Nigeria)

Government1 (Nigeria)

=====

US:

Ambassador Lannon WALKER; Embassy at 2 Eleke Crescent, Lagos (mailing address is P. O. Box 554, Lagos); telephone [234] (1) 610097; FAX [234] (1)

610257; there is a US Consulate General in Kaduna; note - the US Government

has requested Nigerian Government permission to open an Embassy Branch Office in Abuja; the US Embassy will remain in Lagos until a later date, when the Branch Office in Abuja will become the Embassy and the Embassy in

Lagos will become a Consulate General

Flag:

three equal vertical bands of green (hoist side), white, and green

1.1418 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Nigeria)

Economy (Nigeria)

=====

Overview:

Although Nigeria is Africa's leading oil-producing country, it remains poor

with a \$250 per capita GDP. In 1991 massive government spending, much of it

to help ensure a smooth transition to civilian rule, ballooned the budget deficit and caused inflation and interest rates to rise. The lack of fiscal

discipline forced the IMF to declare Nigeria not in compliance with an 18-month standby facility started in January 1991. Lagos has set ambitious

targets for expanding oil production capacity and is offering foreign companies more attractive investment incentives. Government efforts to reduce Nigeria's dependence on oil exports and to sustain noninflationary growth, however, have fallen short because of inadequate new investment funds and endemic corruption. Living standards continue to deteriorate from

the higher level of the early 1980s oil boom.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$30 billion, per capita \$250; real growth rate 5.2% (1990 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

40% (1991)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues \$10 billion; expenditures \$10 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1992 est.)

Exports:

\$13.6 billion (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

oil 95%, cocoa, rubber

partners:

EC 51%, US 32%

Imports:

\$6.9 billion (c.i.f., 1990)

commodities:

consumer goods, capital equipment, chemicals, raw materials

partners:

EC, US

External debt:

\$32 billion (December 1991 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate 7.2% (1990); accounts for 8.5% of GDP

Electricity:

4,740,000 kW capacity; 11,280 million kWh produced, 90 kWh per capita (1991) ↔

Industries:

crude oil and mining - coal, tin, columbite; primary processing industries -

palm oil, peanut, cotton, rubber, wood, hides and skins; manufacturing

industries - textiles, cement, building materials, food products, footwear,

chemical, printing, ceramics, steel

Agriculture:

accounts for 32% of GDP and half of labor force; inefficient small-scale farming dominates; once a large net exporter of food and now an importer; cash crops - cocoa, peanuts, palm oil, rubber; food crops - corn, rice, sorghum, millet, cassava, yams; livestock - cattle, sheep, goats, pigs; fishing and forestry resources extensively exploited

Illicit drugs:

illicit heroin and some cocaine trafficking; marijuana cultivation for domestic consumption and export; major transit country for heroin en route

from southeast and southwest Asia via Africa to Western Europe and the US ↔

;

growing transit route for cocaine from South America via West Africa to Western Europe and the US

1.1419 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Nigeria)

Economy1 (Nigeria)

=====

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$705 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$3.0 billion; Communist countries (1970-89), \$2.2 billion

Currency:

naira (plural - naira); 1 naira (N) = 100 kobo

Exchange rates:

naira (N) per US\$1 - 10.226 (February 1992), 9.909 (1991), 8.038 (1990), 7.3647 (1989), 4.5370 (1988), 4.0160 (1987)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.1420 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Nigeria)

Communications (Nigeria)

=====

Railroads:

3,505 km 1.067-meter gauge

Highways:

107,990 km total 30,019 km paved (mostly bituminous-surface treatment); 25,411 km laterite, gravel, crushed stone, improved earth; 52,560 km unimproved

Inland waterways:

8,575 km consisting of Niger and Benue Rivers and smaller rivers and ←
creeks

Pipelines:

crude oil 2,042 km; natural gas 500 km; petroleum products 3,000 km

Ports:

Lagos, Port Harcourt, Calabar, Warri, Onne, Sapele

Merchant marine:

28 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 418,046 GRT/664,949 DWT; includes ←
17
cargo, 1 refrigerated cargo, 1 roll-on/roll-off, 7 petroleum tanker, 1
chemical tanker, 1 bulk

Civil air:

57 major transport aircraft

Airports:

76 total, 64 usable; 33 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways ←
over
3,659 m; 15 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 22 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

above-average system limited by poor maintenance; major expansion in
progress; radio relay 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

1.1421 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Nigeria)

Defense Forces (Nigeria)

=====

Branches:

Army, Navy, Air Force, paramilitary Police Force

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 28,778,532; 16,451,582 fit for military service; 1,256,440 reach military age (18) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$300 million, 1% of GDP (1990 est.)

\

1.1422 WorldFact.guide/Niue

Geography (Niue)

People (Niue)

Government (Niue)

Economy (Niue)

Communications (Niue)

Defense Forces (Niue)

1.1423 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Niue)

Geography (Niue)

=====

Total area:

260 km2

Land area:

260 km2

Comparative area:

slightly less than 1.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

64 km

Maritime claims:

Exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

12 nm

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%

Environment:

subject to typhoons

Note:

one of world's largest coral islands; located about 460 km east of Tonga

1.1424 WorldFact.guide/People (Niue)

People (Niue)

=====

Population:

1,751 (July 1992), growth rate - 6.4% (1992)

Birth rate:

NA births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

NA deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

NA migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

NA deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

NA years male, NA years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

NA children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Niuean(s); adjective - Niuean

Ethnic divisions:

Polynesian, with some 200 Europeans, Samoans, and Tongans

Religions:

Ekalesia Nieuve (Niuean Church) - a Protestant church closely related to ↔
the

London Missionary Society 75%, Mormon 10%, Roman Catholic, Jehovah's Witnesses, Seventh-Day Adventist 5%

Languages:

Polynesian tongue closely related to Tongan and Samoan; English

Literacy:

NA% (male NA%, female NA%) but compulsory education age 5 to 14

Labor force:

1,000 (1981 est.); most work on family plantations; paid work exists only ↔
in

government service, small industry, and the Niue Development Board

Organized labor:

NA

1.1425 WorldFact.guide/Government (Niue)

Government (Niue)

=====

Long-form name:
none

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:
became a self-governing territory in free association with New Zealand on ←
19
October 1974

Constitution:
19 October 1974 (Niue Constitution Act)

Legal system:
English common law

National holiday:
Waitangi Day (Treaty of Waitangi established British sovereignty), 6
February (1840)

Executive branch:
British monarch, premier, Cabinet

Legislative branch:
Legislative Assembly

Judicial branch:
Appeal Court of New Zealand, High Court

Leaders:
Chief of State:
Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by New Zealand
Representative John SPRINGFORD (since 1974)
Head of Government:
Premier Sir Robert R. REX (since October 1974)

Political parties and leaders:
Niue Island Party (NIP), Young VIVIAN

Suffrage:
universal adult at age 18

Elections:
Legislative Assembly:
last held on 8 April 1990 (next to be held March 1993); results - percent ←
of
vote NA; seats - (20 total, 6 elected) NIP 1, independents 5

Member of:
ESCAP (associate), SPC, SPF

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

1.1426 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Niue)

Economy (Niue)

=====

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.

GNP:

exchange rate conversion - \$2.1 million, per capita \$1,000; real growth rate NA% (1989 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

9.6% (1984)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues \$5.5 million; expenditures \$6.3 million, including capital expenditures of \$NA (FY85 est.)

Exports:

\$175,274 (f.o.b., 1985)

commodities:

canned coconut cream, 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:

1,500 kW capacity; 3 million kWh produced, 1,490 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries:

tourist, handicrafts

Agriculture:

copra, coconuts, passion fruit, honey, limes; subsistence crops - taro, yams, cassava (tapioca), sweet potatoes; pigs, poultry, beef cattle

Economic aid:

Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$62 million

Currency:

New Zealand dollar (plural - dollars); 1 New Zealand dollar (NZ\$) = 100 cents

Exchange rates:

New Zealand dollars (NZ\$) per US\$1 - 1.8245 (March 1992), 1.7265 (1991), 1.6750 (1990), 1.6711 (1989), 1.5244 (1988), 1.6886 (1987)

Fiscal year:

1 April - 31 March

1.1427 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Niue)

Communications (Niue)

=====

Highways:

123 km all-weather roads, 106 km access and plantation roads

Ports:

none; offshore anchorage only

Airports:

1 with permanent-surface runway of 1,650 m

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

1.1428 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Niue)

Defense Forces (Niue)

=====

Branches:

Police Force

Note:

defense is the responsibility of New Zealand

1.1429 WorldFact.guide/Norfolk Island

Norfolk Island

Geography (Norfolk Island)

People (Norfolk Island)

Government (Norfolk Island)

Economy (Norfolk Island)

Communications (Norfolk Island)

Defense Forces (Norfolk Island)

1.1430 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Norfolk Island)

Geography (Norfolk Island)

=====

Total area:
34.6 km2

Land area:
34.6 km2

Comparative area:
about 0.2 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:
none

Coastline:
32 km

Maritime claims:
Exclusive fishing zone:
200 nm
Territorial sea:
3 nm

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%

Environment:
subject to typhoons (especially May to July)

Note:
located 1,575 km east of Australia in the South Pacific Ocean

1.1431 WorldFact.guide/People (Norfolk Island)

People (Norfolk Island)

=====

Population:
2,620 (July 1992), growth rate 1.7% (1992)

Birth rate:
NA births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
NA deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
NA migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
NA deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:
NA years male, NA years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:
NA children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Norfolk Islander(s); adjective - Norfolk Islander(s)
 Ethnic divisions:
 descendants of the Bounty mutiny; more recently, Australian and New Zealand settlers ←
 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) and Norfolk - a mixture of 18th century English and ancient Tahitian
 Literacy:
 NA% (male NA%, female NA%)
 Labor force:
 NA
 Organized labor:
 NA

1.1432 WorldFact.guide/Government (Norfolk Island)

Government (Norfolk Island)

=====

Long-form name:
 Territory of Norfolk Island
 Type:
 territory of Australia
 Capital:
 Kingston (administrative center), Burnt Pine (commercial center)
 Administrative divisions:
 none (territory of Australia)
 Independence:
 none (territory of Australia)
 Constitution:
 Norfolk Island Act of 1957
 Legal system:
 wide legislative and executive responsibility under the Norfolk Island Act ←
 of 1979; Supreme Court
 National holiday:
 Pitcairners Arrival Day Anniversary, 8 June (1856)
 Executive branch:
 British monarch, governor general of Australia, administrator, Executive Council (cabinet)
 Legislative branch:
 unicameral Legislative Assembly
 Judicial branch:
 Supreme Court
 Leaders:
 Chief of State:
 Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Administrator ←
 H.
 B. MACDONALD (since NA 1989), who is appointed by the Governor General of Australia
 Head of Government:
 Assembly President and Chief Minister John Terence BROWN (since NA)

Political parties and leaders:

NA

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

Legislative Assembly:

last held 1989 (held every three years); results - percent of vote by party ←

NA; seats - (9 total) percent of seats by party NA

Member of:

none

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

1.1433 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Norfolk Island)

Economy (Norfolk Island)

=====

Overview:

The primary economic activity is tourism, which has brought a level of prosperity unusual among inhabitants of the Pacific Islands. The number of visitors has increased steadily over the years and reached 29,000 in FY89. Revenues from tourism have given the island a favorable balance of trade and helped the agricultural sector to become self-sufficient in the production of beef, poultry, and eggs.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$NA, per capita \$NA; real growth rate NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

NA%

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues \$NA; expenditures \$4.2 million, including capital expenditures of \$400,000 (FY89) ←

Exports:

\$1.7 million (f.o.b., FY86)

commodities:

postage stamps, 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:
 7,000 kW capacity; 8 million kWh produced, 3,160 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries:
 tourism

Agriculture:
 Norfolk Island pine seed, Kentia palm seed, cereals, vegetables, fruit,
 cattle, poultry

Economic aid:
 none

Currency:
 Australian dollar (plural - dollars); 1 Australian dollar (\$A) = 100 ↔
 cents

Exchange rates:
 Australian dollars (\$A) per US\$1 - 1.3177 (March 1992), 1.2835 (1991),
 1.2799 (1990), 1.2618 (1989), 1.2752 (1988), 1.4267 (1987)

Fiscal year:
 1 July - 30 June

1.1434 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Norfolk Island)

Communications (Norfolk Island)

=====

Highways:
 80 km of roads, including 53 km paved; remainder are earth formed or ↔
 coral
 surfaced

Ports:
 none; loading jetties at Kingston and Cascade

Airports:
 1 with permanent-surface runways 1,220-2,439 m (Australian owned)

Telecommunications:
 1,500 radio receivers (1982); radio link service with Sydney; 987 ↔
 telephones
 (1983); broadcast stations - 1 AM, no FM, no TV

1.1435 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Norfolk Island)

Defense Forces (Norfolk Island)

=====

Note:
 defense is the responsibility of Australia

1.1436 WorldFact.guide/Northern Mariana Islands

Northern Mariana Islands

Geography (Northern Mariana Islands)

People (Northern Mariana Islands)

Government (Northern Mariana Islands)

Economy (Northern Mariana Islands)

Communications (Northern Mariana Islands)

Defense Forces (Northern Mariana Islands)

1.1437 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Northern Mariana Islands)

Geography (Northern Mariana Islands)

=====

Total area:

477 km2

Land area:

477 km2; comprises 16 islands including Saipan, Rota, and Tinian

Comparative area:

slightly more than 2.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

1,482 km

Maritime claims:

Contiguous zone:

12 nm

Continental shelf:

200 m (depth)

Exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

3 nm

Disputes:

none

Climate:

tropical marine; moderated by northeast trade winds, little seasonal temperature variation; dry season December to July, 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. Tagpochu on Saipan) ←

Natural resources:

arable land, fish

Land use:

arable land 1%; permanent crops NA%; meadows and pastures 19%; forest and

woodland NA%; other NA%

Environment:

active volcanos on Pagan and Agrihan; subject to typhoons during the rainy season ←

Note:

strategic location 5,635 km west-southwest of Honolulu in the North Pacific Ocean, about three-quarters of the way between Hawaii and the Philippines ←

1.1438 WorldFact.guide/People (Northern Mariana Islands)

People (Northern Mariana Islands)

=====

Population:

47,168 (July 1992), growth rate 3.0% (1992)

Birth rate:

35 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

5 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

38 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

66 years male, 69 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

2.7 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

undetermined

Ethnic divisions:

Chamorro majority; Carolinians and other Micronesians; Spanish, German, Japanese admixtures

Religions:

Christian with a Roman Catholic majority, although traditional beliefs and taboos may still be found ←

Languages:

English, but Chamorro and Carolinian are also spoken in the home and taught in school ←

Literacy:

96% (male 97%, female 96%) age 15 and over can read and write (1980)

Labor force:

12,788 local; 18,799 foreign workers (1990 est.)

Organized labor:

NA

1.1439 WorldFact.guide/Government (Northern Mariana Islands)

Government (Northern Mariana Islands)

=====

Long-form name:
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

Type:
commonwealth in political union with the US and administered by the Office of Territorial and International Affairs, US Department of the Interior ↔

Capital:
Saipan

Administrative divisions:
none

Independence:
none (commonwealth in political union with the US)

Constitution:
Covenant Agreement effective 3 November 1986

Legal system:
based on US system except for customs, wages, immigration laws, and taxation ↔

National holiday:
Commonwealth Day, 8 January (1978)

Executive branch:
US President; governor, lieutenant governor

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

Judicial branch:
Commonwealth Court and the Federal District Court

Leaders:
Chief of State:
President George BUSH (since 20 January 1989); Vice President Dan QUAYLE (since 20 January 1989)
Head of Government:
Governor Lorenzo I. DeLeon GUERRERO (since 9 January 1990); Lieutenant Governor Benjamin T. MANGLONA (since 9 January 1990)

Political parties and leaders:
Republican Party, Alonzo IGISOMAR; Democratic Party, Felicidad OGUMORO

Suffrage:
universal at age 18; indigenous inhabitants are US citizens but do not vote ↔
in US presidential elections

Elections:
Governor:
last held in November 1989 (next to be held November 1993); results - Lorenzo I. DeLeon GUERRERO, Republican Party, was elected governor
Senate:
last held on November 1991 (next to be held November 1993); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (9 total) Republications 6, ↔
Democrats 3
House of Representatives:
last held in November 1991 (next to be held November 1993); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (15 total) Republicans 5, Democrats ↔
10
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)
 Member of:
 ESCAP (associate), SPC
 Diplomatic representation:
 none
 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

1.1440 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Northern Mariana Islands)

Economy (Northern Mariana Islands)

=====

Overview:
 The economy benefits substantially from financial assistance from the US. ←
 An
 agreement for the years 1986 to 1992 entitles the islands to \$228 million
 for capital development, government operations, and special programs.
 Another major source of income is the tourist industry, which employs ←
 about
 10% 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 in nature - ←
 mostly
 handicrafts and fish processing.

GNP:
 purchasing power equivalent - \$165 million, per capita \$3,498; real ←
 growth
 rate NA% (1982); note - GNP numbers reflect US spending

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
 NA%

Unemployment rate:
 NA%

Budget:
 revenues \$NA; expenditures \$112.2 million, including capital expenditures ←
 of
 \$NA (February 1990)

Exports:
 \$153.9 million (1989)
 commodities:
 manufactured goods, garments, vegetables, beef, pork
 partners:
 NA

Imports:
 \$313.7 million, a 43% increase over previous year (1989)
 commodities:
 NA
 partners:
 NA

External debt:
 none

Industrial production:
 growth rate NA%

Electricity:
 25,000 kW capacity; 35 million kWh produced, 740 kWh per capita (1990)
 Industries:
 tourism, construction, light industry, handicrafts
 Agriculture:
 coffee, coconuts, fruits, tobacco, cattle
 Economic aid:
 none
 Currency:
 US currency is used
 Exchange rates:
 US currency is used
 Fiscal year:
 1 October - 30 September

1.1441 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Northern Mariana Islands)

Communications (Northern Mariana Islands)

=====

Highways:
 381.5 km total (134.5 km first-grade primary, 55 km secondary, 192 km ↔
 local)
 (1991)
 Ports:
 Saipan, Rota, Tinian
 Airports:
 6 total, 4 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways ↔
 over
 3,659 m; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m
 Telecommunications:
 broadcast stations - 2 AM, 1 FM (1984), 1 TV; 2 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT ↔
 earth
 stations

1.1442 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Northern Mariana Islands)

Defense Forces (Northern Mariana Islands)

=====

Note:
 defense is the responsibility of the US

1.1443 WorldFact.guide/Norway

Norway

Geography (Norway)

People (Norway)

Government (Norway)

Government1 (Norway)

Economy (Norway)

Economy1 (Norway)

Communications (Norway)

Defense Forces (Norway)

1.1444 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Norway)

Geography (Norway)

=====

Total area:

324,220 km2

Land area:

307,860 km2

Comparative area:

slightly larger than New Mexico

Land boundaries:

2,515 km total; 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

Disputes:

territorial claim in Antarctica (Queen Maud Land); Denmark has challenged Norway's maritime claims between Greenland and Jan Mayen; 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:

crude oil, copper, natural gas, pyrites, nickel, iron ore, zinc, lead, fish, ←

timber, hydropower

Land use:

arable land 3%; permanent crops 0%; meadows and pastures NEGL%; forest ↔
and
woodland 27%; other 70%; includes irrigated NEGL%

Environment:

air and water pollution; acid rain; note - strategic location adjacent to
sea lanes and air routes in North Atlantic; one of most rugged and ↔
longest
coastlines in world; Norway and Turkey only NATO members having a land
boundary with Russia

1.1445 WorldFact.guide/People (Norway)

People (Norway)

=====

Population:

4,294,876 (July 1992), growth rate 0.5% (1992)

Birth rate:

14 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

10 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

2 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

7 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

74 years male, 81 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

1.8 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Norwegian(s); adjective - Norwegian

Ethnic divisions:

Germanic (Nordic, Alpine, Baltic) and racial-cultural minority of 20,000
Lapps

Religions:

Evangelical Lutheran (state church) 87.8%, other Protestant and Roman
Catholic 3.8%, none 3.2%, unknown 5.2% (1980)

Languages:

Norwegian (official); small Lapp- and Finnish-speaking minorities

Literacy:

99% (male NA%, female NA%) age 15 and over can read and write (1976 est.)

Labor force:

2,167,000 (September 1990); services 34.7%, commerce 18%, mining and
manufacturing 16.6%, banking and financial services 7.5%, transportation ↔
and

communications 7.2%, construction 7.2%, agriculture, forestry, and ↔
fishing

6.4% (1989)

Organized labor:

66% of labor force (1985)

1.1446 WorldFact.guide/Government (Norway)

Government (Norway)

=====

Long-form name:

Kingdom of Norway

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, OCstfold, Rogaland, Sogn og Fjordane, Sor-Trondelag, Telemark, Troms, Vest-Agder, Vestfold

Independence:

26 October 1905 (from Sweden)

Constitution:

17 May 1814, modified in 1884

Dependent areas:

Bouvet Island, Jan Mayen, Svalbard

Legal system:

mixture of customary law, civil law system, and common law traditions; Supreme Court renders advisory opinions to legislature when asked; ← accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday:

Constitution Day, 17 May (1814)

Executive branch:

monarch, prime minister, State Council (cabinet)

Legislative branch:

unicameral Parliament (Storting) with an Upper Chamber (Lagting) and a ← Lower Chamber (Odelsting)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (Hoiesterett)

Leaders:

Chief of State:

King HARALD V (since 17 January 1991); Heir Apparent Crown Prince HAAKON MAGNUS (born 20 July 1973)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Gro Harlem BRUNDTLAND (since 3 November 1990)

Political parties and leaders:

Labor, Gro Harlem BRUNDTLAND; Conservative, Kaci Kullmann FIVE; Center Party, Anne Enger LAHNSTEIN; Christian People's, Kjell Magne BONDEVIK; Socialist Left, Erick SOLHEIM; Norwegian Communist, Kare Andre NILSEN; Progress, Carl I. HAGEN; Liberal, Odd Einar DORUM; Finnmark List, leader ← NA

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

Storting:

last held on 11 September 1989 (next to be held 6 September 1993); ← results -

Labor 34.3%, Conservative 22.2%, Progress 13.0%, Socialist Left 10.1%, Christian People's 8.5%, Center Party 6.6%, Finnmark List 0.3%, other 5%; seats - (165 total) Labor 63, Conservative 37, Progress 22, Socialist ← Left

17, Christian People's 14, Center Party 11, Finnmark List 1
 Communists:
 15,500 est.; 5,500 Norwegian Communist Party (NKP); 10,000 Workers Communist
 Party Marxist-Leninist (AKP-ML, pro-Chinese)
 Member of:
 AfDB, AsDB, Australia Group, BIS, CCC, CE, CERN, COCOM, CSCE, EBRD, ECE, EFTA, ESA, FAO, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LORCS, MTCR, NACC, NATO, NC, NEA, NIB, NSG, OECD, PCA, UN, UNAVEM, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNIIMOG, UNMOGIP, UNTSO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, ZC

1.1447 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Norway)

Government1 (Norway)

=====

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Kjeld VIBE; Chancery at 2720 34th Street NW, Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 333-6000; there are Norwegian Consulates General in

Houston, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, New York, and San Francisco, and Consulates in Miami and New Orleans

US:

Ambassador Loret Miller RUPPE; Embassy at Drammensveien 18, 0244 Oslo 2 (mailing address is APO AE 09707); telephone [47] (2) 44-85-50; FAX [47] (2)

43-07-77

Flag:

red with a blue cross outlined in white that extends to the edges of the flag; the vertical part of the cross is shifted to the hoist side in the style of the Dannebrog (Danish flag)

1.1448 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Norway)

Economy (Norway)

=====

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 agricultural, fishing, and other sectors. Norway also

maintains an extensive welfare system that helps propel public-sector expenditures to slightly more than 50% of the GDP and results in one of the

highest average tax burdens in the world (54%). A small country with a high

dependence on international trade, Norway is basically an exporter of raw

materials and semiprocessed goods, with an abundance of small- and medium-sized firms, and is ranked among the major shipping nations. The country is richly endowed with natural resources - petroleum, hydropower, fish, forests, and minerals - and is highly dependent on its oil sector to keep its economy afloat. Although one of the government's main priorities is to reduce this dependency, this situation is not likely to improve for years to come. The government also hopes to reduce unemployment and strengthen and diversify the economy through tax reform and an expansionary 1992 budget. Forecasters predict that economic growth will rise slightly in 1992 because of public-sector expansion and moderate improvements in private investment and demand. Inflation will remain about 3%, while unemployment continues at record levels of over 5% because of the weakness of the economy outside the oil sector. Oslo, a member of the European Free Trade Area, is continuing to deregulate and harmonize with EC regulations to prepare for the European Economic Area (EEA) - which creates a EC/EFTA market with free movement of capital, goods, services, and labor - which takes effect in 1993.

GDP:

purchasing power equivalent - \$72.9 billion, per capita \$17,100; real growth rate 4.1% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

3.5% (1991)

Unemployment rate:

5.4% (1991, excluding people in job-training programs)

Budget:

revenues \$47.9 billion; expenditures \$52.7 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1991)

Exports:

\$34.2 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

petroleum and petroleum products 36.5%, natural gas 7.5%, fish 7%, aluminum 6%, ships 6.2%, pulp and paper

partners:

EC 66.5%, Nordic countries 19.5%, developing countries 7.8%, US 4.6%, Japan 1.9% (1991)

Imports:

\$25.1 billion (c.i.f., 1991)

commodities:

machinery, fuels and lubricants, transportation equipment, chemicals, foodstuffs, clothing, ships

partners:

EC 46.8%, Nordic countries 26.1%, developing countries 12.3%, US 7.8%, Japan 4.7% (1991)

External debt:

\$10.2 billion (1991)
 Industrial production:
 growth rate 4.7% (1991)
 Electricity:
 26,735,000 kW capacity; 121,685 million kWh produced, 28,950 kWh per ←
 capita
 (1991)

1.1449 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Norway)

Economy1 (Norway)
 =====

Industries:
 petroleum and gas, food processing, shipbuilding, pulp and paper products ←
 ,
 metals, chemicals, timber, mining, textiles, fishing
 Agriculture:
 accounts for 2.8% of GDP and 6.4% 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
 Economic aid:
 donor - ODA and OOF commitments (1970-89), \$4.4 billion
 Currency:
 Norwegian krone (plural - kroner); 1 Norwegian krone (Nkr) = 100 re
 Exchange rates:
 Norwegian kroner (Nkr) per US\$1 - 6.1956 (January 1992), 6.4829 (1991),
 6.2597 (1990), 6.9045 (1989), 6.5170 (1988), 6.7375 (1987)
 Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.1450 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Norway)

Communications (Norway)
 =====

Railroads:
 4,223 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; Norwegian State Railways (NSB) ←
 operates
 4,219 km (2,450 km electrified and 96 km double track); 4 km other
 Highways:
 79,540 km total; 38,580 km paved; 40,960 km gravel, crushed stone, and ←
 earth
 Inland waterways:
 1,577 km along west coast; 2.4 m draft vessels maximum
 Pipelines:
 refined products 53 km
 Ports:
 Oslo, Bergen, Fredrikstad, Kristiansand, Stavanger, Trondheim
 Merchant marine:
 864 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 22,978,202 GRT/40,128,177 DWT;
 includes 12 passenger, 20 short-sea passenger, 118 cargo, 2 passenger- ←
 cargo,

19 refrigerated cargo, 16 container, 49 roll-on/roll-off, 22 vehicle carrier, 1 railcar carrier, 180 oil tanker, 93 chemical tanker, 83 liquefied

gas, 28 combination ore/oil, 211 bulk, 10 combination bulk; note - the government has created a captive register, the Norwegian International Ship

Register (NIS), as a subset of the Norwegian register; ships on the NIS enjoy many benefits of flags of convenience and do not have to be crewed by

Norwegians; the majority of ships (777) under the Norwegian flag are now registered with the NIS

Civil air:

76 major transport aircraft

Airports:

103 total, 102 usable; 64 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways

over 3,659 m; 12 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 16 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

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

1.1451 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Norway)

Defense Forces (Norway)

=====

Branches:

Norwegian Army, Royal Norwegian Navy, Royal Norwegian Air Force, Home Guard

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 1,129,871; 944,290 fit for military service; 33,175 reach military age (20) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$3.8 billion, 3.8% of GDP (1991)

1.1452 WorldFact.guide/Oman

Geography (Oman)

People (Oman)

Government (Oman)

Economy (Oman)

Communications (Oman)

Defense Forces (Oman)

1.1453 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Oman)

Geography (Oman)

=====

Total area:

212,460 km2

Land area:

212,460 km2

Comparative area:

slightly smaller than Kansas

Land boundaries:

1,374 km total; Saudi Arabia 676 km, UAE 410 km, Yemen 288 km

Coastline:

2,092 km

Maritime claims:

Continental shelf:

to be defined

Exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

12 nm

Disputes:

no defined boundary with most of UAE; Administrative Line with UAE in far north; there is a proposed treaty with Yemen (which has not yet been formally accepted) to settle the Omani-Yemeni boundary

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:

crude oil, copper, asbestos, some marble, limestone, chromium, gypsum, natural gas

Land use:

arable land NEGL%; permanent crops NEGL%; meadows and pastures 5%; forest and woodland NEGL%; other 95%; includes irrigated NEGL%

Environment:

summer winds often raise large sandstorms and duststorms in interior; ← sparse

natural freshwater resources

Note:

strategic location with small foothold on Musandam Peninsula controlling Strait of Hormuz (17% of world's oil production transits this point going from Persian Gulf to Arabian Sea)

1.1454 WorldFact.guide/People (Oman)

People (Oman)

=====

Population:

1,587,581 (July 1992), growth rate 3.5% (1992)
 Birth rate:
 41 births/1,000 population (1992)
 Death rate:
 6 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
 Net migration rate:
 0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
 Infant mortality rate:
 40 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 65 years male, 69 years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 6.6 children born/woman (1992)
 Nationality:
 noun - Omani(s); adjective - Omani
 Ethnic divisions:
 mostly Arab, with small Balochi, Zanzibari, and South Asian (Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi) groups
 Religions:
 Ibadhi Muslim 75%; remainder Sunni Muslim, Shi'a Muslim, some Hindu
 Languages:
 Arabic (official); English, Balochi, Urdu, Indian dialects
 Literacy:
 NA% (male NA%, female NA%)
 Labor force:
 430,000; agriculture 60% (est.); 58% are non-Omani
 Organized labor:
 trade unions are illegal

1.1455 WorldFact.guide/Government (Oman)

Government (Oman)

=====

Long-form name:
 Sultanate of Oman
 Type:
 absolute monarchy; independent, with residual UK influence
 Capital:
 Muscat
 Administrative divisions:
 there are no first-order administrative divisions as defined by the US Government, but there are 3 governorates (muhafazah, singular - muhafazat ←);
 Musqat, Musandam, Zufar
 Independence:
 1650, expulsion of the Portuguese
 Constitution:
 none
 Legal system:
 based on English common law and Islamic law; ultimate appeal to the ← sultan;
 has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
 National holiday:
 National Day, 18 November
 Executive branch:

sultan, Cabinet
 Legislative branch:
 National Assembly
 Judicial branch:
 none; traditional Islamic judges and a nascent civil court system
 Leaders:
 Chief of State and Head of Government:
 Sultan and Prime Minister QABOOS bin Sa'id Al Sa'id (since 23 July 1970)
 Suffrage:
 none
 Elections:
 elections scheduled for October 1992
 Other political or pressure groups:
 outlawed Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman (PFLO), based in Yemen
 Member of:
 ABEDA, AFESD, AL, AMF, ESCWA, FAO, G-77, GCC, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFAD,
 IFC, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO (correspondent), ←
 ITU,
 NAM, OIC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO
 Diplomatic representation:
 Ambassador Awadh bin Badr AL-SHANFARI; Chancery at 2342 Massachusetts ←
 Avenue
 NW, Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 387-1980 through 1982
 US:
 Ambassador Richard W. BOEHM; Embassy at address NA, Muscat (mailing ←
 address
 is P. O. Box 50202 Madinat Qaboos, Muscat); telephone [968] 698-989; FAX
 [968] 604-316
 Flag:
 three horizontal bands of white (top, double width), red, and green (←
 double
 width) with a broad, vertical, red band on the hoist side; the national
 emblem (a khanjar dagger in its sheath superimposed on two crossed swords ←
 in
 scabbards) in white is centered at the top of the vertical band

1.1456 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Oman)

Economy (Oman)

=====

Overview:

Economic performance is closely tied to the fortunes of the oil industry. Petroleum accounts for more than 90% of export earnings, about 80% of government revenues, and roughly 40% of GDP. Oman has proved oil reserves ←
 of
 4 billion barrels, equivalent to about 20 years' supply at the current ←
 rate
 of extraction. Although agriculture employs a majority of the population, urban centers depend on imported food.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$10.6 billion, per capita \$6,925 (1990); real growth rate 0.5% (1989)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

1.3% (1989)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:
revenues \$4.9 billion; expenditures \$4.9 billion, including capital expenditures of \$825 million (1990)

Exports:
\$5.5 billion (f.o.b., 1990)
commodities:
petroleum, reexports, fish, processed copper, fruits and vegetables
partners:
Japan 35%, South Korea 21%, Singapore 7%, US 6%

Imports:
\$2.5 billion (f.o.b, 1990)
commodities:
machinery, transportation equipment, manufactured goods, food, livestock, lubricants
partners:
UK 20%, UAE 20%, Japan 17%, US 7%

External debt:
\$3.1 billion (December 1989 est.)

Industrial production:
growth rate 10% (1989), including petroleum sector

Electricity:
1,120,000 kW capacity; 5,000 million kWh produced, 3,800 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:
crude oil production and refining, natural gas production, construction, cement, copper

Agriculture:
accounts for 6% of GDP and 60% of the labor force (including fishing); ←
less
than 2% of land cultivated; largely subsistence farming (dates, limes, bananas, alfalfa, vegetables, camels, cattle); not self-sufficient in ←
food;
annual fish catch averages 100,000 metric tons

Economic aid:
US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$137 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$148 million; ←
OPEC
bilateral aid (1979-89), \$797 million

Currency:
Omani rial (plural - rials); 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

1.1457 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Oman)

Communications (Oman)

=====

Highways:
26,000 km total; 6,000 km paved, 20,000 km motorable track

Pipelines:
crude oil 1,300 km; natural gas 1,030 km

Ports:

Mina' Qabus, Mina' Raysut
 Merchant marine:
 1 passenger ship (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 4,442 GRT/1,320 DWT
 Civil air:
 19 major transport aircraft
 Airports:
 134 total, 127 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways ←
 over
 3,659 m; 8 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 73 with runways 1,220-2,439 m
 Telecommunications:
 fair system 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

1.1458 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Oman)

Defense Forces (Oman)

=====

Branches:

Army, Navy, Air Force, Royal Oman Police

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 359,394; 204,006 fit for military service

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$1.73 billion, 16% of GDP (1992 budget)

1.1459 WorldFact.guide/Pacific Islands Trust Territory of the

Pacific Islands Trust Territory of the

Geography (Pacific Islands Trust Territory of the)

People (Pacific Islands Trust Territory of the)

Government (Pacific Islands Trust Territory of the)

Government1 (Pacific Islands Trust Territory of the)

Economy (Pacific Islands Trust Territory of the)

Communications (Pacific Islands Trust Territory of the)

Defense Forces (Pacific Islands Trust Territory of the)

1.1460 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Pacific Islands Trust Territory of the)

Geography (Pacific Islands Trust Territory of the)

=====

Total area:
458 km2

Land area:
458 km2

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

Land boundaries:
none

Coastline:
1,519 km

Maritime claims:

Contiguous zone:
12 nm

Continental shelf:
200 m (depth)

Exclusive fishing zone:
200 nm

Territorial sea:
3 nm

Disputes:
none

Climate:
wet season May to November; hot and humid

Terrain:
about 200 islands varying geologically from the high, mountainous main island of Babelthuap to low, coral islands usually fringed by large barrier reefs

Natural resources:
forests, minerals (especially gold), marine products; deep-seabed minerals

Land use:
arable land NA%; permanent crops NA%; meadows and pastures NA%; forest and woodland NA%; other NA%

Environment:
subject to typhoons from June to December; archipelago of six island groups totaling over 200 islands in the Caroline chain

Note:
important location 850 km southeast of the Philippines; includes World War II battleground of Peleliu and world-famous rock islands

1.1461 WorldFact.guide/People (Pacific Islands Trust Territory of the)

People (Pacific Islands Trust Territory of the)

=====

Population:
15,775 (July 1992), growth rate 1.9% (1992)

Birth rate:
23 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
7 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
2 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
25 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:
69 years male, 73 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:
3.0 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:
noun - Palauan(s); adjective - Palauan

Ethnic divisions:
Palauans are a composite of Polynesian, Malayan, and Melanesian races

Religions:
predominantly Christian, including Catholics, Seventh-Day Adventists, Jehovah's Witnesses, the Assembly of God, the Liebenzell Mission, and Latter-Day Saints; a third of the population observes the Modekngai religion, indigenous to Palau

Languages:
English is an official language, though Palauan is also official in 13 of Palau's 16 states, and Tobi and Sonsorolese are official in the 3 other states

Literacy:
92% (male 93%, female 91%) age 15 and over can read and write (1980)

Labor force:
NA

Organized labor:
NA

1.1462 WorldFact.guide/Government (Pacific Islands Trust Territory of the)

Government (Pacific Islands Trust Territory of the)

=====

Long-form name:
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (no short-form name); may change ←
to
Republic of Palau after independence; note - Belau, the native form of Palau, is sometimes used

Type:
UN trusteeship administered by the US; 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

Capital:
Koror; a new capital is being built about 20 km northeast in eastern Babelthuap

Administrative divisions:
there are no first-order administrative divisions as defined by the US Government, but there are 16 states; Aimeliik, Airai, Angaur, Kayangel,

Koror, Melekeok, Ngaraard, Ngardmau, Ngaremlengui, Ngatpang, Ngchesar, Ngerchelong, Ngiwal, Peleliu, Sonsorol, Tobi

Independence:

still part of the US-administered UN trusteeship (the last polity remaining under the trusteeship; the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, and Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas have left); administered by the Office of Territorial and International Affairs, US Department of Interior

Constitution:

1 January 1981

Legal system:

based on Trust Territory laws, acts of the legislature, municipal, common and customary laws

National holiday:

Constitution Day, 9 July (1979)

Executive branch:

US president, US vice president, national president, national vice president

Legislative branch:

bicameral Parliament (Olbiil Era Kelulau or OEK) consists of an upper house or Senate and a lower house or House of Delegates

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court, National Court, and Court of Common Pleas

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President George BUSH (since 20 January 1989); represented by the Assistant Secretary for Territorial Affairs, US Department of the Interior, Stella GUERRA (since 21 July 1989) and J. Victor HOBSON Jr., Director (since 16 December 1990)

Head of Government:

President Ngiratkel ETPISON (since 2 November 1988), Vice-President Kuniwo NAKAMURA (since 2 November 1988)

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

House of Delegates:

last held 2 November 1988 (next to be held NA November 1992); results - percent of vote NA; seats - (16 total); number of seats by party NA

President:

last held on 2 November 1988 (next to be held NA November 1992); results - Ngiratkel ETPISON 26.3%, Roman TMETUHL 25.9%, Thomas REMENGESAU 19.5%, other 28.3%

1.1463 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Pacific Islands Trust Territory of the)

Government1 (Pacific Islands Trust Territory of the)

Senate:

last held 2 November 1988 (next to be held NA November 1992); results - percent of vote NA; seats - (14 total); number of seats by party NA

Member of:
 ESCAP (associate), SPC, SPF (observer)

Diplomatic representation:
 none

US:
 US Liaison Officer Lloyed W. MOSS; 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

1.1464 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Pacific Islands Trust Territory of the)

Economy (Pacific Islands Trust Territory of the)

=====

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.

GDP:
 purchasing power equivalent - \$31.6 million, per capita \$2,260; real ←
 growth
 rate NA% (1986); note - GDP numbers reflect US spending

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
 NA%

Unemployment rate:
 20% (1986)

Budget:
 revenues \$6.0 million; expenditures NA, including capital expenditures of ←
 NA
 (1986)

Exports:
 \$0.5 million (f.o.b., 1986)
 commodities:
 NA
 partners:
 US, 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:

16,000 kW capacity; 22 million kWh produced, 1,540 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries:
tourism, craft items (shell, wood, pearl), some commercial fishing and agriculture

Agriculture:
subsistence-level production of coconut, copra, cassava, sweet potatoes

Economic aid:
US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$2,560 million; Western (non- ←
US)
countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$92 million

Currency:
US currency is used

Exchange rates:
US currency is used

Fiscal year:
1 October - 30 September

1.1465 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Pacific Islands Trust Territory of the)

Communications (Pacific Islands Trust Territory of the)

=====

Highways:
22.3 km paved, some stone-, coral-, or laterite-surfaced roads (1991)

Ports:
Koror

Airports:
2 with permanent-surface runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:
broadcast stations - 1 AM, 1 FM, 2 TV; 1 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT earth
station

1.1466 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Pacific Islands Trust Territory of the)

Defense Forces (Pacific Islands Trust Territory of the)

=====

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

1.1467 WorldFact.guide/Pacific Ocean

Pacific Ocean

Geography (Pacific Ocean)

Economy (Pacific Ocean)

Communications (Pacific Ocean)

1.1468 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Pacific Ocean)

Geography (Pacific Ocean)

=====

Total area:

165,384,000 km2

Land area:

165,384,000 km2; includes Arafura Sea, Banda Sea, Bellingshausen Sea, ←
Bering

Sea, Bering Strait, Coral Sea, East China Sea, Gulf of Alaska, Makassar
Strait, Philippine Sea, Ross Sea, Sea of Japan, Sea of Okhotsk, South ←
China

Sea, Tasman Sea, and other tributary water bodies

Comparative area:

slightly less than 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

Coastline:

135,663 km

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 in the northern Pacific dominated by a clockwise, warm-water gyre
(broad, circular system of currents) and in the southern Pacific by a
counterclockwise, cool-water gyre; sea ice occurs in the Bering Sea and ←
Sea

of Okhotsk during winter and reaches maximum northern extent from ←
Antarctica

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; ←
the

world's greatest depth is 10,924 meters in the Marianas Trench

Natural resources:

oil and gas fields, polymetallic nodules, sand and gravel aggregates, ←
placer

deposits, fish

Environment:

endangered marine species include the dugong, sea lion, sea otter, seals,
turtles, and whales; oil pollution in Philippine Sea and South China Sea;
dotted with low coral islands and rugged volcanic islands in the

southwestern Pacific Ocean; subject to tropical cyclones (typhoons) in southeast and east Asia from May to December (most frequent from July to October); tropical cyclones (hurricanes) may form south of Mexico and strike

Central America and Mexico from June to October (most common in August and

September); southern shipping lanes subject to icebergs from Antarctica; occasional El Nino phenomenon occurs off the coast of Peru when the trade winds slacken and the warm Equatorial Countercurrent moves south, killing the plankton that is the primary food source for anchovies; consequently, the anchovies move to better feeding grounds, causing resident marine birds

to starve by the thousands because of their lost food source

Note:

the major choke points are the Bering Strait, Panama Canal, Luzon Strait, and the Singapore Strait; the Equator divides the Pacific Ocean into the North Pacific Ocean and the South Pacific Ocean; ships subject to superstructure icing in extreme north from October to May and in extreme south from May to October; persistent fog in the northern Pacific from June

to December is a hazard to shipping; surrounded by a zone of violent volcanic and earthquake activity sometimes referred to as the Pacific Ring of Fire

1.1469 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Pacific Ocean)

Economy (Pacific Ocean)

=====

Overview:

The Pacific Ocean is a major contributor to the world economy and particularly to those nations its waters directly touch. It provides cheap

sea transportation between East and West, extensive fishing grounds, offshore oil and gas fields, minerals, and sand and gravel for the construction industry. In 1985 over half (54%) of the world's total fish catch came from the Pacific Ocean, which is the only ocean where the fish catch has increased every year since 1978. Exploitation of offshore oil and

gas reserves is playing an ever-increasing role in the energy supplies of Australia, New Zealand, China, US, and Peru. The high cost of recovering offshore oil and gas, combined with the wide swings in world prices for oil

since 1985, has slowed but not stopped new drillings.

Industries:

fishing, oil and gas production

1.1470 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Pacific Ocean)

Communications (Pacific Ocean)

=====

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 focused on Guam and Hawaii

1.1471 WorldFact.guide/Pakistan

Pakistan

 Geography (Pakistan)
 People (Pakistan)
 Government (Pakistan)
 Government1 (Pakistan)
 Economy (Pakistan)
 Economy1 (Pakistan)
 Communications (Pakistan)
 Defense Forces (Pakistan)

1.1472 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Pakistan)

Geography (Pakistan)
 =====
 Total area:
 803,940 km2
 Land area:
 778,720 km2
 Comparative area:
 slightly less than twice the size of California
 Land boundaries:
 6,774 km total; 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:
 edge of continental margin or 200 nm
 Exclusive economic zone:
 200 nm

Territorial sea:
12 nm

Disputes:
boundary with India; border question (Durand line); water sharing ↔
problems
with upstream riparian India over the Indus

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 crude oil, poor quality ↔
coal,
iron ore, copper, salt, limestone

Land use:
arable land 26%; permanent crops NEGL%; meadows and pastures 6%; forest ↔
and
woodland 4%; other 64%; includes irrigated 19%

Environment:
frequent earthquakes, occasionally severe especially in north and west;
flooding along the Indus after heavy rains (July and August); ↔
deforestation;
soil erosion; desertification; water logging

Note:
controls Khyber Pass and Malakand Pass, traditional invasion routes ↔
between
Central Asia and the Indian Subcontinent

1.1473 WorldFact.guide/People (Pakistan)

People (Pakistan)

=====

Population:
121,664,539 (July 1992), growth rate 2.9% (1992)

Birth rate:
43 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
13 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
-1 migrant/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
105 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:
56 years male, 57 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:
6.6 children born/woman (1992)

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 and English (both official); total spoken languages - Punjabi 64%, Sindhi 12%, Pashtu 8%, Urdu 7%, Balochi and other 9%; English is lingua franca of Pakistani elite and most government ministries, but official policies are promoting its gradual replacement by Urdu

Literacy:

35% (male 47%, female 21%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:

28,900,000; agriculture 54%, mining and manufacturing 13%, services 33%; extensive export of labor (1987 est.)

Organized labor:

about 10% of industrial work force

1.1474 WorldFact.guide/Government (Pakistan)

Government (Pakistan)

=====

Long-form name:

Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Type:

parliamentary with strong executive, federal republic

Capital:

Islamabad

Administrative divisions:

4 provinces, 1 territory*, and 1 capital territory**; Balochistan, ←
Federally

Administered Tribal Areas*, Islamabad Capital Territory**, North-West Frontier, Punjab, Sindh; note - the Pakistani-administered portion of the disputed Jammu and Kashmir region includes Azad Kashmir and the Northern Areas

Independence:

14 August 1947 (from UK; formerly West Pakistan)

Constitution:

10 April 1973, suspended 5 July 1977, restored with amendments, 30 ←
December
1985

Legal system:

based on English common law with provisions to accommodate Pakistan's stature as an Islamic state; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday:

Pakistan Day (proclamation of the republic), 23 March (1956)

Executive branch:

president, prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch:

bicameral Parliament (Majlis-e-Shoora) consists of an upper house or ←
Senate
and a lower house or National Assembly

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court, Federal Islamic (Shari'at) Court

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President GHULAM ISHAQ Khan (since 13 December 1988)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Mian Nawaz SHARIF (since 6 November 1990)

Political parties and leaders:

Islamic Democratic Alliance (Islami Jamuri Ittehad or IJI) - the Pakistan Muslim League (PML) led by Mohammed Khan JUNEJO is the main party in the IJI; Pakistan People's Party (PPP), Benazir BHUTTO; note - in September 1990 the PPP announced the formation of the People's Democratic Alliance (PDA) an electoral alliance including the following four parties - PPP, Solidarity Movement (Tehrik Istiqlal), Movement for the Implementation of Shi'a Jurisprudence (Tehrik-i-Nifaz Fiqh Jafariya or TNFJ), and the PML (Malik faction); Muhajir Qaumi Movement (MQM), Altaf HUSSAIN; Awami National Party (ANP), Khan Abdul Wali KHAN; Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Islam (JUI), Fazlur RAHMAN; Jamhoori Watan Party (JWP), Mohammad Akbar Khan BUGTI; Pakistan National Party (PNP), Mir Ghaus Bakhsh BIZENJO; Pakistan Khawa Milli Party (PKMP), leader NA; Assembly of Pakistani Clergy (Jamiat-ul-Ulema-e-Pakistan or JUP), Maulana Shah Ahmed NOORANI; Jamaat-i-Islami (JI), Qazi Hussain AHMED

Suffrage:
universal at age 21

Elections:
President:
last held on 12 December 1988 (next to be held NA December 1993); results - Ghulam Ishaq KHAN was elected by Parliament and the four provincial assemblies

1.1475 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Pakistan)

Government1 (Pakistan)

=====

Senate:
last held March 1991 (next to be held NA March 1994); seats - (87 total) IJI 57, Tribal Area Representatives (nonparty) 8, PPP 5, ANP 5, JWP 4, MQM 3, PNP 2, PKMP 1, JUI 1, independent 1

Elections:
National Assembly:
last held on 24 October 1990 (next to be held by NA October 1995); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (217 total) IJI 107, PDA 45, MQM 15, ANP 6, JUI 2, JWP 2, PNP 2, PKMP 1, independents 14, religious minorities 10, Tribal Area Representatives (nonparty) 8, vacant 1

Communists:
the Communist party is officially banned but is allowed to operate openly

Other political or pressure groups:
military remains dominant political force; ulema (clergy), industrialists and small merchants also influential

Member of:
AsDB, C, CCC, CP, 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, ISO, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAS (observer), OIC, PCA, SAARC, UN, UNCTAD,

UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Abida HUSSAIN; Chancery at 2315 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 939-6200; there is a Pakistani Consulate General in New York

US:

Ambassador Nicholas PLATT; Embassy at Diplomatic Enclave, Ramna 5, Islamabad (mailing address is P. O. Box 1048, PSC 1212, Box 2000, Islamabad or APO AE 09812-2000); telephone [92] (51) 826161 through 79; FAX [92] (51) 822004; there are US Consulates General in Karachi and Lahore and a Consulate in Peshawar

Flag:

green with a vertical white band 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

1.1476 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Pakistan)

Economy (Pakistan)

=====

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 and provide for the needs of 4 million Afghan refugees. A real economic growth rate averaging 5-6% in recent years has enabled the country to cope with these problems. Almost all agriculture and small-scale industry is in private hands. In 1990, Pakistan embarked on a sweeping economic liberalization program to boost foreign and domestic private investment and lower foreign aid dependence. The SHARIF government has denationalized several state-owned firms and has 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.

GNP:

exchange rate conversion - \$45.4 billion, per capita \$380; real growth rate 4.8% (FY91 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

12.3% (FY91)

Unemployment rate:

10% (FY91 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$6.4 billion; expenditures \$10 billion, including capital expenditures of \$2.6 billion (FY92 est.)

Exports:

\$6.0 billion (f.o.b., FY91)

commodities:

cotton, textiles, clothing, rice
 partners:
 EC 31%, Japan 9%, US 13% (FY90)
 Imports:
 \$7.9 billion (f.o.b., FY91)
 commodities:
 petroleum, petroleum products, machinery, transportation, equipment,
 vegetable oils, animal fats, chemicals
 partners:
 EC 21%, US 14%, Japan 13% (FY90)
 External debt:
 \$20.1 billion (1990 est.)
 Industrial production:
 growth rate 5.7% (FY91); accounts for almost 20% of GNP
 Electricity:
 8,500,000 kW capacity; 35,000 million kWh produced, 300 kWh per capita
 (1991)
 Industries:
 textiles, food processing, beverages, construction materials, clothing,
 paper products, shrimp
 Agriculture:
 25% of GNP, over 50% of labor force; world's largest contiguous ↔
 irrigation
 system; major crops - cotton, wheat, rice, sugarcane, fruits, and
 vegetables; live-stock products - milk, beef, mutton, eggs; self- ↔
 sufficient
 in food grain
 Illicit drugs:
 illicit producer of opium and hashish for the international drug trade;
 government eradication efforts on poppy cultivation of limited success

1.1477 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Pakistan)

Economy1 (Pakistan)

=====

Economic aid:
 (including Bangladesh only before 1972) US commitments, including Ex-Im
 (FY70-89), \$4.5 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF ↔
 bilateral
 commitments (1980-89), \$9.1 billion; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), \$2.3
 billion; Communist countries (1970-89), \$3.2 billion
 Currency:
 Pakistani rupee (plural - rupees); 1 Pakistani rupee (PR) = 100 paisa
 Exchange rates:
 Pakistani rupees (PRs) per US\$1 - 24.980 (March 1992), 23.801 (1991), ↔
 21.707
 (1990), 20.541 (1989), 18.003 (1988), 17.399 (1987)
 Fiscal year:
 1 July - 30 June

1.1478 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Pakistan)

Communications (Pakistan)

=====

Railroads:

8,773 km total; 7,718 km broad gauge, 445 km 1-meter gauge, and 610 km less than 1-meter gauge; 1,037 km broad-gauge double track; 286 km electrified; all government owned (1985)

Highways:

101,315 km total (1987); 40,155 km paved, 23,000 km gravel, 29,000 km improved earth, and 9,160 km unimproved earth or sand tracks (1985)

Pipelines:

crude oil 250 km; natural gas 4,044 km; petroleum products 885 km (1987)

Ports:

Gwadar, Karachi, Port Muhammad bin Qasim

Merchant marine:

28 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 334,227 GRT/495,425 DWT; includes 3 passenger-cargo, 24 cargo, 1 petroleum tanker

Civil air:

40 major transport aircraft

Airports:

112 total, 104 usable; 75 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m; 31 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 43 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

good international communication service over microwave and INTELSAT satellite; domestic communications poor; 813,000 telephones (1990); broadcast service good; broadcast stations - 19 AM, 8 FM, 29 TV; satellite earth stations - 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT and 2 Indian Ocean INTELSAT

1.1479 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Pakistan)

Defense Forces (Pakistan)

=====

Branches:

Army, Navy, Air Force, Civil Armed Forces, National Guard

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 27,811,099; 17,064,073 fit for military service; 1,287,041 reach military age (17) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$2.9 billion, 6% of GNP (1992 budget)

1.1480 WorldFact.guide/Palmyra Atoll

Palmyra Atoll

Geography (Palmyra Atoll)

People (Palmyra Atoll)

Government (Palmyra Atoll)

Economy (Palmyra Atoll)

Communications (Palmyra Atoll)

Defense Forces (Palmyra Atoll)

1.1481 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Palmyra Atoll)

Geography (Palmyra Atoll)

=====

Total area:

11.9 km2

Land area:

11.9 km2

Comparative area:

about 20 times the size of The Mall in Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

14.5 km

Maritime claims:

Contiguous zone:

12 nm

Continental shelf:

200 m (depth)

Exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

12 nm

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%

Environment:

about 50 islets covered with dense vegetation, coconut trees, and balsa- like ↵

trees up to 30 meters tall

Note:

located 1,600 km south-southwest of Honolulu in the North Pacific Ocean, almost halfway between Hawaii and American Samoa

1.1482 WorldFact.guide/People (Palmyra Atoll)

People (Palmyra Atoll)

=====

Population:
uninhabited

1.1483 WorldFact.guide/Government (Palmyra Atoll)

Government (Palmyra Atoll)

=====

Long-form name:
none

Type:
unincorporated territory of the US; privately owned, but administered by ↔
the
Office of Territorial and International Affairs, US Department of the
Interior

Capital:
none; administered from Washington, DC

1.1484 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Palmyra Atoll)

Economy (Palmyra Atoll)

=====

Overview:
no economic activity

1.1485 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Palmyra Atoll)

Communications (Palmyra Atoll)

=====

Ports:
the main harbor is West Lagoon, which is entered by a channel on the
southwest side of the atoll; both the channel and harbor will accommodate
vessels drawing 4 meters of water; much of the road and many causeways ↔
built
during the war are unserviceable and overgrown

Airports:
1 with permanent-surface runway 1,220-2,439 m

1.1486 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Palmyra Atoll)

Defense Forces (Palmyra Atoll)

=====

Branches:
Note:
defense is the responsibility of the US

1.1487 WorldFact.guide/Panama

Panama

Geography (Panama)

People (Panama)

Government (Panama)

Government1 (Panama)

Economy (Panama)

Communications (Panama)

Defense Forces (Panama)

1.1488 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Panama)

Geography (Panama)

=====

Total area:

78,200 km2

Land area:

75,990 km2

Comparative area:

slightly smaller than South Carolina

Land boundaries:

555 km total; Colombia 225 km, Costa Rica 330 km

Coastline:

2,490 km

Maritime claims:

Territorial sea:

200 nm

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%; includes irrigated NEGL%

Environment:

dense tropical forest in east and northwest

Note:

strategic location on eastern end of isthmus forming land bridge ↔
 connecting
 North and South America; controls Panama Canal that links North Atlantic
 Ocean via Caribbean Sea with North Pacific Ocean

1.1489 WorldFact.guide/People (Panama)

People (Panama)

=====

Population:
 2,529,902 (July 1992), growth rate 2.0% (1992)

Birth rate:
 25 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
 5 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
 NEGL migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
 17 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:
 73 years male, 77 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:
 3.0 children born/woman (1992)

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 over 93%, Protestant 6%

Languages:
 Spanish (official); English as native tongue 14%; many Panamanians ↔
 bilingual

Literacy:
 88% (male 88%, female 88%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:
 770,472 (1987); government and community services 27.9%; agriculture,
 hunting, and fishing 26.2%; commerce, restaurants, and hotels 16%;
 manufacturing and mining 10.5%; construction 5.3%; transportation and
 communications 5.3%; finance, insurance, and real estate 4.2%; Canal Zone
 2.4%; shortage of skilled labor, but an oversupply of unskilled labor

Organized labor:
 17% of labor force (1986)

1.1490 WorldFact.guide/Government (Panama)

Government (Panama)

=====

Long-form name:
 Republic of Panama

Type:
 centralized republic

Capital:

Panama

Administrative divisions:

9 provinces (provincias, singular - provincia) and 1 territory* (comarca) ←
;
Bocas del Toro, Chiriqui, Cocle, Colon, Darien, Herrera, Los Santos, ←
Panama,
San Blas*, Veraguas

Independence:

3 November 1903 (from Colombia; became independent from Spain 28 November 1821)

Constitution:

11 October 1972; major reforms adopted April 1983

Legal system:

based on civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court of Justice; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday:

Independence Day, 3 November (1903)

Executive branch:

president, two vice presidents, Cabinet

Legislative branch:

unicameral Legislative Assembly (Asamblea Legislativa)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court of Justice (Corte Suprema de Justicia) currently being reorganized

Leaders:

Chief of State and Head of Government:

President Guillermo ENDARA (since 20 December 1989, elected 7 May 1989);

First Vice President Ricardo ARIAS Calderon (since 20 December 1989, ←
elected

7 May 1989); Second Vice President Guillermo FORD Boyd (since 20 December 1989, elected 7 May 1989)

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;

opposition parties:

Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Ricardo ARIAS Calderon; Democratic
Revolutionary Party (PRD, ex-official government party), Gerardo GONZALEZ ←

;
Agrarian Labor Party (PALA), Carlos LOPEZ Guevara; Liberal Party (PL),
Roderick ESQUIVEL; Popular Action Party (PAPO); Socialist Workers Party
(PST, leftist), Jose CAMBRA; Revolutionary Workers Party (PRT, leftist),
Graciela DIXON

Suffrage:

universal and compulsory at age 18

Elections:

President:

last held on 7 May 1989, annulled but later upheld (next to be held NA ←
May

1994); results - anti-NORIEGA coalition believed to have won about 75% of
the total votes cast

Legislative Assembly:

last held on 27 January 1991 (next to be held NA May 1994); results -
percent of vote by party NA; seats - (67 total)

progovernment parties:
 PDC 28, MOLIRENA 16, PA 7, PLA 4

1.1491 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Panama)

Government1 (Panama)

=====

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 ←

Communists:

People's Party (PdP), mainline Communist party, did not obtain the necessary ←

3% of the total vote in the 1984 election to retain its legal status; ←
 about

3,000 members

Other political or pressure groups:

National Council of Organized Workers (CONATO); National Council of Private ←

Enterprise (CONEP); Panamanian Association of Business Executives (APEDE) ←
 ;

National Civic Crusade; National Committee for the Right to Life

Member of:

AG (associate), CG, ECLAC, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ITU, ←
 LAES,

LAIA (observer), LORCS, NAM, OAS, OPANAL, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Jaime FORD; Chancery at 2862 McGill Terrace NW, Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 483-1407; the status of the Consulates General and Consulates has not yet been determined

US:

Ambassador Deane R. HINTON; Embassy at Avenida Balboa and Calle 38, ←
 Apartado

6959, Panama City 5 (mailing address is Box E, APO AA 34002); telephone (507) 27-1777; FAX (507) 27-1964

Flag:

divided into four, equal rectangles; the top quadrants are white with a blue ←

five-pointed star in the center (hoist side) and plain red, the bottom quadrants are plain blue (hoist side) and white with a red five-pointed ←
 star

in the center

1.1492 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Panama)

Economy (Panama)

=====

Overview:

GDP expanded by roughly 9.3% in 1991, following growth of 4.6% in 1990 ←
 and a

0.4% contraction in 1989. Delay in coming to terms with the international financial institutions on policies to implement structural reform in Panama

generated uncertainty in the private sector and tempered the pace of business expansion in 1991. Public investment was limited as the administration kept the fiscal deficit below 3% of GDP. Unemployment and economic reform are the two major issues the government must face in 1992-93.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$5.0 billion, per capita \$2,040; real growth rate 9.3% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

2.0% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate:

17% (1991 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$1.5 billion; expenditures \$1.7 billion, including capital expenditures of \$140 million (1991 est.)

Exports:

\$380 million (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

bananas 28%, shrimp 14%, sugar 12%, clothing 5%, coffee 4%

partners:

US 44%, Central America and Caribbean, EC (1991 est.)

Imports:

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

commodities:

capital goods 13%, crude oil 12%, foodstuffs 10%, consumer goods, chemicals (1990)

partners:

US 37%, Japan, EC, Central America and Caribbean, Mexico, Venezuela (1989 est.)

External debt:

\$5.4 billion (December 1991 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate 7.2% (1991 est.); accounts for almost 9.4% of GDP

Electricity:

1,135,000 kW capacity; 3,397 million kWh produced, 1,372 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

manufacturing and construction activities, petroleum refining, brewing, cement and other construction material, sugar mills

Agriculture:

accounts for 12% of GDP (1991 est.), 25% of labor force (1989); crops - bananas, rice, corn, coffee, sugarcane; livestock; fishing; importer of food

grain, vegetables

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$516 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$582 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$4 million

Currency:

balboa (plural - balboas); 1 balboa (B) = 100 centesimos

Exchange rates:

balboas (B) per US\$1 - 1.000 (fixed rate)

Fiscal year:
calendar year

1.1493 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Panama)

Communications (Panama)

=====

Railroads:

238 km total; 78 km 1.524-meter gauge, 160 km 0.914-meter gauge

Highways:

8,530 km total; 2,745 km paved, 3,270 km gravel or crushed stone, 2,515 km
improved and unimproved earth

Inland waterways:

800 km navigable by shallow draft vessels; 82 km Panama Canal

Pipelines:

crude oil 130 km

Ports:

Cristobal, Balboa, Puerto de La Bahia de Las Minas

Merchant marine:

3,004 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 41,314,623 GRT/73,325,176 DWT;
includes 20 passenger, 22 short-sea passenger, 3 passenger-cargo, 1,046
cargo, 205 refrigerated cargo, 175 container, 65 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 111
vehicle carrier, 9 livestock carrier, 4 multifunction large-load carrier,
340 petroleum tanker, 177 chemical tanker, 23 combination ore/oil, 101
liquefied gas, 8 specialized tanker, 659 bulk, 35 combination bulk, 1 barge
carrier; note - all but 5 are foreign owned and operated; the top 4 foreign
owners are Japan 36%, Greece 8%, Hong Kong 8%, and the US 7%; (China owns
at least 128 ships, Vietnam 4, former Yugoslavia 4, Cuba 4, Cyprus 5, and the
republics of the former USSR 12)

Civil air:

5 major transport aircraft

Airports:

112 total, 102 usable; 39 with permanent-surface runways; none with
runways over 3,659 m; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 15 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

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

1.1494 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Panama)

Defense Forces (Panama)

=====

Branches:

note - the Panamanian Defense Forces (PDF) ceased to exist as a military institution shortly after the United States invaded Panama on 20 December 1989; President ENDARA has restructured the forces into a civilian police service under the new name of Panamanian Public Forces (PPF); a Council ←
of

Public Security and National Defense under Menalco SOLIS in the office of the president coordinates the activities of the security forces; the Institutional Protection Service under Carlos BARES is attached to the presidency

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 661,101; 455,412 fit for military service; no conscription

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$75.5 million, 1.5% of GDP (1990)

1.1495 WorldFact.guide/Papua New Guinea

Papua New Guinea

Geography (Papua New Guinea)

People (Papua New Guinea)

Government (Papua New Guinea)

Government1 (Papua New Guinea)

Economy (Papua New Guinea)

Communications (Papua New Guinea)

Defense Forces (Papua New Guinea)

1.1496 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Papua New Guinea)

Geography (Papua New Guinea)

=====

Total area:

461,690 km2

Land area:

451,710 km2

Comparative area:

slightly larger than California

Land boundaries:

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 economic zone:
200 nm
Territorial sea:
12 nm
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 NEGL%; permanent crops 1%; meadows and pastures NEGL%; forest
and woodland 71%; other 28%
Environment:
one of world's largest swamps along southwest coast; some active volcanos ↔
;
frequent earthquakes
Note:
shares island of New Guinea with Indonesia

1.1497 WorldFact.guide/People (Papua New Guinea)

People (Papua New Guinea)

=====

Population:
4,006,509 (July 1992), growth rate 2.3% (1992)
Birth rate:
34 births/1,000 population (1992)
Death rate:
11 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
Net migration rate:
0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
Infant mortality rate:
67 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
Life expectancy at birth:
55 years male, 56 years female (1992)
Total fertility rate:
4.9 children born/woman (1992)
Nationality:
noun - Papua New Guinean(s); adjective - Papua New Guinean
Ethnic divisions:
predominantly Melanesian and Papuan; some Negrito, Micronesian, and
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:
715 indigenous languages; English spoken by 1-2%, pidgin English ↔
widespread,
Motu spoken in Papua region

Literacy:
52% (male 65%, female 38%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:
NA

Organized labor:
more than 50 trade unions, some with fewer than 20 members

1.1498 WorldFact.guide/Government (Papua New Guinea)

Government (Papua New Guinea)

=====

Long-form name:
Independent State of Papua New Guinea

Type:
parliamentary democracy

Capital:
Port Moresby

Administrative divisions:
20 provinces; Central, Chimbu, Eastern Highlands, East New Britain, East Sepik, Enga, Gulf, Madang, Manus, Milne Bay, Morobe, National Capital, ↔
New
Ireland, Northern, North Solomons, Sandaun, Southern Highlands, Western, Western Highlands, West New Britain

Independence:
16 September 1975 (from UN trusteeship under Australian administration)

Constitution:
16 September 1975

Legal system:
based on English common law

National holiday:
Independence Day, 16 September (1975)

Executive branch:
British monarch, governor general, prime minister, deputy prime minister, National Executive Council (cabinet)

Legislative branch:
unicameral National Parliament (sometimes referred to as the House of Assembly)

Judicial branch:
Supreme Court

Leaders:
Chief of State:
Queen Elizabeth II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor ↔
General
Wiwa KOROWI (since NA November 1991)

Head of Government:
Prime Minister Pias WINGTI (since 17 July 1992)

Political parties and leaders:
Papua New Guinea United Party (Pangu Party), Rabbie NAMALIU; People's Democratic Movement (PDM), Pias WINGTI; People's Action Party (PAP), ↔
Akoka

DOI; People's Progress Party (PPP), Sir Julius CHAN; United Party (UP), ←
 Paul
 TORATO; Papua Party (PP), Galeva KWARARA; National Party (NP), Paul PORA;
 Melanesian Alliance (MA), Fr. John MOMIS

Suffrage:
 universal at age 18

Elections:
 National Parliament:
 last held 13-26 June 1992 (next to be held NA 1997); results - percent by
 party NA; seats - (109 total) Pangu Party 24, PDM 17, PPP 10, PAP 10,
 independents 30, others 18

Member of:
 ACP, AsDB, ASEAN (observer), C, CP, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU,
 IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO, ITU, LORCS, ←
 NAM
 (observer), SPC, SPF, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Diplomatic representation:
 Ambassador Margaret TAYLOR; Chancery at 3rd floor, 1615 New Hampshire ←
 Avenue
 NW, Washington, DC 20009; telephone (202) 745-3680

US:
 Ambassador Robert W. FARRAND; Embassy at Armit Street, Port Moresby (←
 mailing
 address is P. O. Box 1492, Port Moresby, or APO AE 96553); telephone ←
 [675]
 211-455 or 594, 654; FAX [675] 213-423

1.1499 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Papua New Guinea)

Government1 (Papua New Guinea)

=====

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

1.1500 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Papua New Guinea)

Economy (Papua New Guinea)

=====

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 was led by the mining sector; the opening of a ↔ large new gold mine featured in the advance.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$3.1 billion, per capita \$800; real growth ↔ rate 9% (1991)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

6.8% (first half 1991)

Unemployment rate:

5% (1988)

Budget:

revenues \$1.26 billion; expenditures \$1.46 billion, including capital expenditures of \$273 million (1992 est.)

Exports:

\$1.14 billion (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

copper ore, gold, coffee, logs, palm oil, cocoa, lobster

partners:

FRG, Japan, Australia, UK, Spain, US

Imports:

\$1.18 billion (c.i.f., 1990)

commodities:

machinery and transport equipment, food, fuels, chemicals, consumer goods

partners:

Australia, Singapore, Japan, US, New Zealand, UK

External debt:

\$2.2 billion (April 1991)

Industrial production:

growth rate 2.4% (1990 est.); accounts for 25% of GDP

Electricity:

397,000 kW capacity; 1,510 million kWh produced, 400 kWh per capita ↔ (1990)

Industries:

copra crushing, oil palm processing, plywood processing, wood chip production, gold, silver, copper, construction, tourism

Agriculture:

one-third of GDP; livelihood for 85% of population; fertile soils and favorable climate permits cultivating a wide variety of crops; cash crops ↔

coffee, cocoa, coconuts, palm kernels; other products - tea, rubber, ↔ sweet

potatoes, fruit, vegetables, poultry, pork; net importer of food for ↔ urban

centers

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$40.6 million; Western (non-US ↔)

countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$6.5 billion; ↔ OPEC

bilateral aid (1979-89), \$17 million

Currency:

kina (plural - kina); 1 kina (K) = 100 toea

Exchange rates:

kina (K) per US\$1 - 1.0413 (March 1992), 1.0508 (1991), 1.0467 (1990),
 1.1685 (1989), 1.1538 (1988), 1.1012 (1987)
 Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.1501 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Papua New Guinea)

Communications (Papua New Guinea)

=====

Railroads:
 none

Highways:
 19,200 km total; 640 km paved, 10,960 km gravel, crushed stone, or
 stabilized-soil surface, 7,600 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways:
 10,940 km

Ports:
 Anewa Bay, Lae, Madang, Port Moresby, Rabaul

Merchant marine:
 8 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 14,102 GRT/16,016 DWT; includes 2
 cargo, 1 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 3 combination ore/oil, 1 bulk, 1 ↔
 container

Civil air:
 about 15 major transport aircraft

Airports:
 503 total, 460 usable; 18 with permanent-surface runways; none with ↔
 runways
 over 3,659 m; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 39 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

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; 51,700 telephones (1985); broadcast stations - 31 AM, ↔
 2
 FM, 2 TV (1987); 1 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT earth station

1.1502 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Papua New Guinea)

Defense Forces (Papua New Guinea)

=====

Branches:
 Papua New Guinea Defense Force (including Army, Navy, Air Force)

Manpower availability:
 males 15-49, 1,013,812; 564,081 fit for military service

Defense expenditures:
 exchange rate conversion - \$42 million, 1.3% of GDP (1989 est.)

1.1503 WorldFact.guide/Paracel Islands

Paracel Islands

Geography (Paracel Islands)

People (Paracel Islands)

Government (Paracel Islands)

Economy (Paracel Islands)

Communications (Paracel Islands)

Defense Forces (Paracel Islands)

1.1504 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Paracel Islands)

Geography (Paracel Islands)

=====

Total area:

NA

Land area:

undetermined

Comparative area:

undetermined

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

518 km

Maritime claims:

undetermined

Disputes:

occupied by China, but claimed by Taiwan and Vietnam

Climate:

tropical

Terrain:

undetermined

Natural resources:

none

Land use:

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

Environment:

subject to typhoons

Note:

located 400 km east of Vietnam in the South China Sea about one-third of ←
the
way between Vietnam and the Philippines**1.1505 WorldFact.guide/People (Paracel Islands)**

People (Paracel Islands)

=====

Population:
no permanent inhabitants

1.1506 WorldFact.guide/Government (Paracel Islands)

Government (Paracel Islands)

=====

Long-form name:
none

1.1507 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Paracel Islands)

Economy (Paracel Islands)

=====

Overview:
no economic activity

1.1508 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Paracel Islands)

Communications (Paracel Islands)

=====

Ports:
small Chinese port facilities on Woody Island and Duncan Island currently
under expansion

Airports:
1 on Woody Island

1.1509 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Paracel Islands)

Defense Forces (Paracel Islands)

=====

Note:
occupied by China

1.1510 WorldFact.guide/Paraguay

Paraguay

Geography (Paraguay)

People (Paraguay)

Government (Paraguay)

Government1 (Paraguay)

Economy (Paraguay)

Economy1 (Paraguay)

Communications (Paraguay)

Defense Forces (Paraguay)

1.1511 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Paraguay)

Geography (Paraguay)

=====

Total area:

406,750 km2

Land area:

397,300 km2

Comparative area:

slightly smaller than California

Land boundaries:

3,920 km total; Argentina 1,880 km, Bolivia 750 km, Brazil 1,290 km

Coastline:

none - landlocked

Maritime claims:

none - landlocked

Disputes:

short section of the boundary with Brazil (just west of Guaira Falls on the

Rio Parana) has not been determined

Climate:

varies from temperate in east to semiarid in far west

Terrain:

grassy plains and wooded hills east of Rio Paraguay; Gran Chaco region west

of Rio Paraguay mostly low, marshy plain near the river, and dry forest and

thorny scrub elsewhere

Natural resources:

iron ore, manganese, limestone, hydropower, timber

Land use:

arable land 20%; permanent crops 1%; meadows and pastures 39%; forest and woodland 35%; other 5%; includes irrigated NEGL%

Environment:

local flooding in southeast (early September to June); poorly drained plains

may become boggy (early October to June)

Note:

landlocked; buffer between Argentina and Brazil

1.1512 WorldFact.guide/People (Paraguay)

People (Paraguay)

=====

Population:

4,929,446 (July 1992), growth rate 2.9% (1992)

Birth rate:

33 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

5 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

28 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

71 years male, 74 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

4.4 children born/woman (1992)

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) and Guarani

Literacy:

90% (male 92%, female 88%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:

1,418,000 (1991 est.); agriculture, industry and commerce, services, government (1986)

Organized labor:

about 2% of labor force

1.1513 WorldFact.guide/Government (Paraguay)

Government (Paraguay)

=====

Long-form name:

Republic of Paraguay

Type:

republic

Capital:

Asuncion

Administrative divisions:

19 departments (departamentos, singular - departamento); Alto Paraguay, ↔
Alto

Parana, Amambay, Boqueron, Caaguazu, Caazapa, Canindeyu, Central, Chaco,
Concepcion, Cordillera, Guaira, Itapua, Misiones, Neembucu, Nueva ↔
Asuncion,

Paraguari, Presidente Hayes, San Pedro

Independence:

14 May 1811 (from Spain)

Constitution:

25 August 1967; Constituent Assembly rewrote the Constitution that was promulgated on 20 June 1992

Legal system:

based on Argentine codes, Roman law, and French codes; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court of Justice; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:

Independence Days, 14-15 May (1811)

Executive branch:

president, Council of Ministers (cabinet), Council of State

Legislative branch:

bicameral Congress (Congreso) consists of an upper chamber or Chamber of Senators (Camara de Senadores) and a lower chamber or Chamber of Deputies (Camara de Diputados)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court of Justice (Corte Suprema de Justicia)

Leaders:

Chief of State and Head of Government:

President Gen. Andres RODRIGUEZ Pedotti (since 15 May 1989)

Political parties and leaders:

Colorado Party, Luis Maria ARGANA, acting president; Authentic Radical Liberal Party (PLRA), Juan Manuel BENITEZ Florentin; Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Jose Angel BURRO; Febrerista Revolutionary Party (PRF), Victor

BAREIRO; Popular Democratic Party (PDP), Hugo RICHER

Suffrage:

universal and compulsory at age 18 and up to age 60

Elections:

President:

last held 1 May 1989 (next to be held NA February 1993); results - Gen. RODRIGUEZ 75.8%, Domingo LAINO 19.4%

Chamber of Senators:

last held 1 May 1989 (next to be held by NA May 1993); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (36 total) Colorado Party 24, PLRA 10, PLR 1, PRF 1

Chamber of Deputies:

last held on 1 May 1989 (next to be held by NA May 1994); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (72 total) Colorado Party 48, PLRA 19, PRF 2, PDC 1, other 2

Communists:

Oscar CREYDT faction and Miguel Angel SOLER faction (both illegal); 3,000 to 4,000 (est.) party members and sympathizers in Paraguay, very few are hard core; party beginning to return from exile is small and deeply divided

Other political or pressure groups:

Confederation of Workers (CUT); Roman Catholic Church

1.1514 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Paraguay)

Government1 (Paraguay)

=====

Member of:

AG (observer), CCC, ECLAC, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ITU, LAES, LAIA, LORCS, OAS, OPANAL, PCA, RG, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Juan Esteban Aguirre MARTINEZ; Chancery at 2400 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 483-6960 through 6962; there are Paraguayan Consulates General in New Orleans and New York, and
 a
 Consulate in Houston

US:

Ambassador Jon D. GLASSMAN; Embassy at 1776 Avenida Mariscal Lopez, ←
 Asuncion
 (mailing address is 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)

1.1515 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Paraguay)

Economy (Paraguay)

=====

Overview:

Agriculture, including forestry, accounts for about 25% of GDP, employs about 45% of the labor force, and provides the bulk of exports. Paraguay ←
 has
 no known significant mineral or petroleum resources but does have a large hydropower potential. Since 1981 economic performance has declined ←
 compared
 with the boom period of 1976-81, when real GDP grew at an average annual rate of nearly 11%. During the period 1982-86 real GDP fell in three of ←
 five
 years, inflation jumped to an annual rate of 32%, and foreign debt rose. Factors responsible for the erratic behavior of the economy were the completion of the Itaipu hydroelectric dam, bad weather for crops, and ←
 weak
 international commodity prices for agricultural exports. In 1987 the ←
 economy

experienced a minor recovery because of improved weather conditions and stronger international prices for key agricultural exports. The recovery continued through 1990, on the strength of bumper crops in 1988-89. In a major step to increase its economic activity in the region, Paraguay in March 1991 joined the Southern Cone Common Market (MERCOSUR), which includes

Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay. During 1991 the government began to more seriously address its arrearages with international creditors and its domestic fiscal problems. Inflation was cut in third, but the foreign trade

deficit widened to more than \$1 billion. For the long run, the government must press forward with general market-oriented economic reforms.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$7.0 billion, per capita \$1,460; real growth rate

3.0% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

15% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate:

14% (1991 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$1.2 billion; expenditures \$1.2 billion, including capital expenditures of \$487 million (1991)

Exports:

\$642 million (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

cotton, soybean, timber, vegetable oils, coffee, tung oil, meat products

partners:

EC 37%, Brazil 25%, Argentina 10%, Chile 6%, US 6%

Imports:

\$1.85 billion (c.i.f., 1991)

commodities:

capital goods 35%, consumer goods 20%, fuels and lubricants 19%, raw materials 16%, foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco 10%

partners:

Brazil 30%, EC 20%, US 18%, Argentina 8%, Japan 7%

External debt:

\$1.7 billion (1991 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate 5.9% (1989 est.); accounts for 16% of GDP

Electricity:

5,578,000 kW capacity; 15,447 million kWh produced, 3,219 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

meat packing, oilseed crushing, milling, brewing, textiles, other light consumer goods, cement, construction

Agriculture:

accounts for 25% of GDP and 44% of labor force; cash crops - cotton, sugarcane; other crops - corn, wheat, tobacco, soybeans, cassava, fruits, and vegetables; animal products - beef, pork, eggs, milk; surplus producer

of timber; self-sufficient in most foods

1.1516 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Paraguay)

Economy1 (Paraguay)

=====

Illicit drugs:

illicit producer of cannabis for the international drug trade; important transshipment point for Bolivian cocaine headed for the US and Europe

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$172 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$1.1 billion

Currency:

guarani (plural - guaranies); 1 guarani (G) = 100 centimos

Exchange rates:

guaranies (G) per US\$ - 1,447.5 (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

1.1517 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Paraguay)

Communications (Paraguay)

=====

Railroads:

970 km total; 440 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 60 km 1.000-meter gauge, 470 km various narrow gauge (privately owned)

Highways:

21,960 km total; 1,788 km paved, 474 km gravel, and 19,698 km earth

Inland waterways:

3,100 km

Ports:

Asuncion

Merchant marine:

13 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 16,747 GRT/19,865 DWT; includes 11 cargo, 2 petroleum tanker; note - 1 naval cargo ship is sometimes used commercially

Civil air:

9 major transport aircraft

Airports:

845 total, 716 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 0 with runways ←
over

3,659 m; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 66 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

principal center in Asuncion; fair intercity microwave net; 78,300 telephones; broadcast stations - 40 AM, no FM, 5 TV, 7 shortwave; 1 ←
Atlantic

Ocean INTELSAT earth station

1.1518 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Paraguay)

Defense Forces (Paraguay)

=====

Branches:

Army, Navy (including Naval Air and Marines), Air Force

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 1,172,813; 853,129 fit for military service; 49,917 reach military age (17) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$84 million, 1.4% of GDP (1988 est.)

1.1519 WorldFact.guide/Peru

Geography (Peru)

People (Peru)

Government (Peru)

Government1 (Peru)

Economy (Peru)

Economy1 (Peru)

Communications (Peru)

Defense Forces (Peru)

1.1520 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Peru)

Geography (Peru)

=====

Total area:

1,285,220 km2

Land area:

1,280,000 km2

Comparative area:

slightly smaller than Alaska

Land boundaries:

6,940 km total; 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

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 NEGL%; meadows and pastures 21%; forest ←
 and
 woodland 55%; other 21%; includes irrigated 1%

Environment:
 subject to earthquakes, tsunamis, landslides, mild volcanic activity;
 deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification; air pollution ←
 in
 Lima

Note:
 shares control of Lago Titicaca, world's highest navigable lake, with
 Bolivia

1.1521 WorldFact.guide/People (Peru)

People (Peru)

=====

Population:
 22,767,543 (July 1992), growth rate 2.0% (1992)

Birth rate:
 27 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
 7 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
 0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
 59 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:
 63 years male, 67 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:
 3.3 children born/woman (1992)

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:
 predominantly Roman Catholic

Languages:
 Spanish and Quechua (both official), Aymara

Literacy:
 85% (male 92%, female 29%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:
 6,800,000 (1986); government and other services 44%, agriculture 37%,
 industry 19% (1988 est.)

Organized labor:
 about 40% of salaried workers (1983 est.)

1.1522 WorldFact.guide/Government (Peru)

Government (Peru)

=====

Long-form name:

Republic of Peru

Type:

in transition, President FUJIMORI on 5 April 1992 suspended the
constitution
and dissolved the legislative and judicial branches

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 Maranon (from Lambayeque, Cajamarca, Amazonas), San
Martin
(from San Martin), Ucayali (from Ucayali); formation of another region
has
been delayed by the reluctance of the constitutional province of Callao
to
merge with the department of Lima; because of inadequate funding from the
central government, the regions have yet to assume their responsibilities
and at the moment coexist with the departmental structure

Independence:

28 July 1821 (from Spain)

Constitution:

28 July 1980 (often referred to as the 1979 Constitution because the
Constituent Assembly met in 1979, but the Constitution actually took
effect
the following year); suspended 5 April 1992

Legal system:

based on civil law system; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:

Independence Day, 28 July (1821)

Executive branch:

president, two vice presidents (vacant as of 19 May 1992), prime minister
,
Council of Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch:

bicameral Congress (Congreso) consists of an upper chamber or Senate (Senado) and a lower chamber or Chamber of Deputies (Camara de Diputados) ↔ ;

note - dissolved on 5 April 1992; being reconstituted

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court of Justice (Corte Suprema de Justicia)

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Alberto FUJIMORI (since 28 July 1990); note - slots for first ↔ and second Vice Presidents vacant as of 19 May 1992

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Oscar DE LA PUENTE Raygada (since 6 April 1992)

1.1523 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Peru)

Government1 (Peru)

=====

Political parties and leaders:

Change 90 (Cambio 90), Alberto FUJIMORI; Popular Christian Party (PPC), ↔ Luis

BEDOYA Reyes; Popular Action Party (AP), Eduardo CALMELL del Solar; ↔ Liberty

Movement (ML), Luis BUSTAMANTE; American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (APRA), Luis ALVA Castro, Alan GARCIA; National Front of Workers and Peasants (FNTC), Roger CACERES; United Left (IU), leader NA; Independent Moralizing Front (FIM), Fernando OLIVERA Vega; Socialist Left (IS), ↔ leader

NA; note - Democratic Front (FREDEMO) was a loosely organized coalition ↔ of

the PPC, AP, and ML during the 8 April 1990 elections, but the parties no longer maintain a formal alliance

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

President:

last held on 10 June 1990 (next to be held NA April 1995); results - ↔ Alberto

FUJIMORI 56.53%, Mario VARGAS Llosa 33.92%, other 9.55%

Senate:

last held on 8 April 1990; dissolved on 5 April 1992; because of ↔ suspension

of constitutional role, next election not yet scheduled; results - ↔ percent

of vote by party NA; seats - (62 total; 60 elected, 2 ex-presidents who ↔ are

senators for life) FREDEMO 20, APRA 16, Change 90 14, IU 6, IS 3, FNTC 1; note - as a result of the dissolution of FREDEMO and defections and expulsions from the various parties, the seats have been reallocated: ↔ APRA

17, Change 90 13, AP 8, IU 6, PPC 5, ML 4, IS 3, FNTC 1, independents 4, other 1 (January 1992)

Chamber of Deputies:

last held 8 April 1990 dissolved on 5 April 1992; because of suspension of constitutional role, next election not yet scheduled; results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (180 total) FREDEMO 62, APRA 53, Change 90 32, IU 16, IS 4, FNTC 3, other 10; note - as a result of the dissolution of FREDEMO and defections and expulsions from the various parties, the seats have been reallocated: APRA 53, AP 25, Change 90 25, PPC 23, IU 16, ML 7, FIM 3, IS 4, FNTC 3, independents 15, other 4, and 2 currently nonvoting deputies

Communists:
Peruvian Communist Party-Unity (PCP-U), 2,000; other minor Communist parties

Other political or pressure groups:
leftist guerrilla groups:
Shining Path, Abimael GUZMAN; Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement, Nestor SERPA and Victor POLAY

Member of:
AG, CCC, ECLAC, FAO, G-11, G-19, G-24, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LAES, LAIA, LORCS, NAM, OAS, OPANAL, PCA, RG, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNIIMOG, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:
Ambassador vacant; Chancery at 1700 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036; telephone (202) 833-9860 through 9869; Peruvian Consulates General are located in Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Paterson (New Jersey), San Francisco, and San Juan (Puerto Rico)

US:
Ambassador Anthony C. E. QUANTON; Embassy at the corner of Avenida Inca Garcilaso de la Vega and Avenida Espana, Lima (mailing address is P. O. Box 1991, Lima 1, or APO AA 34031); telephone [51] (14) 33-8000; FAX [51] 316682

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

1.1524 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Peru)

Economy (Peru)

=====

Overview:

The Peruvian economy is becoming increasingly market oriented, with a large

dose of government ownership remaining in mining, energy, and banking. In the 1980s the economy suffered from hyperinflation, declining per capita output, and mounting external debt. Peru was shut off from IMF and World Bank support in the mid-1980s because of its huge debt arrears. An austerity program implemented shortly after the FUJIMORI government took office in July 1990 contributed to a third consecutive yearly contraction of economic activity, but the slide halted late in the 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, and, although it faces \$14 billion in arrears on its external debt, is working to pay some \$1.8 billion of these to the IMF and World Bank by 1993.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$20.6 billion, per capita \$920; real growth rate 2.4% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

139% (1991)

Unemployment rate:

15.0%; underemployment 65% (1991 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$1.7 billion; expenditures \$1.8 billion, including capital expenditures of \$250 million (1991 est.)

Exports:

\$3.3 billion (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

copper, fishmeal, zinc, crude petroleum and byproducts, lead, refined silver, coffee, cotton

partners:

EC 28%, US 22%, Japan 13%, Latin America 12%, former USSR 2%

Imports:

\$3.5 billion (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

foodstuffs, machinery, transport equipment, iron and steel semimanufactures, chemicals, pharmaceuticals

partners:

US 32%, Latin America 22%, EC 17%, Switzerland 6%, Japan 3%

External debt:

\$19.4 billion (December 1991 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate 1.0% (1991 est.); accounts for almost 24% of GDP

Electricity:

4,896,000 kW capacity; 15,851 million kWh produced, 709 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

mining of metals, petroleum, fishing, textiles, clothing, food processing

cement, auto assembly, steel, shipbuilding, metal fabrication

Agriculture:

accounts for 10% of GDP, about 35% of labor force; commercial crops - coffee, cotton, sugarcane; other crops - rice, wheat, potatoes, plantains
 coca; animal products - poultry, red meats, dairy, wool; not self-sufficient in grain or vegetable oil; fish catch of 6.9 million metric tons (1990)

1.1525 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Peru)

Economy1 (Peru)

=====

Illicit drugs:

world's largest coca leaf producer with about 121,000 hectares under cultivation; source of supply for most of the world's coca paste and cocaine

base; at least 85% of coca cultivation is for illicit production; most of cocaine base is shipped to Colombian drug dealers for processing into cocaine for the international drug market

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$1.7 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$4.3 billion; Communist countries (1970-89), \$577 million

Currency:

(S/.) nuevo sol (plural - nuevos soles); 1 nuevo sol (S/.) = 100 centavos

Exchange rates:

nuevo sol (S/. per US\$1 - 0.960 (March 1992), 0.772 (1991), 0.187 (1990), 2.666 (1989), 0.129 (1988), 0.017 (1987)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.1526 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Peru)

Communications (Peru)

=====

Railroads:

1,801 km total; 1,501 km 1.435-meter gauge, 300 km 0.914-meter gauge

Highways:

69,942 km total; 7,459 km paved, 13,538 km improved, 48,945 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways:

8,600 km of navigable tributaries of Amazon system and 208 km Lago Titicaca

Pipelines:

crude oil 800 km, natural gas and natural gas liquids 64 km

Ports:

Callao, Ilo, Iquitos, Matarani, Talara

Merchant marine:

26 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 286,313 GRT/461,233 DWT; includes 14

cargo, 1 refrigerated cargo, 1 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 3 petroleum tanker, 7

bulk; note - in addition, 8 naval tankers and 1 naval cargo are sometimes

used commercially
 Civil air:
 44 major transport aircraft
 Airports:
 221 total, 201 usable; 36 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways
 over 3,659 m; 23 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 43 with runways 1,220-2,439 ←
 m
 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

1.1527 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Peru)

Defense Forces (Peru)

=====

Branches:
 Army (Ejercito Peruano), Navy (Marina de Guerra del Peru), Air Force (←
 Fuerza
 Aerea del Peru), National Police
 Manpower availability:
 males 15-49, 5,863,227; 3,964,930 fit for military service; 236,484 reach
 military age (20) annually
 Defense expenditures:
 exchange rate conversion - \$430 million, 2.4% of GDP (1991)

1.1528 WorldFact.guide/Philippines

Philippines

Geography (Philippines)
 People (Philippines)
 Government (Philippines)
 Government1 (Philippines)
 Economy (Philippines)
 Economy1 (Philippines)
 Communications (Philippines)
 Defense Forces (Philippines)

1.1529 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Philippines)

Geography (Philippines)

=====

Total area:
300,000 km²

Land area:
298,170 km²

Comparative area:
slightly larger than Arizona

Land boundaries:
none

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

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, crude oil, nickel, cobalt, silver, gold, salt, copper

Land use:
arable land 26%; permanent crops 11%; meadows and pastures 4%; forest and
woodland 40%; other 19%; includes irrigated 5%

Environment:
astride typhoon belt, usually affected by 15 and struck by five to six
cyclonic storms per year; subject to landslides, active volcanoes,
destructive earthquakes, tsunami; deforestation; soil erosion; water
pollution

1.1530 WorldFact.guide/People (Philippines)

People (Philippines)

=====

Population:
67,114,060 (July 1992), growth rate 2.0% (1992)

Birth rate:
28 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
7 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

-1 migrant/1,000 population (1992)
 Infant mortality rate:
 53 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 62 years male, 68 years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 3.5 children born/woman (1992)
 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 (based on Tagalog) and English; both official
 Literacy:
 90% (male 90%, female 90%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)
 Labor force:
 24,120,000; agriculture 46%, industry and commerce 16%, services 18.5%,
 government 10%, other 9.5% (1989)
 Organized labor:
 3,945 registered unions; total membership 5.7 million (includes 2.8 ←
 million
 members of the National Congress of Farmers Organizations)

1.1531 WorldFact.guide/Government (Philippines)

Government (Philippines)

=====

Long-form name:
 Republic of the Philippines

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*,
 Zambales, Zamboanga*, Zamboanga del Norte, Zamboanga del Sur

Independence:
 4 July 1946 (from US)

Constitution:
 2 February 1987, effective 11 February 1987

Legal system:
 based on Spanish and Anglo-American law; accepts compulsory ICJ
 jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday:
 Independence Day (from Spain), 12 June (1898)

Executive branch:
 president, vice president, Cabinet

Legislative branch:
 bicameral Congress (Kongreso) consists of an upper house or Senate (←
 Senado)
 and a lower house or House of Representatives (Kapulungan Ng Mga ←
 Kinatawan)

Judicial branch:
 Supreme Court

Leaders:
 Chief of State and Head of Government:
 President Corazon C. AQUINO (since 25 February 1986); Vice President
 Salvador H. LAUREL (since 25 February 1986)

Political parties and leaders:
 Alliance of Philippine Democrats (LDP), Neptali GONZALES and Jose (Peping ←
)
 COJUANGCO; Nationalist People's Coalition (NPC), Fidel Valdes RAMOS; ←
 Liberal
 Party, Jovito SALONGA; New Society Movement (KBL), Amelda MARCOS

Suffrage:
 universal at age 15

Elections:
 President:
 last held 11 May 1992 (next election to be held NA May 1998); results - ←
 Fidel
 Valdes RAMOS won 23.6% of votes, a narrow plurality

1.1532 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Philippines)

Government1 (Philippines)

=====

Senate:

last held 11 May 1992 (next election to be held NA May 1998); results - ←
 LDP
 66%, NPC 20%, Lakas-NUCD 8%, Liberal 6%; seats - (24 total) LDP 24, NPC ←
 5,
 Lakas-NUCD 2, Liberal 1

Elections:

House of Representatives:

last held 11 May 1992 (next election to be held NA May 1998); results - ←
 LDP
 43.5%; Lakas-NUCD 25%, NPC 23.5%, Liberal 5%, KBL 3%; seats - (200 total) ←
 LDP
 87, Lakas-NUCD 51, NPC 47, Liberal 10, KBL 5

Communists:

the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) controls about 15,500-16,500
 full-time insurgents and is not recognized as a legal party; a second
 Communist party, Philippine Communist Party (PKP), has quasi-legal status

Member of:

APEC, AsDB, ASEAN, CCC, CP, ESCAP, FAO, G-24, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ←
 ICAO,
 ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC,
 IOM, ISO, ITU, LORCS, NAM (observer), UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL ←
 ,
 WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Emmanuel PELAEZ; Chancery at 1617 Massachusetts Avenue NW,
 Washington, DC 20036; telephone (202) 483-1414; there are Philippine
 Consulates General in Agana (Guam), Chicago, Honolulu, Houston, Los ←
 Angeles,
 New York, San Francisco, and Seattle

US:

Ambassador Frank G. WISNER II; Embassy at 1201 Roxas Boulevard, Manila
 (mailing address is APO AP 96440); telephone [63] (2) 521-7116; FAX [63] ←
 (2)
 522-4361; there is a US Consulate in 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

1.1533 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Philippines)

Economy (Philippines)

=====

Overview:

Following the recession of 1984-85, the Philippine economy grew on the
 average of 5.0% per year during 1986-89. It slowed again during the ←
 period
 1990-91. The agricultural sector together with forestry and fishing, ←
 plays
 an important role in the economy, employing about 45% of the work force ←
 and

providing almost 30% of GDP. The Philippines is the world's largest exporter of coconuts and coconut products. Manufacturing contributes about 35% of GDP. Major industries include food processing, chemicals, and textiles.

GNP: exchange rate conversion - \$47 billion, per capita \$720; real growth rate 0.1% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 17.6% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate: 10.0% (1991 est.)

Budget: \$8.4 billion; expenditures \$9.36 billion, including capital expenditures of \$1.8 billion (1991 est.)

Exports: \$8.7 billion (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities: electrical equipment 19%, textiles 16%, minerals and ores 11%, farm products 10%, coconut 10%, chemicals 5%, fish 5%, forest products 4%

partners: US 36%, EC 19%, Japan 18%, ESCAP 9%, ASEAN 7%

Imports: \$12.3 billion (c.i.f., 1991)

commodities: raw materials 53%, capital goods 17%, petroleum products 17%

partners: US 25%, Japan 17%, ESCAP 13%, EC 11%, ASEAN 10%, Middle East 10%

External debt: \$28.9 billion (1991)

Industrial production: growth rate - 5% (1991 est.); accounts for 35% of GNP

Electricity: 7,500,000 kW capacity; 31,000 million kWh produced, 470 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries: textiles, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, wood products, food processing, electronics assembly, petroleum refining, fishing

Agriculture: accounts for about one-third of GNP and 45% of labor force; major crops - rice, coconut, corn, sugarcane, bananas, pineapple, mango; animal products - pork, eggs, beef; net exporter of farm products; fish catch of 2 million metric tons annually

Illicit drugs: illicit producer of cannabis for the international drug trade; growers are producing more and better quality cannabis despite government eradication efforts

Economic aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$3.6 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-88), \$7.9 billion; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), \$5 million; Communist countries (1975-89), \$123 million

Currency:

Philippine peso (plural - pesos); 1 Philippine peso (P) = 100 centavos

1.1534 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Philippines)

Economy1 (Philippines)

=====

Exchange rates:

Philippine pesos (P) per US\$1 - 25.810 (March 1992), 27.479 (1991), ←
24.311
(1990), 21.737 (1989), 21.095 (1988), 20.568 (1987)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.1535 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Philippines)

Communications (Philippines)

=====

Railroads:

378 km operable on Luzon, 34% government owned (1982)

Highways:

156,000 km total (1984); 29,000 km paved; 77,000 km gravel, crushed-stone ←
,
or stabilized-soil surface; 50,000 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways:

3,219 km; limited to shallow-draft (less than 1.5 m) vessels

Pipelines:

petroleum products 357 km

Ports:

Cagayan de Oro, Cebu, Davao, Guimaras, Iloilo, Legaspi, Manila, Subic Bay

Merchant marine:

552 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 8,150,425 GRT/13,624,527 DWT;
includes 1 passenger, 11 short-sea passenger, 13 passenger-cargo, 155 ←
cargo,

22 refrigerated cargo, 23 vehicle carrier, 8 livestock carrier, 13
roll-on/roll-off cargo, 8 container, 35 petroleum tanker, 1 chemical ←
tanker,

6 liquefied gas, 2 combination ore/oil, 247 bulk, 7 combination bulk; ←
note -

many Philippine flag ships are foreign owned and are on the register for ←
the
purpose of long-term bare-boat charter back to their original owners who ←
are
principally in Japan and Germany

Civil air:

53 major transport aircraft

Airports:

278 total, 244 usable; 72 with permanent-surface runways; none with ←
runways

over 3,659 m; 9 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 53 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

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

1.1536 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Philippines)

Defense Forces (Philippines)

=====

Branches:

Army, Navy (including Coast Guard and Marine Corps), Air Force

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 16,719,421; 11,816,366 fit for military service; 698,683 reach

military age (20) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$915 million, 1.9% of GNP (1991)

1.1537 WorldFact.guide/Pitcairn Islands

Pitcairn Islands

Geography (Pitcairn Islands)

People (Pitcairn Islands)

Government (Pitcairn Islands)

Economy (Pitcairn Islands)

Communications (Pitcairn Islands)

Defense Forces (Pitcairn Islands)

1.1538 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Pitcairn Islands)

Geography (Pitcairn Islands)

=====

Total area:

47 km2

Land area:

47 km2

Comparative area:

about 0.3 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

51 km

Maritime claims:
Exclusive fishing zone:
200 nm
Territorial sea:
3 nm
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%
Environment:
subject to typhoons (especially November to March)
Note:
located in the South Pacific Ocean about halfway between Peru and New
Zealand

1.1539 WorldFact.guide/People (Pitcairn Islands)

People (Pitcairn Islands)

=====

Population:
52 (July 1992), growth rate 0.0% (1992)
Birth rate:
NA births/1,000 population (1992)
Death rate:
NA deaths/1,000 population (1992)
Net migration rate:
NA migrants/1,000 population (1992)
Infant mortality rate:
NA deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
Life expectancy at birth:
NA years male, NA years female (1992)
Total fertility rate:
NA children born/woman (1992)
Nationality:
noun - Pitcairn Islander(s); adjective - Pitcairn Islander
Ethnic divisions:
descendants of Bounty mutineers
Religions:
Seventh-Day Adventist 100%
Languages:
English (official); also a Tahitian/English dialect
Literacy:
NA% (male NA%, female NA%)
Labor force:
NA; no business community in the usual sense; some public works; ←
subsistence

farming and fishing
 Organized labor:
 NA

1.1540 WorldFact.guide/Government (Pitcairn Islands)

Government (Pitcairn Islands)

=====

Long-form name:
 Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie, and Oeno Islands

Type:
 dependent territory of the UK

Capital:
 Adamstown

Administrative divisions:
 none (dependent territory of the UK)

Independence:
 none (dependent territory of the UK)

Constitution:
 Local Government Ordinance of 1964

Legal system:
 local island by-laws

National holiday:
 Celebration of the Birthday of the Queen (second Saturday in June), 10 ↔
 June
 1989

Executive branch:
 British monarch, governor, island magistrate

Legislative branch:
 unicameral Island Council

Judicial branch:
 Island Court

Leaders:
 Chief of State:
 Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by the Governor ↔
 and
 UK High Commissioner to New Zealand David Joseph MOSS (since NA 1990)

Head of Government:
 Island Magistrate and Chairman of the Island Council Brian YOUNG (since ↔
 NA
 1985)

Political parties and leaders:
 NA

Suffrage:
 universal at age 18 with three years residency

Elections:
 Island Council:
 last held NA (next to be held NA); results - percent of vote by party NA;
 seats - (11 total, 5 elected) number of seats by party NA

Other political or pressure groups:
 NA

Member of:
 SPC

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

1.1541 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Pitcairn Islands)

Economy (Pitcairn Islands)

=====

Overview:

The inhabitants exist on fishing and subsistence farming. The fertile ←
soil
of the valleys produces a wide variety of fruits and vegetables, ←
including
citrus, sugarcane, watermelons, bananas, yams, and beans. Bartering is an
important part of the economy. The major sources of revenue are the sale ←
of
postage stamps to collectors and the sale of handicrafts to passing ships ←

GDP:

\$NA, per capita \$NA; real growth rate NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

NA%

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues \$430,440; expenditures \$429,983, including capital expenditures ←
of
\$NA (FY87 est.)

Exports:

\$NA

commodities:

fruits, 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:

110 kW capacity; 0.30 million kWh produced, 5,360 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries:

postage stamp sales, handicrafts

Agriculture:

based on subsistence fishing and farming; wide variety of fruits and
vegetables grown; must import grain products

Economic aid:

none
 Currency:
 New Zealand dollar (plural - dollars); 1 New Zealand dollar (NZ\$) = 100 cents
 Exchange rates:
 New Zealand dollars (NZ\$) per US\$1 - 1.8245 (March 1992), 1.7265 (1991), 1.6750 (1990), 1.6711 (1989), 1.5244 (1988), 1.6866 (1987)
 Fiscal year:
 1 April - 31 March

1.1542 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Pitcairn Islands)

Communications (Pitcairn Islands)

=====

Railroads:
 none
 Highways:
 6.4 km dirt roads
 Ports:
 Bounty Bay
 Airports:
 none
 Telecommunications:
 24 telephones; party line telephone service on the island; broadcast stations - 1 AM, no FM, no TV; diesel generator provides electricity

1.1543 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Pitcairn Islands)

Defense Forces (Pitcairn Islands)

=====

Note:
 defense is the responsibility of the UK

1.1544 WorldFact.guide/Poland

 Poland
 Geography (Poland)
 People (Poland)
 Government (Poland)
 Government1 (Poland)
 Government2 (Poland)
 Economy (Poland)

Economy1 (Poland)

Communications (Poland)

Defense Forces (Poland)

1.1545 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Poland)

Geography (Poland)

=====

Total area:

312,680 km2

Land area:

304,510 km2

Comparative area:

slightly smaller than New Mexico

Land boundaries:

3,321 km total; Belarus 605 km, Czechoslovakia 1,309 km, Germany 456 km, Lithuania 91 km, Russia (Kaliningrad Oblast) 432 km, Ukraine 428 km

Coastline:

491 km

Maritime claims:

Exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

12 nm

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%; includes irrigated NEGL%

Environment:

plain crossed by a few north flowing, meandering streams; severe air and water pollution in south

Note:

historically, an area of conflict because of flat terrain and the lack of natural barriers on the North European Plain

1.1546 WorldFact.guide/People (Poland)

People (Poland)

=====

Population:

38,385,617 (July 1992), growth rate 0.4% (1992)

Birth rate:

14 births/1,000 population (1992)
 Death rate:
 10 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
 Net migration rate:
 -1 migrant/1,000 population (1992)
 Infant mortality rate:
 14 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 68 years male, 76 years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 2.0 children born/woman(1992)
 Nationality:
 noun - Pole(s); adjective - Polish
 Ethnic divisions:
 Polish 97.6%, German 1.3%, Ukrainian 0.6%, Belorussian 0.5% (1990 est.)
 Religions:
 Roman Catholic 95% (about 75% practicing), Russian Orthodox, Protestant, ←
 and
 other 5%
 Languages:
 Polish
 Literacy:
 98% (male 99%, female 98%) age 15 and over can read and write (1978)
 Labor force:
 17,104,000; industry and construction 36.1%; agriculture 27.3%; trade,
 transport, and communications 14.8%; government and other 21.8% (1989)
 Organized labor:
 trade union pluralism

1.1547 WorldFact.guide/Government (Poland)

Government (Poland)

=====

Long-form name:
 Republic of Poland
 Type:
 democratic state
 Capital:
 Warsaw
 Administrative divisions:
 49 provinces (województwa, singular - wojewodztwo); Biała Podlaska, ←
 Biaystok,
 Bielsko, Bydgoszcz, Chem, Ciechanow, Czestochowa, Elblag, Gdansk, Gorzow,
 Jelenia Gora, Kalisz, Katowice, Kielce, Konin, Koszalin, Krakow, Krosno,
 Legnica, Leszno, odz, omza, Lublin, Nowy Sacz, Olsztyn, Opole, Ostroteka,
 Pia, Piotrkow, Pock, Poznan, Przemysl, Radom, Rzeszow, Siedlce, Sieradz,
 Skierniewice, Supsk, Suwaki, Szczecin, Tarnobrzeg, Tarnow, Torun, ←
 Wabrzych,
 Warszawa, Wocawek, Wrocaw, Zamosc, Zielona Gora
 Independence:
 11 November 1918, independent republic proclaimed
 Constitution:
 Communist-imposed Constitution of 22 July 1952; developing a democratic
 Constitution
 Legal system:

mixture of Continental (Napoleonic) civil law and holdover Communist legal theory; changes being gradually introduced as part of broader democratization process; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:
Constitution Day, 3 May (1794)

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

Legislative branch:
bicameral National Assembly (Zgromadzenie Narodowe) consists of an upper house or Senate (Senat) and a lower house or Diet (Sejm)

Judicial branch:
Supreme Court

Leaders:
Chief of State:
President Lech WALESZA (since 22 December 1990)

Head of Government:
Prime Minister Hanna SUCHOCKA (since 10 July 1992)

Political parties and leaders:
Solidarity Bloc:
Democratic Union (UD), Tadeusz MAZOWIECKI; Christian-National Union (ZCHN), Wieslaw CHRZANOWSKI; Centrum (PC), Jaroslaw KACZYNSKI; Liberal-Democratic Congress, Donald TUSK; Peasant Alliance (PL), Gabriel JANOWSKI; Solidarity Trade Union (NSZZ), Marian KRZAKLEWSKI; Solidarity Labor (SP), Ryszard BUGAJ; Christian-Democratic Party (PCHD), Pawel LACZKOWSKI; Democratic-Social Movement (RDS), Zbigniew BUJAK; Kracow Coalition in Solidarity with the President, Mieczyslaw GIL; Solidarity 80, Marian JURCZYK

Non-Communist, Non-Solidarity:
Confederation for an Independent Poland (KPN), Leszek MOCZULSKI; Beer Lovers' Party (PPPP), Janusz REWINSKI; Christian Democrats (CHD), Andrzej OWSINSKI; German Minority (MN), Henryk KROL; Western Union (KPN Front), Damian JAKUBOWSKI; RealPolitik (UPR), Janusz KORWIN-MIKKE; Democratic Party (SD), Antoni MACKIEWICZ

Communist origin or linked:
Social Democracy (SDRP, or SLD), Wlodzimierz Cimoszewicz; Polish Peasants Party (PSL), Waldermar PAWLAK; Party X, Stanislaw Tyminski

Suffrage:
universal at age 18

1.1548 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Poland)

Government1 (Poland)

=====

Elections:

President:

first round held 25 November 1990, second round held 9 December 1990 (next to be held NA November 1995); results - second round Lech WALESZA 74.7%, Stanislaw TYMINSKI 25.3%

Senate:

last held 27 October 1991 (next to be held no later than NA October 1995) ←

;

results -

Solidarity Bloc:

UD 21%, NSZZ 11%, ZCHN 9%, PC 9%, Liberal-Democratic Congress 6%, PL 7%, PCHD 3%, other local candidates 11%

Non-Communist, Non-Solidarity:

KPN 4%, CHD 1%, MN 1%, local candidates 5%

Communist origin or linked:

PSL 8%, SLD 4%; seats - (100 total)

Solidarity Bloc:

UD 21, NSZZ 11, ZCHN 9, Liberal-Democratic Congress 6, PL 7, PCHD 3, ←
other

local candidates 11;

Non-Communist, Non-Solidarity:

KPN 4, CHD 1, MN 1 local candidates 5

Communist origin or linked:

PSL 8, SLD 4

Sejm:

last held 27 October 1991 (next to be held no later than NA October 1995) ←

;

results -

Solidarity Bloc:

UD 12.31%, ZCHN 8.73%, PL 8.71%, Liberal-Democratic Congress 7.48%, PL 5.46%, NSZZ 5.05%, SP 2.05%, PCHD 1.11%

Non-Communist, Non-Solidarity:

KPN 7.50%, PPPP 3.27%, CHD 2.36%, UPR 2.25%, MN 1.70%

Communist origin or linked:

SLD 11.98%, PSL 8.67%; seats - (460 total)

Solidarity Bloc:

UD 62, ZCHN 9, PC 44, Liberal-Democratic Congress 37, PL 28, NSZZ 27, SP ←
4,

PCHD 4, RDS 1, Krackow Coalition in Solidarity with the President 1, ←
Piast

Agreement 1, Bydgoszcz Peasant List 1, Solidarity 80 1

Non-Communist, Non-Solidarity:

KPN 46, PPPP 16, MN 7, CHD 5, Western Union 4, UPR 3, Autonomous Silesia ←
2,

SD 1, Orthodox Election Committee 1, Committee of Women Against Hardships ←
1,

Podhale Union 1, Wielkopolska Group 1, Wielkopolska and Lubuski ←
Inhabitants

1

Communist origin or linked:

SLD 60, PSL 48, Party X 3

Communists:

70,000 members in the Communist successor parties (1990)

Other political or pressure groups:

powerful Roman Catholic Church; Confederation for an Independent Poland
(KPN), a nationalist group; Solidarity (trade union); All Poland Trade ←
Union

Alliance (OPZZ), populist program; Clubs of Catholic Intellectuals (KIKs)

Member of:

BIS, CCC, CE, CERN, CSCE, ECE, FAO, GATT, Hexagonale, IAEA, IBEC, IBRD,
ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IIB, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, IOC, ISO, ITU, LORCS, PCA ←

,

UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNDOF, UNIDO, UNIIMOG, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO
 Diplomatic representation:
 Ambassador Kazimierz DZIEWANOWSKI; Chancery at 2640 16th Street NW,
 Washington, DC 20009; telephone (202) 234-3800 through 3802; there are
 Polish Consulates General in Chicago, Los Angeles, and New York

1.1549 WorldFact.guide/Government2 (Poland)

Government2 (Poland)

=====

US:

Ambassador Thomas W. SIMONS, Jr.; Embassy at Aleje Ujazdowskie 29/31, ←
 Warsaw
 (mailing address is American Embassy Warsaw, Box 5010, or APO AE
 09213-5010); telephone [48] (2) 628-8298; FAX [48] (2) 628-9326; there is ←
 a

US Consulate General in Krakow and a Consulate in 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

1.1550 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Poland)

Economy (Poland)

=====

Overview:

Poland is undergoing a difficult transition from a Soviet-style economy -
 with state ownership and control of productive assets - to a market ←
 economy.

On January 1, 1990, the new Solidarity-led government implemented shock
 therapy by slashing subsidies, decontrolling prices, tightening the money
 supply, stabilizing the foreign exchange rate, lowering import barriers, ←
 and

restraining state sector wages. As a result, consumer goods shortages and
 lines disappeared, and inflation fell from 640% in 1989 to 60% in 1991.

Western governments, which hold two-thirds of Poland's \$48 billion ←
 external

debt, pledged in 1991 to forgive half of Poland's official debt by 1994, ←
 and

the private sector grew, accounting for 22% of industrial production and ←
 40%

of nonagricultural output by 1991. Production fell in state enterprises,
 however, and the unemployment rate climbed steadily from virtually ←
 nothing

in 1989 to 11.4% in December 1991. Poland fell out of compliance with its
 IMF program by mid-1991, and talks with commercial creditors stalled. The
 increase in unemployment and the decline in living standards led to ←
 popular

discontent and a change in government in January 1991 and again in ←
 December.

The new government has promised selective industrial intervention, some

relaxation in monetary policy, and an improved social safety net, but will
 be constrained by the decline in output and the growing budget deficit.

GDP:
 purchasing power equivalent - \$162.7 billion, per capita \$4,300; real growth
 rate -5% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
 60% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate:
 11.4% (end December 1991)

Budget:
 revenues \$19.5 billion; expenditures \$22.4 billion, including capital
 expenditures of \$1.5 billion (1991 est.)

Exports:
 \$12.8 billion (f.o.b., 1991 est.)
 commodities:
 machinery 23%, metals 17%, chemicals 13%, fuels 11%, food 10% (1991 est.)
 partners:
 FRG 25.1%, former USSR 15.3%, UK 7.1%, Switzerland 4.7% (1990)

Imports:
 \$12.9 billion (f.o.b., 1991 est.)
 commodities:
 machinery 35%, fuels 20%, chemicals 13%, food 11%, light industry 7% (1991
 est.)
 partners:
 FRG 20.1%, former USSR 19.8%, Italy 7.5%, Switzerland 6.4% (1990)

External debt:
 \$48.5 billion (January 1992); note - Poland's Western government creditors
 promised in 1991 to forgive 30% of Warsaw's official debt - currently \$33
 billion - immediately and to forgive another 20% by 1994, if Poland adheres
 to its IMF program

Industrial production:
 growth rate -14% (State sector 1991 est.)

Electricity:
 31,530,000 kW capacity; 136,300 million kWh produced, 3,610 kWh per capita
 (1990)

Industries:
 machine building, iron and steel, extractive industries, chemicals,
 shipbuilding, food processing, glass, beverages, textiles

1.1551 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Poland)

Economy1 (Poland)

=====

Agriculture:
 accounts for 15% of GDP and 27% of labor force; 75% of output from private
 farms, 25% from state farms; productivity remains low by European standards;
 leading European producer of rye, rapeseed, and potatoes; wide variety of

other crops and livestock; major exporter of pork products; normally self-sufficient in food

Illicit drugs:

illicit producers of opium for domestic consumption and amphetamines for the international market; emerging as a transshipment point for illicit drugs to Western Europe

Economic aid:

donor - bilateral aid to non-Communist less developed countries, \$2.2 billion (1954-89); note - the G-24 has pledged \$8 billion in grants and credit guarantees to Poland

Currency:

Zoty (plural - Zotych); 1 Zoty (Z) = 100 groszy

Exchange rates:

Zotych (z) per US\$1 - 13,443 (March 1992), 10,576 (1991), 9,500 (1990), 1,439.18 (1989), 430.55 (1988), 265.08 (1987)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.1552 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Poland)

Communications (Poland)

=====

Railroads:

27,041 km total; 24,287 km 1.435-meter gauge, 397 km 1.520-meter gauge, 2,357 km narrow gauge; 8,987 km double track; 11,016 km electrified; government owned (1989)

Highways:

299,887 km total; 130,000 km improved hard surface (concrete, asphalt, stone block); 24,000 km unimproved hard surface (crushed stone, gravel); 100,000 km earth; 45,887 km other urban roads (1985)

Inland waterways:

3,997 km navigable rivers and canals (1989)

Pipelines:

natural gas 4,500 km, crude oil 1,986 km, petroleum products 360 km (1987)

Ports:

Gdansk, Gdynia, Szczecin, Swinoujscie; principal inland ports are Gliwice on

Kana Gliwice, Wroclaw on the Oder, and Warsaw on the Vistula

Merchant marine:

222 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 2,851,016 GRT/4,019,531 DWT; includes

5 short-sea passenger, 79 cargo, 4 refrigerated cargo, 14 roll-on/roll-off

cargo, 12 container, 1 petroleum tanker, 4 chemical tanker, 102 bulk, 1 passenger; Poland owns 1 ship of 6,333 DWT operating under Liberian registry

Civil air:

48 major transport aircraft

Airports:

160 total, 160 usable; 85 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway ←
 over
 3,659 m; 35 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 65 with runways 1,220-2,439 m
 Telecommunications:
 severely underdeveloped and outmoded system; cable, open wire and ←
 microwave;
 phone density is 10.5 phones per 100 residents (October 1990); 3.1 ←
 million
 subscribers; exchanges are 86% automatic (February 1990); 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

1.1553 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Poland)

Defense Forces (Poland)

=====

Branches:

Army, Navy, Air and Air Defense Force

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 9,785,823; 7,696,425 fit for military service; 294,191 reach
 military age (19) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - 19.2 trillion zotych, NA% of GDP (1991); note ←
 -

conversion of defense expenditures into US dollars using the current
 exchange rate could produce misleading results

1.1554 WorldFact.guide/Portugal

Portugal

Geography (Portugal)

People (Portugal)

Government (Portugal)

Government1 (Portugal)

Economy (Portugal)

Economy1 (Portugal)

Communications (Portugal)

Defense Forces (Portugal)

1.1555 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Portugal)

Geography (Portugal)

=====

Total area:

92,080 km²

Land area:

91,640 km²; includes Azores and Madeira Islands

Comparative area:

slightly smaller than Indiana

Land boundaries:

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

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%; includes irrigated 7%

Environment:

Azores subject to severe earthquakes

Note:

Azores and Madeira Islands occupy strategic locations along western sea
approaches to Strait of Gibraltar**1.1556 WorldFact.guide/People (Portugal)**

People (Portugal)

=====

Population:

10,448,509 (July 1992), growth rate 0.4% (1992)

Birth rate:

12 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

10 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

2 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

10 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

71 years male, 78 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

1.4 children born/woman (1992)

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:

85% (male 89%, female 82%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:

4,605,700; services 45%, industry 35%, agriculture 20% (1988)

Organized labor:

about 55% of the labor force; the Communist-dominated General
Confederation
of Portuguese Workers - Intersindical (CGTP-IN) represents more than half
of
the unionized labor force; its main competition, the General Workers
Union
(UGT), is organized by the Socialists and Social Democrats and represents
less than half of unionized labor

1.1557 WorldFact.guide/Government (Portugal)

Government (Portugal)

=====

Long-form name:

Portuguese Republic

Type:

republic

Capital:

Lisbon

Administrative divisions:

18 districts (distritos, singular - distrito) and 2 autonomous regions*
(regioes autonomas, singular - regio 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

Independence:

1140; independent republic proclaimed 5 October 1910

Constitution:

25 April 1976, revised 30 October 1982 and 1 June 1989

Legal system:

civil law system; the Constitutional Tribunal reviews the ↔
constitutionality
of legislation; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday:

Day of Portugal, 10 June

Executive branch:

president, Council of State, prime minister, deputy prime minister, ←
 Council
 of Ministers (cabinet)
 Legislative branch:
 unicameral Assembly of the Republic (Assembleia da Republica)
 Judicial branch:
 Supreme Tribunal of Justice (Supremo Tribunal de Justica)
 Leaders:
 Chief of State:
 President Dr. Mario Alberto Nobre Lopes SOARES (since 9 March 1986)
 Head of Government:
 Prime Minister Anibal CAVACO SILVA (since 6 November 1985)
 Political parties and leaders:
 Social Democratic Party (PSD), Anibal CAVACO Silva; Portuguese Socialist
 Party (PS), Jorge SAMPAIO; Party of Democratic Renewal (PRD), Herminio
 MARTINHO; Portuguese Communist Party (PCP), Alvaro CUNHAL; Social ←
 Democratic
 Center (CDS), Andriano MORREIRA (interim); National Solidarity Party, ←
 Manuel
 SERGIO; Center Democratic Party; United Democratic Coalition (CDU;
 Communists)
 Suffrage:
 universal at age 18
 Elections:
 President:
 last held 13 February 1991 (next to be held NA February 1996); results - ←
 Dr.
 Mario Lopes SOARES 70%, Basilio HORTA 14%, Carlos CARVALHAS 13%, Carlos
 MARQUES 3%
 Assembly of the Republic:
 last held 6 October 1991 (next to be held NA October 1995); results - PSD
 50.4%, PS 29.3%, CDU 8.8%, Center Democrats 4.4%, National Solidarity ←
 Party
 1.7%, PRD 0.6%, other 4.8%; seats - (230 total) PSD 135, PS 72, CDU 17,
 Center Democrats 5, National Solidarity Party 1
 Communists:
 Portuguese Communist Party claims membership of 200,753 (December 1983)

1.1558 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Portugal)

Government1 (Portugal)

=====

Member of:

AfDB, BIS, CCC, CE, CERN, COCOM, CSCE, EBRD, EC, ECE, ECLAC, EIB, FAO, ←
 GATT,
 IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, ←
 INMARSAT,
 INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LAIA (observer), LORCS, NAM (←
 guest),
 NATO, NEA, OAS (observer), OECD, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL ←
 ,
 WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Joao Eduardo M. PEREIRA BASTOS; Chancery at 2125 Kalorama Road
 NW, Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 328-8610; there are Portuguese

Consulates General in Boston, New York, and San Francisco, and Consulates ←
 in
 Los Angeles, Newark (New Jersey), New Bedford (Massachusetts), and
 Providence (Rhode Island)

US:

Ambassador Everett E. BRIGGS; Embassy at Avenida das Forcas Armadas, 1600
 Lisbon (mailing address is PSC 83, APO AE 09726); telephone [351] (1)
 726-6600 or 6659, 8670, 8880; FAX [351] (1) 726-9109; there is a US
 Consulate in Oporto and 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

1.1559 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Portugal)

Economy (Portugal)

=====

Overview:

Although Portugal has experienced strong growth since joining the EC in ←
 1986
 - at least 4% each year through 1990 - it remains one of the poorest
 members. To prepare for the European single market, the government is
 restructuring and modernizing the economy and in 1989 embarked on a major
 privatization program. The global slowdown and tight monetary policies to
 counter inflation caused growth to slow in 1991, but it is likely to ←
 recover
 in 1992.

GDP:

purchasing power equivalent - \$87.3 billion, per capita \$8,400; real ←
 growth
 rate 2.7% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

12.0% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate:

4.0% (1991 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$27.0 billion; expenditures \$33.9 billion, including capital
 expenditures of \$6.7 billion (1991 est.)

Exports:

\$16.4 billion (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

cotton textiles, cork and paper products, canned fish, wine, timber and
 timber products, resin, machinery, appliances

partners:

EC 74%, other developed countries 13.2%, US 4.8%

Imports:

\$25.1 billion (c.i.f., 1990)

commodities:

machinery and transport equipment, agricultural products, chemicals,
 petroleum, textiles

partners:

EC 69.1%, other developed countries 11.4% less developed countries 15.1%, ←
 US
 3.9%

External debt:
 \$15.0 billion (1991 est.)

Industrial production:
 growth rate 9.1% (1990); accounts for 40% of GDP

Electricity:
 6,729,000 kW capacity; 16,000 million kWh produced, 1,530 kWh per capita (1991)

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 about 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 import gateway country for Latin American cocaine entering ←
 the
 European market

Economic aid:
 US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$1.8 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$1.2 billion

Currency:
 Portuguese escudo (plural - escudos); 1 Portuguese escudo (Esc) = 100 centavos

1.1560 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Portugal)

Economy1 (Portugal)

=====

Exchange rates:
 Portuguese escudos (Esc) per US\$1 - 143.09 (March 1992), 144.48 (1991), 142.55 (1990), 157.46 (1989), 143.95 (1988), 140.88 (1987)

Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.1561 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Portugal)

Communications (Portugal)

=====

Railroads:
 3,613 km total; state-owned Portuguese Railroad Co. (CP) operates 2,858 ←
 km
 1.665-meter gauge (434 km electrified and 426 km double track), 755 km
 1.000-meter gauge; 12 km (1.435-meter gauge) electrified, double track,
 privately owned

Highways:
 73,661 km total; 61,599 km surfaced (bituminous, gravel, and crushed ←
 stone),
 including 140 km of limited-access divided highway; 7,962 km improved ←
 earth;

4,100 km unimproved earth (motorable tracks)

Inland waterways:
820 km navigable; relatively unimportant to national economy, used by shallow-draft craft limited to 300-metric-ton cargo capacity

Pipelines:
crude oil 11 km; petroleum products 58 km

Ports:
Leixoes, Lisbon, Porto, Ponta Delgada (Azores), Velas (Azores), Setubal, Sines

Merchant marine:
53 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 738,774 GRT/1,300,787 DWT; includes ←
1
short-sea passenger, 20 cargo, 3 refrigerated cargo, 3 container, 1 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 13 petroleum tanker, 2 chemical tanker, 8 bulk, 2 vehicle carrier; 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

Civil air:
43 major transport aircraft

Airports:
65 total, 62 usable; 36 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways ←
over
3,659 m; 12 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 8 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:
generally adequate integrated network of coaxial cables, open wire and ←
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

1.1562 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Portugal)

Defense Forces (Portugal)

=====

Branches:

Army, Navy (including Marines), Air Force, National Republican Guard, ←
Fiscal

Guard, Public Security Police

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 2,666,450; 2,166,341 fit for military service; 88,826 reach military age (20) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$1.7 billion, 2.8% of GDP (1991)

1.1563 WorldFact.guide/Puerto Rico

Puerto Rico

Geography (Puerto Rico)

People (Puerto Rico)

Government (Puerto Rico)

Government1 (Puerto Rico)

Economy (Puerto Rico)

Communications (Puerto Rico)

Defense Forces (Puerto Rico)

1.1564 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Puerto Rico)

Geography (Puerto Rico)

=====

Total area:

9,104 km2

Land area:

8,959 km2

Comparative area:

slightly less than three times the size of Rhode Island

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

501 km

Maritime claims:

Contiguous zone:

12 nm

Continental shelf:

200 m (depth)

Exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

12 nm

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

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%

Environment:

many small rivers and high central mountains ensure land is well watered;
south coast relatively dry; fertile coastal plain belt in north

Note:

important location between the Dominican Republic and the Virgin Islands
group 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

1.1565 WorldFact.guide/People (Puerto Rico)

People (Puerto Rico)

=====

Population:

3,776,654 (July 1992), growth rate 1.0% (1992)

Birth rate:

17 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

8 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

14 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

70 years male, 78 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

2.1 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Puerto Rican(s); adjective - Puerto Rican

Ethnic divisions:

almost entirely Hispanic

Religions:

Roman Catholic 85%, Protestant denominations and other 15%

Languages:

Spanish (official); English is widely understood

Literacy:

89% (male 90%, female 88%) age 15 and over can read and write (1980)

Labor force:

1,068,000; government 28%, manufacturing 15%, trade 14%, agriculture 3%,
other 40% (1990)

Organized labor:

115,000 members in 4 unions; the largest is the General Confederation of
Puerto Rican Workers with 35,000 members (1983)

1.1566 WorldFact.guide/Government (Puerto Rico)

Government (Puerto Rico)

=====

Long-form name:

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

Type:

commonwealth associated with the US

Capital:
San Juan

Administrative divisions:
none (commonwealth associated with the US)

Independence:
none (commonwealth associated with the US)

Constitution:
ratified 3 March 1952; approved by US Congress 3 July 1952; effective 25 July 1952

Legal system:
based on Spanish civil code

National holiday:
Constitution Day, 25 July (1952)

Executive branch:
US president, US vice president, governor

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

Judicial branch:
Supreme Court

Leaders:

Chief of State:
President George BUSH (since 20 January 1989); Vice President Dan QUAYLE (since 20 January 1989)

Head of Government:
Governor Rafael HERNANDEZ Colon (since 2 January 1989)

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; Puerto Rican Renewal Party (PRP, breakaway group from PNP), leader (vacant); ← Puerto Rico Democratic Party, Richard MACHADO

Suffrage:
universal at age 18; citizens of Puerto Rico are also US citizens, but do not vote in US presidential elections

Elections:

Governor:
last held 8 November 1988 (next to be held 3 November 1992); results - Rafael HERNANDEZ Colon (PPD) 48.7%, Baltasar CORRADA Del Rio (PNP) 45.8%, Ruben BERRIOS Martinez (PIP) 5.5%

Senate:
last held 8 November 1988 (next to be held 3 November 1992); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (27 total) PPD 18, PNP 8, PIP 1

US House of Representatives:
last held 8 November 1988 (next to be held 3 November 1992); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (1 total) seats by party NA; note - Puerto Rico elects one nonvoting representative to the US House of Representatives, Jaime B. FUSTER

House of Representatives:
last held 8 November 1988 (next to be held 3 November 1992); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (53 total) PPD 36, PNP 15, PIP 2

1.1567 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Puerto Rico)

Government1 (Puerto Rico)

=====

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, ICFTU, IOC, WCL, WFTU, WTO (associate)

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

1.1568 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Puerto Rico)

Economy (Puerto Rico)

=====

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

Important new 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. The economy has largely recovered from the disruptions caused by Hurricane Hugo in September 1989. The tourism infrastructure has been especially hard hit.

GNP:

purchasing power equivalent - \$21.6 billion, per capita \$6,600; real growth

rate 2.2% (FY90)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

1.3% (October 1990-91)

Unemployment rate:

15.5% (October 1991)

Budget:

revenues \$5.8 billion; expenditures \$5.8 billion, including capital expenditures of \$258 million (FY89)

Exports:

NA

commodities:

pharmaceuticals, electronics, apparel, canned tuna, rum, beverage concentrates, medical equipment, instruments

partners:
US 87% (FY90)

Imports:
NA

commodities:
chemicals, clothing, food, fish, petroleum products

partners:
US 68% (FY90)

External debt:
\$NA

Industrial production:
growth rate 3.8% (FY90)

Electricity:
4,149,000 kW capacity; 14,844 million kWh produced, 4,510 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries:
manufacturing of pharmaceuticals, electronics, apparel, food products, instruments; tourism

Agriculture:
accounts for 3% of labor force; crops - sugarcane, coffee, pineapples, plantains, bananas; livestock - cattle, chickens; imports a large share ←
of
food needs

Economic aid:
none

Currency:
US currency is used

Exchange rates:
US currency is used

Fiscal year:
1 July - 30 June

1.1569 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Puerto Rico)

Communications (Puerto Rico)

=====

Railroads:
96 km rural narrow-gauge system for hauling sugarcane; no passenger railroads

Highways:
13,762 km paved (1982)

Ports:
San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez, Arecibo

Airports:
30 total; 24 usable; 19 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways over 3,659 m; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 5 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:
900,000 or 99% of total households have TV; 1,067,787 telephones (1988); broadcast stations - 50 AM, 63 FM, 9 TV (1990)

1.1570 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Puerto Rico)

Defense Forces (Puerto Rico)

=====

Branches:

paramilitary National Guard, Police Force

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 830,133; NA fit for military service

Note:

defense is the responsibility of the US

1.1571 WorldFact.guide/Qatar

Qatar

Geography (Qatar)

People (Qatar)

Government (Qatar)

Economy (Qatar)

Communications (Qatar)

Defense Forces (Qatar)

1.1572 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Qatar)

Geography (Qatar)

=====

Total area:

11,000 km2

Land area:

11,000 km2

Comparative area:

slightly smaller than Connecticut

Land boundaries:

60 km total; Saudi Arabia 40 km, UAE 20 km

Coastline:

563 km

Maritime claims:

*** No entry for this item ***

Continental shelf:

not specific

Exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

12 nm

Disputes:

location and status of Qatar's southern boundaries with Saudi Arabia and UAE ↔

are unresolved; 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:

crude oil, natural gas, fish

Land use:

arable land NEGL%; permanent crops 0%; meadows and pastures 5%; forest and woodland 0%; other 95% ↔

Environment:

haze, duststorms, sandstorms common; limited freshwater resources mean increasing dependence on large-scale desalination facilities

Note:

strategic location in central Persian Gulf near major crude oil sources

1.1573 WorldFact.guide/People (Qatar)

People (Qatar)

=====

Population:

484,387 (July 1992), growth rate 3.2% (1992)

Birth rate:

21 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

4 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

15 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

24 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

69 years male, 74 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

4.0 children born/woman (1992)

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 is commonly used as second language

Literacy:

76% (male 77%, female 72%) age 15 and over can read and write (1986)

Labor force:

104,000; 85% non-Qatari in private sector (1983)

Organized labor:

trade unions are illegal

1.1574 WorldFact.guide/Government (Qatar)

Government (Qatar)

=====

Long-form name:

State of Qatar

Type:

traditional monarchy

Capital:

Doha

Administrative divisions:

there are no first-order administrative divisions as defined by the US Government, but there are 9 municipalities (baladiyat, singular - baladiyah); Ad Dawhah, Al Ghuwayriyah, Al Jumayliyah, Al Khawr, Al Rayyan ←

Al Wakrah, Ash Shamal, Jarayan al Batnah, Umm Salal

Independence:

3 September 1971 (from UK)

Constitution:

provisional constitution enacted 2 April 1970

Legal system:

discretionary system of law controlled by the amir, although civil codes ← are

being implemented; Islamic law is significant in personal matters

National holiday:

Independence Day, 3 September (1971)

Executive branch:

amir, Council of Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch:

unicameral Advisory Council (Majlis al-Shura)

Judicial branch:

Court of Appeal

Leaders:

Chief of State and Head of Government:

Amir and Prime Minister KHALIFA bin Hamad Al Thani (since 22 February ← 1972);

Heir Apparent HAMAD bin Khalifa Al Thani (appointed 31 May 1977; son of Amir)

Political parties and leaders:

none

Suffrage:

none

Elections:

Advisory Council:

constitution calls for elections for part of this consultative body, but ← no

elections have been held; seats - (30 total)

Member of:

ABEDA, AFESD, AL, AMF, 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:

Ambassador Hamad 'Abd al-'Aziz AL-KAWARI, Chancery at Suite 1180, 600 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20037; telephone (202) 338-0111

US:

Ambassador Kenton W. KEITH; Embassy at 149 Ali Bin Ahmed St., Farig Bin Omran (opposite the television station), Doha (mailing address is 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

1.1575 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Qatar)

Economy (Qatar)

=====

Overview:

Oil is the backbone of the economy and accounts for more than 85% of ←
export
earnings and roughly 75% of government revenues. Proved oil reserves of ←
3.3
billion barrels should ensure continued output at current levels for ←
about
25 years. Oil has given Qatar a per capita GDP of about \$15,000, ←
comparable
to the leading industrial countries. Production and export of natural gas ←
is
becoming increasingly important.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$7.4 billion, per capita \$15,000; real growth
rate NA (1990)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

4.9% (1988 est.)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues \$2.1 billion; expenditures \$3.2 billion, including capital
expenditures of \$490 million (FY91 est.)

Exports:

\$3.2 billion (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:

petroleum products 85%, steel, fertilizers

partners:

Japan 61%, Brazil 9%, UAE 3%, Singapore 3%

Imports:

\$1.5 billion (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:

foodstuffs, beverages, animal and vegetable oils, chemicals, machinery ←
and
equipment

partners:

UK 13%, Japan 11%, US 8%, Italy 8%

External debt:

\$1.1 billion (December 1989 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate 0.6% (1987); accounts for 64% of GDP, including oil

Electricity:

1,520,000 kW capacity; 4,200 million kWh produced, 8,080 kWh per capita
(1991)

Industries:

crude oil production and refining, fertilizers, petrochemicals, steel, cement

Agriculture:

farming and grazing on small scale, less than 2% of GDP; commercial ↔ fishing
increasing in importance; most food imported

Economic aid:

donor - pledged \$2.7 billion in ODA to less developed countries (1979-88)

Currency:

Qatari riyal (plural - riyals); 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

1.1576 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Qatar)

Communications (Qatar)

=====

Highways:

1,500 km total; 1,000 km paved, 500 km gravel or natural surface (est.)

Pipelines:

crude oil 235 km, natural gas 400 km

Ports:

Doha, Umm Sa'id, Halul Island

Merchant marine:

23 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 473,042 GRT/716,039 DWT; includes ↔
14
cargo, 5 container, 3 petroleum tanker, 1 refrigerated cargo

Civil air:

3 major transport aircraft

Airports:

4 total, 4 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m; none with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

modern system centered in Doha; 110,000 telephones; tropospheric scatter ↔
to
Bahrain; radio relay to Saudi Arabia and UAE; submarine cable to Bahrain ↔
and
UAE; broadcast stations - 2 AM, 3 FM, 3 TV; satellite earth stations - 1
Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT, 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT, 1 ARABSAT

1.1577 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Qatar)

Defense Forces (Qatar)

=====

Branches:

Army, Navy, Air Force, Public Security

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 211,812; 112,250 fit for military service; 3,414 reach ↔
military

age (18) annually
Defense expenditures:
exchange rate conversion - \$NA, NA%, of GDP

1.1578 WorldFact.guide/Reunion

Reunion

Geography (Reunion)

People (Reunion)

Government (Reunion)

Government1 (Reunion)

Economy (Reunion)

Economy1 (Reunion)

Communications (Reunion)

Defense Forces (Reunion)

1.1579 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Reunion)

Geography (Reunion)

=====

Total area:
2,510 km2
Land area:
2,500 km2
Comparative area:
slightly smaller than Rhode Island
Land boundaries:
none
Coastline:
201 km
Maritime claims:
Exclusive economic zone:
200 nm
Territorial sea:
12 nm
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%; includes irrigated 2%

Environment:

periodic devastating cyclones

Note:

located 750 km east of Madagascar in the Indian Ocean

1.1580 WorldFact.guide/People (Reunion)

People (Reunion)

=====

Population:

626,414 (July 1992), growth rate 2.1% (1992)

Birth rate:

26 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

5 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

8 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

70 years male, 77 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

2.8 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Reunionese (singular and plural); adjective - Reunionese

Ethnic divisions:

most of the population is of intermixed French, African, Malagasy, Chinese, Pakistani, and Indian ancestry ↔

Religions:

Roman Catholic 94%

Languages:

French (official); Creole widely used

Literacy:

69% (male 67%, female 74%) age 15 and over can read and write (1982)

Labor force:

NA; agriculture 30%, industry 21%, services 49% (1981); 63% of population of working age (1983) ↔

Organized labor:

General Confederation of Workers of Reunion (CGTR)

1.1581 WorldFact.guide/Government (Reunion)

Government (Reunion)

=====

Long-form name:

Department of Reunion

Type:
overseas department of France

Capital:
Saint-Denis

Administrative divisions:
none (overseas department of France)

Independence:
none (overseas department of France)

Constitution:
28 September 1958 (French Constitution)

Legal system:
French law

National holiday:
Taking of the Bastille, 14 July (1789)

Executive branch:
French president, commissioner of the Republic

Legislative branch:
General Council, Regional Council

Judicial branch:
Court of Appeals (Cour d'Appel)

Leaders:

Chief of State:
President Francois MITTERRAND (since 21 May 1981)

Head of Government:
Commissioner of the Republic Jacques DEWATRE (since July 1991)

Political parties and leaders:
Rally for the Republic (RPR), Francois MAS; Union for French Democracy (UDF), Gilbert GERARD; Communist Party of Reunion (PCR), Paul VERGES; France-Reunion Future (FRA), Andre THIEN AH KOON; Socialist Party (PS), Jean-Claude FRUTEAU; Social Democrats (CDS); other small parties

Suffrage:
universal at age 18

Elections:

General Council:
last held September/October 1988 (next to be held NA 1994); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (44 total) PCR 9, PS 4, UDF 6, other left-wing 2, RPR 4, right-wing 19

Regional Council:
last held 16 March 1986 (next to be held NA March 1992); results - RPR/ ↔ UDF 36.8%, PCR 28.2%, FRA and other right wing 17.3%, PS 14.1%, other 3.6%; seats - (45 total) RPR/UDF 18, PCR 13, FRA and other right wing 8, PS 6

French Senate:
last held 24 September 1989 (next to be held NA September 1992); results ↔ - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (3 total) RPR-UDF 1, PS 1, ↔ independent

1

French National Assembly:
last held 5 and 12 June 1988 (next to be held NA June 1993); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (5 total) PCR 2, RPR 1, UDF-CDS 1, ↔ FRA

1; note - Reunion elects 3 members to the French Senate and 5 members to ↔ the French National Assembly who are voting members

Communists:

Communist party small but has support among sugarcane cutters, the ←
minuscule
Popular Movement for the Liberation of Reunion (MPLR), and in the ←
district
of Le Port
Member of:
FZ, WFTU

1.1582 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Reunion)

Government1 (Reunion)

=====

Diplomatic representation:
as an overseas department of France, Reunionese interests are represented ←
in
the US by France
Flag:
the flag of France is used

1.1583 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Reunion)

Economy (Reunion)

=====

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.
GDP:
exchange rate conversion - \$3.37 billion, per capita \$6,000 (1987 est.);
real growth rate 9% (1987 est.)
Inflation rate (consumer prices):
1.3% (1988)
Unemployment rate:

35% (February 1991)

Budget:
revenues \$358 million; expenditures \$914 million, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1986)

Exports:
\$166 million (f.o.b., 1988)

commodities:
sugar 75%, rum and molasses 4%, perfume essences 4%, lobster 3%, vanilla ←
and
tea 1%

partners:
France, Mauritius, Bahrain, South Africa, Italy

Imports:
\$1.7 billion (c.i.f., 1988)

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:
245,000 kW capacity; 546 million kWh produced, 965 kWh per capita (1989)

Industries:
sugar, rum, cigarettes, several small shops producing handicraft items

Agriculture:
accounts for 30% of labor force; dominant sector of economy; cash crops -
sugarcane, vanilla, tobacco; food crops - tropical fruits, vegetables, ←
corn;
imports large share of food needs

Economic aid:
Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89),
\$14.8 billion

Currency:
French franc (plural - francs); 1 French franc (F) = 100 centimes

Exchange rates:
French francs (F) per US\$1 - 5.6397 (March 1992), 5.6421 (1991), 5.4453
(1990), 6.3801 (1989), 5.9569 (1988), 6.0107 (1987)

1.1584 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Reunion)

Economy1 (Reunion)

=====

Fiscal year:
calendar year

1.1585 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Reunion)

Communications (Reunion)

=====

Highways:

2,800 km total; 2,200 km paved, 600 km gravel, crushed stone, or ↔
stabilized
earth

Ports:

Pointe des Galets

Civil air:

3 major transport aircraft

Airports:

2 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways ↔
over

3,659 m; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m; 1 with runway 1,220-2,439 m

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

1.1586 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Reunion)

Defense Forces (Reunion)

=====

Branches:

French Forces (including Army, Navy, Air Force, Gendarmerie)

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 164,974; 85,370 fit for military service; 6,083 reach ↔
military

age (18) annually

Note:

defense is the responsibility of France

1.1587 WorldFact.guide/Romania

Romania

Geography (Romania)

People (Romania)

Government (Romania)

Government1 (Romania)

Economy (Romania)

Economy1 (Romania)

Communications (Romania)

Defense Forces (Romania)

1.1588 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Romania)

Geography (Romania)

=====

Total area:

237,500 km²

Land area:

230,340 km²

Comparative area:

slightly smaller than Oregon

Land boundaries:

2,508 km total; Bulgaria 608 km, Hungary 443 km, Moldova 450 km, Serbia ↔
and

Montenegro 476 km, Ukraine (north) 362 km, Ukraine (south) 169 km

Coastline:

225 km

Maritime claims:

Continental shelf:

200 m (depth) or to depth of exploitation

Exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

12 nm

Disputes:

none

Climate:

temperate; cold, cloudy winters with frequent snow and fog; sunny summers
with frequent showers and thunderstorms

Terrain:

central Transylvanian Basin is separated from the plain of Moldavia on ↔
the

east by the Carpathian Mountains and separated from the Walachian Plain ↔
on

the south by the Transylvanian Alps

Natural resources:

crude oil (reserves being exhausted), timber, natural gas, coal, iron ore ↔

,
salt

Land use:

arable land 43%; permanent crops 3%; meadows and pastures 19%; forest and
woodland 28%; other 7%; includes irrigated 11%

Environment:

frequent earthquakes most severe in south and southwest; geologic ↔
structure

and climate promote landslides; air pollution in south

Note:

controls most easily traversable land route between the Balkans, Moldova,
and the Ukraine

1.1589 WorldFact.guide/People (Romania)

People (Romania)

=====

Population:

23,169,914 (July 1992), growth rate 0.0% (1992)

Birth rate:

14 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

10 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

-3 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

22 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

68 years male, 74 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

1.8 children born/woman (1992)

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%, Greek Catholic (Uniate) 3%, Protestant 6%, unaffiliated 15%

Languages:

Romanian, Hungarian, German

Literacy:

96% (male NA%, female NA%) age 15 and over can read and write (1970 est.)

Labor force:

10,945,700; industry 38%, agriculture 28%, other 34% (1989)

Organized labor:

until December 1989, a single trade union system organized by the General Confederation of Romanian Trade Unions (UGSR) under control of the ← Communist

Party; since CEAUSESCU'S overthrow, newly created trade and professional trade unions are joining umbrella organizations, including the ← Organization

of Free Trade Unions, Fratia (Brotherhood), and the Alfa Cartel; many ← other

trade unions have been formed

1.1590 WorldFact.guide/Government (Romania)

Government (Romania)

=====

Long-form name:

none

Type:

republic

Capital:

Bucharest

Administrative divisions:

40 counties (judete, singular - judet) and 1 municipality* (municipiu); Alba, Arad, Arges, Bacau, Bihor, Bistrita-Nasaud, Botosani, Braila, ← Brasov, Bucuresti*, Buzau, Calarasi, Caras-Severin, Cluj, Constanta, Covasna, Dimbovita, Dolj, Galati, Gorj, Giurgiu, Harghita, Hunedoara, Ialomita, ← Iasi, Maramures, Mehedinti, Mures, Neamt, Olt, Prahova, Salaj, Satu Mare, Sibiu ← Suceava, Teleorman, Timis, Tulcea, Vaslui, Vilcea, Vrancea

Independence:

1881 (from Turkey); republic proclaimed 30 December 1947

Constitution:

8 December 1991

Legal system:

former mixture of civil law system and Communist legal theory that increasingly reflected Romanian traditions is being revised

National holiday:

National Day of Romania, 1 December (1990)

Executive branch:

*** No entry for this item ***

president, prime minister, Council of Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch:

bicameral Parliament consists of an upper house or Senate (Senat) and a lower house or House of Deputies (Adunarea Deputatilor)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court of Justice

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Ion ILIESCU (since 20 June 1990, previously President of Provisional Council of National Unity since 23 December 1989)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Teodor STOLOJAN (since 2 October 1991)

Political parties and leaders:

National Salvation Front (FSN), Petre ROMAN; Democratuc National ← Salvation

Front (DNSF), Olivia GHERMAN; Magyar Democratic Union (UDMR), Geza ← DOMOKOS;

National Liberal Party (PNL), Radu CAMPEANU; National Peasants' Christian and Democratic Party (PNTCD), Corneliu COPOSU; Ecology Movement (MER), ← Toma

Gheorghe MAIORESCU; Romanian National Unity Party (PUNR), Radu CEONTEA; there are now more than 100 other parties; note - although the Communist Party has ceased to exist, small proto-Communist parties, notably the Socialist Labor Party, have been formed

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

President:

last held 20 May 1990 (next to be held NA 1992); results - Ion ILIESCU ← 85%,

Radu CAMPEANU 10.5%, Ion RATIU 3.8%

Senate:

last held 20 May 1990 (next to be held NA 1992); results - FSN 67%, other 33%; seats - (118 total) FSN 92, UDMR 12, PNL 9, PUNR 2, PNTCD 1, MER 1, other 1

House of Deputies:

last held 20 May 1990 (next to be held NA 1992); results - FSN 66%, UDMR ←
 7%,
 PNL 6%, MER 2%, PNTCD 2%, PUNR 2%, other 15%; seats - (387 total) FSN ←
 263,
 UDMR 29, PNL 29, PNTCD 12, MER 12, PUNR 9, other 33

1.1591 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Romania)

Government1 (Romania)

=====

Member of:

BIS, CCC, CSCE, ECE, FAO, G-9, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBEC, IBRD, ICAO, IFAD,
 IFC, IIB, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM (guest), PCA, UN,
 UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Aurel MUNTEANU; Chancery at 1607 23rd Street NW, Washington, ←
 DC
 20008; telephone (202) 232-4747

US:

Ambassador John R. DAVIS; Embassy at Strada Tudor Arghezi 7-9, Bucharest
 (mailing address is APO AE 09213-5260); telephone [40] (0) 10-40-40; FAX
 [40] (0) 12-03-95

Flag:

three equal vertical bands of blue (hoist side), yellow, and red; the
 national coat of arms that used to be centered in the yellow band has ←
 been
 removed; now similar to the flags of Andorra and Chad

1.1592 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Romania)

Economy (Romania)

=====

Overview:

Industry, which accounts for about one-third of the labor force and
 generates over half the GDP, suffers from an aging capital plant and
 persistent shortages of energy. The year 1991 witnessed about a 17% drop ←
 in
 industrial production because of energy and input shortages and labor
 unrest. In recent years the agricultural sector has had to contend with
 flooding, mismanagement, shortages of inputs, and disarray caused by the
 dismantling of cooperatives. A shortage of fuel and equipment in 1991
 contributed to a lackluster harvest, a problem compounded by corruption ←
 and
 a poor distribution system. The new government is loosening the tight
 central controls of CEAUSESCU'S command economy. It has instituted ←
 moderate
 land reforms, with more than one-half of cropland now in private hands, ←
 and
 it has liberalized private agricultural output. Also, the new regime is
 permitting the establishment of private enterprises, largely in services,
 handicrafts, and small-scale industry. A law providing for the ←
 privatization

of large state firms has been passed. Most of the large state firms have been converted into joint-stock companies, but the selling of shares and assets to private owners has been delayed. While the government has halted the old policy of diverting food from domestic consumption to hard currency export markets, supplies remain scarce in some areas. Furthermore, real wages in Romania fell about 20% in 1991, contributing to the unrest which forced the resignation of ROMAN in September. The new government continues to impose price ceilings on key consumer items.

GDP:

purchasing power equivalent - \$71.9 billion, per capita \$3,100; real growth rate - 12% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

215% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate:

4% (1991 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$19 billion; expenditures \$20 billion, including capital expenditures of \$2.1 billion (1991 est.)

Exports:

\$4.0 billion (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

machinery and equipment 29.3%, fuels, minerals and metals 32.1%, manufactured consumer goods 18.1%, agricultural materials and forestry products 9.0%, other 11.5% (1989)

partners:

USSR 27%, Eastern Europe 23%, EC 15%, US 5%, China 4% (1987)

Imports:

\$5.4 billion (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

fuels, minerals, and metals 56.0%, machinery and equipment 25.5%, agricultural and forestry products 8.6%, manufactured consumer goods 3.4%, other 6.5% (1989)

partners:

Communist countries 60%, non-Communist countries 40% (1987)

External debt:

\$2 billion (1991)

Industrial production:

growth rate -17% (1991 est.)

Electricity:

22,700,000 kW capacity; 64,200 million kWh produced, 2,760 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries:

mining, timber, construction materials, metallurgy, chemicals, machine building, food processing, petroleum

1.1593 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Romania)

Economy1 (Romania)

=====

Agriculture:

accounts for 15% of GDP and 28% of labor force; major wheat and corn producer; other products - sugar beets, sunflower seed, potatoes, milk, eggs, meat, grapes

Illicit drugs:

transshipment point for southwest Asian heroin transiting the Balkan route ←

Economic aid:

donor - \$4.4 billion in bilateral aid to non-Communist less developed countries (1956-89)

Currency:

leu (plural - lei); 1 leu (L) = 100 bani

Exchange rates:

lei (L) per US\$1 - 198.00 (March 1992), 76.39 (1991), 22.432 (1990), ←
14.922
(1989), 14.277 (1988), 14.557 (1987)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.1594 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Romania)

Communications (Romania)

=====

Railroads:

11,275 km total; 10,860 km 1.435-meter gauge, 370 km narrow gauge, 45 km broad gauge; 3,411 km electrified, 3,060 km double track; government ←
owned
(1987)

Highways:

72,799 km total; 35,970 km paved; 27,729 km gravel, crushed stone, and ←
other
stabilized surfaces; 9,100 km unsurfaced roads (1985)

Inland waterways:

1,724 km (1984)

Pipelines:

crude oil 2,800 km, petroleum products 1,429 km, natural gas 6,400 km

Ports:

Constanta, Galati, Braila, Mangalia; inland ports are Giurgiu, Drobeta- ←
Turnu
Severin, Orsova

Merchant marine:

262 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 3,320,373 GRT/5,207,580 DWT; ←
includes

1 passenger-cargo, 174 cargo, 2 container, 1 rail-car carrier, 9
roll-on/roll-off cargo, 13 petroleum tanker, 60 bulk, 2 combination ore/ ←
oil

Civil air:

59 major transport aircraft

Airports:

165 total, 165 usable; 25 with permanent-surface runways; 15 with runways
2,440-3,659 m; 15 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

poor service; about 2.3 million telephone customers; 89% of phone network ←
is

automatic; cable and open wire; trunk network is microwave; present phone
density is 9.85 per 100 residents; roughly 3,300 villages with no service

(February 1990); broadcast stations - 12 AM, 5 FM, 13 TV (1990); 1 ↔
 satellite
 ground station using INTELSAT

1.1595 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Romania)

Defense Forces (Romania)

=====

Branches:

Army, Navy, Air and Air Defense Forces, Paramilitary Forces, Civil ↔
 Defense

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 5,799,837; 4,909,642 fit for military service; 184,913 reach
 military age (20) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - 50 billion lei (unofficial), NA% of GDP (1991) ↔

;

note - conversion of defense expenditures into US dollars using the ↔
 current

exchange rate could produce misleading results

1.1596 WorldFact.guide/Russia

Russia

Geography (Russia)

People (Russia)

Government (Russia)

Government1 (Russia)

Economy (Russia)

Economy1 (Russia)

Communications (Russia)

Defense Forces (Russia)

1.1597 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Russia)

Geography (Russia)

=====

Total area:

17,075,200 km2

Land area:

16,995,800 km2

Comparative area:

slightly more than 1.8 times the size of the US

Land boundaries:

20,139 km total; 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:

Contiguous zone:

NA nm

Continental shelf:

200-meter depth or to depth of exploitation

Exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Exclusive fishing zone:

NA nm

Territorial sea:

12 nm

Disputes:

inherited disputes from former USSR including: sections of the boundary ↔
with
China, a section of the boundary with Tajikistan; boundary with Latvia,
Lithuania, and Estonia; Etorofu, Kunashiri, and Shikotan Islands and the
Habomai island group occupied by the Soviet Union in 1945, claimed by ↔
Japan;
maritime dispute with Norway over portion of the Barents Sea; has made no
territorial claim in Antarctica (but has reserved the right to do so) and
does not recognize the claims of any other nation

Climate:

ranges from steppes in the south through humid continental in much of
European Russia; subarctic in Siberia to tundra climate in the polar ↔
north;
winters vary from cool along Black Sea coast to frigid in Siberia; ↔
summers
vary from warm in the steppes to cool along Arctic coast

Terrain:

broad plain with low hills west of Urals; vast coniferous forest and ↔
tundra
in Siberia; uplands and mountains along southern border regions

Natural resources:

wide natural resource base including major deposits of oil, natural gas,
coal, and many strategic minerals; timber; note - formidable obstacles of
climate, terrain, and distance hinder exploitation of natural resources

Land use:

NA% arable land; NA% permanent crops; NA% meadows and pastures; NA% ↔
forest
and woodland; NA% other; includes NA% irrigated

Environment:

despite its size, only a small percentage of land is arable and much is ↔
too
far north; permafrost over much of Siberia is a major impediment to
development; catastrophic pollution of land, air, water, including both

inland waterways and sea coasts

Note:

largest country in the world in terms of area but unfavorably located in relation to major sea lanes of the world

1.1598 WorldFact.guide/People (Russia)

People (Russia)

=====

Population:

149,527,479 (July 1992), growth rate 0.4% (1992)

Birth rate:

15 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

11 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

1 migrant/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

31 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

63 years male, 74 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

2.1 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Russian(s); adjective - Russian

Ethnic divisions:

Estonian NA%, Latvian NA%, Lithuanian NA%, Russian NA%, other NA%

Religions:

Russian Orthodox NA%, unknown NA%, none NA%, other NA%

Languages:

Estonian NA%, Latvian NA%, Lithuanian NA%, Russian NA%, other NA%

Literacy:

NA% (male NA%, female NA%) age 15 and over can read and write

Labor force:

78,682,000 (1989); industry and construction 43.0%, agriculture and forestry

13.0%, transport and communication 7.9%, trade and distribution 7.9%, other

28.2%

Organized labor:

NA

1.1599 WorldFact.guide/Government (Russia)

Government (Russia)

=====

Long-form name:

Russian Federation

Type:

federation

Capital:

Moscow

Administrative divisions:

20 autonomous republics (avtomnykh respublik, singular - avtomnaya respublika); Adygea (Maykop), Bashkortostan (Ufa), Buryatia (Ulan-Ude), Checheno-Ingushetia (Groznyy), Chuvashia (Cheboksary), Dagestan (Makhachkala), Gorno-Altay (Gorno-Altaysk), Kabardino-Balkaria (Nal'chik) ←
,
Kalmykia (Elista), Karachay-Cherkessia (Cherkessk), Karelia (Petrozavodsk ←
) ,
Khakassia (Abakan), Komi (Syktyvkar), Mari El (Yoshkar-Ola), Mordvinia (Saransk), North Ossetia (Vladikavkaz; formerly Ordzhonikidze), Tatarstan (Kazan'), Tuva (Kyzyl), Udmurtia (Izhevsk), Yakutia (Yakutsk); 49 oblasts (oblastey, singular - oblast'); Amur (Blagoveshchensk), Arkhangel'sk, Astrakhan', Belgorod, Bryansk, Chelyabinsk, Chita, Irkutsk, Ivanovo, Kaliningrad, Kaluga, Kamchata (Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy), Kemerovo, ←
Kirov,
Kostroma, Kurgan, Kursk, Leningrad (St. Petersburg), Lipetsk, Magadan, Moscow, Murmansk, Nizhegorod (Nizhniy Novgorod; formerly Gor'kiy), ←
Novgorod,
Novosibirsk, Omsk, Orel, Orenburg, Penza, Perm', Pskov, Rostov, Ryazan', Sakhalin (Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk), Samara (formerly Kuybyshev), Saratov, Smolensk, Sverdlovsk (Yekaterinburg), Tambov, Tomsk, Tula, Tver' (←
formerly
Kalinin), Tyumen', Ul'yanovsk, Vladmir, Volgograd, Vologda, Voronezh, Yaroslavl'; 6 krays (krayer, singular - kray); Altay (Barnaul), ←
Khabarovsk,
Krasnodar, Krasnoyarsk, Primorskiy (Vladivostok), Stavropol; note - the cities of Moscow and St. Petersburg have oblast status; an administrative division has the same name as its administrative center (exceptions have ←
the
administrative center name following in parentheses); it is possible that ←
4
more administrative divisions will be added

Independence:

24 August 1991, declared by Supreme Council (from Soviet Union; formerly Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic); 1 December 1991 referendum ←
on
independence passed

Constitution:

a new constitution is in the process of being drafted

Legal system:

based on civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:

NA

Executive branch:

president, vice president, Security Council, President's Administration, Council of Ministers

Legislative branch:

Congress of People's Deputies, Supreme Soviet

Judicial branch:

Constitutional Court

Leaders:

Chief of State and Head of Government:

*** No entry for this item ***

President Boris YEL'TSIN (since 12 June 1991), Vice President Aleksandr RUTSKOY (since 12 June 1991), State Secretary Gennadiy BURBULIS (since ←
July

1991); 1st Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Yegor GAYDAR (←
 since
 March 1992), 2nd Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Aleksandr
 SHOKHIN (since 7 November 1991)

1.1600 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Russia)

Government1 (Russia)

=====

Political parties and leaders:

Democratic Russia, A. Lev PONOMAREV and Gleb YAKUNIN, cochairmen; ←

Democratic

Party of Russia, Nikolay TRAVKIN, chairman; People's Party of Free Russia ←

Aleksandr RUTSKOY, chairman; Russian Movement for Democratic Reforms,
 Gavriil POPOV, chairman

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

President:

last held 12 June 1991 (next to be held 1996); results - percent of vote ←
 by

party NA%

Congress of People's Deputies:

last held March 1990 (next to be held 1995); results - percent of vote by
 party NA%; seats - (1,063 total) number of seats by party NA

Supreme Soviet:

last held May 1990 (next to be held 1995); results - percent of vote by
 party NA%; seats - (252 total) number of seats by party NA

Communists:

NA

Other political or pressure groups:

NA

Member of:

CIS, CSCE, ESCAP, ECE, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IMF, INTERPOL, IMO,
 INMARSAT, IOC, ISO, ITU, LORCS, NACC, NSG, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNTSO ←

UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZG

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador LUKIN; Chancery at 1125 16th Street NW, Washington, DC 20036;
 telephone (202) 628-7551

US:

Ambassador Robert S. STRAUSS; Embassy at Ulitsa Chaykovskogo 19/21/23,
 Moscow (mailing address is APO AE 09721); telephone [7] (095) 252-2450
 through 59; there is a consulate at St. Petersburg (formerly Leningrad);
 future consulates will be in Yekaterinburg and Vladivostok

Flag:

tricolor; three equal bands of white (top), blue, red (bottom)

1.1601 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Russia)

Economy (Russia)

=====

Overview:

Russia, one of the world's largest economies, possesses a wealth of natural resources and a diverse industrial base. Within the now-dismantled USSR, it had produced 60% of total output, with 55% of the total labor force and 60% of the total capital stock. Russia depends on its world-class deposits of oil and gas not only for its own needs but also for vital hard currency earnings. Self-sufficient in coal and iron ore, it has a crude steel production capacity of about 95 million tons, second only to Japan. Russia's machine-building sector - 60% of the old USSR's - lags behind world standards of efficiency and quality of product. Other major industrial sectors - chemicals, construction materials, light industry, and food processing - also suffer from quality problems, obsolescent capital equipment, and pollution. Consumer goods have had lower priority, and the product mix has not mirrored household preferences. Furthermore, the transition to a more market-oriented economy has disrupted channels of supply to factories and distribution outlets; substantial imports of foods and medical supplies have helped maintain minimum standards of consumption. Russia inherited 70% of the former USSR's defense production facilities and is experiencing major social problems during conversion of many of these plants to civilian production. Russia produces almost half of the old USSR's farm products, but most warm-climate crops must be imported. Under the old USSR, production of industrial and agricultural goods often was concentrated in a single firm or a single republic. Today, producing units often have lost their major customers and their major sources of supply, and the market institutions and incentives for adjusting to the new political and economic situations are only slowly emerging. Rank-and-file Russians will continue to suffer major deprivations in 1992 and beyond before the country begins to realize its great economic potential. The comprehensive economic reform program enacted in January 1992 faces many economic and political hurdles before it will lead to sustained economic growth.

GDP:

purchasing power equivalent - \$NA, per capita \$NA; real growth rate - 9% (1991)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

89% (1991)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

NA

Exports:

\$58.7 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:
 petroleum and petroleum products, natural gas, wood and wood products, ←
 coal,
 nonferrous metals, chemicals, and a wide variety of civilian and military
 manufactures

partners:
 Western Europe, Japan, Eastern Europe

Imports:
 \$43.5 billion (c.i.f., 1991)

commodities:
 machinery and equipment, chemicals, consumer goods, grain, meat,
 semifinished metal products

partners:
 Western and Eastern Europe, Japan, Third World countries, Cuba

External debt:
 \$40 billion (end of 1991 est.)

Industrial production:
 -8% after adjustment for inflation due to shift to more expensive ←
 products,
 -2% before this adjustment (1991)

1.1602 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Russia)

Economy1 (Russia)

=====

Electricity:
 42,500 MW capacity; 1,100 billion kWh produced, 7,430 kWh per capita ←
 (1991)

Industries:
 complete range of mining and extractive industries producing coal, oil, ←
 gas,
 chemicals, and metals; all forms of machine building from rolling mills ←
 to
 high-performance aircraft and space vehicles; ship- building; road and ←
 rail
 transportation equipment; communications equipment; agricultural ←
 machinery,
 tractors, and construction equipment; electric power generating and
 transmitting equipment; medical and scientific instruments; consumer
 durables

Agriculture:
 grain, meat, milk, vegetables, fruits; because of its northern location
 Russia does not grow citrus, cotton, tea, and other warm climate products

Illicit drugs:
 illicit producers of cannabis and opium; mostly for domestic consumption;
 government has active eradication program; used as transshipment point ←
 for
 illicit drugs to Western Europe

Economic aid:
 US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-87), \$NA; Western (non-US) ←
 countries,
 ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-86), \$NA; Communist countries
 (1971-86), \$NA million

Currency:
 ruble (plural - rubles); 1 ruble (R) = 100 kopeks

Exchange rates:

150 rubles per US\$1 (20 July 1992) but subject to wide fluctuations

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.1603 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Russia)

Communications (Russia)

=====

Railroads:

87,180 km all 1.520-meter broad gauge (includes NA km electrified); does not

include industrial lines (1990)

Highways:

879,100 km total (1990); 652,500 km hard-surfaced, 226,600 km earth

Inland waterways:

NA km perennially navigable

Pipelines:

crude oil and petroleum products 68,400 km, natural gas NA km

Ports:

maritime - St. Petersburg (Leningrad), Kaliningrad, Murmansk, Arkhangel' sk,

Novorossiysk, Vladivostok, Nakhodka, Kholmsk, Korsakov, Magadan, Tiksi, Tuapse, Vanino, Vostochnyy, Vyborg; inland - Astrakhan', Nizhniy Novgorod (Gor'kiy), Kazan', Khabarovsk, Krasnoyarsk, Samara (Kuybyshev), Moscow, Rostov, Volgograd

Merchant marine:

842 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 8,151,393 GRT/11,308,812 DWT;

includes 494 cargo, 39 container, 2 barge carrier, 3 roll-on/float-off, 69

roll-on/roll-off, 131 petroleum tanker, 53 bulk cargo, 9 chemical tanker, 2

specialized liquid carriers, 17 combination ore/oil, 23 passenger

Civil air:

NA major transport aircraft

Airports:

NA total, NA usable; NA with permanent-surface runways; NA with runways over

3,659 m; NA with runways 2,440-3,659 m; NA with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

the telephone system is inadequate for a large industrial country, consisting of about 36 million lines of which only about 3% are switched automatically; as of 31 January 1990, 10.8 million applications for

telephones for household use could not be satisfied; telephone density is 11

per 100 persons; international connections are made via satellite, land line, microwave, and outdated submarine cables, and are generally unsatisfactory; the international gateway switch in Moscow handles international traffic for the other former Soviet republics as well as for

Russia; broadcast stations - 1,050 AM/FM/SW (reach 98.6% of population), 310

TV (580 repeaters) (reach 98% of population); satellite ground stations - INTELSAT, Intersputnik, INMARSAT, Orbita

1.1604 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Russia)

Defense Forces (Russia)

=====

Branches:

Russian defence forces will be comprised of those ground-, air-, and sea-based conventional assets currently on Russian soil and those scheduled to be withdrawn from other countries; strategic forces will remain under CIS control

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 36,288,000; 27,216,000 fit for military service; 1,020,341 reach military age (18) annually

Defense expenditures:

\$NA, NA% of GDP

1.1605 WorldFact.guide/Rwanda

Rwanda

Geography (Rwanda)

People (Rwanda)

Government (Rwanda)

Government1 (Rwanda)

Economy (Rwanda)

Economy1 (Rwanda)

Communications (Rwanda)

Defense Forces (Rwanda)

1.1606 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Rwanda)

Geography (Rwanda)

=====

Total area:

26,340 km2

Land area:

24,950 km2

Comparative area:

slightly smaller than Maryland

Land boundaries:

893 km total; Burundi 290 km, Tanzania 217 km, Uganda 169 km, Zaire 217 km

Coastline:

none - landlocked
Maritime claims:
none - landlocked
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%; includes irrigated NEGL%
Environment:
deforestation; overgrazing; soil exhaustion; soil erosion; periodic ←
droughts
Note:
landlocked

1.1607 WorldFact.guide/People (Rwanda)

People (Rwanda)

=====

Population:
8,206,446 (July 1992), growth rate 3.8% (1992)
Birth rate:
52 births/1,000 population (1992)
Death rate:
14 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
Net migration rate:
0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
Infant mortality rate:
108 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
Life expectancy at birth:
51 years male, 55 years female (1992)
Total fertility rate:
8.3 children born/woman (1992)
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, French (official); Kiswahili used in commercial centers
Literacy:
50% (male 64%, female 37%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)
Labor force:

3,600,000; agriculture 93%, government and services 5%, industry and commerce 2%; 49% of population of working age (1985)
 Organized labor:
 NA

1.1608 WorldFact.guide/Government (Rwanda)

Government (Rwanda)

=====

Long-form name:

Republic of Rwanda

Type:

republic; presidential system in which military leaders hold key offices; ↔
 on
 31 December 1990, the government announced a National Political Charter ↔
 to
 serve as a basis for transition to a presidential/parliamentary political
 system; the 1978 constitution was replaced in June 1991 via popular
 referendum by a new constitution creating a multiparty system with a
 president and prime minister

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, Rigi, Ruhengeri

Independence:

1 July 1962 (from UN trusteeship under Belgian administration)

Constitution:

18 June 1991

Legal system:

based on German and Belgian civil law systems and customary law; judicial
 review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted ↔
 compulsory
 ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:

Independence Day, 1 July (1962)

Executive branch:

president, prime minister, Council of Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Development Council (Conseil National de ↔
 Developpement)

Judicial branch:

Constitutional Court (consists of the Court of Cassation and the Council ↔
 of
 State in joint session)

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Maj. Gen. Juvenal HABYARIMANA (since 5 July 1973)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Sylvestre NSANZIMANA (since NA October 1991)

Political parties and leaders:

Republican Revolutionary Movement for Democracy and Development (MRND), ←
Maj.

Gen. Juvenal HABYARIMANA; formerly a one-party state, Rwanda legalized independent parties in mid-1991; since then, at least 10 new political parties have registered; President HABYARIMANA's political movement - the National Revolutionary Movement for Development (MRND) - reorganized ←
itself
as a political party and changed its name to the Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development (but kept the same initials - MRND ←
);

significant independent parties include: Democratic Republican Movement (MDR), leader NA; Liberal Party (PL), leader NA; Democratic and Socialist Party (PSD), leader NA; note - since October 1990, Rwanda has been ←
involved
in a low-intensity conflict with the Rwandan Patriotic Front/Rwandan Patriotic Army (RPF/RPA); the RPF/RPA is primarily an ethnically based organization

Suffrage:
universal adult, exact age NA

Elections:
President:
last held 19 December 1988 (next to be held NA December 1993); results -
President Maj. Gen. Juvenal HABYARIMANA reelected

1.1609 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Rwanda)

Government1 (Rwanda)

=====

National Development Council:
last held 19 December 1988 (next to be held NA December 1993); results -
MRND is the only party; seats - (70 total) MRND 70

Member of:
ACCT, ACP, AfDB, ECA, CCC, CEEAC, CEPGL, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA ←
,
IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, UN,
UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:
Ambassador Aloys UWIMANA; Chancery at 1714 New Hampshire Avenue NW,
Washington, DC 20009; telephone (202) 232-2882

US:
Ambassador Robert A. FLATEN; Embassy at Boulevard de la Revolution, ←
Kigali
(mailing address is B. P. 28, Kigali); telephone [250] 75601 through ←
75603;
FAX [250] 72128

Flag:
three equal vertical bands of red (hoist side), yellow, and green with a
large black letter R
centered in the yellow band; uses the popular pan-African colors of
Ethiopia; similar to the flag of Guinea, which has a plain yellow band

1.1610 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Rwanda)

Economy (Rwanda)

=====

Overview:

Almost 50% of GDP comes from the agricultural sector; coffee and tea make up 80-90% of total exports. The amount of fertile land is limited, however, and deforestation and soil erosion have created problems. The industrial sector in Rwanda is small, contributing only 17% to GDP. Manufacturing focuses mainly on the processing of agricultural products. The Rwandan economy remains dependent on coffee exports and foreign aid. Weak international prices since 1986 have caused the economy to contract and per capita GDP to decline. A structural adjustment program with the World Bank began in October 1990. An outbreak of insurgency, also in October, has dampened any prospects for economic improvement.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$2.1 billion, per capita \$300; real growth rate -6.8% (1990 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

4.2% (1990)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues \$391 million; expenditures \$491 million, including capital expenditures of \$225 million (1989 est.)

Exports:

\$111.7 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:

coffee 85%, tea, tin, cassiterite, wolframite, pyrethrum

partners:

Germany, Belgium, Italy, Uganda, UK, France, US

Imports:

\$279.2 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:

textiles, foodstuffs, machines and equipment, capital goods, steel, petroleum products, cement and construction material

partners:

US, Belgium, Germany, Kenya, Japan

External debt:

\$911 million (1990 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate 1.2% (1988); accounts for 17% of GDP

Electricity:

30,000 kW capacity; 130 million kWh produced, 15 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

mining of cassiterite (tin ore) and wolframite (tungsten ore), tin, cement, agricultural processing, small-scale beverage production, soap, furniture, shoes, plastic goods, textiles, cigarettes

Agriculture:

accounts for almost 50% of GDP and about 90% of the labor force; cash crops
 - coffee, tea, pyrethrum (insecticide made from chrysanthemums); main food
 crops - bananas, beans, sorghum, potatoes; stock raising; self-sufficiency
 declining; country imports foodstuffs as farm production fails to keep up
 with a 3.8% annual growth in population

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$128 million; Western (non-US)
 countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$2.0 billion; OPEC
 bilateral aid (1979-89), \$45 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$58
 million; note - in October 1990 Rwanda launched a Structural Adjustment
 Program with the IMF; since September 1991, the EC has given \$46 million
 and the US \$25 million in support of this program

Currency:

Rwandan franc (plural - francs); 1 Rwandan franc (RF) = 100 centimes

1.1611 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Rwanda)

Economy1 (Rwanda)

=====

Exchange rates:

Rwandan francs (RF) per US\$1 - 121.40 (January 1992), 125.14 (1991),
 82.60 (1990), 79.98 (1989), 76.45 (1988), 79.67 (1987)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.1612 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Rwanda)

Communications (Rwanda)

=====

Highways:

4,885 km total; 460 km paved, 1,725 km gravel and/or improved earth,
 2,700 km unimproved

Inland waterways:

Lac Kivu navigable by shallow-draft barges and native craft

Civil air:

2 major transport aircraft

Airports:

8 total, 8 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways
 over 3,659 m; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m; 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

fair system with low-capacity radio relay system centered on Kigali;
 broadcast stations - 2 AM, 1 (7 repeaters) FM, no TV; satellite earth
 stations - 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT and 1 SYMPHONIE

1.1613 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Rwanda)

Defense Forces (Rwanda)

=====

Branches:

Army (including Air Wing), Gendarmerie

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 1,719,936; 876,659 fit for military service; no conscription

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$37 million, 1.6% of GDP (1988 est.)

1.1614 WorldFact.guide/Saint Helena

Saint Helena

Geography (Saint Helena)

People (Saint Helena)

Government (Saint Helena)

Economy (Saint Helena)

Communications (Saint Helena)

Defense Forces (Saint Helena)

1.1615 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Saint Helena)

Geography (Saint Helena)

=====

Total area:

410 km2

Land area:

410 km2; includes Ascension, Gough Island, Inaccessible Island, ↵
Nightingale

Island, and Tristan da Cunha

Comparative area:

slightly more than 2.3 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

60 km

Maritime claims:

Exclusive fishing zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

12 nm

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%
Environment:
very few perennial streams
Note:
located 1,920 km west of Angola, about two-thirds of the way between ↔
South
America and Africa; Napoleon Bonaparte's place of exile and burial; the remains were taken to Paris in 1840

1.1616 WorldFact.guide/People (Saint Helena)

People (Saint Helena)

=====

Population:
6,698 (July 1992), growth rate 0.3% (1992)
Birth rate:
10 births/1,000 population (1992)
Death rate:
7 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
Net migration rate:
0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
Infant mortality rate:
40 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
Life expectancy at birth:
72 years male, 76 years female (1992)
Total fertility rate:
1.2 children born/woman (1992)
Nationality:
noun - Saint Helenian(s); adjective - Saint Helenian
Ethnic divisions:
NA
Religions:
Anglican majority; also Baptist, Seventh-Day Adventist, and Roman ↔
Catholic
Languages:
English
Literacy:
98% (male 97%, female 98%) age 15 and over can read and write (1987)
Labor force:
NA
Organized labor:
Saint Helena General Workers' Union, 472 members; crafts 17%, ↔
professional
and technical 10%, service 10%, management and clerical 9%, farming and fishing 9%, transport 6%, sales 5%, and other 34%

1.1617 WorldFact.guide/Government (Saint Helena)

Government (Saint Helena)

=====

Long-form name:

none

Type:

dependent territory of the UK

Capital:

Jamestown

Administrative divisions:

1 administrative area and 2 dependencies*; Ascension*, Saint Helena, ↔
Tristan

da Cunha*

Independence:

none (dependent territory of the UK)

Constitution:

1 January 1967

Legal system:

NA

National holiday:

Celebration of the Birthday of the Queen (second Saturday in June), 10 ↔
June

1989

Executive branch:

British monarch, governor, Executive Council (cabinet)

Legislative branch:

unicameral Legislative Council

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court

Leaders:

Chief of State:

Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952)

Head of Government:

Governor A. N. HOOLE

Political parties and leaders:

Saint Helena Labor Party, leader NA; Saint Helena Progressive Party, ↔
leader

NA; note - both political parties inactive since 1976

Suffrage:

NA

Elections:

Legislative Council:

last held October 1984 (next to be held NA); results - percent of vote by
party NA; seats - (15 total, 12 elected) number of seats by party NA

Member of:

ICFTU

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

1.1618 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Saint Helena)

Economy (Saint Helena)

=====

Overview:

The economy depends primarily on financial assistance from the UK. The local population earns some income from fishing, the rearing of livestock, and sales of handicrafts. Because there are few jobs, a large proportion of the work force has left to seek employment overseas.

GDP:

\$NA, per capita \$NA; real growth rate NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

-1.1% (1986)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues \$3.2 million; expenditures \$2.9 million, including capital expenditures of NA (1984)

Exports:

\$23.9 thousand (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:

9,800 kW capacity; 10 million kWh produced, 1,390 kWh per capita (1989)

Industries:

crafts (furniture, lacework, fancy woodwork), fish

Agriculture:

maize, potatoes, vegetables; timber production being developed; crawfishing

on Tristan da Cunha

Economic aid:

Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$198 million

Currency:

Saint Helenian pound (plural - pounds); 1 Saint Helenian pound (#S) = 100 pence

Exchange rates:

Saint Helenian pounds (#S) per US\$1 - 0.5799 (March 1992), 0.5652 (1991), 0.6099 (1989), 0.5614 (1988), 0.6102 (1987); note - the Saint Helenian pound

is at par with the British pound
 Fiscal year:
 1 April - 31 March

1.1619 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Saint Helena)

Communications (Saint Helena)

=====

Highways:

87 km paved roads, 20 km earth roads on Saint Helena; 80 km paved roads ←
 on

Ascension; 2.7 km paved roads on Tristan da Cunha

Ports:

Jamestown (Saint Helena), Georgetown (Ascension)

Airports:

1 with permanent-surface runway 2,440-3,659 m on Ascension

Telecommunications:

1,500 radio receivers; broadcast stations - 1 AM, no FM, no TV; 550
 telephones in automatic network; HF radio links to Ascension, then into
 worldwide submarine cable and satellite networks; major coaxial submarine
 cable relay point between South Africa, Portugal, and UK at Ascension; 2
 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth stations

1.1620 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Saint Helena)

Defense Forces (Saint Helena)

=====

Note:

defense is the responsibility of the UK

1.1621 WorldFact.guide/Saint Kitts and Nevis

Saint Kitts and Nevis

Geography (Saint Kitts and Nevis)

People (Saint Kitts and Nevis)

Government (Saint Kitts and Nevis)

Government1 (Saint Kitts and Nevis)

Economy (Saint Kitts and Nevis)

Communications (Saint Kitts and Nevis)

Defense Forces (Saint Kitts and Nevis)

1.1622 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Saint Kitts and Nevis)

Geography (Saint Kitts and Nevis)

=====

Total area:
269 km2

Land area:
269 km2

Comparative area:
slightly more than 1.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:
none

Coastline:
135 km

Maritime claims:

Contiguous zone:
24 nm

Exclusive economic zone:
200 nm

Territorial sea:
12 nm

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%

Environment:
subject to hurricanes (July to October)

Note:
located 320 km east-southeast of Puerto Rico

1.1623 WorldFact.guide/People (Saint Kitts and Nevis)

People (Saint Kitts and Nevis)

=====

Population:
40,061 (July 1992), growth rate 0.3% (1992)

Birth rate:
22 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
10 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
-9 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
22 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:
63 years male, 69 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:
2.4 children born/woman (1992)
Nationality:
noun - Kittsian(s), Nevisian(s); adjective - Kittsian, Nevisian
Ethnic divisions:
mainly of black African descent
Religions:
Anglican, other Protestant sects, Roman Catholic
Languages:
English
Literacy:
98% (male 98%, female 98%) age 15 and over having ever attended school
(1970)
Labor force:
20,000 (1981)
Organized labor:
6,700

1.1624 WorldFact.guide/Government (Saint Kitts and Nevis)

Government (Saint Kitts and Nevis)

=====

Long-form name:
Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis; formerly Federation of Saint
Christopher and Nevis
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
Capisterre, Saint John Figtree, Saint Mary Cayon, Saint Paul Capisterre,
Saint Paul Charlestown, Saint Peter Basseterre, Saint Thomas Lowland, ↔
Saint
Thomas Middle Island, Trinity Palmetto Point
Independence:
19 September 1983 (from UK)
Constitution:
19 September 1983
Legal system:
based on English common law
National holiday:
Independence Day, 19 September (1983)
Executive branch:
British monarch, governor general, prime minister, deputy prime minister,
Cabinet
Legislative branch:
unicameral House of Assembly
Judicial branch:
Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court
Leaders:
Chief of State:

Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General ←
 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 Michael Oliver POWELL (since NA)
 Political parties and leaders:
 People's Action Movement (PAM), Kennedy SIMMONDS; Saint Kitts and Nevis Labor Party (SKNLP), Dr. Denzil DOUGLAS; Nevis Reformation Party (NRP), Simeon DANIEL; Concerned Citizens Movement (CCM), Vance AMORY
 Suffrage:
 universal adult at age NA
 Elections:
 House of Assembly:
 last held 21 March 1989 (next to be held by 21 March 1994); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (14 total, 11 elected) PAM 6, SKNLP ←
 2,
 NRP 2, CCM 1
 Member of:
 ACP, C, CARICOM, CDB, ECLAC, FAO, IBRD, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IMF, INTERPOL, OAS, OECS, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO
 Diplomatic representation:
 Minister-Counselor (Deputy Chief of Mission), Charge d'Affaires ad ←
 interim
 Aubrey Eric HART; Chancery at Suite 608, 2100 M Street NW, Washington, DC 20037; telephone (202) 833-3550
 US:
 no official presence since the Charge resides in Saint John's (Antigua ←
 and
 Barbuda)

1.1625 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Saint Kitts and Nevis)

Government1 (Saint Kitts and Nevis)

=====

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

1.1626 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Saint Kitts and Nevis)

Economy (Saint Kitts and Nevis)

=====

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.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$146.6 million, per capita \$3,650; real growth rate 2.1% (1990)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

4.2% (1990)

Unemployment rate:

15% (1989)

Budget:

revenues \$38.1 million; expenditures \$68 million, including capital expenditures of \$31.5 million (1991)

Exports:

\$24.6 million (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

sugar, clothing, electronics, postage stamps

partners:

US 53%, UK 22%, Trinidad and Tobago 5%, OECS 5% (1988)

Imports:

\$103.2 million (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

foodstuffs, intermediate manufactures, machinery, fuels

partners:

US 36%, UK 17%, Trinidad and Tobago 6%, Canada 3%, Japan 3%, OECS 4% ←
(1988)

External debt:

\$26.4 million (1988)

Industrial production:

growth rate 11.8% (1988 est.); accounts for 17% of GDP

Electricity:

15,800 kW capacity; 45 million kWh produced, 1,117 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

sugar processing, tourism, cotton, salt, copra, clothing, footwear, beverages

Agriculture:

cash crop - sugarcane; subsistence crops - rice, yams, vegetables, ←
bananas;

fishing potential not fully exploited; most food imported

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY85-88), \$10.7 million; Western (non-US ←
)

countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$67 million

Currency:

East Caribbean dollar (plural - dollars); 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

1.1627 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Saint Kitts and Nevis)

Communications (Saint Kitts and Nevis)

=====

Railroads:

58 km 0.760-meter gauge on Saint Kitts for sugarcane

Highways:

300 km total; 125 km paved, 125 km otherwise improved, 50 km unimproved earth

Ports:

Basseterre (Saint Kitts), Charlestown (Nevis)

Civil air:

no major transport aircraft

Airports:

2 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways ←
over

3,659 m; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; none with runways 1,220-2,439 m

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

1.1628 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Saint Kitts and Nevis)

Defense Forces (Saint Kitts and Nevis)

=====

Branches:

Royal Saint Kitts and Nevis Police Force, Coast Guard

Manpower availability:

NA

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$NA, NA% of GDP

1.1629 WorldFact.guide/Saint Lucia

Saint Lucia

Geography (Saint Lucia)

People (Saint Lucia)

Government (Saint Lucia)

Economy (Saint Lucia)

Communications (Saint Lucia)

Defense Forces (Saint Lucia)

1.1630 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Saint Lucia)

Geography (Saint Lucia)

=====

Total area:

620 km2

Land area:
610 km²

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

Land boundaries:
none

Coastline:
158 km

Maritime claims:

- Contiguous zone:
24 nm
- Exclusive economic zone:
200 nm
- Territorial sea:
12 nm

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%; includes irrigated 2%

Environment:
subject to hurricanes and volcanic activity; deforestation; soil erosion

Note:
located 700 km southeast of Puerto Rico

1.1631 WorldFact.guide/People (Saint Lucia)

People (Saint Lucia)

=====

Population:
151,774 (July 1992), growth rate 1.7% (1992)

Birth rate:
26 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
5 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
-4 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
18 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:
70 years male, 75 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:
2.8 children born/woman (1992)

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:
 67% (male 65%, female 69%) age 15 and over having ever attended school (1980)

Labor force:
 43,800; agriculture 43.4%, services 38.9%, industry and commerce 17.7% ←
 (1983 est.)

Organized labor:
 20% of labor force

1.1632 WorldFact.guide/Government (Saint Lucia)

Government (Saint Lucia)

=====

Long-form name:
 none

Type:
 parliamentary democracy

Capital:
 Castries

Administrative divisions:
 11 quarters; Anse-la-Raye, Castries, Choiseul, Dauphin, Dennery, Gros- ←
 Islet,
 Laborie, Micoud, Praslin, Soufriere, Vieux-Fort

Independence:
 22 February 1979 (from UK)

Constitution:
 22 February 1979

Legal system:
 based on English common law

National holiday:
 Independence Day, 22 February (1979)

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

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

Judicial branch:
 Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court

Leaders:
 Chief of State:
 Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Acting ←
 Governor
 General Sir Stanislaus Anthony JAMES (since 10 October 1988)

Head of Government:
 Prime Minister John George Melvin COMPTON (since 3 May 1982)

Political parties and leaders:
 United Workers' Party (UWP), John COMPTON; Saint Lucia Labor Party (SLP),
 Julian HUNTE; Progressive Labor Party (PLP), George ODLUM

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

House of Assembly:

last held 6 April 1987 (next to be held by 27 April 1992); results - ←
percent
of vote by party NA; seats - (17 total) UWP 10, SLP 7

Member of:

ACCT (associate), ACP, C, CARICOM, CDB, ECLAC, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ←
ICFTU,
IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, LORCS, NAM, OAS, OECS, UN, ←
UNCTAD,
UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WMO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Dr. Joseph Edsel EDMUNDS; Chancery at Suite 309, 2100 M Street
NW, Washington, DC 30037; telephone (202) 463-7378 or 7379; there is a ←
Saint
Lucian Consulate General in New York

US:

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

1.1633 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Saint Lucia)

Economy (Saint Lucia)

=====

Overview:

Since 1983 the economy has shown an impressive average annual growth rate ←
of
almost 5% because of strong agricultural and tourist sectors. Saint Lucia
also possesses an expanding industrial base supported by foreign ←
investment
in manufacturing and other activities, such as in data processing. The
economy, however, remains vulnerable because the important agricultural
sector is dominated by banana production. Saint Lucia is subject to ←
periodic
droughts and/or tropical storms, and its protected market agreement with ←
the
UK for bananas may end in 1992.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$295 million, per capita \$1,930; real growth ←
rate
4.0% (1990 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

4.2% (1990)

Unemployment rate:

16.0% (1988)

Budget:

revenues \$131 million; expenditures \$149 million, including capital
expenditures of \$71 million (FY90 est.)

Exports:

\$127 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:
 bananas 54%, clothing 17%, cocoa, vegetables, fruits, coconut oil

partners:
 UK 51%, CARICOM 20%, US 19%, other 10%

Imports:
 \$270 million (c.i.f., 1990)

commodities:
 manufactured goods 23%, machinery and transportation equipment 27%, food ←
 and
 live animals 18%, chemicals 10%, fuels 6%

partners:
 US 35%, CARICOM 16%, UK 15%, Japan 7%, Canada 4%, other 23%

External debt:
 \$54.5 million (1989)

Industrial production:
 growth rate 3.5% (1990 est.); accounts for 7% of GDP

Electricity:
 32,500 kW capacity; 112 million kWh produced, 732 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:
 clothing, assembly of electronic components, beverages, corrugated boxes,
 tourism, lime processing, coconut processing

Agriculture:
 accounts for 16% of GDP and 43% of labor force; crops - bananas, coconuts ←
 ,
 vegetables, citrus fruit, root crops, cocoa; imports food for the tourist
 industry

Economic aid:
 Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89),
 \$120 million

Currency:
 East Caribbean dollar (plural - dollars); 1 EC dollar (EC\$) = 100 cents

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

1.1634 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Saint Lucia)

Communications (Saint Lucia)

=====

Highways:
 760 km total; 500 km paved; 260 km otherwise improved

Ports:
 Castries

Civil air:
 no major transport aircraft

Airports:
 2 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways ←
 over
 3,659 m; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 1 with runways 1,220-2,439

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)

1.1635 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Saint Lucia)

Defense Forces (Saint Lucia)

=====

Branches:

Royal Saint Lucia Police Force, Coast Guard

Manpower availability:

NA

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$NA, NA% of GDP

1.1636 WorldFact.guide/Saint Pierre and Miquelon

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

Geography (Saint Pierre and Miquelon)

People (Saint Pierre and Miquelon)

Government (Saint Pierre and Miquelon)

Economy (Saint Pierre and Miquelon)

Communications (Saint Pierre and Miquelon)

Defense Forces (Saint Pierre and Miquelon)

1.1637 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Saint Pierre and Miquelon)

Geography (Saint Pierre and Miquelon)

=====

Total area:

242 km2

Land area:

242 km2; includes eight small islands in the Saint Pierre and the Miquelon ←

groups

Comparative area:

slightly less than 1.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

120 km

Maritime claims:

Exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

12 nm

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%
 Environment:
 vegetation scanty
 Note:
 located 25 km south of Newfoundland, Canada, in the North Atlantic Ocean

1.1638 WorldFact.guide/People (Saint Pierre and Miquelon)

People (Saint Pierre and Miquelon)

=====
 Population:
 6,513 (July 1992), growth rate 0.4% (1992)
 Birth rate:
 9 births/1,000 population (1992)
 Death rate:
 6 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
 Net migration rate:
 1 migrant/1,000 population (1992)
 Infant mortality rate:
 10 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 75 years male, 78 years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 1.2 children born/woman (1992)
 Nationality:
 noun - Frenchman(men), Frenchwoman(women); adjective - French
 Ethnic divisions:
 originally Basques and Bretons (French fishermen)
 Religions:
 Roman Catholic 98%
 Languages:
 French
 Literacy:
 99% (male 99%, female 99%) age 15 and over can read and write (1982)
 Labor force:
 2,850 (1988)
 Organized labor:
 Workers' Force trade union

1.1639 WorldFact.guide/Government (Saint Pierre and Miquelon)

Government (Saint Pierre and Miquelon)

=====
 Long-form name:
 Territorial Collectivity of Saint Pierre and Miquelon

Type:
territorial collectivity of France

Capital:
Saint-Pierre

Administrative divisions:
none (territorial collectivity of France)

Independence:
none (territorial collectivity of France); note - has been under French control since 1763

Constitution:
28 September 1958 (French Constitution)

Legal system:
French law

National holiday:
National Day, 14 July (Taking of the Bastille)

Executive branch:
French president, commissioner of the Republic

Legislative branch:
unicameral General Council

Judicial branch:
Superior Tribunal of Appeals (Tribunal Superieur d'Appel)

Leaders:

Chief of State:
President Francois MITTERRAND (since 21 May 1981)

Head of Government:
Commissioner of the Republic Jean-Pierre MARQUIE (since February 1989);
President of the General Council Marc PLANTEGENET (since NA)

Political parties and leaders:
Socialist Party (PS); Union for French Democracy (UDF/CDS), Gerard ←
GRIGNON

Suffrage:
universal at age 18

Elections:

General Council:
last held September-October 1988 (next to be held NA September 1994);
results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (19 total) Socialist and
other left-wing parties 13, UDF and right-wing parties 6

French President:
last held 8 May 1988 (next to be held NA May 1995); results - (second
ballot) Jacques CHIRAC 56%, Francois MITTERRAND 44%

French Senate:
last held 24 September 1989 (next to be held NA September 1992); results ←
-
percent of vote by party NA; seats - (1 total) PS 1

French National Assembly:
last held 5 and 12 June 1988 (next to be held NA June 1993); results -
percent of vote by party NA; seats - (1 total) UDF/CDS 1; note - Saint
Pierre and Miquelon elects 1 member each to the French Senate and the ←
French
National Assembly who are voting members

Member of:
FZ, WFTU

Diplomatic representation:
as a territorial collectivity of France, local interests are represented ←
in
the US by France

Flag:

the flag of France is used

1.1640 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Saint Pierre and Miquelon)

Economy (Saint Pierre and Miquelon)

=====

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.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$60 million, per capita \$9,500; real growth ←
rate
NA% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

NA%

Unemployment rate:

9.6% (1990)

Budget:

revenues \$18.3 million; expenditures \$18.3 million, including capital
expenditures of \$5.5 million (1989)

Exports:

\$25.5 million (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

fish and fish products, fox and mink pelts

partners:

US 58%, France 17%, UK 11%, Canada, Portugal

Imports:

\$87.2 million (c.i.f., 1990)

commodities:

meat, clothing, fuel, electrical equipment, machinery, building materials

partners:

Canada, France, US, Netherlands, UK

External debt:

\$NA

Industrial production:

growth rate NA%

Electricity:

10,000 kW capacity; 25 million kWh produced, 3,970 kWh per capita (1989)

Industries:

fish processing and supply base for fishing fleets; tourism

Agriculture:

vegetables, cattle, sheep and pigs for local consumption; fish catch, ←
20,500

metric tons (1989)

Economic aid:

Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$500 million

Currency:

French franc (plural - francs); 1 French franc (F) = 100 centimes

Exchange rates:

French francs (F) per US\$1 - 5.6397 (March 1992), 5.6421 (1991), 5.4453 (1990), 6.3801 (1989), 5.9569 (1988), 6.0107 (1987)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.1641 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Saint Pierre and Miquelon)

Communications (Saint Pierre and Miquelon)

=====

Highways:

120 km total; 60 km paved (1985)

Ports:

Saint Pierre

Civil air:

no major transport aircraft

Airports:

2 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways, none with runways over

2,439 m; 1 with runway 1,220-2,439 m

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

1.1642 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Saint Pierre and Miquelon)

Defense Forces (Saint Pierre and Miquelon)

=====

Note:

defense is the responsibility of France

1.1643 WorldFact.guide/Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Geography (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)

People (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)

Government (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)

Economy (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)

Communications (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)

Defense Forces (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)

1.1644 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)

Geography (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)

=====

Total area:
340 km2

Land area:
340 km2

Comparative area:
slightly less than twice the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:
none

Coastline:
84 km

Maritime claims:

Contiguous zone:
24 nm

Exclusive economic zone:
200 nm

Territorial sea:
12 nm

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%; includes irrigated 3%

Environment:
subject to hurricanes; Soufriere volcano is a constant threat

Note:
some islands of the Grenadines group are administered by Grenada

1.1645 WorldFact.guide/People (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)

People (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)

=====

Population:
115,339 (July 1992), growth rate 1.1% (1992)

Birth rate:
23 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
5 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

-7 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
 Infant mortality rate:
 19 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 71 years male, 74 years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 2.4 children born/woman (1992)
 Nationality:
 noun - Saint Vincentian(s) or Vincentian(s); adjectives - Saint ↵
 Vincentian
 or Vincentian
 Ethnic divisions:
 mainly of black African descent; remainder mixed, with some white, East
 Indian, Carib Indian
 Religions:
 Anglican, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Seventh-Day Adventist
 Languages:
 English, some French patois
 Literacy:
 96% (male 96%, female 96%) age 15 and over having ever attended school
 (1970)
 Labor force:
 67,000 (1984 est.)
 Organized labor:
 10% of labor force

1.1646 WorldFact.guide/Government (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)

Government (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)

=====

Long-form name:
 none
 Type:
 constitutional monarchy
 Capital:
 Kingstown
 Administrative divisions:
 6 parishes; Charlotte, Grenadines, Saint Andrew, Saint David, Saint ↵
 George,
 Saint Patrick
 Independence:
 27 October 1979 (from UK)
 Constitution:
 27 October 1979
 Legal system:
 based on English common law
 National holiday:
 Independence Day, 27 October (1979)
 Executive branch:
 British monarch, governor general, prime minister, Cabinet
 Legislative branch:
 unicameral House of Assembly
 Judicial branch:
 Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court
 Leaders:

Chief of State:

Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor ←
General

David JACK (since 29 September 1989)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister James F. MITCHELL (since 30 July 1984)

Political parties and leaders:

New Democratic Party (NDP), James (Son) MITCHELL; Saint Vincent Labor ←
Party
(SVLP), Vincent BEACHE; United People's Movement (UPM), Adrian SAUNDERS;
Movement for National Unity (MNU), Ralph GONSALVES; National Reform Party
(NRP), Joel MIGUEL

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

House of Assembly:

last held 16 May 1989 (next to be held NA July 1994); results - percent ←
of
vote by party NA; seats - (21 total; 15 elected representatives and 6
appointed senators) NDP 15

Member of:

ACP, C, CARICOM, CDB, ECLAC, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IMF ←
,
IMO, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, OAS, OECS, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU ←
,
WCL, WFTU, WHO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Kingsley LAYNE; 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Suite 102,
Washington, DC 20036; telephone NA

US:

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
*** No entry for this item ***

1.1647 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)

Economy (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)

=====

Overview:

Agriculture, dominated by banana production, is the most important sector ←
of
the economy. The services sector, based mostly on a growing tourist
industry, is also important. The economy continues to have a high
unemployment rate of 30% because of an overdependence on the weather- ←
plagued
banana crop as a major export earner. Government progress toward
diversifying into new industries has been relatively unsuccessful.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$146 million, per capita \$1,300; real growth ←
rate
5.9% (1989)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

3.0% (1990)

Unemployment rate:

30% (1989 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$62 million; expenditures \$67 million, including capital expenditures of \$21 million (FY90 est.)

Exports:

\$75 million (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

bananas, eddoes and dasheen (taro), arrowroot starch, tennis racquets, ←
flour

partners:

UK 43%, CARICOM 37%, US 15%

Imports:

\$130 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:

foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, chemicals and fertilizers, minerals ←
and
fuels

partners:

US 42%, CARICOM 19%, UK 15%

External debt:

\$50.9 million (1989)

Industrial production:

growth rate 0% (1989); accounts for 14% of GDP

Electricity:

16,594 kW capacity; 64 million kWh produced, 560 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

food processing (sugar, flour), cement, furniture, clothing, starch, ←
sheet
metal, beverage

Agriculture:

accounts for 15% of GDP and 60% of labor force; provides bulk of exports;
products - bananas, coconuts, sweet potatoes, spices; small numbers of
cattle, sheep, hogs, goats; small fish catch used locally

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-87), \$11 million; Western (non-US)
countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$81 million

Currency:

East Caribbean dollar (plural - dollars); 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 (as of January 1991); previously 1 July - 30 June

1.1648 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)

Communications (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)

=====

Highways:

about 1,000 km total; 300 km paved; 400 km improved; 300 km unimproved

Ports:

Kingstown

Merchant marine:

407 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 3,388,427 GRT/5,511,325 DWT; ←
 includes
 3 passenger, 2 passenger-cargo, 222 cargo, 22 container, 19 roll-on/roll- ←
 off
 cargo, 14 refrigerated cargo, 24 petroleum tanker, 7 chemical tanker, 4
 liquefied gas, 73 bulk, 13 combination bulk, 2 vehicle carrier, 1 ←
 livestock
 carrier, 1 specialized tanker; note - China owns 3 ships; a flag of
 convenience registry

Civil air:

no major transport aircraft

Airports:

6 total, 6 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways ←
 over
 2,439 m; 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

islandwide fully automatic telephone system; 6,500 telephones; VHF/UHF ←
 interisland links from Saint Vincent to Barbados and the Grenadines; new ←
 SHF
 links to Grenada and Saint Lucia; broadcast stations - 2 AM, no FM, 1 TV
 (cable)

1.1649 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)

Defense Forces (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)

=====

Branches:

Royal Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Police Force, Coast Guard

Manpower availability:

NA

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$NA, NA% of GDP

1.1650 WorldFact.guide/San Marino

San Marino

Geography (San Marino)

People (San Marino)

Government (San Marino)

Government1 (San Marino)

Economy (San Marino)

Communications (San Marino)

Defense Forces (San Marino)

1.1651 WorldFact.guide/Geography (San Marino)

Geography (San Marino)

=====

Total area:
60 km2

Land area:
60 km2

Comparative area:
about 0.3 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:
39 km; Italy 39 km

Coastline:
none - landlocked

Maritime claims:
none - landlocked

Disputes:
none

Climate:
Mediterranean; mild to cool winters; warm, sunny summers

Terrain:
rugged mountains

Natural resources:
building stones

Land use:
arable land 17%; permanent crops 0%; meadows and pastures 0%; forest and woodland 0%; other 83%

Environment:
dominated by the Appenines

Note:
landlocked; world's smallest republic; enclave of Italy

1.1652 WorldFact.guide/People (San Marino)

People (San Marino)

=====

Population:
23,404 (July 1992), growth rate 0.6% (1992)

Birth rate:
8 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
7 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
5 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
8 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:
74 years male, 79 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:
1.3 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:
noun - Sanmarinese (singular and plural); adjective - Sanmarinese

Ethnic divisions:
Sanmarinese, Italian

Religions:
 Roman Catholic
Languages:
 Italian
Literacy:
 96% (male 96%, female 95%) age 14 and over can read and write (1976)
Labor force:
 about 4,300
Organized labor:
 Democratic Federation of Sanmarinese Workers (affiliated with ICFTU) has
 about 1,800 members; Communist-dominated General Federation of Labor, ←
 1,400
 members

1.1653 WorldFact.guide/Government (San Marino)

Government (San Marino)

=====

Long-form name:
 Republic of San Marino
Type:
 republic
Capital:
 San Marino
Administrative divisions:
 9 municipalities (castelli, singular - castello); Acquaviva, Borgo ←
 Maggiore,
 Chiesanuova, Domagnano, Faetano, Fiorentino, Monte Giardino, San Marino,
 Serravalle
Independence:
 301 AD (by tradition)
Constitution:
 8 October 1600; electoral law of 1926 serves some of the functions of a
 constitution
Legal system:
 based on civil law system with Italian law influences; has not accepted
 compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
National holiday:
 Anniversary of the Foundation of the Republic, 3 September
Executive branch:
 two captains regent, Congress of State (cabinet); real executive power is
 wielded by the secretary of state for foreign affairs and the secretary ←
 of
 state for internal affairs
Legislative branch:
 unicameral Great and General Council (Consiglio Grande e Generale)
Judicial branch:
 Council of Twelve (Consiglio dei XII)
Leaders:
 Co-Chiefs of State:
 Captain Regent Edda CETCOLI and Captain Regent Marino RICCARDI (since 1
 October 1991)
 Head of Government:
 Secretary of State Gabriele GATTI (since July 1986)
Political parties and leaders:

Christian Democratic Party (DCS), Piermarino MENICUCCI; San Marino Democratic Progressive Party (PPDS) formerly San Marino Communist Party (PCS), Gilberto GHIOTTI; San Marino Socialist Party (PSS), Remy GIACOMINI ↔ ;

Unitary Socialist Party (PSU); Democratic Movement (MD), Emilio Della ↔ BALDA;

San Marino Social Democratic Party (PSDS), Augusto CASALI; San Marino Republican Party (PRS), Cristoforo BUSCARINI

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

Great and General Council:

last held 29 May 1988 (next to be held by NA May 1993); results - percent ↔ of
vote by party NA; seats - (60 total) DCS 27, PCS 18, PSU 8, PSS 7

Communists:

about 300 members

Member of:

CE, CSCE, ICAO, ICFTU, ILO, IMF (observer), IOC, IOM (observer), ITU, ↔ LORCS,
NAM (guest), UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:

San Marino maintains honorary Consulates General in Washington and New ↔ York
and an honorary Consulate in Detroit

1.1654 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (San Marino)

Government1 (San Marino)

=====

US:

no mission in San Marino, but the Consul General in Florence (Italy) is accredited to San Marino; Consulate General at Lungarno Amerigo Vespucci, 38, 50123 Firenze, Italy (mailing address is APO AE 09613; telephone [39] (55) 239-8276 through 8279 and 217-605; FAX [39] (55) 284-088

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

Flag:

AS (Liberty)

1.1655 WorldFact.guide/Economy (San Marino)

Economy (San Marino)

=====

Overview:

More than 2 million tourists visit each year, contributing about 60% to ↔ GDP.

The sale of postage stamps to foreign collectors is another important income producer. The manufacturing sector employs nearly 40% of the labor force and agriculture less than 4%. The per capita level of output and standard of living are comparable to northern Italy.

GDP: purchasing power equivalent - \$400 million, per capita \$17,000; real growth rate NA% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 6% (1990)

Unemployment rate: 6.5% (1985)

Budget: revenues \$99.2 million; expenditures \$NA, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1983)

Exports: *** No entry for this item *** 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

External debt: \$NA

Industrial production: growth rate NA%

Electricity: supplied by Italy

Industries: wine, olive oil, cement, leather, textile, tourism

Agriculture: employs less than 4% of labor force; products - wheat, grapes, corn, olives, meat, cheese, hides; small numbers of cattle, pigs, horses; depends on Italy for food imports

Economic aid: NA

Currency: Italian lira (plural - lire); 1 Italian lira (Lit) = 100 centesimi; also mints its own coins

Exchange rates: Italian lire (Lit) per US\$1 - 1,248.4 (March 1992), 1,240.6 (1991), 1,198.1 (1990), 1,372.1 (1989), 1,301.6 (1988), 1,296.1 (1987)

Fiscal year: calendar year

1.1656 WorldFact.guide/Communications (San Marino)

Communications (San Marino)

=====

Highways:

104 km

Telecommunications:

automatic telephone system completely integrated into Italian system; ↔
 11,700
 telephones; broadcast services from Italy; microwave and cable links into
 Italian networks; no communication satellite facilities

1.1657 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (San Marino)

Defense Forces (San Marino)

=====

Branches:

public security or police force of less than 50 people

Manpower availability:

all fit men ages 16-60 constitute a militia that can serve as an army

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$NA, NA% of GDP

1.1658 WorldFact.guide/Sao Tome and Principe

Sao Tome and Principe

Geography (Sao Tome and Principe)

People (Sao Tome and Principe)

Government (Sao Tome and Principe)

Government1 (Sao Tome and Principe)

Economy (Sao Tome and Principe)

Economy1 (Sao Tome and Principe)

Communications (Sao Tome and Principe)

Defense Forces (Sao Tome and Principe)

1.1659 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Sao Tome and Principe)

Geography (Sao Tome and Principe)

=====

Total area:

960 km2

Land area:

960 km²
 Comparative area:
 slightly less than 5.5 times the size of Washington, DC
 Land boundaries:
 none
 Coastline:
 209 km
 Maritime claims:
 (measured from claimed archipelagic baselines)
 Exclusive economic zone:
 200 nm
 Territorial sea:
 12 nm
 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%
 Environment:
 deforestation; soil erosion
 Note:
 located south of Nigeria and west of Gabon near the Equator in the North
 Atlantic Ocean

1.1660 WorldFact.guide/People (Sao Tome and Principe)

People (Sao Tome and Principe)

=====

Population:
 132,338 (July 1992), growth rate 2.9% (1992)
 Birth rate:
 38 births/1,000 population (1992)
 Death rate:
 8 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
 Net migration rate:
 0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
 Infant mortality rate:
 58 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 64 years male, 68 years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 5.2 children born/woman (1992)
 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), and

Europeans (primarily Portuguese)
 Religions:
 Roman Catholic, Evangelical Protestant, Seventh-Day Adventist
 Languages:
 Portuguese (official)
 Literacy:
 57% (male 73%, female 42%) age 15 and over can read and write (1981)
 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)
 Organized labor:
 NA

1.1661 WorldFact.guide/Government (Sao Tome and Principe)

Government (Sao Tome and Principe)

=====

Long-form name:
 Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe
 Type:
 republic
 Capital:
 Sao Tome
 Administrative divisions:
 2 districts (concelhos, singular - concelho); Principe, Sao Tome
 Independence:
 12 July 1975 (from Portugal)
 Constitution:
 5 November 1975, approved 15 December 1982
 Legal system:
 based on Portuguese law system and customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
 National holiday:
 Independence Day, 12 July (1975)
 Executive branch:
 president, prime minister, Council of Ministers (cabinet)
 Legislative branch:
 unicameral National People's Assembly (Assembleia Popular Nacional)
 Judicial branch:
 Supreme Court
 Leaders:
 Chief of State:
 President Miguel TROVOADA (since 4 April 1991)
 Head of Government:
 Prime Minister Noberto COSTA ALEGRE (since 16 May 1992)
 Political parties and leaders:
 Party for Democratic Convergence-Reflection Group (PCD-GR), Prime Minister
 Daniel Lima Dos Santos DAIIO, secretary general; Movement for the Liberation
 of Sao Tome and Principe (MLSTP), Carlos da GRACA; Christian Democratic Front (FDC), Alphonse Dos SANTOS; Democratic Opposition Coalition (CODO), leader NA; other small parties
 Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

President:

last held 3 March 1991 (next to be held NA March 1996); results - Miguel TROVOADA was elected without opposition in Sao Tome's first multiparty presidential election

National People's Assembly:

last held 20 January 1991 (next to be held NA January 1996); results - PCD-GR 54.4%, MLSTP 30.5%, CODO 5.2%, FDC 1.5%, other 8.3%; seats - (55 total) PCD-GR 33, MLSTP 21, CODO 1; note - this was the first multiparty election in Sao Tome and Principe

Member of:

ACP, AfDB, CEEAC, ECA, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, ILO, IMF, ←
INTERPOL,
ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Joaquim Rafael BRANCO; Chancery (temporary) at 801 Second ←
Avenue,
Suite 603, New York, NY 10017; telephone (212) 697-4211

US:

Ambassador to Gabon is accredited to Sao Tome and Principe on a ←
nonresident
basis and makes periodic visits to the islands

1.1662 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Sao Tome and Principe)

Government1 (Sao Tome and Principe)

=====

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

1.1663 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Sao Tome and Principe)

Economy (Sao Tome and Principe)

=====

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.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$46.0 million, per capita \$400; real growth rate 1.5% (1989)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

36% (1989)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues \$10.2 million; expenditures \$36.8 million, including capital expenditures of \$22.5 million (1989)

Exports:

\$4.4 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:

cocoa 85%, copra, coffee, palm oil

partners:

FRG, GDR, Netherlands, China

Imports:

\$21.3 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:

machinery and electrical equipment 54%, food products 23%, other 23%

partners:

Portugal, GDR, Angola, China

External debt:

\$147 million (1990 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate 7.1% (1986)

Electricity:

5,000 kW capacity; 10 million kWh produced, 80 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

light construction, shirts, soap, beer, fisheries, shrimp processing

Agriculture:

dominant sector of economy, primary source of exports; cash crops - cocoa (85%), coconuts, palm kernels, coffee; food products - bananas, papaya, beans, poultry, fish; not self-sufficient in food grain and meat

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$8 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$89 million

Currency:

dobra (plural - dobras); 1 dobra (Db) = 100 centimos

1.1664 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Sao Tome and Principe)

Economy1 (Sao Tome and Principe)

=====

Exchange rates:

dobras (Db) per US\$1 - 260.0 (November 1991), 122.48 (December 1988), ↔
72.827
(1987), 36.993 (1986)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.1665 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Sao Tome and Principe)

Communications (Sao Tome and Principe)

=====

Highways:

300 km (two-thirds are paved); roads on Principe are mostly unpaved and ↔
in
need of repair

Ports:

Sao Tome, Santo Antonio

Civil air:

10 major transport aircraft

Airports:

2 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

minimal system; broadcast stations - 1 AM, 2 FM, no TV; 1 Atlantic Ocean
INTELSAT earth station

1.1666 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Sao Tome and Principe)

Defense Forces (Sao Tome and Principe)

=====

Branches:

Army, Navy, National Police

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 30,188; 15,918 fit for military service

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$NA, NA% of GDP

1.1667 WorldFact.guide/Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia

Geography (Saudi Arabia)

People (Saudi Arabia)

Government (Saudi Arabia)

Economy (Saudi Arabia)

Communications (Saudi Arabia)

Defense Forces (Saudi Arabia)

1.1668 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Saudi Arabia)

Geography (Saudi Arabia)

=====

Total area:

1,945,000 km²

Land area:

1,945,000 km²

Comparative area:

slightly less than one-fourth the size of the US

Land boundaries:

4,532 km total; Iraq 808 km, Jordan 742 km, Kuwait 222 km, Oman 676 km, Qatar 40 km, UAE 586 km, Yemen 1,458 km

Coastline:

2,510 km

Maritime claims:

Contiguous zone:

18 nm

Continental shelf:

not specific

Territorial sea:

12 nm

Disputes:

no defined boundaries with Yemen; location and status of Saudi Arabia's boundaries with Qatar and UAE are unresolved; 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:

crude oil, natural gas, iron ore, gold, copper

Land use:

arable land 1%; permanent crops NEGL%; meadows and pastures 39%; forest ↔ and

woodland 1%; other 59%; includes irrigated NEGL%

Environment:

no perennial rivers or permanent water bodies; developing extensive ↔ coastal

seawater desalination facilities; desertification

Note:

extensive coastlines on Persian Gulf and Red Sea provide great leverage ↔ on

shipping (especially crude oil) through Persian Gulf and Suez Canal

1.1669 WorldFact.guide/People (Saudi Arabia)

People (Saudi Arabia)

=====

Population:

17,050,934 (July 1992), growth rate 3.3% (1992); note - the population figure is based on growth since the last official Saudi census of 1974 ← that reported a total of 7 million persons and included foreign workers; estimates from other sources may be 15-30% lower

Birth rate:

39 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

6 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

59 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

65 years male, 68 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

6.7 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Saudi(s); adjective - Saudi or Saudi Arabian

Ethnic divisions:

Arab 90%, Afro-Asian 10%

Religions:

Muslim 100%

Languages:

Arabic

Literacy:

62% (male 73%, female 48%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:

5,000,000; about 60% are foreign workers; government 34%, industry and ← oil 28%, services 22%, and agriculture 16%

Organized labor:

trade unions are illegal

1.1670 WorldFact.guide/Government (Saudi Arabia)

Government (Saudi Arabia)

=====

Long-form name:

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Type:

monarchy

Capital:

Riyadh

Administrative divisions:

14 emirates (imarat, singular - imarah); Al Bahah, Al Hudud ash ← Shamaliyah, Al Jawf, Al Madinah, Al Qasim, Al Qurayyat, Ar Riyadh, Ash Sharqiyah, ` ← Asir,

Ha'il, Jizan, Makkah, Najran, Tabuk

Independence:
23 September 1932 (unification)

Constitution:
none; governed according to Shari'a (Islamic law)

Legal system:
based on Islamic law, several secular codes have been introduced; ↔
commercial
disputes handled by special committees; has not accepted compulsory ICJ
jurisdiction

National holiday:
Unification of the Kingdom, 23 September (1932)

Executive branch:
monarch and prime minister, crown prince and deputy prime minister, ↔
Council
of Ministers

Legislative branch:
none

Judicial branch:
Supreme Council of Justice

Leaders:
Chief of State and Head of Government:
King and Prime Minister FAHD bin 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud (since 13 June
1982); Crown Prince and Deputy Prime Minister 'ABDALLAH bin 'Abd al-'Aziz ↔
Al
Sa'ud (half-brother to the King, appointed heir to the throne 13 June ↔
1982)

Suffrage:
none

Elections:
none

Member of:
ABEDA, AfDB, AFESD, AL, AMF, CCC, ESCWA, FAO, G-19, G-77, GCC, IAEA, IBRD ↔
,
ICAO, ICC, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, ↔
INTERPOL,
IOC, ISO, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAPEC, OAS (observer), OIC, OPEC, UN, UNCTAD,
UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Diplomatic representation:
Ambassador BANDAR Bin Sultan; Chancery at 601 New Hampshire Avenue NW,
Washington, DC 20037; telephone (202) 342-3800; there are Saudi Arabian
Consulates General in Houston, Los Angeles, and New York

US:
Ambassador Charles W. FREEMAN, Jr.; Embassy at Collector Road M, ↔
Diplomatic
Quarter, Riyadh (mailing address is American Embassy, Unit 61307, Riyadh;
International Mail: P. O. Box 94309, Riyadh 11693; or APO AE 09803-1307);
telephone [966] (1) 488-3800; Telex 406866; there are US Consulates ↔
General
in Dhahran and 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

1.1671 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Saudi Arabia)

Economy (Saudi Arabia)

=====

Overview:

The petroleum sector accounts for roughly 70% of budget revenues, 37% of GDP, and almost all export earnings. Saudi Arabia has the largest reserves of petroleum in the world, ranks as the largest exporter of petroleum, and plays a leading role in OPEC. For the 1990s the government intends to encourage private economic activity and to foster the gradual process of turning Saudi Arabia into a modern industrial state that retains traditional Islamic values.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$104 billion, per capita \$5,800; real growth rate 1.5% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

3% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate:

0% (1989 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$40.3 billion; expenditures \$48.3 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1992)

Exports:

\$44.3 billion (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

petroleum and petroleum products 85%

partners:

US 22%, Japan 22%, Singapore 7%, France 6%

Imports:

\$21.5 billion (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

manufactured goods, transportation equipment, construction materials, processed food products

partners:

US 16%, UK 14%, Japan 14%, FRG 7%

External debt:

\$18.9 billion (December 1989 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate -1.1% (1989 est.); accounts for 37% of GDP, including petroleum

Electricity:

30,000,000 kW capacity; 60,000 million kWh produced, 3,300 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

crude oil production, petroleum refining, basic petrochemicals, cement, small steel-rolling mill, construction, fertilizer, plastic

Agriculture:

accounts for about 10% of GDP, 16% of labor force; fastest growing economic

sector; subsidized by government; products - wheat, barley, tomatoes, melons, dates, citrus fruit, mutton, chickens, eggs, milk; approaching self-sufficiency in food

Economic aid:

donor - pledged \$64.7 billion in bilateral aid (1979-89)

Currency:

Saudi riyal (plural - riyals); 1 Saudi riyal (SR) = 100 halalas

Exchange rates:

Saudi riyals (SR) per US\$1 - 3.7450 (fixed rate since late 1986), 3.7033 (1986)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.1672 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Saudi Arabia)

Communications (Saudi Arabia)

=====

Railroads:

886 km 1.435-meter standard gauge

Highways:

74,000 km total; 35,000 km paved, 39,000 km gravel and improved earth

Pipelines:

crude oil 6,400 km, petroleum products 150 km, natural gas 2,200 km, includes natural gas liquids 1,600 km

Ports:

Jiddah, Ad Dammam, Ras Tanura, Jizan, Al Jubayl, Yanbu al Bahr, Yanbu al Sinaiyah

Merchant marine:

81 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 884,470 GRT/1,254,882 DWT; includes ←
1

passenger, 7 short-sea passenger, 11 cargo, 14 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 3 container, 6 refrigerated cargo, 5 livestock carrier, 24 petroleum tanker ←
, 7

chemical tanker, 1 liquefied gas, 1 specialized tanker, 1 bulk

Civil air:

104 major transport aircraft available

Airports:

211 total, 191 usable; 70 with permanent-surface runways; 14 with runways over 3,659 m; 37 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 105 with runways 1,220-2,439 ←
m

Telecommunications:

good system with extensive microwave and coaxial and fiber optic cable systems; 1,624,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 43 AM, 13 FM, 80 TV; 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

1.1673 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Saudi Arabia)

Defense Forces (Saudi Arabia)

=====

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 15-49, 5,619,147; 3,118,261 fit for military service; 133,314 reach
military age (17) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$14.5 billion, 13% of GDP (1992 budget)

1.1674 WorldFact.guide/Senegal

Senegal

Geography (Senegal)

People (Senegal)

Government (Senegal)

Government1 (Senegal)

Economy (Senegal)

Economy1 (Senegal)

Communications (Senegal)

Defense Forces (Senegal)

1.1675 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Senegal)

Geography (Senegal)

=====

Total area:

196,190 km2

Land area:

192,000 km2

Comparative area:

slightly smaller than South Dakota

Land boundaries:

2,640 km total; 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:
edge of continental margin or 200 nm
Exclusive fishing zone:
200 nm
Territorial sea:
12 nm
Disputes:
short section of the boundary with The Gambia is indefinite; the International Court of Justice (ICJ) on 12 November 1991 rendered its decision on the Guinea-Bissau/ Senegal maritime boundary in favor of ← Senegal
- that decision has been rejected by Guinea-Bissau; boundary with ← Mauritania
Climate:
tropical; hot, humid; rainy season (December to April) has strong ← southeast winds; dry season (May to November) dominated by hot, dry harmattan wind
Terrain:
generally low, rolling, plains rising to foothills in southeast
Natural resources:
fish, phosphates, iron ore
Land use:
arable land 27%; permanent crops 0%; meadows and pastures 30%; forest and woodland 31%; other 12%; includes irrigated 1%
Environment:
lowlands seasonally flooded; deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification
Note:
The Gambia is almost an enclave

1.1676 WorldFact.guide/People (Senegal)

People (Senegal)

=====

Population:
8,205,058 (July 1992), growth rate 3.1% (1992)
Birth rate:
44 births/1,000 population (1992)
Death rate:
13 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
Net migration rate:
0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
Infant mortality rate:
80 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
Life expectancy at birth:
54 years male, 57 years female (1992)
Total fertility rate:
6.2 children born/woman (1992)
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:
 38% (male 52%, female 25%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)
 Labor force:
 2,509,000; 77% subsistence agricultural workers; 175,000 wage earners -
 private sector 40%, government and parapublic 60%; 52% of population of
 working age (1985)
 Organized labor:
 majority of wage-labor force represented by unions; however, dues-paying
 membership very limited; major confederation is National Confederation of
 Senegalese Labor (CNTS), an affiliate of the governing party

1.1677 WorldFact.guide/Government (Senegal)

Government (Senegal)

=====

Long-form name:
 Republic of Senegal
 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 (effective 1 February 1982) that called for the creation ←
 of
 a loose confederation to be known as Senegambia, but the agreement was
 dissolved on 30 September 1989
 Constitution:
 3 March 1963, last revised in 1991
 Legal system:
 based on French civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts in
 Supreme Court, which also audits the government's accounting office; has ←
 not
 accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
 National holiday:
 Independence Day, 4 April (1960)
 Executive branch:
 president, prime minister, Council of Ministers (cabinet)
 Legislative branch:
 unicameral National Assembly (Assemblée Nationale)
 Judicial branch:
 Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)
 Leaders:
 Chief of State:
 President Abdou DIOUF (since 1 January 1981)
 Head of Government:
 Prime Minister Habib THIAM (since 7 April 1991)

Political parties and leaders:

Socialist Party (PS), President Abdou DIOUF; Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS), Abdoulaye WADE; 13 other small uninfluential parties

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

President:

last held 28 February 1988 (next to be held NA February 1993); results - Abdou DIOUF (PS) 73%, Abdoulaye WADE (PDS) 26%, other 1%

National Assembly:

last held 28 February 1988 (next to be held NA February 1993); results - PS

71%, PDS 25%, other 4%; seats - (120 total) PS 103, PDS 17

Other political or pressure groups:

students, teachers, labor, Muslim Brotherhoods

Member of:

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, CCC, CEAO, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, FZ, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO

(correspondent), ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, OIC, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO,

UNIIMOG, UPU, WADB, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Ibra Deguene KA; Chancery at 2112 Wyoming Avenue NW, Washington,

DC 20008; telephone (202) 234-0540 or 0541

US:

Ambassador Katherine SHIRLEY; Embassy on Avenue Jean XXIII at the corner of

Avenue Kleber, Dakar (mailing address is B. P. 49, Dakar); telephone [221]

23-42-96 or 23-34-24; FAX [221] 22-29-91

1.1678 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Senegal)

Government1 (Senegal)

=====

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

1.1679 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Senegal)

Economy (Senegal)

=====

Overview:

The agricultural sector accounts for about 20% of GDP and provides employment for about 75% of the labor force. About 40% of the total cultivated land is used to grow peanuts, an important export crop. The principal economic resource is fishing, which brought in about \$200 million

or about 25% of total foreign exchange earnings in 1987. Mining is ←
dominated
by the extraction of phosphate, but production has faltered because of
reduced worldwide demand for fertilizers in recent years. Over the past ←
10
years tourism has become increasingly important to the economy.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$5.0 billion, per capita \$615; real growth ←
rate
3.6% (1990)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

2.0% (1990)

Unemployment rate:

3.5% (1987)

Budget:

revenues \$921 million; expenditures \$1,024 million; including capital
expenditures of \$14 million (FY89 est.)

Exports:

\$814 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:

manufactures 30%, fish products 27%, peanuts 11%, petroleum products 11%,
phosphates 10%

partners:

France, other EC members, Mali, Ivory Coast, India

Imports:

\$1.05 billion (c.i.f., 1990 est.)

commodities:

semimanufactures 30%, food 27%, durable consumer goods 17%, petroleum ←
12%,
capital goods 14%

partners:

France, other EC, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Algeria, China, Japan

External debt:

\$2.9 billion (1990)

Industrial production:

growth rate 4.7% (1989); accounts for 15% of GDP

Electricity:

215,000 kW capacity; 760 million kWh produced, 100 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

agricultural and fish processing, phosphate mining, petroleum refining,
building materials

Agriculture:

including fishing, accounts for 20% of GDP and more than 75% of labor ←
force;

major products - peanuts (cash crop), millet, corn, sorghum, rice, cotton ←

tomatoes, green vegetables; estimated two-thirds self-sufficient in food;
fish catch of 299,000 metric tons in 1987

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$551 million; Western (non-US)
countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$5.23 billion; ←
OPEC

bilateral aid (1979-89), \$589 million; Communist countries (1970-89), ←
\$295

million

Currency:

Communaute Financiere Africaine franc (plural - francs); 1 CFA franc (↔
CFAF)

= 100 centimes

Exchange rates:

Communaute Financiere Africaine francs (CFAF) per US\$1 - 269.01 (January 1992), 282.11 (1991), 272.26 (1990), 319.01 (1989), 297.85 (1988), 300.54 (1987)

1.1680 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Senegal)

Economy1 (Senegal)

=====

Fiscal year:

1 July - 30 June; note - in January 1993, Senegal will switch to a ↔
calendar
year

1.1681 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Senegal)

Communications (Senegal)

=====

Railroads:

1,034 km 1.000-meter gauge; all single track except 70 km double track ↔
Dakar
to Thies

Highways:

14,007 km total; 3,777 km paved, 10,230 km laterite or improved earth

Inland waterways:

897 km total; 785 km on the Senegal, 112 km on the Saloum

Ports:

Dakar, Kaolack, Foundiougne, Ziguinchor

Merchant marine:

2 ships (1,000 GRT and over) totaling 7,676 GRT/12,310 DWT; includes 1
cargo, 1 bulk

Civil air:

3 major transport aircraft

Airports:

25 total, 19 usable; 10 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways
over 3,659 m; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 15 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

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

1.1682 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Senegal)

Defense Forces (Senegal)

=====

Branches:

Army, Navy, Air Force, Gendarmerie, National Police
 Manpower availability:
 males 15-49, 1,814,452; 947,723 fit for military service; 88,271 reach
 military age (18) annually
 Defense expenditures:
 exchange rate conversion - \$100 million, 2% of GDP (1989 est.)

1.1683 WorldFact.guide/Serbia and Montenegro

Serbia and Montenegro

Geography (Serbia and Montenegro)
 People (Serbia and Montenegro)
 Government (Serbia and Montenegro)
 Economy (Serbia and Montenegro)
 Economy1 (Serbia and Montenegro)
 Communications (Serbia and Montenegro)
 Defense Forces (Serbia and Montenegro)

1.1684 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Serbia and Montenegro)

Geography (Serbia and Montenegro)

=====

Total area:

102,350 km2

Land area:

102,136 km2: note - Serbia has a total area and a land area of 88,412 km2
 while Montenegro has a total area of 13,938 km2 and a land area of 13,724
 km2

Comparative area:

slightly larger than Kentucky; note - Serbia is slightly larger than ↔
 Maine

while Montenegro is slightly larger than Connecticut

Land boundaries:

2,234 km total; Albania 287 km (114 km with Serbia, 173 km with ↔
 Montenegro),

Bosnia and Hercegovina 527 km (312 km with Serbia, 215 km with Montenegro ↔
),

Bulgaria 318 km, Croatia (north) 239 km, Croatia (south) 15 km, Hungary ↔
 151

km, Macedonia 221 km, Romania 476 km; note - the internal boundary ↔
 between

Montenegro and Serbia is 211 km

Coastline:

199 km; Montenegro 199 km, Serbia 0 km

Maritime claims:

none - landlocked

Contiguous zone:

NA nm

Continental shelf:

NA meter depth

Exclusive fishing zone:

NA nm

Exclusive economic zone:

NA nm

Territorial sea:

12 nm

Disputes:

Sandzak region bordering northern Montenegro and southeastern Serbia - Muslims seeking autonomy; Vojvodina taken from Hungary and awarded to the former Yugoslavia (Serbia) by Treaty of Trianon in 1920; disputes with Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia over Serbian populated areas; Albanian minority in Kosovo seeks independence from Serbian Republic

Climate:

in the north, continental climate - cold winter and hot, humid summers ← with well distributed rainfall; central portion, continental and Mediterranean climate; to the south, Adriatic climate along the coast, hot, dry summers and autumns and relatively cold winters with heavy snowfall inland

Terrain:

extremely varied; to the north, rich fertile plains; to the east, ← limestone ranges and basins; to the southeast, ancient mountain and hills; to the southwest, extremely high shoreline with no islands off the coast; home ← of largest lake in former Yugoslavia, Lake Scutari

Natural resources:

oil, gas, coal, antimony, copper, lead, zinc, nickel, gold, pyrite, ← chrome

Land use:

arable land 30%; permanent crops 5%; meadows and pastures 20%; forest and woodland 25%; other 20%; includes irrigated 5%

Environment:

coastal water pollution from sewage outlets, especially in tourist ← related areas such as Kotor; air pollution around Belgrade and other industrial cities; water pollution along Danube from industrial waste dump into the Sava which drains into the Danube; subject to destructive earthquakes

Note:

controls one of the major land routes from Western Europe to Turkey and ← the Near East; strategic location along the Adriatic coast

1.1685 WorldFact.guide/People (Serbia and Montenegro)

People (Serbia and Montenegro)

=====

Population:

10,642,000 (July 1992), growth rate NA% (1991)

Birth rate:

NA births/1,000 population (1992)
Death rate:
NA deaths/1,000 population (1992)
Net migration rate:
NA migrants/1,000 population (1992)
Infant mortality rate:
NA deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
Life expectancy at birth:
Serbia - 70.11 years male, 75.21 years female (1992); Montenegro - 76.33
years male, 82.27 years female (1992)
Total fertility rate:
NA children born/woman (1992)
Nationality:
noun - Serbian(s) and Montenegrin(s); adjective - Serbian and Montenegrin
Ethnic divisions:
Serbs 63%, Albanians 14%, Montenegrins 6%, Hungarians 4%
Religions:
Orthodox 65%, Muslim 19%, Roman Catholic 4%, Protestant 1%, other 11%
Languages:
Serbo-Croatian 100%
Literacy:
89% (male 95%, female 83%) age 10 and over can read and write (1991 est.)
Labor force:
2,640,909; industry, mining 40%, agriculture 5% (1990)
Organized labor:
NA

1.1686 WorldFact.guide/Government (Serbia and Montenegro)

Government (Serbia and Montenegro)

=====

Long-form name:
none
Type:
republic
Capital:
Belgrade
Administrative divisions:
2 provinces (pokajine, singular - pokajina); and 2 autonomies*;
Kosovo*, Montenegro, Serbia, Vojvodina*
Independence:
NA April 1992
Constitution:
NA April 1992
Legal system:
based on civil law system
National holiday:
NA
Executive branch:
president, vice president, prime minister, deputy prime minister
Legislative branch:
Parliament
Judicial branch:
NA
Leaders:

Chief of State:
 President Dobric COSIC (since NA), Vice President Branko KOSTIC (since ←
 July
 1991); note - Slobodan MILOSEVIC is president of Serbia

Head of Government:
 Prime Minister Milan PANIC (since 14 July 1992), Deputy Prime Minister
 Aleksandr MITROVIC (since March 1989)

Political parties and leaders:
 former Communisty Party, Slobodan MILOSEVIC; Serbian Radical Party, ←
 Vojislav
 SESELJ; Serbian Renewal Party, Vok DRASKOVIC

Suffrage:
 at age 16 if employed, universal at age 18

Elections:
 President:
 NA

Parliament:
 last held 4 June 1992 (next to be held NA); results - percent of vote by
 party NA; seats - (138 total) former Community Party 73, Radical Party ←
 33,
 other 32

Communists:
 NA

Other political or pressure groups:
 NA

Member of:
 CSCE, UN

Diplomatic representation:
 none; US does not recognize Serbia and Montenegro

Flag:
 NA

1.1687 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Serbia and Montenegro)

Economy (Serbia and Montenegro)

=====

Overview:

The swift collapse of the Yugoslav federation has been accompanied by ←
 bloody
 ethnic warfare, the destabilization of republic boundaries, and the ←
 breakup
 of important interrepublic trade flows. The situation in Serbia and
 Montenegro remains fluid in view of the extensive political and military
 strife. This new state faces major economic problems. First, like the ←
 other
 former Yugoslav republics, Serbia and Montenegro depended on their sister
 republics for large amounts of foodstuffs, energy supplies, and
 manufactures. Wide varieties in climate, mineral resources, and levels of
 technology among the six republics accentuated 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 major economic sanctions by the leading industrial nations.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$44 billion, per capita \$4,200; real growth rate NA% (1990)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

60% per month

Unemployment rate:

25-40%

Budget:

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:

principally the other former Yugoslav republics; Italy, Germany, other EC countries, the former USSR, 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:

principally the other former Yugoslav republics; the former USSR, EC countries (mainly Italy and Germany), East European countries, US

External debt:

\$4.2 billion (may assume some part of foreign debt of former Yugoslavia)

Industrial production:

growth rate -20% or greater (1991 est.)

Electricity:

8,633,000 kW capacity; 34,600 million kWh produced, 3,496 kWh per capita (1991)

1.1688 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Serbia and Montenegro)

Economy1 (Serbia and Montenegro)

=====

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 province
 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:

Yugoslav New Dinar (plural - New Dinars); 1 Yugo New Dinar (YD) = 100 ←
 paras

Exchange rates:

Yugoslav New Dinars (YD) per US \$1 - 28.230 (December 1991), 15.162 ←
 (1990),
 15.528 (1989), 0.701 (1988), 0.176 (1987)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.1689 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Serbia and Montenegro)

Communications (Serbia and Montenegro)

=====

Railroads:

NA

Highways:

46,019 km total (1990); 26,949 km paved, 10,373 km gravel, 8,697 km earth

Inland waterways:

NA km

Pipelines:

crude oil 415 km, petroleum products 130 km, natural gas 2,110 km

Ports:

maritime - Bar; inland - Belgrade

Merchant marine:

43 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 866,915 GRT/1,449,094 DWT; includes 19 cargo, 5 container, 16 bulk carriers, 2 combination/ore carrier and 1 passenger ship, under Serbian and Montenegrin flag; note - Montenegro also operates 3 bulk carriers under the flags of Panama and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Civil air:
NA

Airports:
NA

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

1.1690 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Serbia and Montenegro)

Defense Forces (Serbia and Montenegro)

=====

Branches:
Army, Navy, and Air Forces

Manpower availability:
males 15-49, 2,545,357; NA fit for military service; 96,832 reach military age (18) annually (est.)

Defense expenditures:
\$NA, NA% of GDP

1.1691 WorldFact.guide/Seychelles

Seychelles

Geography (Seychelles)

People (Seychelles)

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1.1692 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Seychelles)

Geography (Seychelles)

=====

Total area:
455 km2

Land area:
455 km2

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

Land boundaries:
none

Coastline:
491 km

Maritime claims:

Continental shelf:
edge of continental margin or 200 nm

Exclusive economic zone:
200 nm

Territorial sea:
12 nm

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%

Environment:
lies outside the cyclone belt, so severe storms are rare; short droughts
possible; no fresh water - catchments collect rain; 40 granitic and about ←
50
coralline islands

Note:
located north-northeast of Madagascar in the Indian Ocean

1.1693 WorldFact.guide/People (Seychelles)

People (Seychelles)

=====

Population:
69,519 (July 1992), growth rate 0.8% (1992)

Birth rate:
23 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
7 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
-8 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

15 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 65 years male, 75 years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 2.4 children born/woman (1992)
 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 and French (official); Creole
 Literacy:
 85% (male NA%, female NA%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990)
 Labor force:
 27,700; industry and commerce 31%, services 21%, government 20%,
 agriculture, forestry, and fishing 12%, other 16% (1985); 57% of ←
 population
 of working age (1983)
 Organized labor:
 three major trade unions

1.1694 WorldFact.guide/Government (Seychelles)

Government (Seychelles)

=====

Long-form name:
 Republic of Seychelles
 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 La Rue, Port Glaud, Saint Louis, Takamaka
 Independence:
 29 June 1976 (from UK)
 Constitution:
 5 June 1979
 Legal system:
 based on English common law, French civil law, and customary law
 National holiday:
 Liberation Day (anniversary of coup), 5 June (1977)
 Executive branch:
 president, Council of Ministers
 Legislative branch:
 unicameral People's Assembly (Assemblée du Peuple)
 Judicial branch:
 Court of Appeal, Supreme Court

Leaders:

Chief of State and Head of Government:

President France Albert RENE (since 5 June 1977)

Political parties and leaders:

ruling party - Seychelles People's Progressive Front (SPPF), France ←
Albert

RENE; note - in December 1991, President RENE announced that the ←
Seychelles

would begin an immediate transition to a multiparty political system;
registration of new political parties was scheduled to begin in January ←
1992

Suffrage:

universal at age 17

Elections:

election of delegates to a multiparty constitutional conference is ←
scheduled
for June 1992

President:

last held 9-11 June 1989 (next to be held NA June 1994); results - ←
President

France Albert RENE reelected without opposition

People's Assembly:

last held 5 December 1987 (next to be held NA December 1992); results - ←
SPPF

was the only legal party; seats - (25 total, 23 elected) SPPF 23

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, INTERPOL, IOC, NAM, OAU, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO, ←
WMO

Diplomatic representation:

Second Secretary, Charge d'Affaires ad interim Marc R. MARENGO; Chancery
(temporary) at 820 Second Avenue, Suite 900F, New York, NY 10017; ←
telephone
(212) 687-9766

US:

Ambassador Richard W. CARLSON; Embassy at 4th Floor, Victoria House,
Victoria (mailing address is Box 148, Victoria, and Victoria House, Box ←
251,

Victoria, Mahe, Seychelles, or APO AE 09815-2501); telephone (248) 25256;
FAX (248) 25189

1.1695 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Seychelles)

Government1 (Seychelles)

=====

Flag:

three horizontal bands of red (top), white (wavy), and green; the white ←
band

is the thinnest, the red band is the thickest

1.1696 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Seychelles)

Economy (Seychelles)

=====

Overview:

In this small, open, tropical island economy, the tourist industry ←
employs
about 30% of the labor force and provides more than 70% of hard currency
earnings. In recent years the government has encouraged foreign ←
investment
in order to upgrade hotels and other services. At the same time, the
government has moved to reduce the high dependence on tourism by ←
promoting
the development of farming, fishing, and small-scale manufacturing.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$350 million, per capita \$5,200; real growth ←
rate
-4.5% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

1.8% (1990 est.)

Unemployment rate:

9% (1987)

Budget:

revenues \$180 million; expenditures \$202 million, including capital
expenditures of \$32 million (1989)

Exports:

\$40 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:

fish, copra, cinnamon bark, petroleum products (reexports)

partners:

France 63%, Pakistan 12%, Reunion 10%, UK 7% (1987)

Imports:

\$186 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:

manufactured goods, food, tobacco, beverages, machinery and ←
transportation
equipment, petroleum products

partners:

UK 20%, France 14%, South Africa 13%, PDRY 13%, Singapore 8%, Japan 6%
(1987)

External debt:

\$189 million (1991 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate 7% (1987); accounts for 10% of GDP

Electricity:

30,000 kW capacity; 80 million kWh produced, 1,160 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

tourism, processing of coconut and vanilla, fishing, coir rope factory, ←
boat
building, printing, furniture, beverage

Agriculture:

accounts for 7% of GDP, mostly subsistence farming; cash crops - coconuts ←
,
cinnamon, vanilla; other products - sweet potatoes, cassava, bananas;
broiler chickens; large share of food needs imported; expansion of tuna
fishing under way

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY78-89), \$26 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1978-89), \$315 million; ←
 OPEC
 bilateral aid (1979-89), \$5 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$60 million

Currency:

Seychelles rupee (plural - rupees); 1 Seychelles rupee (SRe) = 100 cents

Exchange rates:

Seychelles rupees (SRe) per US\$1 - 5.2946 (March 1992), 5.2893 (1991), 5.3369 (1990), 5.6457 (1989), 5.3836 (1988), 5.6000 (1987)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.1697 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Seychelles)

Communications (Seychelles)

=====

Highways:

260 km total; 160 km paved, 100 km crushed stone or earth

Ports:

Victoria

Merchant marine:

1 refrigerated cargo totaling 1,827 GRT/2,170 DWT

Civil air:

1 major transport aircraft

Airports:

14 total, 14 usable; 8 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways over 3,659 m; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; none with runways 1,220-2,439 ←
 m

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

1.1698 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Seychelles)

Defense Forces (Seychelles)

=====

Branches:

Army, Navy, Air Force, Presidential Protection Unit, Police Force, ←
 Militia

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 17,739; 9,096 fit for military service

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$12 million, 4% of GDP (1990 est.)

1.1699 WorldFact.guide/Sierra Leone

Sierra Leone

Geography (Sierra Leone)

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1.1700 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Sierra Leone)

Geography (Sierra Leone)

=====

Total area:

71,740 km2

Land area:

71,620 km2

Comparative area:

slightly smaller than South Carolina

Land boundaries:

958 km total; Guinea 652 km, Liberia 306 km

Coastline:

402 km

Maritime claims:

Territorial sea:

200 nm

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%; includes irrigated NEGL%

Environment:

extensive mangrove swamps hinder access to sea; deforestation; soil degradation

1.1701 WorldFact.guide/People (Sierra Leone)

People (Sierra Leone)

=====

Population:

4,456,737 (July 1992), growth rate -0.2% (1992)

Birth rate:

46 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

20 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

-28 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

148 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

43 years male, 48 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

6.1 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Sierra Leonean(s); adjective - Sierra Leonean

Ethnic divisions:

native African 99% (Temne 30%, Mende 30%); Creole, European, Lebanese, ←
and
Asian 1%; 13 tribes

Religions:

Muslim 30%, indigenous beliefs 30%, Christian 10%, other or none 30%

Languages:

English (official); regular use limited to literate minority; principal
vernaculars are Mende in south and Temne in north; Krio is the language ←
of
the resettled ex-slave population of the Freetown area and is lingua ←
franca

Literacy:

21% (male 31%, female 11%) age 15 and over can read and write English,
Mende, Temne, or Arabic (1990 est.)

Labor force:

1,369,000 (est.); agriculture 65%, industry 19%, services 16% (1981); ←
only
about 65,000 earn wages (1985); 55% of population of working age

Organized labor:

35% of wage earners

1.1702 WorldFact.guide/Government (Sierra Leone)

Government (Sierra Leone)

=====

Long-form name:

Republic of Sierra Leone

Type:

military government

Capital:

Freetown

Administrative divisions:

Western Area and 3 provinces; Eastern, Northern, Southern

Independence:
 27 April 1961 (from UK)

Constitution:
 1 October 1991; amended September 1991

Legal system:
 based on English law and customary laws indigenous to local tribes; has ←
 not
 accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:
 Republic Day, 27 April (1961)

Executive branch:
 National Provisional Ruling Council

Legislative branch:
 unicameral House of Representatives (suspended after coup of 29 April ←
 1992)

Judicial branch:
 Supreme Court (suspended after coup of 29 April 1992)

Leaders:
 Chief of State and Head of Government:
 President Gen. Joseph Saidu MOMOH was ousted in coup of 29 April 1992;
 succeeded by Chairman of the National Provisional Ruling Council ←
 Valentine
 STRASSER (since 29 April 1992)

Political parties and leaders:
 status of existing political parties are unknown following 29 April 1992
 coup

Suffrage:
 universal at age 18

Elections:
 suspended after 29 April 1992 coup; Chairman STRASSER promises multi- ←
 party
 elections sometime in the future

Member of:
 ACP, AfDB, C, CCC, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU,
 IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU,
 OIC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:
 Ambassador (vacant); Chancery at 1701 19th Street NW, Washington, DC ←
 20009;
 telephone (202) 939-9261

US:
 Ambassador Johnny YOUNG; Embassy at the corner of Walpole and Siaka ←
 Stevens
 Street, Freetown; telephone [232] (22) 226-481; FAX [232] (22) 225471

Flag:
 three equal horizontal bands of light green (top), white, and light blue

1.1703 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Sierra Leone)

Economy (Sierra Leone)

=====

Overview:

The economic and social infrastructure is not well developed. Subsistence agriculture dominates the economy, generating about one-third of GDP and

employing about two-thirds of the working population. Manufacturing, which accounts for roughly 10% of GDP, consists mainly of the processing of raw materials and of light manufacturing for the domestic market. Diamond mining provides an important source of hard currency. The economy suffers from high unemployment, rising inflation, large trade deficits, and a growing dependency on foreign assistance. The government in 1990 was attempting to get the budget deficit under control and, in general, to bring economic policy in line with the recommendations of the IMF and the World Bank. Since March 1991, however, military incursions by Liberian rebels in southern and eastern Sierra Leone have severely strained the economy and have undermined efforts to institute economic reforms.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$1.4 billion, per capita \$330; real growth rate 3% (FY91 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

110% (1990)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues \$134 million; expenditures \$187 million, including capital expenditures of \$32 million (FY91 est.)

Exports:

\$138 million (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

rutile 50%, bauxite 17%, cocoa 11%, diamonds 3%, coffee 3%

partners:

US, UK, Belgium, FRG, other Western Europe

Imports:

\$146 million (c.i.f., 1990)

commodities:

capital goods 40%, food 32%, petroleum 12%, consumer goods 7%, light industrial goods

partners:

US, EC, Japan, China, Nigeria

External debt:

\$572 million (1990)

Industrial production:

NA

Electricity:

85,000 kW capacity; 185 million kWh produced, 45 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

mining (diamonds, bauxite, rutile), small-scale manufacturing (beverages, textiles, cigarettes, footwear), petroleum refinery

Agriculture:

accounts for over 30% of GDP and two-thirds of the labor force; largely subsistence farming; cash crops - coffee, cocoa, palm kernels; harvests of food staple rice meets 80% of domestic needs; annual fish catch averages 53,000 metric tons

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$161 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$848 million; ↔
OPEC
bilateral aid (1979-89), \$18 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$101 million

Currency:

leone (plural - leones); 1 leone (Le) = 100 cents

1.1704 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Sierra Leone)

Economy1 (Sierra Leone)

=====

Exchange rates:

leones (Le) per US\$1 - 476.74 (March 1992), 295.34 (1991), 144.9275 ↔
(1990),
58.1395 (1989), 31.2500 (1988), 30.7692 (1987)

Fiscal year:

1 July - 30 June

1.1705 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Sierra Leone)

Communications (Sierra Leone)

=====

Railroads:

84 km 1.067-meter narrow-gauge mineral line is used on a limited basis because the mine at Marampa is closed

Highways:

7,400 km total; 1,150 km paved, 490 km laterite (some gravel), remainder improved earth

Inland waterways:

800 km; 600 km navigable year round

Ports:

Freetown, Pepel, Bonthe

Merchant marine:

1 cargo ship totaling 5,592 GRT/9,107 DWT

Civil air:

no major transport aircraft

Airports:

12 total, 7 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways ↔
over

3,659 m; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

marginal telephone and telegraph service; national microwave system unserviceable at present; 23,650 telephones; broadcast stations - 1 AM, 1 FM, 1 TV; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

1.1706 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Sierra Leone)

Defense Forces (Sierra Leone)

=====

Branches:

Army, Navy, National Police Force, Special Security Detachment

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 976,147; 472,112 fit for military service; no conscription

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$6 million, 0.7% of GDP (1988 est.)

1.1707 WorldFact.guide/Singapore

Singapore

Geography (Singapore)

People (Singapore)

Government (Singapore)

Government1 (Singapore)

Economy (Singapore)

Communications (Singapore)

Defense Forces (Singapore)

1.1708 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Singapore)

Geography (Singapore)

=====

Total area:

632.6 km2

Land area:

622.6 km2

Comparative area:

slightly less than 3.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

193 km

Maritime claims:

Exclusive fishing zone:

12 nm

Territorial sea:

3 nm

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%

Environment:
 mostly urban and industrialized

Note:
 focal point for Southeast Asian sea routes

1.1709 WorldFact.guide/People (Singapore)

People (Singapore)

=====

Population:
 2,792,092 (July 1992), growth rate 1.3% (1992)

Birth rate:
 18 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
 5 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
 0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
 6 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:
 73 years male, 78 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:
 1.9 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:
 noun - Singaporean(s); adjective - Singapore

Ethnic divisions:
 Chinese 76.4%, Malay 14.9%, Indian 6.4%, other 2.3%

Religions:
 majority of Chinese are Buddhists or atheists; Malays are nearly all ↔
 Muslim
 (minorities include Christians, Hindus, Sikhs, Taoists, Confucianists)

Languages:
 Chinese, Malay, Tamil, and English (all official); Malay (national)

Literacy:
 88% (male 93%, female 84%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:
 1,485,800; financial, business, and other services 30.2%, manufacturing
 28.4%, commerce 22.0%, construction 9.0%, other 10.4% (1990)

Organized labor:
 210,000; 16.1% of labor force (1989)

1.1710 WorldFact.guide/Government (Singapore)

Government (Singapore)

=====

Long-form name:
Republic of Singapore

Type:
republic within Commonwealth

Capital:
Singapore

Administrative divisions:
none

Independence:
9 August 1965 (from Malaysia)

Constitution:
3 June 1959, amended 1965; based on preindependence State of Singapore Constitution

Legal system:
based on English common law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:
National Day, 9 August (1965)

Executive branch:
president, prime minister, two deputy prime ministers, Cabinet

Legislative branch:
unicameral Parliament

Judicial branch:
Supreme Court

Leaders:

Chief of State:
President WEE Kim Wee (since 3 September 1985)

Head of Government:
Prime Minister GOH Chok Tong (since 28 November 1990); Deputy Prime Minister
LEE Hsien Loong (since 28 November 1990); Deputy Prime Ministers ONG Teng Cheong (since 2 January 1985) and LEE Hsien Loong

Political parties and leaders:

government:
People's Action Party (PAP), LEE Kuan Yew, secretary general;

opposition:
Workers' Party (WP), J. B. JEYARETNAM; Singapore Democratic Party (SDP), CHIAM See Tong; National Solidarity Party (NSP), leader NA; Barisan Sosialis (BS, Socialist Front), leader NA

Suffrage:
universal and compulsory at age 20

Elections:

President:
last held 31 August 1989 (next to be held NA August 1993); results - President WEE Kim Wee was reelected by Parliament without opposition

Parliament:
last held 31 August 1991 (next to be held 31 August 1996); results - percent
of vote by party NA; seats - (81 total) PAP 77, SDP 3, WP 1

Communists:
200-500; Barisan Sosialis infiltrated by Communists; note - Communist party
illegal

Member of:

APEC, AsDB, ASEAN, C, CCC, CP, ESCAP, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO, ITU, LORCS, NAM, UN, UNCTAD, UPU, WHO, WMO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador S. R. NATHAN; Chancery at 1824 R Street NW, Washington, DC 20009; telephone (202) 667-7555

US:

Ambassador Robert D. ORR; Embassy at 30 Hill Street, Singapore 0617 (mailing address is FPO AP 96534); telephone [65] 338-0251; FAX [65] 338-4550

1.1711 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Singapore)

Government1 (Singapore)

=====

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

1.1712 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Singapore)

Economy (Singapore)

=====

Overview:

Singapore has an open entrepreneurial economy with strong service and manufacturing sectors and excellent international trading links derived from its entrepot history. During the 1970s and early 1980s, the economy expanded rapidly, achieving an average annual growth rate of 9%. Per capita GDP is among the highest in Asia. The economy grew at a respectable 6.5% in 1991, down from 8.3% in 1990, in part because of a slowdown in overseas demand and lower growth in the financial and business services sector.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$38.3 billion, per capita \$13,900; real growth rate 6.5% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

3.4% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate:

1.5% (1991 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$9.8 billion; expenditures \$9.0 billion, including capital expenditures of \$2.8 billion (FY91 est.)

Exports:

\$57.8 billion (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:
includes transshipments to Malaysia - petroleum products, rubber,
electronics, manufactured goods

partners:
US 20%, Malaysia 15%, Japan 9%, Hong Kong 7%, Thailand 6%

Imports:
\$65.8 billion (c.i.f., 1991 est.)

commodities:
includes transshipments from Malaysia - capital equipment, petroleum,
chemicals, manufactured goods, foodstuffs

partners:
Japan 21%, US 16%, Malaysia 15%, Taiwan 4%

External debt:
\$3.8 billion (1991 est.)

Industrial production:
growth rate 9% (1991 est.); accounts for 29% of GDP (1990)

Electricity:
4,000,000 kW capacity; 14,400 million kWh produced, 5,300 kWh per capita
(1990)

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

Economic aid:
US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-83), \$590 million; Western (non-US)
countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$1.0 billion

Currency:
Singapore dollar (plural - dollars); 1 Singapore dollar (S\$) = 100 cents

Exchange rates:
Singapore dollars (S\$) per US\$1 - 1.6596 (March 1992), 1.7276 (1991), ↔
1.8125
(1990), 1.9503 (1989), 2.0124 (1988), 2.1060 (1987)

Fiscal year:
1 April - 31 March

1.1713 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Singapore)

Communications (Singapore)

=====

Railroads:
38 km of 1.000-meter gauge

Highways:
2,597 km total (1984)

Ports:
Singapore

Merchant marine:
468 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 8,751,619 GRT/14,195,718 DWT;
includes 1 passenger-cargo, 126 cargo, 74 container, 7 roll-on/roll-off
cargo, 5 refrigerated cargo, 18 vehicle carrier, 1 livestock carrier, 144

petroleum tanker, 5 chemical tanker, 4 combination ore/oil, 1 specialized tanker, 5 liquefied gas, 74 bulk, 2 combination bulk, 1 short-sea ← passenger;

note - many Singapore flag ships are foreign owned

Civil air:

38 major transport aircraft (est.)

Airports:

10 total, 10 usable; 10 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways ← over

3,659 m; 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

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

1.1714 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Singapore)

Defense Forces (Singapore)

=====

Branches:

Army, Navy, Air Force, People's Defense Force, Police Force

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 847,435; 626,914 fit for military service

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$1.7 billion, 4% of GDP (1990 est.)

1.1715 WorldFact.guide/Slovenia

Slovenia

Geography (Slovenia)

People (Slovenia)

Government (Slovenia)

Government1 (Slovenia)

Economy (Slovenia)

Economy1 (Slovenia)

Communications (Slovenia)

Defense Forces (Slovenia)

1.1716 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Slovenia)

Geography (Slovenia)

=====

Total area:

20,296 km²

Land area:

20,296 km²

Comparative area:

slightly larger than New Jersey

Land boundaries:

998 km total; Austria 262 km, Croatia 455 km, Italy 199 km, Hungary 83 km

Coastline:

32 km

Maritime claims:

Contiguous zone:

NA nm

Continental shelf:

200 m or to depth of exploitation

Exclusive economic zone:

NA nm

Exclusive fishing zone:

NA nm

Territorial sea:

12 nm

Disputes:

dispute with Croatia over fishing rights in the Adriatic; small vocal minority in northern Italy seeks the return of parts of southwestern Slovenia

Climate:

Mediterranean climate on the coast, continental climate with mild to hot summers and cold winters in the plateaus and valleys to the east

Terrain:

a short coastal strip on the Adriatic, an alpine mountain region adjacent ↔ to Italy, mixed mountain and valleys with numerous rivers to the east

Natural resources:

lignite coal, lead, zinc, mercury, uranium, silver

Land use:

arable land 10%; permanent crops 2%; meadows and pastures 20%; forest and woodland 45%; other 23%; includes irrigated 1%

Environment:

Sava River polluted with domestic and industrial waste; heavy metals and toxic chemicals along coastal waters; near Koper, forest damage from air pollutants originating at metallurgical and chemical plants; subject to flooding and earthquakes

1.1717 WorldFact.guide/People (Slovenia)

People (Slovenia)

=====

Population:

1,963,000 (July 1992), growth rate 0.2% (1992)

Birth rate:

NA births/1,000 population (1992)
 Death rate:
 NA deaths/1,000 population (1992)
 Net migration rate:
 NA migrants/1,000 population (1992)
 Infant mortality rate:
 NA deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 70 years male, 78 years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 NA children born/woman (1992)
 Nationality:
 noun - Slovene(s); adjective - Slovenia
 Ethnic divisions:
 Slovene 91%, Croat 3%, Serb 2%, Muslim 1%, other 3%
 Religions:
 Roman Catholic 94%, Orthodox Catholic 2%, Muslim 1%, other 3%
 Languages:
 Slovenian 91%, Serbo-Croatian 7%, other 2%
 Literacy:
 99.2% (male 99.3%, female 99.1%) age 10 and over can read and write
 Labor force:
 786,036; 2% agriculture, manufacturing and mining 46%
 Organized labor:
 NA

1.1718 WorldFact.guide/Government (Slovenia)

Government (Slovenia)

=====

Long-form name:
 Republic of Slovenia
 Type:
 emerging democracy
 Capital:
 Ljubljana
 Administrative divisions:
 62 provinces (pokajine, singular - pokajina)
 Independence:
 25 June 1991; 15 January 1992 from Yugoslavia
 Constitution:
 adopted 23 December 1991, effective 23 December 1991
 Legal system:
 based on civil law system
 National holiday:
 NA
 Executive branch:
 president, 4 vice presidents
 Legislative branch:
 bicameral; consists of the State Assembly and the State Council; note - ←
 will
 take effect after next election
 Judicial branch:
 NA
 Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Milan KUCAN (since 22 April 1990); Vice President Matjaz KMECL (since 11 April 1990); Vice President Ivan OMAN (since 11 April 1990); ←
Vice

President Dusan PLUT (since 11 April 1990); Vice President Ciril ZLOBEC (since 11 April 1990)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Janez DRNOVSEK (since 14 May 1992)

Political parties and leaders:

Christian Democratic, Lozje PETERLE, chairman; Liberal Democratic, Janez DRNOVSEK, chairman; Social Democratic, Joze PUNIK, chairman; Socialist, Viktor ZAKELJ, chairman; Greens, Dusan PLUT, chairman; National ←
Democratic,

Rajko PIRNAT, chairman; Democratic Peoples Party, Marjan PODOBNIK, ←
chairman;

Reformed Socialists (former Communist Party), Ciril RIBICIC, chairman

Suffrage:

at age 16 if employed, universal at age 18

Elections:

President:

last held NA (next to be held NA)

State Assembly:

last held NA (next to be held NA);

State Council:

last held NA (next to be held NA)

Communists:

NA

Other political or pressure groups:

NA

Member of:

CSCE, IMF, UN

Diplomatic representation:

Representative Ernest PETRIC; Chancery at 1300 19th Street NW, Washington ←

DC 20036; telephone (202) 828-1650

US:

Ambassador Ignac GOLOB, Embassy at NA (mailing address is APO AE 09862);
telephone NA

1.1719 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Slovenia)

Government1 (Slovenia)

=====

Flag:

a three color flag, white (hoist side), blue, and red of equal width 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; 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 band

1.1720 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Slovenia)

Economy (Slovenia)

=====

Overview:

Slovenia was by far the most prosperous of the old 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 internecine fighting in Yugoslavia, Slovenia has the brightest prospects among the former Yugoslav republics for economic reform and recovery over the next few years. The political and economic disintegration of Yugoslavia, however, has led to severe short-term dislocations in production, employment, and trade ties. For example, overall industrial production fell 10% in 1991; particularly hard hit were the iron and steel, machine-building, chemical and textile industries. Meanwhile, fighting has continued in other republics leading to further destruction of long-established trade channels and to an influx of tens of thousands of Croatian refugees. As in other former Communist areas in Eastern Europe, economic reform has often sputtered not only because of the vested interests of old bosses in retaining old rules of the game but also because of the tangible losses experienced by rank-and-file people in the transition to a more market-oriented system. The key program for breaking up and privatizing major industrial firms has not yet begun. Bright spots for encouraging Western investors are Slovenia's comparatively well-educated work force, its developed infrastructure, and its Western business attitudes. Slovenia in absolute terms is a small economy, and a little Western investment would go a long way.

GDP:

\$21 billion, per capita \$10,700; real growth rate -10% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

15-20% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate:

10% (April 1992)

Budget:

revenues \$NA; expenditures \$NA, including capital expenditures of \$NA

Exports:

\$4,120 million (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

machinery and transport equipment 38%, other manufactured goods 44%, chemicals 9%, food and live animals 4.6%, raw materials 3%, beverages and tobacco less than 1%

partners:

principally the other former Yugoslav republics, Austria, and Italy

Imports:

\$4,679 million (c.i.f., 1990)

commodities:
 machinery and transport equipment 35%, other manufactured goods 26.7%,
 chemicals 14.5%, raw materials 9.4%, fuels and lubricants 7%, food and
 live animals 6%
 partners:
 principally the other former Yugoslav republics, Germany, former USSR, US
 ,
 Hungary, Italy, and Austria
 External debt:
 \$2.5 billion
 Industrial production:
 industrial production has been declining at a rate of about 1% per month
 (1991-92), mostly because of lost markets in the other former Yugoslav
 republics
 Electricity:
 2,900,000 kW capacity; 12,250 million kWh produced, 6,447 kWh per capita
 (1991)

1.1721 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Slovenia)

Economy1 (Slovenia)

=====

Industries:
 ferrous metallurgy and rolling mill products, aluminum reduction and
 rolled products, lead and zinc smelting, electronics (including military
 electronics), trucks, electric power equipment, wood products, textiles,
 chemicals, machine tools
 Agriculture:
 dominated by stock breeding (sheep and cattle) and dairy farming; main
 crops are potatoes, hops, hemp, and flax; although self-sufficient and having
 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:
 Slovene Tolar (plural - Tolars); 1 Tolar (SLT) = 100 NA
 Exchange rates:
 Tolars (SLT) per US\$1 - 28 (January 1992)
 Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.1722 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Slovenia)

Communications (Slovenia)

=====

Railroads:
 NA

Highways:
 14,553 km total; 10,525 km paved, 4,028 km gravel

Inland waterways:
 NA

Pipelines:
 crude oil 290 km, natural gas 305 km

Ports:
 maritime - Koper

Merchant marine:
 0 ships (1,000 GRT or over) are under Slovenian flag; note - Slovenian owners control 21 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 334,995 GRT/558,621 DWT; includes 14 bulk carriers and 7 general cargo ships all under Saint Vincent and the Grenadines flag

Civil air:
 NA major transport aircraft

Airports:
 3 main airports

Telecommunications:
 130,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 6 AM, 5 FM, 7 TV; 370,000 radios ↔
 ;
 330,000 TVs

1.1723 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Slovenia)

Defense Forces (Slovenia)

=====

Branches:
 Army, Navy, Air Force

Manpower availability:
 males 15-49, 444,030; NA fit for military service; 18,219 reach military ↔
 age
 (18) annually

Defense expenditures:
 exchange rate conversion - 13.5 billion Slovene Tolars, 4.5% of GDP ↔
 (1992);
 note - conversion of the military budget into US dollars using the ↔
 current
 exchange rate could produce misleading results

1.1724 WorldFact.guide/Solomon Islands

Solomon Islands

Geography (Solomon Islands)

People (Solomon Islands)

Government (Solomon Islands)

Economy (Solomon Islands)

Communications (Solomon Islands)

Defense Forces (Solomon Islands)

1.1725 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Solomon Islands)

Geography (Solomon Islands)

=====

Total area:

28,450 km2

Land area:

27,540 km2

Comparative area:

slightly larger than Maryland

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

5,313 km

Maritime claims:

(measured from claimed archipelagic baselines)

Exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

12 nm

Disputes:

none

Climate:

tropical monsoon; few extremes of temperature and weather

Terrain:

mostly rugged mountains with some low coral atolls

Natural resources:

fish, forests, gold, bauxite, phosphates

Land use:

arable land 1%; permanent crops 1%; meadows and pastures 1%; forest and woodland 93%; other 4%

Environment:

subject to typhoons, which are rarely destructive; geologically active region with frequent earth tremors

Note:

located just east of Papua New Guinea in the South Pacific Ocean

1.1726 WorldFact.guide/People (Solomon Islands)

People (Solomon Islands)

=====

Population:

360,010 (July 1992), growth rate 3.5% (1992)

Birth rate:

40 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

5 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
 Net migration rate:
 0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
 Infant mortality rate:
 30 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 67 years male, 72 years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 6.0 children born/woman (1992)
 Nationality:
 noun - Solomon Islander(s); adjective - Solomon Islander
 Ethnic divisions:
 Melanesian 93.0%, Polynesian 4.0%, Micronesian 1.5%, European 0.8%, ←
 Chinese
 0.3%, other 0.4%
 Religions:
 almost all at least nominally Christian; Anglican 34%, Roman Catholic ←
 19%,
 Baptist 17%, United (Methodist/Presbyterian) 11%, Seventh-Day Adventist ←
 10%,
 other Protestant 5%
 Languages:
 120 indigenous languages; Melanesian pidgin in much of the country is ←
 lingua
 franca; English spoken by 1-2% of population
 Literacy:
 NA% (male NA%, female NA%)
 Labor force:
 23,448 economically active; agriculture, forestry, and fishing 32.4%;
 services 25%; construction, manufacturing, and mining 7.0%; commerce,
 transport, and finance 4.7% (1984)
 Organized labor:
 NA, but most of the cash-economy workers have trade union representation

1.1727 WorldFact.guide/Government (Solomon Islands)

Government (Solomon Islands)

=====

Long-form name:
 none
 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; formerly British Solomon Islands)
 Constitution:
 7 July 1978
 Legal system:
 common law
 National holiday:
 Independence Day, 7 July (1978)

Executive branch:

British monarch, governor general, prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Parliament

Judicial branch:

High Court

Leaders:

Chief of State:

Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor ←
General

Sir George LEPPING (since 27 June 1989, previously acted as governor ←
general
since 7 July 1988)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Solomon MAMALONI (since 28 March 1989); Deputy Prime ←
Minister

Sir Baddeley DEVESI (since NA October 1990)

Political parties and leaders:

People's Alliance Party (PAP); United Party (UP), leader NA; Solomon ←
Islands

Liberal Party (SILP), Bartholemew ULUFA'ALU; Nationalist Front for ←
Progress

(NFP), Andrew NORI; Labor Party (LP), Joses TUHANUKU

Suffrage:

universal at age 21

Elections:

National Parliament:

last held 22 February 1989 (next to be held NA February 1993); results -
percent of vote by party NA; seats - (38 total) PAP 13, UP 6, NFP 4, SILP ←
4,

LP 2, independents 9

Member of:

ACP, AsDB, C, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO ←

IOC, ITU, SPC, SPF, UN, UNCTAD, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador (vacant) resides in Honiara (Solomon Islands)

US:

the ambassador in Papua New Guinea is accredited to the Solomon Islands;
Embassy at Mud Alley, Honiara (mailing address is American Embassy, P. O.
Box 561, Honiara); telephone (677) 23890; FAX (677) 23488

Flag:

divided diagonally by a thin yellow stripe from the lower hoist-side ←
corner;

the upper triangle (hoist side) is blue with five white five-pointed ←
stars

arranged in an X pattern; the lower triangle is green

1.1728 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Solomon Islands)

Economy (Solomon Islands)

=====

Overview:

About 90% of the population depend on subsistence agriculture, fishing, ←
and

forestry for at least part of their livelihood. Agriculture, fishing, and forestry contribute about 70% to GDP, with the fishing and forestry sectors being important export earners. The service sector contributes about 25% to GDP. Most manufactured goods and petroleum products must be imported. The islands are rich in undeveloped mineral resources such as lead, zinc, nickel, and gold. The economy suffered from a severe cyclone in mid-1986 that caused widespread damage to the infrastructure.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$200 million, per capita \$600; real growth rate 6.0% (1990 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

10.2% (1990)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues \$44 million; expenditures \$45 million, including capital expenditures of \$22 million (1989 est.)

Exports:

\$67.3 million (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

fish 46%, timber 31%, copra 5%, palm oil 5%

partners:

Japan 51%, UK 12%, Thailand 9%, Netherlands 8%, Australia 2%, US 2% (1985)

Imports:

\$86.0 million (c.i.f., 1990)

commodities:

plant and machinery 30%, fuel 19%, food 16%

partners:

Japan 36%, US 23%, Singapore 9%, UK 9%, NZ 9%, Australia 4%, Hong Kong 4%, China 3% (1985)

External debt:

\$128 million (1988 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate 0% (1987); accounts for 5% of GDP

Electricity:

21,000 kW capacity; 39 million kWh produced, 115 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries:

copra, fish (tuna)

Agriculture:

including fishing and forestry, accounts for about 70% of GDP; mostly subsistence farming; cash crops - cocoa, beans, coconuts, palm kernels, timber; other products - rice, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, cattle, pigs; not self-sufficient in food grains; 90% of the total fish catch of 44,500 metric tons was exported (1988)

Economic aid:

Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1980-89), \$250 million

Currency:

Solomon Islands dollar (plural - dollars); 1 Solomon Islands dollar (SI\$) = 100 cents

Exchange rates:

Solomon Islands dollars (SI\$) per US\$1 - 2.8740 (March 1992), 2.7148 ↔
 (1991),
 2.5288 (1990), 2.2932 (1989), 2.0825 (1988), 2.0033 (1987)
 Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.1729 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Solomon Islands)

Communications (Solomon Islands)

=====

Highways:
 about 2,100 km total (1982); 30 km paved, 290 km gravel, 980 km earth, ↔
 800
 private logging and plantation roads of varied construction
 Ports:
 Honiara, Ringi Cove
 Civil air:
 no major transport aircraft
 Airports:
 33 total, 30 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways
 over 2,439 m; 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m
 Telecommunications:
 3,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 4 AM, no FM, no TV; 1 Pacific ↔
 Ocean
 INTELSAT earth station

1.1730 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Solomon Islands)

Defense Forces (Solomon Islands)

=====

Branches:
 Police Force
 Manpower availability:
 NA
 Defense expenditures:
 exchange rate conversion - \$NA, NA% of GDP

1.1731 WorldFact.guide/Somalia

Somalia

Geography (Somalia)

People (Somalia)

Government (Somalia)

Government1 (Somalia)

Economy (Somalia)

Economy1 (Somalia)

Communications (Somalia)

Defense Forces (Somalia)

1.1732 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Somalia)

Geography (Somalia)

=====

Total area:

637,660 km2

Land area:

627,340 km2

Comparative area:

slightly smaller than Texas

Land boundaries:

2,340 km total; Djibouti 58 km, Ethiopia 1,600 km, Kenya 682 km

Coastline:

3,025 km

Maritime claims:

Territorial sea:

200 nm

Disputes:

southern half of boundary with Ethiopia is a Provisional Administrative Line; territorial dispute with Ethiopia over the Ogaden; possible claims ↔
to

Djibouti and parts of Ethiopia and Kenya based on unification of ethnic Somalis

Climate:

desert; northeast monsoon (December to February), cooler southwest ↔
monsoon

(May to October); irregular rainfall; hot, humid periods (tangambili) between monsoons

Terrain:

mostly flat to undulating plateau rising to hills in north

Natural resources:

uranium and largely unexploited reserves of iron ore, tin, gypsum, ↔
bauxite,
copper, salt

Land use:

arable land 2%; permanent crops NEGL%; meadows and pastures 46%; forest ↔
and

woodland 14%; other 38%; includes irrigated 3%

Environment:

recurring droughts; frequent dust storms over eastern plains in summer; deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification

Note:

strategic location on Horn of Africa along southern approaches to Bab el Mandeb and route through Red Sea and Suez Canal

1.1733 WorldFact.guide/People (Somalia)

People (Somalia)

=====

Population:

7,235,226 (July 1992), growth rate 2.1% (1992)

Birth rate:

46 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

13 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

-12 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

115 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

56 years male, 57 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

7.1 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Somali(s); adjective - Somali

Ethnic divisions:

Somali 85%, rest mainly Bantu; Arabs 30,000, Europeans 3,000, Asians 800

Religions:

almost entirely Sunni Muslim

Languages:

Somali (official); Arabic, Italian, English

Literacy:

24% (male 36%, female 14%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:

2,200,000; very few are skilled laborers; pastoral nomad 70%, agriculture ←

government, trading, fishing, handicrafts, and other 30%; 53% of ←
population

of working age (1985)

Organized labor:

General Federation of Somali Trade Unions was controlled by the ←
government

prior to January 1991; the fall of SIAD regime may have led to collapse ←
of

Trade Union organization

1.1734 WorldFact.guide/Government (Somalia)

Government (Somalia)

=====

Long-form name:

none

Type:

none

Capital:

Mogadishu

Administrative divisions:

16 regions (plural - NA, singular - gobolka); Bakool, Banaadir, Bari, Bay ←

,

Galguduud, Gedo, Hiiraan, Jubbada Dhexe, Jubbada Hoose, Mudug, Nugaal, Sanaag, Shabeellaha Dhexe, Shabeellaha Hoose, Togdheer, Woqooyi Galbeed

Independence:
1 July 1960 (from a merger of British Somaliland, which became ←
independent
from the UK on 26 June 1960, and Italian Somaliland, which became
independent from the Italian-administered UN trusteeship on 1 July 1960, ←
to
form the Somali Republic)

Constitution:
25 August 1979, presidential approval 23 September 1979

National holiday:
NA

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

Legislative branch:
unicameral People's Assembly (Golaha Shacbiga)

Judicial branch:
Supreme Court

Leaders:

Chief of State:
Interim President ALI Mahdi Mohamed (since 27 January 1991)

Head of Government:
Prime Minister OMAR Arteh Ghalib (since 27 January 1991)

Political parties and leaders:
the United Somali Congress (USC) ousted the former regime on 27 January
1991; note - 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

Suffrage:
universal at age 18

Elections:

President:
last held 23 December 1986 (next to be held NA); results - President SIAD
was reelected without opposition

People's Assembly:
last held 31 December 1984 (next to be held NA); results - SRSP was the ←
only
party; seats - (177 total, 171 elected) SRSP 171; note - the United ←
Somali
Congress (USC) ousted the regime of Maj. Gen. Mohamed SIAD Barre on 27
January 1991; the provisional government has promised that a ←
democratically
elected government will be established

Member of:
ACP, AfDB, AFESD, AL, AMF, CAEU, ECA, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, ←
IFAD,
IFC, IGADD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ITU,
LORCS, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, ←
WMO

Diplomatic representation:
Ambassador (vacant); Chancery at Suite 710, 600 New Hampshire Avenue NW,
Washington, DC 20037; telephone (202) 342-1575; there is a Somali ←
Consulate

General in New York; note - Somalian Embassy ceased operations on 8 May 1991 ←

1.1735 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Somalia)

Government1 (Somalia)

=====

US:

Ambassador (vacant); Embassy at K-7, AFGOI Road, Mogadishu (mailing address ←

is P. O. Box 574, Mogadishu); telephone [252] (01) 39971; note - US Embassy ←

evacuated and closed indefinitely in January 1991

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)

1.1736 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Somalia)

Economy (Somalia)

=====

Overview:

One of the world's poorest and least developed countries, Somalia has few resources. Agriculture is the most important sector of the economy, with the ←

livestock sector accounting for about 40% of GDP and about 65% of export earnings. Nomads and seminomads who are dependent upon livestock for their ←

livelihoods make up more than half of the population. Crop production generates only 10% of GDP and employs about 20% of the work force. The main ←

export crop is bananas; sugar, sorghum, and corn are grown for the domestic ←

market. The small industrial sector is based on the processing of agricultural products and accounts for less than 10% of GDP. Greatly increased political turmoil in 1991-92 has resulted in a substantial drop ←

in output, with widespread famine a grim fact of life.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$1.7 billion, per capita \$210; real growth rate ←

-1.4% (1988)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

210% (1989)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues \$190 million; expenditures \$195 million, including capital expenditures of \$111 million (1989 est.)

Exports:

\$58.0 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:
 bananas, livestock, fish, hides, skins
 partners:
 US 0.5%, Saudi Arabia, Italy, FRG (1986)
 Imports:
 \$249 million (c.i.f., 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 -5.0% (1988); accounts for 5% of GDP
 Electricity:
 75,000 kW capacity; 60 million kWh produced, 10 kWh per capita (1991)
 Industries:
 a few small industries, including sugar refining, textiles, petroleum
 refining
 Agriculture:
 dominant sector, led by livestock raising (cattle, sheep, goats); crops -
 bananas, sorghum, corn, mangoes, sugarcane; not self-sufficient in food;
 fishing potential largely unexploited
 Economic aid:
 US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$639 million; Western (non-US)
 countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$3.8 billion; ←
 OPEC
 bilateral aid (1979-89), \$1.1 billion; Communist countries (1970-89), ←
 \$336
 million
 Currency:
 Somali shilling (plural - shillings); 1 Somali shilling (So. Sh.) = 100
 centesimi
 Exchange rates:
 Somali shillings (So. Sh.) per US\$1 - 3,800.00 (December 1990), 490.7
 (1989), 170.45 (1988), 105.18 (1987), 72.00 (1986)

1.1737 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Somalia)

Economy1 (Somalia)

=====

Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.1738 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Somalia)

Communications (Somalia)

=====

Highways:
 15,215 km total; including 2,335 km paved, 2,880 km gravel, and 10,000 km
 improved earth or stabilized soil (1983)
 Pipelines:

crude oil 15 km

Ports:

Mogadishu, Berbera, Chisimayu, Bosaso

Merchant marine:

3 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 6,913 GRT/8,718 DWT; includes 2 cargo, ←

1 refrigerated cargo

Civil air:

1 major transport aircraft

Airports:

53 total, 40 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways ←
over

3,659 m; 6 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 15 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

minimal telephone and telegraph service; microwave and troposcatter ←
system

centered on Mogadishu connects a few towns; 6,000 telephones; broadcast
stations - 2 AM, no FM, 1 TV; 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT earth station;
scheduled to receive an ARABSAT ground station

1.1739 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Somalia)

Defense Forces (Somalia)

=====

Branches:

NA

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 1,673,542; 942,153 fit for military service

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$NA, NA% of GDP

1.1740 WorldFact.guide/South Africa

South Africa

Geography (South Africa)

People (South Africa)

Government (South Africa)

Government1 (South Africa)

Economy (South Africa)

Economy1 (South Africa)

Communications (South Africa)

Defense Forces (South Africa)

1.1741 WorldFact.guide/Geography (South Africa)

Geography (South Africa)

=====

Total area:

1,221,040 km2

Land area:

1,221,040 km2; includes Walvis Bay, Marion Island, and Prince Edward Island ↔

Comparative area:

slightly less than twice the size of Texas

Land boundaries:

4,973 km total; Botswana 1,840 km, Lesotho 909 km, Mozambique 491 km, Namibia 1,078 km, Swaziland 430 km, Zimbabwe 225 km

Coastline:

2,881 km

Maritime claims:

Continental shelf:

200 m (depth) or to depth of exploitation

Exclusive fishing zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

12 nm

Disputes:

claim by Namibia to Walvis Bay exclave and 12 offshore islands ↔ administered

by South Africa; South Africa and Namibia have agreed to jointly ↔ administer

the area for an interim period; the terms and dates to be covered by ↔ joint

administration arrangements have not been established at this time; and Namibia will continue to maintain a claim to sovereignty over the entire area

Climate:

mostly semiarid; subtropical along coast; sunny days, cool nights

Terrain:

vast interior plateau rimmed by rugged hills and narrow coastal plain

Natural resources:

gold, chromium, antimony, coal, iron ore, manganese, nickel, phosphates, tin, uranium, gem diamonds, platinum, copper, vanadium, salt, natural gas

Land use:

arable land 10%; permanent crops 1%; meadows and pastures 65%; forest and woodland 3%; other 21%; includes irrigated 1%

Environment:

lack of important arterial rivers or lakes requires extensive water conservation and control measures

Note:

Walvis Bay is an exclave of South Africa in Namibia; South Africa ↔ completely

surrounds Lesotho and almost completely surrounds Swaziland

1.1742 WorldFact.guide/People (South Africa)

People (South Africa)

=====

Population:

41,688,360 (July 1992), growth rate 2.6% (1992); includes the 10 so-called

homelands, which are not recognized by the US

Population:

four independent homelands:

Bophuthatswana 2,489,347, growth rate 2.86%; Ciskei 1,088,476, growth rate

2.99%; Transkei 4,746,796, growth rate 4.13%; Venda 718,207, growth rate 3.81%

six other homelands:

Gazankulu 803,806, growth rate 3.96%; Kangwane 597,783, growth rate 3.60%;

KwaNdebele 373,012, growth rate 3.40%; KwaZulu 5,748,950, growth rate 3.58%;

Lebowa 2,924,584, growth rate 3.90%; QwaQwa 288,155, growth rate 3.60%

Birth rate:

34 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

8 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

NEGL migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

50 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

62 years male, 67 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

4.4 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - South African(s); adjective - South African

Ethnic divisions:

black 75.2%, white 13.6%, Colored 8.6%, Indian 2.6%

Religions:

most whites and Coloreds and about 60% of blacks are Christian; about 60% of

Indians are Hindu; Muslim 20%

Languages:

Afrikaans, English (both official); many vernacular languages, including Zulu, Xhosa, North and South Sotho, Tswana

Literacy:

76% (male 78%, female 75%) age 15 and over can read and write (1980)

Labor force:

11,000,000 economically active (1989); services 34%, agriculture 30%, industry and commerce 29%, mining 7% (1985)

Organized labor:

about 17% of total labor force belongs to a registered trade union (1989);

African unions represent 15% of black labor force

1.1743 WorldFact.guide/Government (South Africa)

Government (South Africa)

=====

Long-form name:

Republic of South Africa; abbreviated RSA

Type:
republic

Capital:
Pretoria (administrative); Cape Town (legislative); Bloemfontein (←
judicial)

Administrative divisions:
4 provinces; Cape, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal; there are 10
homelands not recognized by the US - 4 independent (Bophuthatswana, ←
Ciskei,
Transkei, Venda) and 6 other (Gazankulu, Kangwane, KwaNdebele, KwaZulu,
Lebowa, QwaQwa)

Independence:
31 May 1910 (from UK)

Constitution:
3 September 1984

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

National holiday:
Republic Day, 31 May (1910)

Executive branch:
state president, Executive Council (cabinet), Ministers' Councils (from ←
the
three houses of Parliament)

Legislative branch:
tricameral Parliament (Parlement) consists of the House of Assembly
(Volksraad; whites), House of Representatives (Raad van Verteenwoordigers ←
;
Coloreds), and House of Delegates (Raad van Afgevaardigdes; Indians)

Judicial branch:
Supreme Court

Leaders:
Chief of State and Head of Government:
State President Frederik W. DE KLERK (since 13 September 1989)

Political parties and leaders:
white political parties and leaders:
National Party (NP), Frederik W. DE KLERK (majority party); Conservative
Party (CP), Dr. Andries P. TREURNICHT (official opposition party);
Democratic Party (DP), Zach DE BEER

Colored political parties and leaders:
Labor Party (LP), Allan HENDRICKSE (majority party); Freedom Party; note ←
-
the Democratic Reform Party (DRP) and the United Democratic Party (UDP) ←
were
disbanded in May 1991

Indian political parties and leaders:
Solidarity, J. N. REDDY (majority party); National People's Party (NPP),
Amichand RAJBANSI; Merit People's Party

Suffrage:
universal at age 18, but voting rights are racially based

Elections:
House of Assembly (whites):
last held 6 September 1989 (next to be held by NA March 1995); results - ←
NP
58%, CP 23%, DP 19%; seats - (178 total, 166 elected) NP 103, CP 41, DP ←
34;

note - by February 1992 because of byelections, changes in number of seats
 held by parties were as follows: NP 102, CP 42, DP 33, vacant 1
 House of Representatives (Coloreds):
 last held 6 September 1989 (next to be held no later than March 1995);
 results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (85 total, 80 elected) LP 69,
 DRP 5, UDP 3, Freedom Party 1, independents 2; note - since the National
 Party became multiracial, by February 1992 many representatives from other
 parties have changed their allegiance causing the following changes in
 seating: LP 39, NP 38, Freedom Party 1, independents 7

1.1744 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (South Africa)

Government1 (South Africa)

=====

House of Delegates (Indians):
 last held 6 September 1989 (next to be held no later than March 1995);
 results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (45 total, 40 elected)
 Solidarity 16, NPP 9, Merit People's Party 3, independents 6, other 6; note
 - due to delegates changing party affiliation, seating as of February 1992
 is as follows: Solidarity 25, NPP 7, Merit People's Party 2, other 5,
 independents 5, vacancy 1

Communists:
 South African Communist Party, Chris HANI, secretary general, and Joe SLOVO,
 national chairman

Other political or pressure groups:
 African National Congress (ANC), Nelson MANDELA, president; Inkatha Freedom
 Party (IFP), Mangosuthu BUTHELEZI, president; Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC),
 Clarence MAKWETU, president

Member of:
 BIS, CCC, ECA, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO (suspended), ICC, IDA, IFC, IMF,
 INTELSAT, ISO, ITU (suspended), LORCS, SACU, UN, UNCTAD, WFTU, WHO, WIPO,
 WMO (suspended)

Diplomatic representation:
 Ambassador Harry SCHWARZ; Chancery at 3051 Massachusetts Avenue NW,
 Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 232-4400; there are South African
 Consulates General in Beverly Hills (California), Chicago, Houston, and New
 York

US:
 Ambassador William L. SWING; Embassy at Thibault House, 225 Pretorius
 Street, Pretoria; telephone [27] (12) 28-4266, FAX [27] (12) 21-92-78; there
 are US Consulates General in Cape Town, Durban, and Johannesburg

Flag:
 actually four flags in one - three miniature flags reproduced in the center
 of the white band of the former flag of the Netherlands, which has three

equal horizontal bands of orange (top), white, and blue; the miniature flags are a vertically hanging flag of the old Orange Free State with a horizontal flag of the UK adjoining on the hoist side and a horizontal flag of the old Transvaal Republic adjoining on the other side

1.1745 WorldFact.guide/Economy (South Africa)

Economy (South Africa)

=====

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, lack of job skills, and barriers to movement into higher-paying fields. Inputs and outputs thus do not move smoothly into the most productive employments, and the effectiveness of the market is further lowered by international constraints on dealings with South Africa. The main strength of the economy lies in its rich mineral resources, which provide two-thirds of exports. Average growth of less than 2% in output in recent years falls far short of the 5% to 6% level needed to absorb some 300,000 new entrants to the labor force annually. Economic developments in the 1990s will be driven partly by the changing relations among the various ethnic groups.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$104 billion, per capita \$2,600; real growth rate - 0.5% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

15.7% (March 1992)

Unemployment rate:

40% (1991); well over 50% in some homeland areas (1991 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$29.4 billion; expenditures \$35.0 billion, including capital expenditures of \$1.1 billion (FY93 est.)

Exports:

\$24.0 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

gold 25-30%, minerals and metals 20-25%, food 5%, chemicals 3%

partners:

Italy, Japan, US, FRG, UK, other EC members, Hong Kong

Imports:

\$18.8 billion (c.i.f., 1991)

commodities:

machinery 32%, transport equipment 15%, chemicals 11%, oil, textiles,

scientific instruments, base metals
 partners:
 FRG, Japan, UK, US, Italy
 External debt:
 \$19.0 billion (December 1991)
 Industrial production:
 growth rate NA%; accounts for about 40% of GDP
 Electricity:
 46,000,000 kW capacity; 180,000 million kWh produced, 4,100 kWh per ←
 capita
 (1991)
 Industries:
 mining (world's largest producer of platinum, gold, chromium), automobile
 assembly, metalworking, machinery, textile, iron and steel, chemical,
 fertilizer, foodstuffs
 Agriculture:
 accounts for about 5% of GDP and 30% of labor force; diversified
 agriculture, with emphasis on livestock; products - cattle, poultry, ←
 sheep,
 wool, milk, beef, corn, wheat, sugarcane, fruits, vegetables;
 self-sufficient in food
 Economic aid:
 NA
 Currency:
 rand (plural - rand); 1 rand (R) = 100 cents

1.1746 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (South Africa)

Economy1 (South Africa)

=====

Exchange rates:
 rand (R) per US\$1 - 2.7814 (January 1992), 2.7563 (1991), 2.5863 (1990),
 2.6166 (1989), 2.2611 (1988), 2.0350 (1987)
 Fiscal year:
 1 April - 31 March

1.1747 WorldFact.guide/Communications (South Africa)

Communications (South Africa)

=====

Railroads:
 20,638 km route distance total; 35,079 km of 1.067-meter gauge trackage
 (counts double and multiple tracking as single track); 314 km of 610 mm
 gauge
 Highways:
 188,309 km total; 54,013 km paved, 134,296 km crushed stone, gravel, or
 improved earth
 Pipelines:
 crude oil 931 km, petroleum products 1,748 km, natural gas 322 km
 Ports:
 Durban, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Richard's Bay, Saldanha, Mosselbaai,
 Walvis Bay

Merchant marine:

5 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 213,708 GRT/201,043 DWT; includes 4 container, 1 vehicle carrier

Civil air:

90 major transport aircraft

Airports:

901 total, 732 usable; 132 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways over 3,659 m; 10 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 224 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

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

1.1748 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (South Africa)

Defense Forces (South Africa)

=====

Branches:

South African Defense Force (SADF; including Army, Navy, Air Force, Medical Services), South African Police (SAP)

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 10,051,202; 6,133,484 fit for military service; 420,275 reach

military age (18) annually; obligation for service in Citizen Force or Commandos begins at 18; volunteers for service in permanent force must be 17; national service obligation is one year; figures include the so-called

homelands not recognized by the US

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$3.5 billion, about 3% of GDP (FY92)

1.1749 WorldFact.guide/South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

Geography (South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands)

People (South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands)

Government (South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands)

Economy (South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands)

Communications (South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands)

Defense Forces (South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands)

1.1750 WorldFact.guide/Geography (South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands)

Geography (South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands)

=====

Total area:

4,066 km2

Land area:

4,066 km2; includes Shag and Clerke Rocks, South Georgia, Bird Island, South

Sandwich Islands

Comparative area:

slightly larger than Rhode Island

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

undetermined

Maritime claims:

Territorial sea:

12 nm

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

Environment:

reindeer, introduced early in this century, live on South Georgia; weather

conditions generally make it difficult to approach the South Sandwich Islands; the South Sandwich Islands are subject to active volcanism

Note:

the north coast of South Georgia has several large bays, which provide good anchorage ←

1.1751 WorldFact.guide/People (South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands)

People (South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands)

=====
Population:

no permanent 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 ←

1.1752 WorldFact.guide/Government (South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands)

Government (South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands)

=====
Long-form name:

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands (no short-form name)

Type:

dependent territory of the UK

Capital:

none; Grytviken on South Georgia is the garrison town

Administrative divisions:

none (dependent territory of the UK)

Independence:

none (dependent territory of the UK)

Constitution:

3 October 1985

Legal system:

English common law

National holiday:

Liberation Day, 14 June (1982)

Executive branch:

British monarch, commissioner

Legislative branch:

none

Judicial branch:

none

Leaders:

Chief of State:

Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Commissioner William Hugh FULLERTON (since 1988; resident at Stanley, Falkland Islands ←)

1.1753 WorldFact.guide/Economy (South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands)

Economy (South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands)

=====

Overview:

Some fishing takes place in adjacent waters. There is a potential source ↔
of
income from harvesting fin fish and krill. The islands receive income ↔
from
postage stamps produced in the UK.

Budget:

revenues \$291,777; expenditures \$451,011, including capital expenditures ↔
of
\$NA (FY88 est.)

Electricity:

900 kW capacity; 2 million kWh produced, NA kWh per capita (1990)

1.1754 WorldFact.guide/Communications (South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands)

Communications (South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands)

=====

Highways:

NA

Ports:

Grytviken on South Georgia

Airports:

5 total, 5 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway
2,440-3,659 m

Telecommunications:

coastal radio station at Grytviken; no broadcast stations

1.1755 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands)

Defense Forces (South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands)

=====

Note:

defense is the responsibility of the UK

1.1756 WorldFact.guide/Spain

Spain

Geography (Spain)

People (Spain)

Government (Spain)

Government1 (Spain)

Economy (Spain)

Economy1 (Spain)

Communications (Spain)

Defense Forces (Spain)

1.1757 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Spain)

Geography (Spain)

=====

Total area:

504,750 km2

Land area:

499,400 km2; includes Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, and five places of sovereignty (plazas de soberania) on and off the coast of Morocco - Ceuta

Mellila, Islas Chafarinas, Penon de Alhucemas, and Penon de Velez de la Gomera

Comparative area:

slightly more than twice the size of Oregon

Land boundaries:

1,903.2 km total; 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

Disputes:

Gibraltar question with UK; Spain controls five places of sovereignty (plazas de soberania) on and off the coast of Morocco - the coastal enclaves

of Ceuta and Melilla, which Morocco contests, as well as the islands of Penon de Alhucemas, Penon de Velez de la Gomera, and Islas Chafarinas

Climate:

temperate; clear, hot summers in interior, more moderate and cloudy along coast; cloudy, cold winters in interior, partly cloudy and cool along coast

Terrain:

large, flat to dissected plateau surrounded by rugged hills; Pyrenees in north

Natural resources:

coal, lignite, iron ore, uranium, mercury, pyrites, fluorspar, gypsum, zinc,

lead, tungsten, copper, kaolin, potash, hydropower

Land use:

arable land 31%; permanent crops 10%; meadows and pastures 21%; forest ←
and
woodland 31%; other 7%; includes irrigated 6%

Environment:
deforestation; air pollution

Note:
strategic location along approaches to Strait of Gibraltar

1.1758 WorldFact.guide/People (Spain)

People (Spain)

=====

Population:
39,118,399 (July 1992), growth rate 0.2% (1992)

Birth rate:
11 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
9 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
NEGL migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
7 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:
74 years male, 81 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:
1.4 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:
noun - Spaniard(s); adjective - Spanish

Ethnic divisions:
composite of Mediterranean and Nordic types

Religions:
Roman Catholic 99%, other sects 1%

Languages:
Castilian Spanish; second languages include Catalan 17%, Galician 7%, ←
Basque
2%

Literacy:
95% (male 97%, female 93%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:
14,621,000; services 53%, industry 24%, agriculture 14%, construction 9%
(1988)

Organized labor:
less 10% of labor force (1988)

1.1759 WorldFact.guide/Government (Spain)

Government (Spain)

=====

Long-form name:
Kingdom of Spain

Type:
parliamentary monarchy

Capital:

Madrid

Administrative divisions:

17 autonomous communities (comunidades autonomas, singular - comunidad autonoma); Andalusia, Aragon, Asturias, Canarias, Cantabria, Castilla-La Mancha, Castilla y Leon, Catalonia, 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)

Constitution:

6 December 1978, effective 29 December 1978

Legal system:

civil law system, with regional applications; does not accept compulsory ← ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:

National Day, 12 October

Executive branch:

monarch, president of the government (prime minister), deputy prime minister, Council of Ministers (cabinet), Council of State

Legislative branch:

bicameral The General Courts or National Assembly (Las Cortes Generales) consists of an upper house or Senate (Senado) and a lower house or ← Congress of Deputies (Congreso de los Diputados)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (Tribunal Supremo)

Leaders:

Chief of State:

King JUAN CARLOS I (since 22 November 1975)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Felipe GONZALEZ Marquez (since 2 December 1982); Deputy ← Prime

Minister Narcis SERRA (since 13 March 1991)

Political parties and leaders:

principal national parties, from right to left - Popular Party (PP), Jose Maria AZNAR; Popular Democratic Party (PDP), Luis DE GRANDES; Social Democratic Center (CDS), Rafael Calvo ORTEGA; Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE), Felipe GONZALEZ Marquez; Socialist Democracy Party (DS), Ricardo Garcia DAMBORENEA; Spanish Communist Party (PCE), Julio ANGUITA; chief regional parties - Convergence and Unity (CiU), Jordi PUJOL Saley, ← in Catalonia; Basque Nationalist Party (PNV), Xabier ARZALLUS; Basque Solidarity (EA), Carlos GARAICOETXEA Urizta; Basque Popular Unity (HB), ← Jon IDIGORAS; Basque Left (EE), Kepa AULESTIA; Andalusian Party (PA), Pedro PACHECO; Independent Canary Group (AIC); Aragon Regional Party (PAR); Valencian Union (UV)

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

Senate:

last held 29 October 1989 (next to be held NA October 1993); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (208 total) PSOE 106, PP 79, CiU 10, PNV 4, HB 3, AIC 1, other 5

1.1760 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Spain)

Government1 (Spain)

=====

Congress of Deputies:

last held 29 October 1989 (next to be held NA October 1993); results - PSOE 39.6%, PP 25.8%, CDS 9%, Communist-led coalition (IU) 9%, CiU 5%, PNV 1.2%, HB 1%, PA 1%, other 8.4%; seats - (350 total) PSOE 175, PP 106, CiU 18, IU 17, CDS 14, PNV 5, HB 4, other 11

Communists:

PCE membership declined from a possible high of 160,000 in 1977 to roughly 60,000 in 1987; the party gained almost 1 million voters and 10 deputies in the 1989 election; voters came mostly from the disgruntled socialist left; remaining strength is in labor, where it dominates the Workers Commissions trade union (one of the country's two major labor centrals), which claims a membership of about 1 million; experienced a modest recovery in 1986 national election, nearly doubling the share of the vote it received in 1982

Other political or pressure groups:

on the extreme left, the Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) and the First of October Antifascist Resistance Group (GRAPO) use terrorism to oppose the government; free labor unions (authorized in April 1977) include the Communist-dominated Workers Commissions (CCOO); the Socialist General Union of Workers (UGT), and the smaller independent Workers Syndical Union (USO); the Catholic Church; business and landowning interests; Opus Dei; university students

Member of:

AG (observer), AsDB, BIS, CCC, CE, CERN, COCOM, CSCE, EBRD, 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, NAM (guest), NATO, NEA, OAS (observer), OECD, PCA, UN, UNAVEM, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Jaime de OJEDA; Chancery at 2700 15th Street NW, Washington, DC 20009; telephone (202) 265-0190 or 0191; there are Spanish Consulates General in Boston, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, New York, San Francisco, and San Juan (Puerto Rico)

US:

Ambassador Joseph ZAPPALA; Embassy at Serrano 75, 28006 Madrid (mailing address is APO AE 09642); telephone [34] (1) 577-4000, FAX [34] (1) 577-5735; there is a US Consulate General in Barcelona and a Consulate in Bilbao

Flag:

three horizontal bands of red (top), yellow (double width), and red with the national coat of arms on the hoist side of the yellow band; the coat of arms includes the royal seal framed by the Pillars of Hercules, which are the two promontories (Gibraltar and Ceuta) on either side of the eastern end of the Strait of Gibraltar

1.1761 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Spain)

Economy (Spain)

=====

Overview:

Spain has done well since joining the EC in 1986. In accordance with its accession treaty, Spain has almost wholly liberalized trade and capital markets. Foreign and domestic investment has spurred average growth of 4% per year. Beginning in 1989, Madrid implemented a tight monetary policy to fight inflation - around 7% in 1989 and 1990. As a result growth slowed to 2.5% in 1991. Spanish policymakers remain concerned with inflation - still hovering at 6%. Government officials also are worried about 16% unemployment, although many people listed as unemployed work in the underground economy. Spanish economists believe that structural adjustments due to the ongoing integration of the European market are likely to lead to more displaced workers.

GDP:

purchasing power equivalent - \$487.5 billion, per capita \$12,400; real growth rate 2.5% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

5.9% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate:

16.0% (1991 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$111.0 billion; expenditures \$115.9 billion, including capital expenditures of \$20.8 billion (1991 est.)

Exports:

\$60.1 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

cars and trucks, semifinished manufactured goods, foodstuffs, machinery
 partners:
 EC 71.0%, US 4.9%, other developed countries 7.9%

Imports:
 \$93.1 billion (c.i.f., 1990)

commodities:
 machinery, transport equipment, fuels, semifinished goods, foodstuffs,
 consumer goods, chemicals

partners:
 EC 60.0%, US 8.0%, other developed countries 11.5%, Middle East 2.6%

External debt:
 \$45 billion (1991 est.)

Industrial production:
 growth rate 2.0% (1991 est.)

Electricity:
 46,589,000 kW capacity; 157,040 million kWh produced, 3,980 kWh per ←
 capita
 (1991)

Industries:
 textiles and apparel (including footwear), food and beverages, metals and
 metal manufactures, chemicals, shipbuilding, automobiles, machine tools,
 tourism

Agriculture:
 accounts for about 5% of GDP and 14% of labor force; major products - ←
 grain,
 vegetables, olives, wine grapes, sugar beets, citrus fruit, beef, pork,
 poultry, dairy; largely self-sufficient in food; fish catch of 1.4 ←
 million
 metric tons is among top 20 nations

Illicit drugs:
 key European gateway country for Latin American cocaine entering the
 European market

Economic aid:
 US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-87), \$1.9 billion; Western (non-US)
 countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-79), \$545.0 million; ←
 not
 currently a recipient

1.1762 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Spain)

Economy1 (Spain)

=====

Currency:
 peseta (plural - pesetas); 1 peseta (Pta) = 100 centimos

Exchange rates:
 pesetas (Ptas) per US\$1 - 104.79 (March 1992), 103.91 (1991), 101.93 ←
 (1990),
 118.38 (1989), 116.49 (1988), 123.48 (1987)

Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.1763 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Spain)

Communications (Spain)

=====

Railroads:

15,430 km total; Spanish National Railways (RENFE) operates 12,691 km 1.668-meter gauge, 6,184 km electrified, and 2,295 km double track; FEVE (government-owned narrow-gauge railways) operates 1,821 km of ↔ predominantly 1.000-meter gauge and 441 km electrified; privately owned railways ↔ operate 918 km of predominantly 1.000-meter gauge, 512 km electrified, and 56 km double track

Highways:

150,839 km total; 82,513 km national (includes 2,433 km limited-access divided highway, 63,042 km bituminous treated, 17,038 km intermediate bituminous, concrete, or stone block) and 68,326 km provincial or local roads (bituminous treated, intermediate bituminous, or stone block)

Inland waterways:

1,045 km, but of minor economic importance

Pipelines:

crude oil 265 km, petroleum products 1,794 km, natural gas 1,666 km

Ports:

Algeciras, Alicante, Almeria, Barcelona, Bilbao, Cadiz, Cartagena, ↔ Castellon de la Plana, Ceuta, El Ferrol del Caudillo, Puerto de Gijon, Huelva, La Coruna, Las Palmas (Canary Islands), Mahon, Malaga, Melilla, Rota, Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Sagunto, Tarragona, Valencia, Vigo, and 175 minor ports

Merchant marine:

278 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 2,915,409 GRT/5,228,378 DWT; ↔ includes 2 passenger, 9 short-sea passenger, 86 cargo, 13 refrigerated cargo, 15 container, 32 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 4 vehicle carrier, 48 petroleum tanker, 14 chemical tanker, 7 liquefied gas, 3 specialized tanker, 45 ↔ bulk

Civil air:

210 major transport aircraft

Airports:

105 total, 99 usable; 60 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways ↔ over 3,659 m; 22 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 25 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

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

1.1764 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Spain)

Defense Forces (Spain)

=====

Branches:

Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, Civil Guard, National Police, Coastal ↔ Civil

Guard
 Manpower availability:
 males 15-49, 10,205,741; 8,271,151 fit for military service; 337,407 ↔
 reach
 military age (20) annually
 Defense expenditures:
 exchange rate conversion - \$8.7 billion, 2% of GDP (1991)

1.1765 WorldFact.guide/Spratly Islands

Spratly Islands

 Geography (Spratly Islands)
 People (Spratly Islands)
 Government (Spratly Islands)
 Economy (Spratly Islands)
 Communications (Spratly Islands)
 Defense Forces (Spratly Islands)

1.1766 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Spratly Islands)

Geography (Spratly Islands)

=====

Total area:
 NA but less than 5 km2
 Land area:
 less than 5 km2; includes 100 or so islets, coral reefs, and sea mounts
 scattered over the South China Sea
 Comparative area:
 undetermined
 Land boundaries:
 none
 Coastline:
 926 km
 Maritime claims:
 undetermined
 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%

Environment:

subject to typhoons; includes numerous small islands, atolls, shoals, and coral reefs

Note:

strategically located near several primary shipping lanes in the central South China Sea; serious navigational hazard

1.1767 WorldFact.guide/People (Spratly Islands)

People (Spratly Islands)

=====

Population:

no permanent inhabitants; garrisons

1.1768 WorldFact.guide/Government (Spratly Islands)

Government (Spratly Islands)

=====

Long-form name:

none

1.1769 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Spratly Islands)

Economy (Spratly Islands)

=====

Overview:

Economic activity is limited to commercial fishing, proximity to nearby ↔
oil-

and gas-producing sedimentary basins suggests the potential for oil and ↔
gas

deposits, but the Spratlys region is largely unexplored, and there are no
reliable estimates of potential reserves; commercial exploitation has yet ↔

to
be developed.

Industries:

none

1.1770 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Spratly Islands)

Communications (Spratly Islands)

=====

Ports:

no natural harbors

Airports:

2 total, 2 usable; none with runways over 2,439 m; 1 with runways
1,220-2,439 m

1.1771 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Spratly Islands)

Defense Forces (Spratly Islands)

=====

Note:

44 small islands or reefs are occupied by China, Malaysia, the ←
Philippines,
Taiwan, and Vietnam

1.1772 WorldFact.guide/Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka

Geography (Sri Lanka)

People (Sri Lanka)

Government (Sri Lanka)

Government1 (Sri Lanka)

Economy (Sri Lanka)

Communications (Sri Lanka)

Defense Forces (Sri Lanka)

1.1773 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Sri Lanka)

Geography (Sri Lanka)

=====

Total area:

65,610 km2

Land area:

64,740 km2

Comparative area:

slightly larger than West Virginia

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

1,340 km
Maritime claims:
Contiguous zone:
24 nm
Continental shelf:
edge of continental margin or 200 nm
Exclusive economic zone:
200 nm
Territorial sea:
12 nm
Disputes:
none
Climate:
tropical; monsoonal; 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%; includes irrigated 8%
Environment:
occasional cyclones, tornados; deforestation; soil erosion
Note:
only 29 km from India across the Palk Strait; near major Indian Ocean sea lanes

1.1774 WorldFact.guide/People (Sri Lanka)

People (Sri Lanka)

=====

Population:
17,631,528 (July 1992), growth rate 1.2% (1992); note - about 120,000 ← people fled to India in 1991 because of fighting between government forces and Tamil insurgents; about 200,000 Tamils will be repatriated in 1992
Birth rate:
20 births/1,000 population (1992)
Death rate:
6 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
Net migration rate:
-2 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
Infant mortality rate:
21 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
Life expectancy at birth:
69 years male, 74 years female (1992)
Total fertility rate:
2.2 children born/woman (1992)
Nationality:
noun - Sri Lankan(s); adjective - Sri Lankan
Ethnic divisions:
Sinhalese 74%; Tamil 18%; Moor 7%; Burgher, Malay, and Veddha 1%
Religions:
Buddhist 69%, Hindu 15%, Christian 8%, Muslim 8%

Languages:

Sinhala (official); Sinhala and Tamil listed as national languages; ←
Sinhala

spoken by about 74% of population, Tamil spoken by about 18%; English commonly used in government and spoken by about 10% of the population

Literacy:

86% (male 91%, female 81%) age 15 and over can read and write (1981)

Labor force:

6,600,000; agriculture 45.9%, mining and manufacturing 13.3%, trade and transport 12.4%, services and other 28.4% (1985 est.)

Organized labor:

about 30% of labor force, over 50% of which are employed on tea, rubber, ←
and
coconut estates

1.1775 WorldFact.guide/Government (Sri Lanka)

Government (Sri Lanka)

=====

Long-form name:

Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

Type:

republic

Capital:

Colombo

Administrative divisions:

the administrative structure now includes 9 provinces - Central, Eastern, North, North Central, North Western, Sabaragamuwa, Southern, Uva, and Western and 24 districts - Amparai, Anuradhapura, Badulla, Batticaloa, Colombo, Galle, Gampaha, Hambantota, Jaffna, Kalutara, Kandy, Kegalla, Kurunegala, Mannar, Matale, Matara, Moneragala, Mullaittivu, Nuwara Eliya ←

Polonnaruwa, Puttalam, Ratnapura, Trincomalee, Vavuniya; note - in the future there may be only 8 provinces (combining the two provinces of ←
North

and Eastern into one province of North Eastern) and 25 districts (adding Kilinochchi to the existing districts)

Independence:

4 February 1948 (from UK; formerly Ceylon)

Constitution:

31 August 1978

Legal system:

a highly complex mixture of English common law, Roman-Dutch, Muslim, Sinhalese, and customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ ←
jurisdiction

National holiday:

Independence and National Day, 4 February (1948)

Executive branch:

president, prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch:

unicameral Parliament

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Ranasinghe PREMADASA (since 2 January 1989)
 Head of Government:
 Prime Minister Dingiri Banda WIJETUNGE (since 6 March 1989)
 Political parties and leaders:
 United National Party (UNP), Ranasinghe PREMADASA; Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP), Sirimavo BANDARANAIRKE; Sri Lanka Muslim Congress (SLMC), M. H. M. ASHRAFF; All Ceylon Tamil Congress (ACTC), Kumar PONNAMBALAM; People's United Front (MEP, or Mahajana Eksath Peramuna), Dinesh GUNAWARDENE; Eelam Democratic Front (EDF), Edward Sebastian PILLAI; Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF), leader (vacant); Eelam Revolutionary Organization of Students (EROS), Velupillai BALAKUMARAN; New Socialist Party (NSSP, or Nava Sama Samaja Party), Vasudeva NANAYAKKARA; Lanka Socialist Party/Trotskyite (LSSP, or Lanka Sama Samaja Party), Colin R. de SILVA; Sri Lanka People's Party (SLMP, or Sri Lanka Mahajana Party), Ossie ABEYGUNASEKERA; Communist Party, K. P. SILVA; Communist Party/Beijing (CP/B), N. SHANMUGATHASAN; note - the United Socialist Alliance (USA) includes the NSSP, LSSP, SLMP, CP/M, and CP/B

Suffrage:
 universal at age 18

Elections:
 President:
 last held 19 December 1988 (next to be held NA December 1994); results - Ranasinghe PREMADASA (UNP) 50%, Sirimavo BANDARANAIRKE (SLFP) 45%, other 5%

1.1776 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Sri Lanka)

Government1 (Sri Lanka)

Parliament:
 last held 15 February 1989 (next to be held by NA February 1995); results - UNP 51%, SLFP 32%, SLMC 4%, TULF 3%, USA 3%, EROS 3%, MEP 1%, other 3%; seats - (225 total) UNP 125, SLFP 67, other 33

Other political or pressure groups:
 Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) and other smaller Tamil separatist groups; Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP or People's Liberation Front); 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, ISO, ITU, LORCS, NAM, PCA, SAARC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:
 Ambassador W. Susanta De ALWIS; Chancery at 2148 Wyoming Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 483-4025 through 4028; there is a Sri

Lankan Consulate in New York

US:

Ambassador Marion V. CREEKMORE, Jr.; Embassy at 210 Galle Road, Colombo 3 (mailing address is P. O. Box 106, Colombo); telephone [94] (1) 44180107, FAX [94] (1) 43-73-45

Flag:

yellow with two panels; the smaller hoist-side panel has two equal vertical bands of green (hoist side) and orange; the other panel is a large dark red rectangle with a yellow lion holding a sword, and there is a yellow bo leaf in each corner; the yellow field appears as a border that goes around the entire flag and extends between the two panels

1.1777 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Sri Lanka)

Economy (Sri Lanka)

=====

Overview:

Agriculture, forestry, and fishing dominate the economy, employing half of the labor force and accounting for one quarter of GDP. The plantation crops of tea, rubber, and coconuts provide about one-third of export earnings. The economy has been plagued by high rates of unemployment since the late 1970s. Economic growth, which has been depressed by ethnic unrest, accelerated in 1991 as domestic conditions began to improve.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$7.2 billion, per capita \$410; real growth rate 5.0% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

10% (1991)

Unemployment rate:

14% (1991 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$2.0 billion; expenditures \$3.7 billion, including capital expenditures of \$500 million (1992)

Exports:

\$2.3 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

textiles and garment, teas, petroleum products, coconut, rubber, agricultural products, gems and jewelry, marine products

partners:

US 25%, FRG, Japan, UK, Belgium, Taiwan, Hong Kong, China

Imports:

\$3.0 billion (c.i.f., 1991)

commodities:

food and beverages, textiles and textile materials, petroleum, machinery and equipment

partners:
 Japan, Iran, US 7.7%, India, Taiwan, Singapore, FRG, UK

External debt:
 \$5.8 billion (1990)

Industrial production:
 growth rate 8% (1991 est.); accounts for 20% of GDP

Electricity:
 1,300,000 kW capacity; 4,200 million kWh produced, 240 kWh per capita ↔
 (1990)

Industries:
 processing of rubber, tea, coconuts, and other agricultural commodities;
 cement, petroleum refining, textiles, tobacco, clothing

Agriculture:
 accounts for 26% of GDP and nearly half of labor force; most important
 staple crop is paddy rice; other field crops - sugarcane, grains, pulses,
 oilseeds, roots, spices; cash crops - tea, rubber, coconuts; animal ↔
 products
 - milk, eggs, hides, meat; not self-sufficient in rice production

Economic aid:
 US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$1.0 billion; Western (non-US)
 countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1980-89), \$5.1 billion; ↔
 OPEC
 bilateral aid (1979-89), \$169 million; Communist countries (1970-89), ↔
 \$369
 million

Currency:
 Sri Lankan rupee (plural - rupees); 1 Sri Lankan rupee (SLRe) = 100 cents

Exchange rates:
 Sri Lankan rupees (SLRes) per US\$1 - 43.112 (March 1992), 41.372 (1991),
 40.063 (1990), 36.047 (1989), 31.807 (1988), 29.445 (1987)

Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.1778 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Sri Lanka)

Communications (Sri Lanka)

=====

Railroads:
 1,948 km total (1990); all 1.868-meter broad gauge; 102 km double track; ↔
 no
 electrification; government owned

Highways:
 75,749 km total (1990); 27,637 km paved (mostly bituminous treated), ↔
 32,887
 km crushed stone or gravel, 14,739 km improved earth or unimproved earth;
 several thousand km of mostly unmotorable tracks (1988 est.)

Inland waterways:
 430 km; navigable by shallow-draft craft

Pipelines:
 crude oil and petroleum products 62 km (1987)

Ports:
 Colombo, Trincomalee

Merchant marine:
 30 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 310,173 GRT/489,378 DWT; includes ↔
 13

cargo, 6 refrigerated cargo, 5 container, 3 petroleum tanker, 3 bulk
 Civil air:
 8 major transport (including 1 leased)
 Airports:
 14 total, 13 usable; 12 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways
 over 3,659 m; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 7 with runways 1,220-2,439 m
 Telecommunications:
 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

1.1779 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Sri Lanka)

Defense Forces (Sri Lanka)

=====

Branches:
 Army, Navy, Air Force, Police Force
 Manpower availability:
 males 15-49, 4,709,203; 3,678,952 fit for military service; 177,554 reach
 military age (18) annually
 Defense expenditures:
 exchange rate conversion - \$432 million, 6% of GDP (1991)
 \

1.1780 WorldFact.guide/Sudan

Sudan

Geography (Sudan)
 People (Sudan)
 Government (Sudan)
 Government1 (Sudan)
 Economy (Sudan)
 Economy1 (Sudan)
 Communications (Sudan)
 Defense Forces (Sudan)

1.1781 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Sudan)

Geography (Sudan)

=====

Total area:

2,505,810 km2

Land area:

2,376,000 km2

Comparative area:

slightly more than one-quarter the size of the US

Land boundaries:

7,697 km total; Central African Republic 1,165 km, Chad 1,360 km, Egypt 1,273 km, Ethiopia 2,221 km, Kenya 232 km, Libya 383 km, Uganda 435 km, Zaire 628 km

Coastline:

853 km

Maritime claims:

Contiguous zone:

18 nm

Continental shelf:

200 m (depth) or to depth of exploitation

Territorial sea:

12 nm

Disputes:

administrative boundary with Kenya does not coincide with international boundary; administrative boundary with Egypt does not coincide with international boundary

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 crude oil, iron ore, copper, chromium ore, zinc, ← tungsten, mica, silver, crude oil

Land use:

arable land 5%; permanent crops NEGL%; meadows and pastures 24%; forest ← and woodland 20%; other 51%; includes irrigated 1%

Environment:

dominated by the Nile and its tributaries; dust storms; desertification

Note:

largest country in Africa

1.1782 WorldFact.guide/People (Sudan)

People (Sudan)

=====

Population:

28,305,046 (July 1992), growth rate 3.1% (1992)

Birth rate:

44 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

13 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

NEGL migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
 83 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 53 years male, 54 years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 6.3 children born/woman (1992)
 Nationality:
 noun - Sudanese (singular and plural); adjective - Sudanese
 Ethnic divisions:
 black 52%, Arab 39%, Beja 6%, foreigners 2%, other 1%
 Religions:
 Sunni Muslim (in north) 70%, indigenous beliefs 20%, Christian (mostly in south and Khartoum) 5%
 Languages:
 Arabic (official), Nubian, Ta Bedawie, diverse dialects of Nilotic, Nilo-Hamitic, and Sudanic languages, English; program of Arabization in process
 Literacy:
 27% (male 43%, female 12%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)
 Labor force:
 6,500,000; agriculture 80%, industry and commerce 10%, government 6%; ←
 labor
 shortages for almost all categories of skilled employment (1983 est.); ←
 52%
 of population of working age (1985)
 Organized labor:
 trade unions suspended following 30 June 1989 coup; now in process of ←
 being
 legalized anew

1.1783 WorldFact.guide/Government (Sudan)

Government (Sudan)

=====

Long-form name:
 Republic of the Sudan
 Type:
 military; civilian government suspended and martial law imposed after 30 June 1989 coup
 Capital:
 Khartoum
 Administrative divisions:
 9 states (wilayat, singular - wilayat or wilayah*); A'ali an Nil, Al ←
 Wusta*,
 Al Istiwa'iyah*, Al Khartoum, Ash Shamaliyah*, Ash Sharqiyah*, Bahr al Ghazal, Darfur, Kurdufan
 Independence:
 1 January 1956 (from Egypt and UK; formerly Anglo-Egyptian Sudan)
 Constitution:
 12 April 1973, suspended following coup of 6 April 1985; interim constitution of 10 October 1985 suspended following coup of 30 June 1989
 Legal system:
 based on English common law and Islamic law; as of 20 January 1991, the Revolutionary Command Council imposed Islamic law in the six northern ←
 states

of Al Wusta, Al Khartum, Ash Shamaliyah, Ash Sharqiyah, Darfur, and Kurdufan; the council is still studying criminal provisions under Islamic law; Islamic law will apply to all residents of the six northern states regardless of their religion; some separate religious courts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday:

Independence Day, 1 January (1956)

Executive branch:

executive and legislative authority vested in a 12-member Revolutionary Command Council (RCC); chairman of the RCC acts as prime minister; in July 1989, RCC appointed a predominately civilian 22-member cabinet to function as advisers

Legislative branch:

appointed 300-member Transitional National Assembly; note - as announced 1 January 1992 by RCC Chairman BASHIR, the Assembly assumes all legislative authority for Sudan until the eventual, unspecified resumption of national elections

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court, Special Revolutionary Courts

Leaders:

Chief of State and Head of Government:

Revolutionary Command Council Chairman and Prime Minister Lt. Gen. Umar Hasan Ahmad al-BASHIR (since 30 June 1989); Deputy Chairman of the Council and Deputy Prime Minister Maj. Gen. al-Zubayr Muhammad SALIH Ahmed (since 9 July 1989)

Political parties and leaders:

none; banned following 30 June 1989 coup

Suffrage:

none

Elections:

none

Member of:

ABEDA, ACP, AfDB, AFESD, AL, AMF, CAEU, CCC, ECA, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IGADD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, OIC, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador 'Abdallah Ahmad 'ABDALLAH; Chancery at 2210 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 338-8565 through 8570; there is a Sudanese Consulate General in New York

1.1784 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Sudan)

Government1 (Sudan)

=====

US:

Ambassador James R. CHEEK (will be replaced summer of 1992); Embassy at Shar'ia Ali Abdul Latif, Khartoum (mailing address is P. O. Box 699, Khartoum, or APO AE 09829); telephone 74700 or 74611; Telex 22619

Flag:

three equal horizontal bands of red (top), white, and black with a green isosceles triangle based on the hoist side

1.1785 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Sudan)

Economy (Sudan)

=====

Overview:

Sudan is buffeted by civil war, chronic political instability, adverse weather, high inflation, 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 high foreign debt and huge arrearages continue to cause difficulties. In 1990 ← the

International Monetary Fund took the unusual step of declaring Sudan noncooperative because of its nonpayment of arrearages to the Fund. ← Despite

subsequent government efforts to implement reforms urged by the IMF and ← the

World Bank, the economy remained stagnant in FY91 as entrepreneurs lack ← the

incentive to take economic risks.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$12.1 billion, per capita \$450; real growth ← rate
0% (FY91 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

95% (FY91 est.)

Unemployment rate:

15% (FY91 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$1.3 billion; expenditures \$2.1 billion, including capital expenditures of \$505 million (FY91 est.)

Exports:

\$325 million (f.o.b., FY91 est.)

commodities:

cotton 52%, sesame, gum arabic, peanuts

partners:

Western Europe 46%, Saudi Arabia 14%, Eastern Europe 9%, Japan 9%, US 3% (FY88)

Imports:

\$1.40 billion (c.i.f., FY91 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:
 \$14.6 billion (June 1991 est.)
 Industrial production:
 growth rate NA%; accounts for 11% of GDP (FY89)
 Electricity:
 610,000 kW capacity; 905 million kWh produced, 40 kWh per capita (1991)
 Industries:
 cotton ginning, textiles, cement, edible oils, sugar, soap distilling, shoes, petroleum refining
 Agriculture:
 accounts for 35% of GDP and 80% of labor force; water shortages; two-thirds ←
 of land area suitable for raising crops and livestock; major products - cotton, oilseeds, sorghum, millet, wheat, gum arabic, sheep; marginally self-sufficient in most foods
 Economic aid:
 US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$1.5 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$5.1 billion; ←
 OPEC
 bilateral aid (1979-89), \$3.1 billion; Communist countries (1970-89), ←
 \$588
 million

1.1786 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Sudan)

Economy1 (Sudan)

=====

Currency:

Sudanese pound (plural - pounds); 1 Sudanese pound (#Sd) = 100 piasters

Exchange rates:

official rate - Sudanese pounds (#Sd) per US\$1 - 90.1 (March 1992), ←
 5.4288

(1991), 4.5004 (fixed rate since 1987), 2.8121 (1987); note - free market rate 83 (December 1991)

Fiscal year:

1 July - 30 June

1.1787 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Sudan)

Communications (Sudan)

=====

Railroads:

5,500 km total; 4,784 km 1.067-meter gauge, 716 km 1.6096-meter-gauge plantation line

Highways:

20,000 km total; 1,600 km bituminous treated, 3,700 km gravel, 2,301 km improved earth, 12,399 km unimproved earth and track

Inland waterways:
 5,310 km navigable

Pipelines:
 refined products 815 km

Ports:
 Port Sudan, Swakin

Merchant marine:
 5 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 42,277 GRT/59,588 DWT; includes 3 cargo, 2 roll-on/roll-off cargo

Civil air:
 18 major transport aircraft

Airports:
 72 total, 57 usable; 8 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways over 3,659 m; 5 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 31 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:
 large, well-equipped system by African standards, but barely adequate and poorly maintained by modern standards; consists of microwave, cable, ← radio communications, and troposcatter; domestic satellite system with 14 stations; broadcast stations - 11 AM, 3 TV; satellite earth stations - 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT and 1 ARABSAT

1.1788 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Sudan)

Defense Forces (Sudan)

=====

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

Manpower availability:
 males 15-49, 6,432,270; 3,949,518 fit for military service; 302,696 reach military age (18) annually

Defense expenditures:
 exchange rate conversion - \$610 million, 7.2% of GDP (1989 est.)

1.1789 WorldFact.guide/Suriname

Suriname

Geography (Suriname)

People (Suriname)

Government (Suriname)

Government1 (Suriname)

Economy (Suriname)

Economy1 (Suriname)

Communications (Suriname)

Defense Forces (Suriname)

1.1790 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Suriname)

Geography (Suriname)

=====

Total area:

163,270 km2

Land area:

161,470 km2

Comparative area:

slightly larger than Georgia

Land boundaries:

1,707 km total; Brazil 597 km, French Guiana 510 km, Guyana 600 km

Coastline:

386 km

Maritime claims:

Exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

12 nm

Disputes:

claims area in French Guiana between Litani Rivier and Riviere Marouini (both headwaters of the Lawa); claims area in Guyana between New (Upper Courantyne) and Courantyne/Kutari 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 NEGL%; permanent crops NEGL%; meadows and pastures NEGL%; ← forest

and woodland 97%; other 3%; includes irrigated NEGL%

Environment:

mostly tropical rain forest

1.1791 WorldFact.guide/People (Suriname)

People (Suriname)

=====

Population:

410,016 (July 1992), growth rate 1.5% (1992)

Birth rate:

26 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

6 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

-5 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
Infant mortality rate:
34 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
Life expectancy at birth:
66 years male, 71 years female (1992)
Total fertility rate:
2.9 children born/woman (1992)
Nationality:
noun - Surinamer(s); adjective - Surinamese
Ethnic divisions:
Hindustani (East Indian) 37.0%, Creole (black and mixed) 31.0%, Javanese 15.3%, Bush black 10.3%, Amerindian 2.6%, Chinese 1.7%, Europeans 1.0%, other 1.1%
Religions:
Hindu 27.4%, Muslim 19.6%, Roman Catholic 22.8%, Protestant (← predominantly Moravian) 25.2%, indigenous beliefs about 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; also Hindi Suriname ← Hindustani (a variant of Bhojpuri) and Javanese
Literacy:
95% (male 95%, female 95%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)
Labor force:
104,000 (1984)
Organized labor:
49,000 members of labor force

1.1792 WorldFact.guide/Government (Suriname)

Government (Suriname)

=====

Long-form name:
Republic of Suriname
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; formerly Netherlands Guiana or Dutch Guiana)
Constitution:
ratified 30 September 1987
Legal system:
NA
National holiday:
Independence Day, 25 November (1975)
Executive branch:

president, vice president and prime minister, Cabinet of Ministers, ←
 Council
 of State; note - Commander in Chief of the National Army maintains
 significant power
 Legislative branch:
 unicameral National Assembly (Assemblée Nationale)
 Judicial branch:
 Supreme Court
 Leaders:
 Chief of State and Head of Government:
 President Ronald VENETIAAN (since 16 September 1991); Vice President and
 Prime Minister Jules AJODHIA (since 16 September 1991)
 Political parties and leaders:
 traditional ethnic-based parties:
 The New Front (NF), a coalition formed of four parties following the 24
 December 1990 military coup - Progressive Reform Party (VHP), Jaggernath
 LACHMON; National Party of Suriname (NPS), Henck ARRON; Indonesian ←
 Peasants
 Party (KTPI), Willie SOEMITA; and Suriname Labor Party (SPA) Fred DERBY;
 promilitary:
 National Democratic Party (NDP), Orlando VAN AMSON; Democratic ←
 Alternative
 '91 (DA '91), Winston JESSURUN, a coalition of five parties formed in
 January 1991 - Alternative Forum (AF), Gerard BRUNINGS, Winston JESSURUN;
 Reformed Progressive Party (HPP), Panalal PARMESSAR; Party for ←
 Brotherhood
 and Unity in Politics (BEP), Cipriano ALLENDY; Pendawalima, Marsha JAMIN;
 and Independent Progressive Group, Karam RAMSUNDERSINGH;
 leftists:
 Revolutionary People's Party (RVP), Michael NAARENDORP; Progressive ←
 Workers
 and Farmers (PALU), Iwan KROLIS
 Suffrage:
 universal at age 18
 Elections:
 President:
 last held 6 September 1991 (next to be held NA May 1996); results - ←
 elected
 by the National Assembly - Ronald VENETIAAN (NF) 80% (645 votes), Jules
 WIJDENBOSCH (NDP) 14% (115 votes), Hans PRADE (DA '91) 6% (49 votes)
 National Assembly:
 last held 25 May 1991 (next to be held NA May 1996); results - percent of
 vote NA; seats - (51 total) NF 30, NDP 12, DA '91 9

1.1793 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Suriname)

Government1 (Suriname)

=====

Member of:

ACP, CARICOM (observer), ECLAC, FAO, GATT, G-77, IADB, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU,
 IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LAES, LORCS, NAM, OAS, OPANAL, ←
 UN,
 UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Willem A. UDENHOUT; Chancery at Suite 108, 4301 Connecticut

Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 244-7488 or 7490 through 7492; there is a Surinamese Consulate General in Miami

US:

Ambassador John (Jack) P. LEONARD; Embassy at Dr. Sophie Redmonstraat 129, Paramaribo (mailing address is 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

1.1794 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Suriname)

Economy (Suriname)

=====

Overview:

The economy is dominated by the bauxite industry, which accounts for about 70% of export earnings and 40% of tax revenues. The economy has been in trouble since the Dutch ended development aid in 1982. A drop in world bauxite prices which started in the late 1970s and continued until late 1986 was followed by the outbreak of a guerrilla insurgency in the interior that crippled the important bauxite sector. Although the insurgency has since ebbed and the bauxite sector recovered, a military coup in December 1990 reflected continued political instability and deterred investment and economic reform. High inflation, high unemployment, widespread black market activity, and hard currency shortfalls continue to mark the economy.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$1.4 billion, per capita \$3,400; real growth rate 0% (1989 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

50% (1989 est.)

Unemployment rate:

33% (1990)

Budget:

revenues \$466 million; expenditures \$716 million, including capital expenditures of \$123 million (1989 est.)

Exports:

\$549 million (f.o.b., 1989 est.)

commodities:

alumina, bauxite, aluminum, rice, wood and wood products, shrimp and fish, bananas

partners:

Norway 33%, Netherlands 20%, US 15%, FRG 9%, Brazil 5%, UK 5%, Japan 3%, other 10%

Imports:

\$331 million (f.o.b., 1989 est.)

commodities:

capital equipment, petroleum, foodstuffs, cotton, consumer goods
 partners:
 US 37%, Netherlands 15%, Netherlands Antilles 11%, Trinidad and Tobago ←
 9%,
 Brazil 5%, UK 3%, other 20%

External debt:
 \$138 million (1990 est.)

Industrial production:
 growth rate NA; accounts for 22% of GDP

Electricity:
 458,000 kW capacity; 2,018 million kWh produced, 5,015 kWh per capita ←
 (1991)

Industries:
 bauxite mining, alumina and aluminum production, lumbering, food ←
 processing,
 fishing

Agriculture:
 accounts for 11% of GDP; paddy rice planted on 85% of arable land and
 represents 60% of total farm output; other products - bananas, palm ←
 kernels,
 coconuts, plantains, peanuts, beef, chicken; shrimp and forestry products ←
 of
 increasing importance; self-sufficient in most foods

Economic aid:
 US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-83), \$2.5 million; Western (non-US)
 countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$1.5 billion

Currency:
 Surinamese guilder, gulden, or florin (plural - guilders, gulden, or
 florins); 1 Surinamese guilder, gulden, or florin (Sf.) = 100 cents

Exchange rates:
 Surinamese guilders, gulden, or florins (Sf.) per US\$1 - 1.7850 (fixed ←
 rate)

1.1795 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Suriname)

Economy1 (Suriname)

=====

Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.1796 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Suriname)

Communications (Suriname)

=====

Railroads:
 166 km total; 86 km 1.000-meter gauge, government owned, and 80 km
 1.435-meter standard gauge; all single track

Highways:
 8,300 km total; 500 km paved; 5,400 km bauxite gravel, crushed stone, or
 improved earth; 2,400 km sand or clay

Inland waterways:
 1,200 km; most important means of transport; oceangoing vessels with ←
 drafts

ranging up to 7 m can navigate many of the principal waterways

Ports:
 Paramaribo, Moengo

Merchant marine:
 3 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 6,472 GRT/8,914 DWT; includes 2 ↔
 cargo,
 1 container

Civil air:
 1 major transport aircraft

Airports:
 46 total, 40 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways
 over 3,659 m; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

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

1.1797 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Suriname)

Defense Forces (Suriname)

=====

Branches:

National Army (including Navy which is company-size, small Air Force
 element), Civil Police, People's Militia

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 109,551; 65,250 fit for military service

Defense expenditures:

\$NA, NA% of GDP

1.1798 WorldFact.guide/Svalbard

Svalbard

Geography (Svalbard)

People (Svalbard)

Government (Svalbard)

Economy (Svalbard)

Communications (Svalbard)

Defense Forces (Svalbard)

1.1799 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Svalbard)

Geography (Svalbard)

=====

Total area:

62,049 km2

Land area:

62,049 km2; includes Spitsbergen and Bjornoya (Bear Island)

Comparative area:

slightly smaller than West Virginia

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

3,587 km

Maritime claims:

Exclusive fishing zone:

200 nm unilaterally claimed by Norway, not recognized by Russia

Territorial sea:

4 nm

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%; there are no trees and the only bushes are crowberry and cloudberry

Environment:

great calving glaciers descend to the sea

Note:

located 445 km north of Norway where the Arctic Ocean, Barents Sea, Greenland Sea, and Norwegian Sea meet

1.1800 WorldFact.guide/People (Svalbard)

People (Svalbard)

=====

Population:

3,181 (July 1992), growth rate -3.9% (1992); about one-third of the population resides in the Norwegian areas (Longyearbyen and Svea on Vestspitsbergen) and two-thirds in the Russian areas (Barentsburg and Pyramiden on Vestspitsbergen); about 9 persons live at the Polish ←
research

station

Birth rate:

NA births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
 NA deaths/1,000 population (1992)
 Net migration rate:
 NA migrants/1,000 population (1992)
 Infant mortality rate:
 NA deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 NA years male, NA years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 NA children born/woman (1992)
 Ethnic divisions:
 Russian 64%, Norwegian 35%, other 1% (1981)
 Languages:
 Russian, Norwegian
 Literacy:
 NA% (male NA%, female NA%)
 Labor force:
 NA
 Organized labor:
 none

1.1801 WorldFact.guide/Government (Svalbard)

Government (Svalbard)

=====

Long-form name:
 none
 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
 Leaders:
 Chief of State:
 King HARALD V (since 17 January 1991)
 Head of Government:
 Governor Leif ELDRING (since NA)
 Member of:
 none
 Flag:
 the flag of Norway is used

1.1802 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Svalbard)

Economy (Svalbard)

=====

Overview:
 Coal mining is the major economic activity on Svalbard. By treaty (9
 February 1920), the nationals of the treaty powers have equal rights to

exploit mineral deposits, subject to Norwegian regulation. Although US, ←
 UK, ←
 Dutch, and Swedish coal companies have mined in the past, the only ←
 companies
 still mining are Norwegian and Russian. The settlements on Svalbard are
 essentially company towns. The Norwegian state-owned coal company employs
 nearly 60% of the Norwegian population on the island, runs many of the ←
 local
 services, and provides most of the local infrastructure. There is also ←
 some
 trapping of seal, polar bear, fox, and walrus.

Budget:

revenues \$13.3 million, expenditures \$13.3 million, including capital
 expenditures of \$NA (1990)

Electricity:

21,000 kW capacity; 45 million kWh produced, 11,420 kWh per capita (1989)

Currency:

Norwegian krone (plural - kroner); 1 Norwegian krone (Nkr) = 100 ore

Exchange rates:

Norwegian kroner (Nkr) per US\$1 - 6.5189 (March 1992), 6.4829 (1991), ←
 6.2597
 (1990), 6.9045 (1989), 6.5170 (1988), 6.7375 (1987)

1.1803 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Svalbard)

Communications (Svalbard)

=====

Ports:

limited facilities - Ny-Alesund, Advent Bay

Airports:

4 total, 4 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways ←
 over

2,439 m; 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

5 meteorological/radio stations; local telephone service; broadcast ←
 stations

- 1 AM, 1 (2 repeaters) FM, 1 TV; satellite communication with Norwegian
 mainland

1.1804 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Svalbard)

Defense Forces (Svalbard)

=====

Note:

demilitarized by treaty (9 February 1920)

1.1805 WorldFact.guide/Swaziland

Swaziland

Geography (Swaziland)

People (Swaziland)

Government (Swaziland)

Economy (Swaziland)

Communications (Swaziland)

Defense Forces (Swaziland)

1.1806 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Swaziland)

Geography (Swaziland)

=====

Total area:

17,360 km2

Land area:

17,200 km2

Comparative area:

slightly smaller than New Jersey

Land boundaries:

535 km total; Mozambique 105 km, South Africa 430 km

Coastline:

none - landlocked

Maritime claims:

none - landlocked

Disputes:

none

Climate:

varies from tropical to near temperate

Terrain:

mostly mountains and hills; some moderately sloping plains

Natural resources:

asbestos, coal, clay, cassiterite, hydropower, forests, small gold and diamond deposits, quarry stone, and talc

Land use:

arable land 8%; permanent crops NEGL%; meadows and pastures 67%; forest ←
and

woodland 6%; other 19%; includes irrigated 2%

Environment:

overgrazing; soil degradation; soil erosion

Note:

landlocked; almost completely surrounded by South Africa

1.1807 WorldFact.guide/People (Swaziland)

People (Swaziland)

=====

Population:

913,008 (July 1992), growth rate 2.6% (1992)

Birth rate:

44 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

12 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

-6 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

98 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

52 years male, 60 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

6.2 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Swazi(s); adjective - Swazi

Ethnic divisions:

African 97%, European 3%

Religions:

Christian 60%, indigenous beliefs 40%

Languages:

English and siSwati (official); government business conducted in English

Literacy:

55% (male 57%, female 54%) age 15 and over can read and write (1976)

Labor force:

195,000; over 60,000 engaged in subsistence agriculture; about 92,000 ←
wageearners (many only intermittently), with agriculture and forestry 36%,
community and social services 20%, manufacturing 14%, construction 9%, ←
other

21%; 16,800 employed in South Africa mines (1990)

Organized labor:

about 10% of wage earners

1.1808 WorldFact.guide/Government (Swaziland)

Government (Swaziland)

=====

Long-form name:

Kingdom of Swaziland

Type:

monarchy; independent member of Commonwealth

Capital:

Mbabane (administrative); Lobamba (legislative)

Administrative divisions:

4 districts; Hhohho, Lubombo, Manzini, Shiselweni

Independence:

6 September 1968 (from UK)

Constitution:

none; constitution of 6 September 1968 was suspended on 12 April 1973; a ←
new

constitution was promulgated 13 October 1978, but has not been formally

presented to the people

Legal system:
 based on South African Roman-Dutch law in statutory courts, Swazi traditional law and custom in traditional courts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:
 Somhlolo (Independence) Day, 6 September (1968)

Executive branch:
 monarch, prime minister, Cabinet

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

Judicial branch:
 High Court, Court of Appeal

Leaders:
 Chief of State:
 King MSWATI III (since 25 April 1986)
 Head of Government:
 Prime Minister Obed DLAMINI (since 12 July 1989)

Political parties and leaders:
 none; banned by the Constitution promulgated on 13 October 1978

Suffrage:
 none

Elections:
 indirect parliamentary election through Swaziland's Tinkhundala System scheduled for November 1992

Member of:
 ACP, AfDB, C, CCC, ECA, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO ←
 IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, PCA, SACU, SADCC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Diplomatic representation:
 Ambassador Absalom Vusani MAMBA; Chancery at 3400 International Drive NW, Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 362-6683

US:
 Ambassador Stephen H. ROGERS; Embassy at Central Bank Building, Warner Street, Mbabane (mailing address is P. O. Box 199, Mbabane); telephone ←
 [268]
 46441 through 5; 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

1.1809 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Swaziland)

Economy (Swaziland)

=====

Overview:

The economy is based on subsistence agriculture, which occupies most of ←
 the

labor force and contributes nearly 25% to GDP. Manufacturing, which includes a number of agroprocessing factories, accounts for another quarter of GDP

Mining has declined in importance in recent years; high-grade iron ore deposits were depleted in 1978, and health concerns cut world demand for asbestos. Exports of sugar and forestry products are the main earners of hard currency. Surrounded by South Africa, except for a short border with Mozambique, Swaziland is heavily dependent on South Africa, from which it receives 75% of its imports and to which it sends about half of its exports.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$563 million, per capita \$725; real growth rate 5.0% (1990 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

13% (1990)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues \$335.4 million; expenditures \$360.5 million, including capital expenditures of \$NA (FY93 est.)

Exports:

\$557 million (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

soft drink concentrates, sugar, wood pulp, citrus, canned fruit

partners:

South Africa 50% (est.), EC, Canada

Imports:

\$632 million (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

motor vehicles, machinery, transport equipment, petroleum products, foodstuffs, chemicals

partners:

South Africa 75% (est.), Japan, Belgium, UK

External debt:

\$290 million (1990)

Industrial production:

growth rate NA; accounts for 26% of GDP (1989)

Electricity:

60,000 kW capacity; 155 million kWh produced, 180 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

mining (coal and asbestos), wood pulp, sugar

Agriculture:

accounts for 23% of GDP and over 60% of labor force; mostly subsistence agriculture; cash crops - sugarcane, cotton, maize, tobacco, rice, citrus fruit, pineapples; other crops and livestock - corn, sorghum, peanuts, cattle, goats, sheep; not self-sufficient in grain

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$142 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$518 million

Currency:

lilangeni (plural - emalangeni); 1 lilangeni (E) = 100 cents

Exchange rates:

emalangeni (E) per US\$1 - 2.7814 (January 1992), 2.7563 (1991), 2.5863 (1990), 2.6166 (1989), 2.2611 (1988), 2.0350 (1987); note - the Swazi emalangeni is at par with the South African rand

Fiscal year:
1 April - 31 March

1.1810 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Swaziland)

Communications (Swaziland)

=====

Railroads:

297 km (plus 71 km disused), 1.067-meter gauge, single track

Highways:

2,853 km total; 510 km paved, 1,230 km crushed stone, gravel, or ↔
stabilized
soil, and 1,113 km improved earth

Civil air:

4 major transport aircraft

Airports:

23 total, 21 usable; 1 with permanent-surfaced runways; none with runways
over 3,659 m; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

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

1.1811 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Swaziland)

Defense Forces (Swaziland)

=====

Branches:

Umbutfo Swaziland Defense Force, Royal Swaziland Police Force

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 197,654; 114,204 fit for military service

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$11 million, about 2% of GNP (1989)

1.1812 WorldFact.guide/Sweden

Sweden

Geography (Sweden)

People (Sweden)

Government (Sweden)

Government1 (Sweden)

Economy (Sweden)

Economy1 (Sweden)

Communications (Sweden)

Defense Forces (Sweden)

1.1813 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Sweden)

Geography (Sweden)

=====

Total area:

449,964 km2

Land area:

410,928 km2

Comparative area:

slightly smaller than California

Land boundaries:

2,205 km total; 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

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%; includes irrigated NEGL%

Environment:

water pollution; acid rain

Note:

strategic location along Danish Straits linking Baltic and North Seas

1.1814 WorldFact.guide/People (Sweden)

People (Sweden)

=====

Population:

8,602,157 (July 1992), growth rate 0.4% (1992)

Birth rate:

13 births/1,000 population (1992)
Death rate:
11 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
Net migration rate:
2 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
Infant mortality rate:
6 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
Life expectancy at birth:
75 years male, 81 years female (1992)
Total fertility rate:
1.9 children born/woman (1992)
Nationality:
noun - Swede(s); adjective - Swedish
Ethnic divisions:
homogeneous white population; small Lappish minority; foreign born or first-generation immigrants (Finns, Yugoslavs, Danes, Norwegians, Greeks, Turks) about 12%
Religions:
Evangelical Lutheran 94%, Roman Catholic 1.5%, Pentecostal 1%, other 3.5% (1987)
Languages:
Swedish, small Lapp- and Finnish-speaking minorities; immigrants speak native languages
Literacy:
99% (male NA%, female NA%) age 15 and over can read and write (1979 est.)
Labor force:
4,552,000 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)
Organized labor:
80% of labor force (1990 est.)

1.1815 WorldFact.guide/Government (Sweden)

Government (Sweden)

=====

Long-form name:
Kingdom of Sweden
Type:
constitutional monarchy
Capital:
Stockholm
Administrative divisions:
24 provinces (lan, singular and plural); Alvsborgs Lan, Blekinge Lan, Gavleborgs Lan, Goteborgs och Bohus Lan, Gotlands Lan, Hallands Lan, Jamtlands Lan, Jonkopings Lan, Kalmar Lan, Kopparbergs Lan, Kristianstads Lan, Kronobergs Lan, Malmohus Lan, Norrbottens Lan, Orebro Lan, Ostergotlands Lan, Skaraborgs Lan, Sodermanlands Lan, Stockholms Lan, Uppsala Lan, Varmlands Lan, Vasterbottens Lan, Vasternorrlands Lan, Vastmanlands Lan
Independence:
6 June 1809, constitutional monarchy established
Constitution:
1 January 1975

Legal system:

civil law system influenced by customary law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday:

Day of the Swedish Flag, 6 June

Executive branch:

monarch, prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch:

unicameral parliament (Riksdag)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (Hogsta Domstolen)

Leaders:

Chief of State:

King CARL XVI GUSTAF (since 19 September 1973); Heir Apparent Princess VICTORIA Ingrid Alice Desiree, daughter of the King (born 14 July 1977)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Carl BILDT (since 3 October 1991)

Political parties and leaders:

ruling four-party coalition consists of the Moderate Party (conservative) ←

Carl BILDT; Liberal People's Party, Bengt WESTERBERG; Center Party, Olof JOHANSSON; and the Christian Democratic Party, Alf SVENSSON; Social Democratic Party, Ingvar CARLSSON; New Democracy Party, Count Ian WACHTMEISTER; Left Party (VP; Communist), Lars WERNER; Swedish Communist Party (SKP), Rune PETTERSSON; Communist Workers' Party, Rolf HAGEL; Green Party, no formal leader

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

Riksdag:

last held 15 September 1991 (next to be held NA September 1994); results ←

Social Democratic Party 37.6%, Moderate Party (conservative) 21.9%, ←
Liberal

People's Party 9.1%, Center Party 8.5%, Christian Democrats 7.1%, New Democracy 6.7%, Left Party (Communist) 4.5%, Green Party 3.4%, other ←
1.2%;

seats - (349 total) Social Democratic 138, Moderate Party (conservative) ←
80,

Liberal People's Party 33, Center Party 31, Christian Democrats 26, New Democracy 25, Left Party (Communist) 16; note - the Green Party has no ←
seats

in the Riksdag because it received less than the required 4% of the vote

Communists:

VP and SKP; VP, formerly the Left Party-Communists, is reported to have roughly 17,800 members and attracted 5.8% of the vote in the 1988 ←
election;

VP dropped the Communist label in 1990, but maintains a Marxist ideology

1.1816 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Sweden)

Government1 (Sweden)

=====

Member of:

AfDB, AG (observer) AsDB, BIS, CCC, CE, CERN, 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 (observer), ISO, ITU, LORCS, NAM (guest), NC, NEA, NIB, OECD, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNFICYP, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNIIMOG, UNMOGIP, UNTSO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Anders THUNBORG; Chancery at Suite 1200, 600 New Hampshire Avenue

NW, Washington, DC 20037; telephone (202) 944-5600; there are Swedish Consulates General in Chicago, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, and New York

US:

Ambassador Charles E. REDMAN; Embassy at Strandvagen 101, S-115 89 Stockholm; 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)

1.1817 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Sweden)

Economy (Sweden)

=====

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

essentially full employment, 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 absenteeism, and a gradual loss of competitiveness in international markets.

The new center-right government, facing a sagging economic situation which

is unlikely to improve until 1993, is pushing full steam ahead with economic

reform proposals to end Sweden's recession and to prepare for possible EC membership in 1995. The free-market-oriented reforms are designed to spur growth, maintain price stability, lower unemployment, create a more efficient welfare state, and further adapt to EC standards. The measures include: cutting taxes, particularly the value-added tax (VAT) and levies on

new and small business; privatization; liberalizing foreign ownership restrictions; and opening the welfare system to competition and private alternatives, which the government will still finance. Growth is expected to

remain flat in 1992, but increase slightly in 1993, while inflation ↔
 should
 remain around 3% for the next few years. On the down side, unemployment ↔
 may
 climb to slightly over 4% in 1993, and the budget deficit will reach ↔
 nearly
 \$9 billion in 1992.

GDP:

purchasing power equivalent - \$147.6 billion, per capita \$17,200; real
 growth rate -1.1% (1991)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

8.0% (1991)

Unemployment rate:

2.7% (1991)

Budget:

revenues \$67.5 billion; expenditures \$78.7 billion, including capital
 expenditures of \$NA (FY92 est.)

Exports:

\$54.5 billion (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

machinery, motor vehicles, paper products, pulp and wood, iron and steel
 products, chemicals, petroleum and petroleum products

partners:

EC, (FRG, UK, Denmark), US, Norway

Imports:

\$50.2 billion (c.i.f., 1991 est.)

commodities:

machinery, petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals, motor vehicles,
 foodstuffs, iron and steel, clothing

partners:

EC 55.3%, US 8.4% (1990)

External debt:

\$10.7 billion (November 1991)

Industrial production:

growth rate -5.3% (1991)

Electricity:

39,716,000 kW capacity; 142,000 million kWh produced, 16,700 kWh per ↔
 capita
 (1991)

1.1818 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Sweden)

Economy1 (Sweden)

=====

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, 85% self-sufficient in sugar ↔
 beets

Economic aid:

donor - ODA and OOF commitments (1970-89), \$10.3 billion

Currency:

Swedish krona (plural - kronor); 1 Swedish krona (SKr) = 100 ore

Exchange rates:

Swedish kronor (SKr) per US\$1 - 6.0259 (March 1992), 6.0475 (1991) 5.9188 (1990), 6.4469 (1989), 6.1272 (1988), 6.3404 (1987)

Fiscal year:

1 July - 30 June

1.1819 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Sweden)

Communications (Sweden)

=====

Railroads:

12,000 km total; Swedish State Railways (SJ) - 10,819 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 6,955 km electrified and 1,152 km double track; 182 km 0.891-meter gauge; 117 km rail ferry service; privately owned railways - 511 km 1.435-meter standard gauge (332 km electrified); 371 km 0.891-meter gauge (all electrified)

Highways:

97,400 km (51,899 km paved, 20,659 km gravel, 24,842 km unimproved earth)

Inland waterways:

2,052 km navigable for small steamers and barges

Pipelines:

natural gas 84 km

Ports:

Gavle, Goteborg, Halmstad, Helsingborg, Kalmar, Malmo, Stockholm; numerous secondary and minor ports

Merchant marine:

186 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 2,665,902 GRT/3,646,165 DWT; includes 10 short-sea passenger, 29 cargo, 3 container, 43 roll-on/roll-off cargo vehicle carrier, 2 railcar carrier, 33 petroleum tanker, 28 chemical tanker, 4 specialized tanker, 1 liquefied gas, 7 combination ore/oil, 12 bulk, 1 combination bulk, 1 refrigerated cargo

Civil air:

115 major transports

Airports:

254 total, 252 usable; 139 with permanent-surface runways; none with over 3,659 m; 10 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 94 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

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

1.1820 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Sweden)

Defense Forces (Sweden)

=====

Branches:

Swedish Army, Swedish Navy, Swedish Air Force

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 2,129,996; 1,858,944 fit for military service; 57,492 reach military age (19) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$6.2 billion, about 4% of GDP (FY91)

1.1821 WorldFact.guide/Switzerland

Switzerland

Geography (Switzerland)

People (Switzerland)

Government (Switzerland)

Government1 (Switzerland)

Economy (Switzerland)

Economy1 (Switzerland)

Communications (Switzerland)

Defense Forces (Switzerland)

1.1822 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Switzerland)

Geography (Switzerland)

=====

Total area:

41,290 km2

Land area:

39,770 km2

Comparative area:

slightly more than twice the size of New Jersey

Land boundaries:

1,852 km total; Austria 164 km, France 573 km, Italy 740 km, ↔

Liechtenstein

41 km, Germany 334 km

Coastline:

none - landlocked

Maritime claims:

none - landlocked

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%; includes irrigated 1%
 Environment:
 dominated by Alps
 Note:
 landlocked; crossroads of northern and southern Europe

1.1823 WorldFact.guide/People (Switzerland)

People (Switzerland)

=====

Population:
 6,828,023 (July 1992), growth rate 0.6% (1992)
 Birth rate:
 12 births/1,000 population (1992)
 Death rate:
 9 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
 Net migration rate:
 3 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
 Infant mortality rate:
 6 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 76 years male, 83 years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 1.6 children born/woman (1992)
 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:
 total population - German 65%, French 18%, Italian 12%, Romansch 1%, ←
 other
 4%; Swiss nationals - German 74%, French 20%, Italian 4%, Romansch 1%, ←
 other
 1%
 Literacy:
 99% (male NA%, female NA%) age 15 and over can read and write (1980 est.)

Labor force:

3,310,000; 904,095 foreign workers, mostly Italian; services 50%, ←
 industry
 and crafts 33%, government 10%, agriculture and forestry 6%, other 1% ←
 (1989)

Organized labor:

20% of labor force

1.1824 WorldFact.guide/Government (Switzerland)

Government (Switzerland)

=====

Long-form name:

Swiss Confederation

Type:

federal republic

Capital:

Bern

Administrative divisions:

26 cantons (cantons, singular - canton in French; cantoni, singular -
 cantone in Italian; kantone, singular - kanton in German); Aargau,
 Ausser-Rhoden, Basel-Landschaft, Basel-Stadt, Bern, Fribourg, Geneve,
 Glarus, Graubunden, Inner-Rhoden, Jura, Luzern, Neuchatel, Nidwalden,
 Obwalden, Sankt Gallen, Schaffhausen, Schwyz, Solothurn, Thurgau, Ticino,
 Uri, Valais, Vaud, Zug, Zurich

Independence:

1 August 1291

Constitution:

29 May 1874

Legal system:

civil law system influenced by customary law; judicial review of ←
 legislative
 acts, except with respect to federal decrees of general obligatory
 character; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday:

Anniversary of the Founding of the Swiss Confederation, 1 August (1291)

Executive branch:

president, vice president, Federal Council (German - Bundesrat, French -
 Conseil Federal, Italian - Consiglio Federale)

Legislative branch:

bicameral Federal Assembly (German - Bundesversammlung, French - ←
 Assemblee

Federale, Italian - Assemblea Federale) consists of an upper council or
 Council of States (German - Standerat, French - Conseil des Etats, ←
 Italian -

Consiglio degli Stati) and a lower council or National Council (German -
 Nationalrat, French - Conseil National, Italian - Consiglio Nazionale)

Judicial branch:

Federal Supreme Court

Leaders:

Chief of State and Head of Government:

President Rene FELBER (1992 calendar year; presidency rotates annually);
 Vice President Adolf OGI (term runs concurrently with that of president)

Political parties and leaders:

Free Democratic Party (FDP), Bruno HUNZIKER, president; Social Democratic

Party (SPS), Helmut HUBACHER, chairman; Christian Democratic People's Party (CVP), Eva SEGMULLER-WEBER, chairman; Swiss People's Party (SVP), Hans UHLMANN, president; Green Party (GPS), Peter SCHMID, president; Automobile Party (AP), DREYER; Alliance of Independents' Party (LdU), Dr. Franz JAEGER, president; Swiss Democratic Party (SD), NA; Evangelical People's Party (EVP), Max DUNKI, president; Workers' Party (PdA; Communist), Jean SPIELMANN, general secretary; Ticino League, leader NA Liberal Party (LPS), Gilbert COUTAU, president

Suffrage:
universal at age 18

Elections:
Council of States:
last held throughout 1991 (next to be held NA 1995); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (46 total) FDP 18, CVP 16, SVP 4, SPS 3, LPS 3, LdU 1, Ticino League 1

1.1825 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Switzerland)

Government1 (Switzerland)

=====
National Council:
last held 20 October 1991 (next to be held NA October 1995); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (200 total) FDP 44, SPS 42, CVP 37, SVP 25, GPS 14, LPS 10, AP 8, LdU 6, SD 5, EVP 3, PdA 2, Ticino League 2, other 2

Communists:
4,500 members (est.)

Member of:
AfDB, AG (observer), AsDB, BIS, CCC, CE, CERN, CSCE, EBRD, ECE, EFTA, ESA, FAO, G-8, G-10, GATT, IADB, IAEA, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IEA, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LORCS, NAM (guest), NEA, OAS (observer), OECD, PCA, UN (observer), UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:
Ambassador Edouard BRUNNER; Chancery at 2900 Cathedral Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 745-7900; there are Swiss Consulates General in Atlanta, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, and San Francisco

US:
Ambassador Joseph B. GILDENHORN; Embassy at Jubilaeumstrasse 93, 3005 Bern; telephone [41] (31) 437-011; FAX [41] (31) 437-344; there is a Branch Office of the Embassy in Geneva and a Consulate General in Zurich

Flag:

red square with a bold, equilateral white cross in the center that does not extend to the edges of the flag

1.1826 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Switzerland)

Economy (Switzerland)

=====

Overview:

Switzerland's economic success is matched in few other nations. Per capita output, general living standards, education and science, health care, and diet are unsurpassed in Europe. Economic stability helps promote the important banking and tourist sectors. Since World War II, Switzerland's economy has adjusted smoothly to the great changes in output and trade patterns in Europe and presumably can adjust to the challenges of the 1990s, particularly to the further economic integration of Western Europe and the amazingly rapid changes in East European political and economic prospects.

After 8 years of growth, the economy experienced a mild recession in 1991 because monetary policy was tightened to combat inflation and because of the weak international economy. In the second half of 1992, however, Switzerland is expected to resume growth, despite inflation and unemployment problems.

GDP growth for 1992 may be just under 1%, inflation should drop from 5.9% to 3.5%, and the trade deficit will continue to decline after dropping by over 15% to \$5 billion, due to increased exports to Germany. Unemployment, however, is forecast to rise to 1.6% in 1992, up from 1.3% in 1991 and 0.5% in 1990.

GDP:

purchasing power equivalent - \$147.4 billion, per capita \$21,700; real growth rate -0.2% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

5.9% (1991)

Unemployment rate:

1.3% (1991)

Budget:

revenues \$24.0 billion; expenditures \$23.8 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1990)

Exports:

\$62.2 billion (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

machinery and equipment, precision instruments, metal products, foodstuffs, textiles and clothing

partners:

Western Europe 64% (EC 56%, other 8%), US 9%, Japan 4%

Imports:

\$68.5 billion (c.i.f., 1991 est.)
 commodities:
 agricultural products, machinery and transportation equipment, chemicals,
 textiles, construction materials
 partners:
 Western Europe 78% (EC 71%, other 7%), US 6%
 External debt:
 \$NA
 Industrial production:
 growth rate 0.4% (1991 est.)
 Electricity:
 17,710,000 kW capacity; 59,070 million kWh produced, 8,930 kWh per capita
 (1991)
 Industries:
 machinery, chemicals, watches, textiles, precision instruments
 Agriculture:
 dairy farming predominates; less than 50% self-sufficient; food shortages ↔
 -
 fish, refined sugar, fats and oils (other than butter), grains, eggs,
 fruits, vegetables, meat
 Economic aid:
 donor - ODA and OOF commitments (1970-89), \$3.5 billion

1.1827 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Switzerland)

Economy1 (Switzerland)

=====

Currency:
 Swiss franc, franken, or franco (plural - francs, franken, or franchi); 1
 Swiss franc, franken, or franco (SwF) = 100 centimes, rappen, or ↔
 centesimi
 Exchange rates:
 Swiss francs, franken, or franchi (SwF) per US\$1 - 1.4037 (January 1992),
 1.4340 (1991), 1.3892 (1990), 1.6359 (1989), 1.4633 (1988), 1.4912 (1987)
 Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.1828 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Switzerland)

Communications (Switzerland)

=====

Railroads:
 5,174 km total; 2,971 km are government owned and 2,203 km are ↔
 nongovernment
 owned; the government network consists of 2,897 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 710 km 1.435-meter
 standard gauge, 1,418 km 1.000-meter gauge, and 75 km 0.790-meter gauge
 track, 100% electrified
 Highways:
 62,145 km total (all paved), of which 18,620 km are canton and 1,057 km ↔
 are

national highways (740 km autobahn); 42,468 km are communal roads
 Inland waterways:
 65 km; Rhine (Basel to Rheinfelden, Schaffhausen to Bodensee); 12 ↔
 navigable
 lakes
 Pipelines:
 crude oil 314 km, natural gas 1,506 km
 Ports:
 Basel (river port)
 Merchant marine:
 22 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 325,234 GRT/576,953 DWT; includes 5
 cargo, 2 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 3 chemical tanker, 2 specialized tanker, ↔
 9
 bulk, 1 petroleum tanker
 Civil air:
 89 major transport aircraft
 Airports:
 66 total, 65 usable; 42 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways ↔
 over
 3,659 m; 5 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 18 with runways 1,220-2,439 m
 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

1.1829 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Switzerland)

Defense Forces (Switzerland)

=====

Branches:
 Army, Air Force, Frontier Guards, Fortification Guards
 Manpower availability:
 males 15-49, 1,798,632; 1,544,191 fit for military service; 43,952 reach
 military age (20) annually
 Defense expenditures:
 exchange rate conversion - \$4.6 billion, about 2% of GDP (1990)

1.1830 WorldFact.guide/Syria

Syria

Geography (Syria)

People (Syria)

Government (Syria)

Government1 (Syria)

Economy (Syria)

Economy1 (Syria)

Communications (Syria)

Defense Forces (Syria)

1.1831 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Syria)

Geography (Syria)

=====

Total area:

185,180 km2

Land area:

184,050 km2 (including 1,295 km2 of Israeli-occupied territory)

Comparative area:

slightly larger than North Dakota

Land boundaries:

2,253 km total; Iraq 605 km, Israel 76 km, Jordan 375 km, Lebanon 375 km, Turkey 822 km

Coastline:

193 km

Maritime claims:

Contiguous zone:

6 nm beyond territorial sea limit

Territorial sea:

35 nm

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

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:

crude oil, 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%; includes irrigated 3%

Environment:

deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification

Note:

there are 38 Jewish settlements in the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights

1.1832 WorldFact.guide/People (Syria)

People (Syria)

=====

Population:

13,730,436 (July 1992), growth rate 3.8% (1992); in addition, there are ←
at

least 14,500 Druze and 14,000 Jewish settlers in the Israeli-occupied ←
Golan

Heights (1992 est.)

Birth rate:

44 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

7 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

45 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

65 years male, 67 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

6.9 children born/woman (1992)

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%, tiny Jewish communities in Damascus, Al Qamishli, ←
and

Aleppo

Languages:

Arabic (official), Kurdish, Armenian, Aramaic, Circassian; French widely
understood

Literacy:

64% (male 78%, female 51%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:

2,400,000; miscellaneous and government services 36%, agriculture 32%,
industry and construction 32%; majority unskilled; shortage of skilled ←
labor
(1984)

Organized labor:

5% of labor force

1.1833 WorldFact.guide/Government (Syria)

Government (Syria)

=====

Long-form name:

Syrian Arab Republic

Type:

republic; under leftwing military regime since March 1963 ←

Capital:

Damascus

Administrative divisions:

14 provinces (muhafazat, singular - muhafazah); Al Hasakah, Al Ladhiqiyah ↔
,
Al Qunaytirah, Ar Raqqa, 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 ↔
);
formerly United Arab Republic

Constitution:

13 March 1973

Legal system:

based on Islamic law and civil law system; special religious courts; has ↔
not
accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:

National Day, 17 April (1946)

Executive branch:

president, three vice presidents, prime minister, three deputy prime
ministers, Council of Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch:

unicameral People's Council (Majlis al-Chaab)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Constitutional Court, High Judicial Council, Court of Cassation,
State Security Courts

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Hafiz al-ASAD (since 22 February 1971); Vice Presidents `Abd
al-Halim KHADDAM, Vice President Rif`at al-ASAD, and Vice President ↔
Muhammad
Zuhayr MASHARIQA (since 11 March 1984)

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 Mahmud QADDUR (↔
since
NA May 1985)

Political parties and leaders:

ruling party is the Arab Socialist Resurrectionist (Ba`th) Party; the
Progressive National Front 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

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

President:

last held 2 December 1991 (next to be held December 1998); results -
President Hafiz al-ASAD was reelected for a fourth seven-year term with
99.98% of the vote

People's Council:

last held 22-23 May 1990 (next to be held NA May 1994); results - Ba`th
53.6%, ASU 3.2%, SCP 3.2%, Arab Socialist Unionist Movement 2.8%, ASP 2%,
Democratic Socialist Union Party 1.6%, independents 33.6%; seats - (250

total) Ba`th 134, ASU 8, SCP 8, Arab Socialist Unionist Movement 7, ASP 5, Democratic Socialist Union Party 4, independents 84; note - the People's Council was expanded to 250 seats total prior to the May 1990 election

1.1834 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Syria)

Government1 (Syria)

=====

Communists:

Syrian Communist Party (SCP)

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, OAPEC, OIC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNRWA, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Walid MOUALEM; Chancery at 2215 Wyoming Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 232-6313

US:

Ambassador Christopher W. S. ROSS; Embassy at Abu Rumaneh, Al Mansur Street No. 2, Damascus (mailing address is P. O. Box 29, Damascus); telephone (11) 333052 or 332557, 330416, 332814, 332315, 714108, 337178, 333232; FAX [963] (11) 718-687

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

1.1835 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Syria)

Economy (Syria)

=====

Overview:

Syria's state-dominated Ba`thist economy has benefited from the Gulf war, increased oil production, good weather, and economic deregulation.

Economic

growth averaged nearly 12% annually in 1990-91, buoyed by increased oil

production and improved agricultural performance. The Gulf war of early 1991 provided Syria an aid windfall of several 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. For the long run, Syria's economy is still saddled with a large number of poorly performing public sector firms; investment levels remain low; and industrial and agricultural productivity is poor. A major long-term concern is the additional drain of upstream Euphrates water by Turkey when its vast dam and irrigation projects are completed by mid-decade.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$30 billion, per capita \$2,300; real growth rate 11% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

25% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues \$5.4 billion; expenditures \$7.5 billion, including capital expenditures of \$2.9 billion (1991 est.)

Exports:

\$3.6 billion (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

petroleum 40%, farm products 13%, textiles, phosphates (1989)

partners:

USSR and Eastern Europe 42%, EC 31%, Arab countries 17%, US/Canada 2% (1989)

Imports:

\$2.7 billion (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

foodstuffs and beverages 21%, metal and metal products 16%, machinery 14%, textiles, petroleum products (1989)

partners:

EC 42%, USSR and Eastern Europe 13%, other Europe 13%, US/Canada 8%, Arab countries 6% (1989)

External debt:

\$5.2 billion in hard currency (1990 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate 6% (1991 est.); accounts for 17% of GDP

Electricity:

3,005,000 kW capacity; 8,800 million kWh produced, 680 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

textiles, food processing, beverages, tobacco, phosphate rock mining, petroleum

Agriculture:

accounts for 27% of GDP and one-third of labor force; all major crops (wheat, barley, cotton, lentils, chickpeas) grown mainly on rainfed land causing wide swings in production; animal products - beef, lamb, eggs, poultry, milk; not self-sufficient in grain or livestock products

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-81), \$538 million; Western (non-US) ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$1.23 billion; OPEC ↔ bilateral aid (1979-89), \$12.3 billion; former Communist countries (1970-89), \$3.3 billion

Currency:

Syrian pound (plural - pounds); 1 Syrian pound (#S) = 100 piasters

1.1836 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Syria)

Economy1 (Syria)

=====

Exchange rates:

Syrian pounds (#S) per US\$1 - 22.0 (promotional rate since 1991), 11.2250 (fixed rate 1987-90), 3.9250 (fixed rate 1976-87)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.1837 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Syria)

Communications (Syria)

=====

Railroads:

2,350 km total; 2,035 km standard gauge, 315 km 1.050-meter (narrow) ↔ gauge

Highways:

28,000 km total; 22,000 km paved, 3,000 km gravel or crushed stone, 3,000 ↔ km improved earth

Inland waterways:

672 km; minimal economic importance

Pipelines:

crude oil 1,304 km, petroleum products 515 km

Ports:

Tartus, Latakia, Baniyas

Merchant marine:

29 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 85,417 GRT/138,078 DWT; includes 25 cargo, 1 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 1 vehicle carrier, 2 bulk

Civil air:

35 major transport aircraft

Airports:

104 total, 100 usable; 24 with permanent-surface runways; none with ↔ runways

over 3,659 m; 21 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

fair system currently undergoing significant improvement; 512,600 telephones; broadcast stations - 9 AM, 1 FM, 17 TV; satellite earth ↔ stations

- 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT and 1 Intersputnik, 1 submarine cable; coaxial cable and radio relay to Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey

1.1838 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Syria)

Defense Forces (Syria)

=====

Branches:

Syrian Arab Army, Syrian Arab Navy, Syrian Arab Air Force, Syrian Arab ↔
Air

Defense Forces, Police and Security Force

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 3,012,671; 1,691,660 fit for military service; 145,976 reach
military age (19) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$2.5 billion, 8% of GDP (1989)

1.1839 WorldFact.guide/Taiwan

Taiwan

Geography (Taiwan)

People (Taiwan)

Government (Taiwan)

Government1 (Taiwan)

Economy (Taiwan)

Economy1 (Taiwan)

Communications (Taiwan)

Defense Forces (Taiwan)

1.1840 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Taiwan)

Geography (Taiwan)

=====

Total area:

35,980 km2

Land area:

32,260 km2; includes the Pescadores, Matsu, and Quemoy

Comparative area:

slightly less than three times the size of Connecticut

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

1,448 km

Maritime claims:

Exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:
12 nm

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 14%

Environment:
subject to earthquakes and typhoons

1.1841 WorldFact.guide/People (Taiwan)

People (Taiwan)

=====

Population:
20,878,556 (July 1992), growth rate 1.0% (1992)

Birth rate:
16 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
5 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
NEGL migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
6 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:
72 years male, 78 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:
1.8 children born/woman (1992)

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 (Miu) and Hakka dialects also used

Literacy:
91.2% (male NA%, female NA%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

Labor force:
7,900,000; industry and commerce 53%, services 22%, agriculture 15.6%, ↔
civil

administration 7% (1989)
 Organized labor:
 2,728,000 or about 44% (1991)

1.1842 WorldFact.guide/Government (Taiwan)

Government (Taiwan)

=====

Long-form name:

none

Type:

multiparty democratic regime; opposition political parties legalized in March, 1989

Capital:

Taipei

Administrative divisions:

the authorities in Taipei claim to be the government of all China; in keeping with that claim, the central administrative divisions include 2 provinces (sheng, singular and plural) and 2 municipalities* (shih, ← singular and plural) - Fu-chien (some 20 offshore islands of Fujian Province including Quemoy and Matsu), Kao-hsiung*, T'ai-pei*, and Taiwan (the ← island of Taiwan and the Pescadores islands); the more commonly referenced administrative divisions are those of Taiwan Province - 16 counties (← hsien, singular and plural), 5 municipalities* (shih, singular and plural), and ← 2 special municipalities** (chuan-shih, singular and plural); Chang-hua, Chia-i, Chia-i*, Chi-lung*, Hsin-chu, Hsin-chu*, Hua-lien, I-lan, Kao-hsiung, Kao-hsiung**, Miao-li, Nan-t'ou, P'eng-hu, P'ing-tung, T'ai-chung, T'ai-chung*, T'ai-nan, T'ai-nan*, T'ai-pei, T'ai-pei**, T'ai-tung, T'ao-yuan, and Yun-lin; the provincial capital is at Chung-hsing-hsin-ts'un; note - Taiwan uses the Wade-Giles system for romanization

Constitution:

25 December 1947, presently undergoing revision

Legal system:

based on civil law system; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday:

National Day (Anniversary of the Revolution), 10 October (1911)

Executive branch:

president, vice president, premier of the Executive Yuan, vice premier of the Executive Yuan, Executive Yuan

Legislative branch:

unicameral Legislative Yuan, unicameral National Assembly

Judicial branch:

Judicial Yuan

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President LI Teng-hui (since 13 January 1988); Vice President LI Yuan-zu (since 20 May 1990)

Head of Government:

Premier (President of the Executive Yuan) HAO Po-ts'un (since 2 May 1990) ↔
 ;
 Vice Premier (Vice President of the Executive Yuan) SHIH Ch'i-yang (since ↔
 NA
 July 1988)
 Political parties and leaders:
 Kuomintang (Nationalist Party), LI Teng-hui, chairman; Democratic ↔
 Socialist
 Party and Young China Party controlled by Kuomintang; Democratic ↔
 Progressive
 Party (DPP); Labor Party; 27 other minor parties
 Suffrage:
 universal at age 20
 Elections:
 President:
 last held 21 March 1990 (next to be held NA March 1996); results - ↔
 President
 LI Teng-hui was reelected by the National Assembly
 Vice President:
 last held 21 March 1990 (next to be held NA March 1996); results - LI
 Yuan-zu was elected by the National Assembly

1.1843 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Taiwan)

Government1 (Taiwan)

=====

Legislative Yuan:
 last held 2 December 1989 (next to be held NA December 1992); results - ↔
 KMT
 65%, DPP 33%, independents 2%; seats - (304 total, 102 elected) KMT 78, ↔
 DPP
 21, independents 3
 Elections:
 National Assembly:
 first National Assembly elected in November 1947 with a supplementary
 election in December 1986; second National Assembly elected in December ↔
 1991
 Member of:
 expelled from UN General Assembly and Security Council on 25 October 1971
 and withdrew on same date from other charter-designated subsidiary organs ↔
 ;
 expelled from IMF/World Bank group April/May 1980; seeking to join GATT;
 attempting to retain membership in INTELSAT; suspended from IAEA in 1972,
 but still allows IAEA controls over extensive atomic development; APEC,
 AsDB, ICC, ICFTU, IOC
 Diplomatic representation:
 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 with all addresses and
 telephone numbers NA
 US:

unofficial commercial and cultural relations with the people of Taiwan are maintained through a private institution, the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT), which has offices in Taipei at #7, Lane 134, Hsiu Yi Road, Section 3, telephone [886] (2) 709-2000, and in Kao-hsiung at #2 Chung Cheng 3d Road, telephone [886] (7) 224-0154 through 0157, and the American Trade Center at Room 3207 International Trade Building, Taipei World Trade Center, 333 Keelung Road Section 1, Taipei 10548, telephone [886] (2) 720-1550

Flag:

red with a dark blue rectangle in the upper hoist-side corner bearing a white sun with 12 triangular rays

1.1844 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Taiwan)

Economy (Taiwan)

=====

Overview:

Taiwan has a dynamic capitalist economy with considerable government guidance of investment and foreign trade and partial government ownership of some large banks and industrial firms. Real growth in GNP has averaged about 9% a year during the past three decades. Export growth has been even faster and has provided the impetus for industrialization. Agriculture contributes about 4% to GNP, down from 35% in 1952. Taiwan currently ranks as number 13 among major trading countries. Traditional labor-intensive industries are steadily being replaced with more capital- and technology-intensive industries. Taiwan has become a major investor in China, Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Malaysia. The tightening of labor markets has led to an influx of foreign workers, both legal and illegal.

GNP:

purchasing power equivalent - \$150.8 billion, per capita \$7,380; real growth rate 5.2% (1990)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

4.1% (1990); 3.8% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate:

1.7% (1990); 1.5% (1991 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$30.3 billion; expenditures \$30.1 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (FY91 est.)

Exports:

\$67.2 billion (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

electrical machinery 18.2%, textiles 15.6%, general machinery and equipment

14.8%, basic metals and metal products 7.8%, foodstuffs 1.7%, plywood and wood products 1.6% (1989)

partners:
 US 36.2%, Japan 13.7% (1989)

Imports:
 \$54.7 billion (c.i.f., 1990)

commodities:
 machinery and equipment 15.3%, basic metals 13.0%, chemical and chemical products 11.1%, crude oil 5%, foodstuffs 2.2% (1989)

partners:
 Japan 31%, US 23%, FRG 5% (1989)

External debt:
 \$1.1 billion (December 1990 est.)

Industrial production:
 growth rate 6.5% (1991 est.)

Electricity:
 17,000,000 kW capacity; 76,900 million kWh produced, 3,722 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:
 electronics, textiles, chemicals, clothing, food processing, plywood, ←
 sugar
 milling, cement, shipbuilding, petroleum

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, cattle; not self-sufficient in ←
 wheat,
 soybeans, corn; fish catch increasing, 1.4 million metric tons (1988)

Economic aid:
 US, including Ex-Im (FY46-82), \$4.6 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ←
 ODA
 and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$500 million

Currency:
 New Taiwan dollar (plural - dollars); 1 New Taiwan dollar (NT\$) = 100 ←
 cents

1.1845 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Taiwan)

Economy1 (Taiwan)

=====

Exchange rates:
 New Taiwan dollars per US\$1 - 25.000 (February 1992), 25.748 (1991), ←
 27.108
 (1990), 26.407 (1989) 28.589 (1988), 31.845 (1987)

Fiscal year:
 1 July - 30 June

1.1846 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Taiwan)

Communications (Taiwan)

=====

Railroads:
 about 4,600 km total track with 1,075 km common carrier lines and 3,525 ←
 km

industrial lines; common carrier lines consist of the 1.067-meter gauge ←
 708
 km West Line and the 367 km East Line; a 98.25 km South Link Line ←
 connection
 was completed in late 1991; common carrier lines owned by the government ←
 and
 operated by the Railway Administration under Ministry of Communications;
 industrial lines owned and operated by government enterprises

Highways:

20,041 km total; 17,095 km bituminous or concrete pavement, 2,371 km ←
 crushed
 stone or gravel, 575 km graded earth

Pipelines:

petroleum products 615 km, natural gas 97 km

Ports:

Kao-hsiung, Chi-lung (Keelung), Hua-lien, Su-ao, T'ai-tung

Merchant marine:

213 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 6,491,539 GRT/9,082,118 DWT; ←
 includes
 1 passenger, 42 cargo, 15 refrigerated cargo, 73 container, 17 petroleum
 tanker, 3 combination ore/oil, 1 specialized tanker, 58 bulk, 1
 roll-on/roll-off, 2 combination bulk

Airports:

40 total, 39 usable; 36 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways ←
 over
 3,659 m; 16 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 8 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

best developed system in Asia outside of Japan; 7,800,000 telephones;
 extensive microwave transmission links on east and west coasts; broadcast
 stations - 91 AM, 23 FM, 15 TV (13 repeaters); 8,620,000 radios; ←
 6,386,000
 TVs (5,680,000 color, 706,000 monochrome); satellite earth stations - 1
 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT and 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT; submarine cable links ←
 to
 Japan (Okinawa), the Philippines, Guam, Singapore, Hong Kong, Indonesia,
 Australia, Middle East, and Western Europe

1.1847 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Taiwan)

Defense Forces (Taiwan)

=====

Branches:

Army, Navy (including Marines), Air Force, Taiwan General Garrison
 Headquarters, Ministry of National Defense

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 5,982,717; 4,652,586 fit for military service; about 180,706
 currently reach military age (19) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$9.16 billion, 4.5% of GNP (FY92)

1.1848 WorldFact.guide/Tajikistan

Tajikistan

Geography (Tajikistan)

People (Tajikistan)

Government (Tajikistan)

Government1 (Tajikistan)

Economy (Tajikistan)

Communications (Tajikistan)

Defense Forces (Tajikistan)

1.1849 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Tajikistan)

Geography (Tajikistan)

=====

Total area:

143,100 km2

Land area:

142,700 km2

Comparative area:

slightly smaller than Wisconsin

Land boundaries:

3,651 km total; Afghanistan 1,206 km, China 414 km, Kyrgyzstan 870 km,
Uzbekistan 1,161 km

Coastline:

none - landlocked

Maritime claims:

none - landlocked

Disputes:

boundary with China under dispute

Climate:

midlatitude semiarid to polar in Pamir Mountains

Terrain:

Pamir and Alay Mountains dominate landscape; western Fergana Valley in
north, Kafirnigan and Vakhsh Valleys in southeast

Natural resources:

significant hydropower potential, petroleum, uranium, mercury, small
production of petroleum, brown coal, lead, zinc, antimony, tungsten

Land use:

6% arable land; NA% permanent crops; NA% meadows and pastures; NA% forest
and woodland; NA% other; includes NA% irrigated

Environment:

NA

Note:

landlocked

1.1850 WorldFact.guide/People (Tajikistan)

People (Tajikistan)

=====

Population:

5,680,242 (July 1992), growth rate 3.0% (1992)

Birth rate:

40 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

8 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

-1 migrant/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

74 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

64 years male, 70 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

5.3 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Tajik(s); adjective - Tajik

Ethnic divisions:

Tajik 62%, Uzbek 24%, Russian 8%, Tatar 2%, other 4%

Religions:

Sunni Muslim approximately 80%, Shi'a Muslim 5%

Languages:

Tajik (official) NA%

Literacy:

NA% (male NA%, female NA%) age 15 and over can read and write

Labor force:

1,938,000; agriculture and forestry 43%, industry and construction 22%,
other 35% (1990)

Organized labor:

NA

1.1851 WorldFact.guide/Government (Tajikistan)

Government (Tajikistan)

=====

Long-form name:

Republic of Tajikistan

Type:

republic

Capital:

Dushanbe

Administrative divisions:

3 oblasts (oblastey, singular - oblast') and one autonomous oblast*;

Gorno-Badakhshan*; Kurgan-Tyube, Kulyab, Leninabad (Khudzhand); note - ↔
the

rayons around Dushanbe are under direct republic jurisdiction; an oblast

usually has the same name as its administrative center (exceptions have ↔
the

administrative center name following in parentheses)

Independence:

9 September 1991 (from Soviet Union); formerly Tajikistan Soviet Socialist Republic ↔

Constitution:
adopted NA April 1978

Legal system:
based on civil law system; no judicial review of legislative acts

National holiday:
NA

Executive branch:
president, prime minister

Legislative branch:
unicameral Supreme Soviet

Judicial branch:
NA

Leaders:
Chief of State:
President Rakhman NABIYEV (since NA September 1991); note - a government of National Reconciliation was formed in May 1992; NABIYEV is titular head ↔

Head of Government:
Prime Minister Akbar MIRZOYEV (since 10 January 1992); First Deputy Prime Minister Davlat USMON

Political parties and leaders:
Tajik Democratic Party, Shodmon YUSUF, chairman; Rastokhez (Rebirth), Tohir ABDULJABAR, chairman; Islamic Revival Party, Sharif HIMMOT-ZODA, chairman ↔

Suffrage:
universal at age 18

Elections:
President:
last held 27 October 1991 (next to be held NA); results - Rakhman NABIYEV Communist Party 60%; Daolat KHUDONAZAROV, Democratic Party, Islamic Rebirth Party and Rastokhoz Party 30% ↔

Supreme Soviet:
last held 25 February 1990 (next to be held NA); results - Communist Party 99%, other 1%; seats - (230 total) Communist Party 227, other 3 ↔

Communists:
NA

Other political or pressure groups:
Kazi Kolon, Akbar TURAJON-SODA, Muslim leader

Member of:
CSCE, IMF, UN

Diplomatic representation:
NA

US:
Ambassador-designate Stan ESCUDERO; Embassy at Interim Chancery, #39 Ainii Street; Residences: Oktyabrskaya Hotel, Dushanbe (mailing address is APO AE 09862); telephone [8] (011) 7-3772-24-32-23 ↔

1.1852 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Tajikistan)

Government1 (Tajikistan)

=====

Flag:

NA; still in the process of designing one

1.1853 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Tajikistan)

Economy (Tajikistan)

=====

Overview:

Tajikistan has had the lowest standard of living and now faces the ←
bleakest

economic prospects of the 15 former Soviet republics. Agriculture is the main economic sector, normally accounting for 38% of employment and featuring cotton and fruits. Industry is sparse, bright spots including electric power and aluminum production based on the country's sizable hydropower resources and a surprising specialty in the production of metal-cutting machine tools. In 1991 and early 1992, disruptions in food supplies from the outside have severely strained the availability of food throughout the republic. The combination of the poor food supply, the general disruption of industrial links to suppliers and markets, and political instability have meant that the republic's leadership could ←
make

little progress in economic reform in 1991 and early 1992.

GDP:

\$NA, per capita \$NA; real growth rate -9% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

84% (1991)

Unemployment rate:

25% (1991 est.)

Budget:

\$NA

Exports:

\$706 million (1990)

commodities:

aluminum, cotton, fruits, vegetable oil, textiles

partners:

Russia, Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan

Imports:

\$1.3 billion (1990)

commodities:

chemicals, machinery and transport equipment, textiles, foodstuffs

partners:

NA

External debt:

\$650 million (end of 1991 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate -2.0% (1991)

Electricity:

4,575,000 kW capacity; 17,500 million kWh produced, 3,384 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

aluminum, zinc, lead, chemicals and fertilizers, cement, vegetable oil, metal-cutting machine tools, refrigerators and freezers

Agriculture:
cotton, grain, fruits, grapes, vegetables; cattle, pigs, sheep and goats, yaks

Illicit drugs:
illicit producers of cannabis and opium; mostly for domestic consumption; status of government eradication programs unknown; used as transshipment points for illicit drugs to Western Europe

Economic aid:
NA

Currency:
as of May 1992, retaining ruble as currency

Exchange rates:
NA

Fiscal year:
calendar year

1.1854 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Tajikistan)

Communications (Tajikistan)

=====

Railroads:
480 km all 1.520-meter (broad) gauge (includes NA km electrified); does not include industrial lines (1990); 258 km between Dushanbe (Tajikistan) and Termez (Uzbekistan), connects with the railroad system of the other republics of the former Soviet Union at Tashkent in Uzbekistan

Highways:
29,900 km total (1990); 24,400 km hard surfaced, 8,500 km earth

Inland waterways:
NA km perennially navigable

Pipelines:
NA

Civil air:
NA

Airports:
NA

Telecommunications:
poorly developed; telephone density NA; linked by landline or microwave with other CIS member states and by leased connections via the Moscow international gateway switch to other countries; satellite earth stations - Orbita and INTELSAT (TV receive only)

1.1855 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Tajikistan)

Defense Forces (Tajikistan)

=====

Branches:
Republic Security Forces (internal and border troops), National Guard; CIS

Forces (Ground, Air, and Air Defense)
 Manpower availability:
 males 15-49, NA; NA fit for military service; NA reach military age (18)
 annually
 Defense expenditures:
 \$NA, NA% of GDP

1.1856 WorldFact.guide/Tanzania

Tanzania

 Geography (Tanzania)

 People (Tanzania)

 Government (Tanzania)

 Government1 (Tanzania)

 Economy (Tanzania)

 Economy1 (Tanzania)

 Communications (Tanzania)

 Defense Forces (Tanzania)

1.1857 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Tanzania)

Geography (Tanzania)
 =====
 Total area:
 945,090 km2
 Land area:
 886,040 km2; includes the islands of Mafia, Pemba, and Zanzibar
 Comparative area:
 slightly larger than twice the size of California
 Land boundaries:
 3,402 km total; 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
 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%; includes irrigated NEGL%

Environment:
lack of water and tsetse fly limit agriculture; recent droughts affected
marginal agriculture; Kilimanjaro is highest point in Africa

1.1858 WorldFact.guide/People (Tanzania)

People (Tanzania)

=====

Population:
27,791,552 (July 1992), growth rate 3.4% (1992)

Birth rate:
49 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
15 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
-1 migrant/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
103 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:
50 years male, 55 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:
7.0 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:
noun - Tanzanian(s); adjective - Tanzanian

Ethnic divisions:
mainland - native African consisting of well over 100 tribes 99%; Asian,
European, and Arab 1%

Religions:
mainland - Christian 33%, Muslim 33%, indigenous beliefs 33%; Zanzibar -
almost all Muslim

Languages:
Swahili and English (official); English primary language of commerce,
administration, and higher education; Swahili widely understood and
generally used for communication between ethnic groups; first language of
most people is one of the local languages; primary education is generally ←
in
Swahili

Literacy:
46% (male 62%, female 31%) age 15 and over can read and write (1978)

Labor force:

732,200 wage earners; 90% agriculture, 10% industry and commerce (1986 est.) ←
 Organized labor:
 15% of labor force

1.1859 WorldFact.guide/Government (Tanzania)

Government (Tanzania)

=====

Long-form name:

United Republic of Tanzania

Type:

republic

Capital:

Dar es Salaam; 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:

Tanganyika became independent 9 December 1961 (from UN trusteeship under British administration); Zanzibar became independent 19 December 1963 (←
 from

UK); Tanganyika united with Zanzibar 26 April 1964 to form the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar; renamed United Republic of Tanzania ←
 29

October 1964

Constitution:

15 March 1984 (Zanzibar has its own Constitution but remains subject to provisions of the union Constitution)

Legal system:

based on English common law; judicial review of legislative acts limited ←
 to
 matters of interpretation; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:

Union Day, 26 April (1964)

Executive branch:

president, first vice president and prime minister of the union, second ←
 vice

president and president of Zanzibar, Cabinet

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Assembly (Bunge)

Judicial branch:

Court of Appeal, High Court

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Ali Hassan MWINYI (since 5 November 1985); First Vice President John MALECELA (since 9 November 1990); Second Vice President Salmin AMOUR (since 9 November 1990)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister John MALECELA (since 9 November 1990)

Political parties and leaders:

only party - Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM or Revolutionary Party), Ali Hassan

MWINYI, party chairman
 Suffrage:
 universal at age 18
 Elections:
 President:
 last held 28 October 1990 (next to be held NA October 1995); results - ↔
 Ali
 Hassan MWINYI was elected without opposition
 National Assembly:
 last held 28 October 1990 (next to be held NA October 1995); results - ↔
 CCM
 is the only party; seats - (241 total, 168 elected) CCM 168
 Member of:
 ACP, AfDB, C, CCC, EADB, ECA, FAO, FLS, G-6, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO ↔
 ,
 IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO, ITU, LORCS,
 NAM, OAU, SADCC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, ↔
 WMO,
 WTO

1.1860 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Tanzania)

Government1 (Tanzania)

=====

Diplomatic representation:
 Ambassador-designate Charles Musama NYIRABU; Chancery at 2139 R Street NW ↔
 ,
 Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 939-6125
 US:
 Ambassador Edmund DE JARNETTE, Jr.; Embassy at 36 Laibon Road (off ↔
 Bagamoyo
 Road), Dar es Salaam (mailing address is P. O. Box 9123, Dar es Salaam);
 telephone [255] (51) 66010/13; FAX [255] (51)66701
 Flag:
 divided diagonally by a yellow-edged black band from the lower hoist-side
 corner; the upper triangle (hoist side) is green and the lower triangle ↔
 is
 blue

1.1861 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Tanzania)

Economy (Tanzania)

=====

Overview:
 Tanzania is one of the poorest countries in the world. The economy is
 heavily dependent on agriculture, which accounts for about 47% 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
was featured by a pickup in industrial production and a substantial ←
increase
in output of minerals led by gold.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$6.9 billion, per capita \$260 (1989 est.); ←
real
growth rate 4.5% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

16.5% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues \$495 million; expenditures \$631 million, including capital
expenditures of \$118 million (FY90)

Exports:

\$478 million (f.o.b., FY91 est.)

commodities:

coffee, cotton, sisal, tea, cashew nuts, meat, tobacco, diamonds, gold,
coconut products, pyrethrum, cloves (Zanzibar)

partners:

FRG, UK, Japan, Netherlands, Kenya, Hong Kong, US

Imports:

\$1.5 billion (c.i.f., FY91 est.)

commodities:

manufactured goods, machinery and transportation equipment, cotton piece
goods, crude oil, foodstuffs

partners:

FRG, UK, US, Japan, Italy, Denmark

External debt:

\$5.2 billion (December 1991 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate 4.2% (1988); accounts for 8% of GDP

Electricity:

405,000 kW capacity; 905 million kWh produced, 35 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

primarily agricultural processing (sugar, beer, cigarettes, sisal twine),
diamond and gold mining, oil refinery, shoes, cement, textiles, wood
products, fertilizer

Agriculture:

accounts for over 45% 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, ←
and

vegetables; small numbers of cattle, sheep, and goats; not self- ←
sufficient

in food grain production

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$400 million; Western (non-US)

countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$9.8 billion; ↔
 OPEC
 bilateral aid (1979-89), \$44 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$614
 million

1.1862 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Tanzania)

Economy1 (Tanzania)

=====

Currency:

Tanzanian shilling (plural - shillings); 1 Tanzanian shilling (TSh) = 100
 cents

Exchange rates:

Tanzanian shillings (TSh) per US\$1 - 236.01 (February (1992), 219.16 ↔
 (1991),
 195.06 (1990), 143.38 (1989), 99.29 (1988), 64.26 (1987)

Fiscal year:

1 July-30 June

1.1863 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Tanzania)

Communications (Tanzania)

=====

Railroads:

3,555 km total; 960 km 1.067-meter gauge; 2,595 km 1.000-meter gauge, 6.4 ↔
 km
 double track, 962 km Tazara Railroad 1.067-meter gauge; 115 km 1.000- ↔
 meter
 gauge planned by end of decade

Highways:

total 81,900 km, 3,600 km paved; 5,600 km gravel or crushed stone; ↔
 remainder
 improved and unimproved earth

Inland waterways:

Lake Tanganyika, Lake Victoria, Lake Nyasa

Pipelines:

crude oil 982 km

Ports:

Dar es Salaam, Mtwara, Tanga, and Zanzibar are ocean ports; Mwanza on ↔
 Lake
 Victoria and Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika are inland ports

Merchant marine:

6 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 19,185 GRT/22,916 DWT; includes 2
 passenger-cargo, 2 cargo, 1 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 1 petroleum tanker

Civil air:

8 major transport aircraft

Airports:

104 total, 94 usable; 12 with permanent-surface runways; none with ↔
 runways
 over 3,659 m; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 43 with runways 1,220-2,439 ↔
 m

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

1.1864 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Tanzania)

Defense Forces (Tanzania)

=====

Branches:

Tanzanian People's Defense Force (TPDF; including Army, Navy, and Air Force); paramilitary Police Field Force Unit; Militia

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 5,747,542; 3,319,116 fit for military service

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$119 million, about 2% of GDP (FY89 budget)

1.1865 WorldFact.guide/Thailand

Thailand

Geography (Thailand)

People (Thailand)

Government (Thailand)

Government1 (Thailand)

Economy (Thailand)

Economy1 (Thailand)

Communications (Thailand)

Defense Forces (Thailand)

1.1866 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Thailand)

Geography (Thailand)

=====

Total area:

514,000 km2

Land area:

511,770 km2

Comparative area:

slightly more than twice the size of Wyoming

Land boundaries:

4,863 km total; 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
Disputes:
boundary dispute with Laos; unresolved maritime boundary with Vietnam
Climate:
tropical; rainy, warm, cloudy southwest monsoon (mid-May to September); ↔
dry,
cool northeast monsoon (November to mid-March); southern isthmus always ↔
hot
and humid
Terrain:
central plain; eastern plateau (Khorat); mountains elsewhere
Natural resources:
tin, rubber, natural gas, tungsten, tantalum, timber, lead, fish, gypsum,
lignite, fluorite
Land use:
arable land 34%; permanent crops 4%; meadows and pastures 1%; forest and
woodland 30%; other 31%; includes irrigated 7%
Environment:
air and water pollution; land subsidence in Bangkok area
Note:
controls only land route from Asia to Malaysia and Singapore

1.1867 WorldFact.guide/People (Thailand)

People (Thailand)

=====

Population:
57,624,180 (July 1992), growth rate 1.4% (1992)
Birth rate:
20 births/1,000 population (1992)
Death rate:
6 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
Net migration rate:
0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
Infant mortality rate:
35 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
Life expectancy at birth:
67 years male, 71 years female (1992)
Total fertility rate:
2.2 children born/woman (1992)
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 is the secondary language of the elite; ethnic and regional dialects

Literacy:

93% (male 96%, female 90%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:

30,870,000; agriculture 62%, industry 13%, commerce 11%, services (← including government) 14% (1989 est.)

Organized labor:

309,000 union members (1989)

1.1868 WorldFact.guide/Government (Thailand)

Government (Thailand)

=====

Long-form name:

Kingdom of Thailand

Type:

constitutional monarchy

Capital:

Bangkok

Administrative divisions:

72 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, Nakhon Nayok, Nakhon Pathom, Nakhon Phanom, Nakhon Ratchasima, Nakhon Sawan, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Nan, Narathiwat, Nong Khai ←

,
Nonthaburi, Pathum Thani, Pattani, Phangnga, Phatthalung, Phayao, Phetchabun, Phetchaburi, Phichit, Phitsanulok, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya, Phrae, Phuket, Prachin Buri, Prachuap Khiri Khan, Ranong, Ratchaburi, Rayong, Roi Et, Sakon Nakhon, Samut Prakan, Samut Sakhon, Samut Songkhram ←

,
Sara Buri, Satun, Sing Buri, Sisaket, Songkhla, Sukhothai, Suphan Buri, Surat Thani, Surin, Tak, Trang, Trat, Ubon Ratchathani, Udon Thani, Uthai Thani, Uttaradit, Yala, Yasothon

Independence:

1238 (traditional founding date); never colonized

Constitution:

22 December 1978; new constitution approved 7 December 1991

Legal system:

based on civil law system, with influences of common law; has not ← accepted

compulsory ICJ jurisdiction; martial law in effect since 23 February 1991 military coup

National holiday:

Birthday of His Majesty the King, 5 December (1927)

Executive branch:

monarch, interim prime minister, three interim deputy prime ministers, interim Council of Ministers (cabinet), Privy Council; following the military coup of 23 February 1991 a National Peace-Keeping Council was ← set

up

Legislative branch:

bicameral National Assembly (Rathasatha) consists of an upper house or Senate (Vuthisatha) and a lower house or House of Representatives (Saphaphoothan-Rajsadhorn)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (Sarndika)

Leaders:

Chief of State:

King PHUMIPHON Adunlayadet (since 9 June 1946); Heir Apparent Crown Prince

WACHIRALONGKON (born 28 July 1952)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Anan PANYARACHUN (since 10 June 1992)

Political parties and leaders:

Justice Unity Party (Samakki Tham); Chart Thai Party; Solidarity Party; Thai

Citizens Party (TCP, Prachakorn Thai); Social Action Party (SAP); Democrat

Party (DP); Force of Truth Party (Palang Dharma); New Aspiration Party; Rassadorn Party; Muanchon Party; Puangchon Chothai Party

Suffrage:

universal at age 21

1.1869 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Thailand)

Government1 (Thailand)

=====

Elections:

House of Representatives:

last held 22 March 1992 (next to be held by NA); results - percent of vote

by party NA; seats - (360 total) Samakki Tham 79, Chart Thai Party 74, New

Aspiration Party 72, DP 44, Palang Dharma 41, SAP 31, TCP 7, Solidarity Party 6, Rassadorn 4, Muanchon 1, Puangchon Chotahi 1

Communists:

illegal Communist party has 500 to 1,000 members; armed Communist insurgents

throughout Thailand total 200 (est.)

Member of:

APEC, AsDB, ASEAN, CCC, CP, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC

ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LORCS, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador-designate PHIRAPHONG Kasemsi; Embassy at 2300 Kalorama Road NW

Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 483-7200; there are Thai Consulates General in Chicago, Los Angeles, and New York

US:

Ambassador David F. LAMBERTSON; Embassy at 95 Wireless Road, Bangkok

(mailing address is APO AP 96546); telephone [66] (2) 252-5040; FAX [66] (2)

254-2990; there is a US Consulate General in Chiang Mai and Consulates in Songkhla and Udorn

Flag:

five horizontal bands of red (top), white, blue (double width), white, and red

1.1870 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Thailand)

Economy (Thailand)

=====

Overview:

Thailand, one of the more advanced developing countries in Asia, enjoyed a year of 8% growth in 1991, although down from an annual average of 11% growth between 1987 and 1990. The increasingly sophisticated manufacturing sector benefited from export-oriented investment. The manufacturing and service sectors have accounted for the lion's share of economic growth. Thailand's traditional agricultural sector continued to become less important to the overall economy in 1991. The trade deficit continued to increase in 1991, to \$11 billion; earnings from tourism and remittances grew marginally as a result of the Gulf War; and Thailand's import bill grew, especially for manufactures and oil. The government has followed fairly sound fiscal and monetary policies. Aided by increased tax receipts from the fast-moving economy; Bangkok recorded its fourth consecutive budget surplus in 1991. The government is moving ahead with new projects - especially for telecommunications, roads, and port facilities - needed to refurbish the country's overtaxed infrastructure. Political unrest and the military's shooting of antigovernment demonstrators in May 1992 have caused international businessmen to question Thailand's political stability. Thailand's general economic outlook remains good, however, assuming the continuation of the government's progrowth measures.

GNP:

exchange rate conversion - \$92.6 billion, per capita \$1,630; real growth rate 8% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

5.6% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate:

4.1% (1991 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$17.9 billion; expenditures \$17.9 billion, including capital expenditures of \$5.0 billion (FY92 est.)

Exports:

\$27.5 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

machinery and manufactures 62%, food 28%, crude materials 7% (1990)

partners:

US 23.4%, Japan 17.2%, Singapore 7.3%, Germany 5.3%, Hong Kong 4.8%, UK 4.4%, Netherlands 4.3%, Malaysia, France, China (1990)

Imports:

\$39.0 billion (c.i.f., 1991)
 commodities:
 machinery and manufactures 67%, chemicals 10%, fuels 9%, crude materials 6% ←
 (1990)
 partners:
 Japan 30.2%, US 12%, Singapore 6.9%, Taiwan 5%, Germany 4.8%, China 3.2%,
 South Korea, Malaysia, UK (1990)
 External debt:
 \$25.1 billion (1990)
 Industrial production:
 growth rate 14% (1990 est.); accounts for about 25% of GDP
 Electricity:
 7,400,000 kW capacity; 37,500 million kWh produced, 660 kWh per capita
 (1991)
 Industries:
 tourism is the largest source of foreign exchange; textiles and garments,
 agricultural processing, beverages, tobacco, cement, other light
 manufacturing, such as jewelry; electric appliances and components,
 integrated circuits, furniture, plastics; world's second-largest tungsten
 producer and third-largest tin producer

1.1871 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Thailand)

Economy1 (Thailand)

=====

Agriculture:
 accounts for 12% of GDP and 60% of labor force; leading producer and
 exporter of rice and cassava (tapioca); other crops - rubber, corn,
 sugarcane, coconuts, soybeans; except for wheat, self-sufficient in food
 Illicit drugs:
 a minor producer, major illicit trafficker of heroin, particularly from
 Burma and Laos, and cannabis for the international drug market; ←
 eradication
 efforts have reduced the area of cannabis cultivation and shifted some
 production to neighboring countries; opium poppy cultivation has been
 affected by eradication efforts
 Economic aid:
 US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$870 million; Western (non-US)
 countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$8.6 billion; ←
 OPEC
 bilateral aid (1979-89), \$19 million
 Currency:
 baht (plural - baht); 1 baht (B) = 100 satang
 Exchange rates:
 baht (B) per US\$1 - 25.614 (March 1992), 25.517 (1991), 25.585 (1990),
 25.702 (1989), 25.294 (1988), 25.723 (1987)
 Fiscal year:
 1 October-30 September

1.1872 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Thailand)

Communications (Thailand)

=====

Railroads:

3,940 km 1.000-meter gauge, 99 km double track

Highways:

44,534 km total; 28,016 km paved, 5,132 km earth surface, 11,386 km under development

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:

151 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 628,225 GRT/957,095 DWT; includes 1 short-sea passenger, 87 cargo, 11 container, 31 petroleum tanker, 9 liquefied gas, 2 chemical tanker, 3 bulk, 4 refrigerated cargo, 2 combination bulk, 1 passenger

Civil air:

41 (plus 2 leased) major transport aircraft

Airports:

115 total, 97 usable; 50 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m; 13 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 28 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

service to general public inadequate; bulk of service to government activities provided by multichannel cable and radio relay network; 739,500

telephones (1987); broadcast stations - over 200 AM, 100 FM, and 11 TV in government-controlled networks; satellite earth stations - 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT and 1 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT domestic satellite system being developed

1.1873 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Thailand)

Defense Forces (Thailand)

=====

Branches:

Royal Thai Army, Royal Thai Navy (including Royal Thai Marine Corps), Royal Thai Air Force, Paramilitary Forces

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 16,361,393; 9,966,446 fit for military service; 612,748 military age (18) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$2.7 billion, about 3% of GNP (1992 budget)

1.1874 WorldFact.guide/Togo

Geography (Togo)
People (Togo)
Government (Togo)
Government1 (Togo)
Economy (Togo)
Economy1 (Togo)
Communications (Togo)
Defense Forces (Togo)

1.1875 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Togo)

Geography (Togo)

=====

Total area:

56,790 km2

Land area:

54,390 km2

Comparative area:

slightly smaller than West Virginia

Land boundaries:

1,647 km total; Benin 644 km, Burkina 126 km, Ghana 877 km

Coastline:

56 km

Maritime claims:

Exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

30 nm

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%; includes irrigated NEGL%

Environment:

hot, dry harmattan wind can reduce visibility in north during winter; ←
recent

droughts affecting agriculture; deforestation

1.1876 WorldFact.guide/People (Togo)

People (Togo)

=====

Population:

3,958,863 (July 1992), growth rate 3.6% (1992)

Birth rate:

48 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

12 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

94 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

54 years male, 58 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

7.0 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Togolese (singular and plural); adjective - Togolese

Ethnic divisions:

37 tribes; largest and most important are Ewe, Mina, and Kabye; under 1% European and Syrian-Lebanese

Religions:

indigenous beliefs about 70%, Christian 20%, Muslim 10%

Languages:

French, both official and language of commerce; major African languages ←
are

Ewe and Mina in the south and Dagomba and Kabye in the north

Literacy:

43% (male 56%, female 31%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:

NA; agriculture 78%, industry 22%; about 88,600 wage earners, evenly ←
divided

between public and private sectors; 50% of population of working age ←
(1985)

Organized labor:

Federation of Togolese Workers (CNTT) was only legal labor union until
Spring 1991; at least two more groups established since then: Labor
Federation of Togolese Workers (CSTT) and the National Union of ←
Independent

Syndicates (UNSIT), each with 10-12 member unions; four other civil ←
service

unions have formed a loose coalition known as the Autonomous Syndicates ←
of

Togo (CTSA)

1.1877 WorldFact.guide/Government (Togo)

Government (Togo)

=====

Long-form name:

Republic of Togo

Type:

republic; under transition to multiparty democratic rule

Capital:
Lome

Administrative divisions:
21 circumscriptions (circonscriptions, singular - circonscription); ↔
Amlame
(Amou), Aneho (Lacs), Atakpame (Ogou), Badou (Wawa), Bafilo (Assoli), ↔
Bassar
(Bassari), Dapango (Tone), Kande (Keran), Klouto (Kloto), Pagouda (Binah) ↔
,
Lama-Kara (Kozah), Lome (Golfe), Mango (Oti), Niamtougou (Doufelgou), ↔
Notse
(Haho), Pagouda, Sotouboua, Tabligbo (Yoto), Tchamba, Nyala, Tchaoudjo,
Tsevie (Zio), Vogon (Vo); note - the 21 units may now be called ↔
prefectures
(prefectures, singular - prefecture) and reported name changes for
individual units are included in parentheses

Independence:
27 April 1960 (from UN trusteeship under French administration, formerly
French Togo)

Constitution:
1980 constitution nullified during national reform conference; transition
constitution adopted 24 August 1991; multiparty draft constitution sent ↔
to
High Council of the Republic for approval in November 1991, scheduled to ↔
be
put to public referendum in NA 1992

Legal system:
French-based court system

National holiday:
Independence Day 27 April (1960)

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

Legislative branch:
National Assembly dissolved during national reform conference; 79-member
interim High Council for the Republic (HCR) formed to act as legislature
during transition to multiparty democracy; legislative elections ↔
scheduled
to be held in NA

Judicial branch:
Court of Appeal (Cour d'Appel), Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)

Leaders:
Chief of State:
President Gen. Gnassingbe EYADEMA (since 14 April 1967)

Head of Government:
interim Prime Minister Joseph Kokou KOFFIGOH (since 28 August 1991)

Political parties and leaders:
Rally of the Togolese People (RPT) led by President EYADEMA was the only
party until the formation of multiple parties was legalized 12 April ↔
1991;
more than 10 parties formed as of mid-May, though none yet legally
registered; a national conference to determine transition regime took ↔
place
10 July-28 August 1991

Suffrage:
universal adult at age NA

Elections:

President:

last held 21 December 1986 (next to be held NA 1992); results - Gen. ←
EYADEMA

was reelected without opposition

National Assembly:

last held 4 March 1990; dissolved during national reform conference (next ←
to

be held April/May 1992); results - RPT was the only party; seats - (77
total) RPT 77

1.1878 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Togo)

Government1 (Togo)

=====

Member of:

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, CEAO (observer), ECA, ECOWAS, Entente, FAO, FZ, G-77, ←
GATT,
IBRD, ICAO, ICC, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC,
ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WADB, WCL, WHO, ←
WIPO,
WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Ellom-Kodjo SCHUPPIUS; Chancery at 2208 Massachusetts Avenue ←
NW,
Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 234-4212 or 4213

US:

Ambassador Harmon E. KIRBY; Embassy at Rue Pelletier Caventou and Rue
Vauban, Lome (mailing address is B. P. 852, Lome); telephone [228] ←
21-29-91
through 94 and 21-77-17; FAX [228] 21-79-52

Flag:

five equal horizontal bands of green (top and bottom) alternating with
yellow; there is a white five-pointed star on a red square in the upper
hoist-side corner; uses the popular pan-African colors of Ethiopia

1.1879 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Togo)

Economy (Togo)

=====

Overview:

The economy is heavily dependent on subsistence agriculture, which ←
accounts
for about 35% of GDP and provides employment for 78% of the labor force.
Primary agricultural exports are cocoa, coffee, and cotton, which ←
together
account for about 30% of total export earnings. Togo is self-sufficient ←
in
basic foodstuffs when harvests are normal. In the industrial sector
phosphate mining is by far the most important activity, with phosphate
exports accounting for about 40% of total foreign exchange earnings. Togo
serves as a regional commercial and trade center. The government, over ←
the

past decade, with IMF and World Bank support, has been implementing a number of economic reform measures, that is, actively encouraging foreign investment and attempting to bring revenues in line with expenditures. Political unrest throughout 1991, however, has jeopardized the reform program and has disrupted vital economic activity.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$1.5 billion, per capita \$400; real growth rate 2% (1990 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

1.0% (1990)

Unemployment rate:

2.0% (1987)

Budget:

revenues \$330 million; expenditures \$363 million, including capital expenditures of \$101 million (1990 est.)

Exports:

\$396 million (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

phosphates, cocoa, coffee, cotton, manufactures, palm kernels

partners:

EC 70%, Africa 9%, US 2%, other 19% (1985)

Imports:

\$502 million (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

food, fuels, durable consumer goods, other intermediate goods, capital goods

partners:

EC 61%, US 6%, Africa 4%, Japan 4%, other 25% (1989)

External debt:

\$1.3 billion (1990 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate 4.9% (1987 est.); 6% of GDP

Electricity:

179,000 kW capacity; 209 million kWh produced, 60 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries:

phosphate mining, agricultural processing, cement, handicrafts, textiles, beverages

Agriculture:

cash crops - coffee, cocoa, cotton; food crops - yams, cassava, corn, beans,

rice, millet, sorghum; livestock production not significant; annual fish catch, 10,000-14,000 tons

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$132 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$1.9 billion; OPEC

bilateral aid (1979-89), \$35 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$51 million

Currency:

Communaute Financiere Africaine franc (plural - francs); 1 CFA franc (= CFAP)

= 100 centimes

1.1880 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Togo)

Economy1 (Togo)

=====

Exchange rates:

Communaute Financiere Africaine francs (CFAF) per US\$1 - 281.99 (March 1992), 282.11 (1991), 272.26 (1990), 319.01 (1989), 297.85 (1988), 300.54 (1987)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.1881 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Togo)

Communications (Togo)

=====

Railroads:

515 km 1.000-meter gauge, single track

Highways:

6,462 km total; 1,762 km paved; 4,700 km unimproved roads

Inland waterways:

50 km Mono River

Ports:

Lome, Kpeme (phosphate port)

Merchant marine:

3 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 20,975 GRT/34,022 DWT; includes 2 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 1 multifunction large-load carrier

Civil air:

3 major transport aircraft

Airports:

9 total, 9 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways ←
over

3,659 m; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; none with runways 1,220-2,439 m

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

1.1882 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Togo)

Defense Forces (Togo)

=====

Branches:

Army, Navy, Air Force, Gendarmerie

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 828,259; 435,113 fit for military service; no conscription

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$43 million, about 3% of GDP (1989)

1.1883 WorldFact.guide/Tokelau

Tokelau

Geography (Tokelau)

People (Tokelau)

Government (Tokelau)

Economy (Tokelau)

Communications (Tokelau)

Defense Forces (Tokelau)

1.1884 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Tokelau)

Geography (Tokelau)

=====

Total area:

10 km2

Land area:

10 km2

Comparative area:

about 17 times the size of The Mall in Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

101 km

Maritime claims:

Exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

12 nm

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%

Environment:

lies in Pacific typhoon belt

Note:

located 3,750 km southwest of Honolulu in the South Pacific Ocean, about halfway between Hawaii and New Zealand

1.1885 WorldFact.guide/People (Tokelau)

People (Tokelau)

=====

Population:

1,760 (July 1992), growth rate 0.7% (1992)

Birth rate:

NA births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

NA deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

NA migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

NA deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

NA years male, NA years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

NA children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Tokelauan(s); adjective - Tokelauan

Ethnic divisions:

all Polynesian, with cultural ties to Western Samoa

Religions:

Congregational Christian Church 70%, Roman Catholic 28%, other 2%; 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) and English

Literacy:

NA% (male NA%, female NA%)

Labor force:

NA

Organized labor:

NA

1.1886 WorldFact.guide/Government (Tokelau)

Government (Tokelau)

=====

Long-form name:

none

Type:

territory of New Zealand

Capital:

none; each atoll has its own administrative center

Administrative divisions:

none (territory of New Zealand)

Independence:

none (territory of New Zealand)

Constitution:

administered under the Tokelau Islands Act of 1948, as amended in 1970

Legal system:
British and local statutes

National holiday:
Waitangi Day (Treaty of Waitangi established British sovereignty over New Zealand), 6 February (1840)

Executive branch:
British monarch, administrator (appointed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs in New Zealand), official secretary

Legislative branch:
Council of Elders (Taupulega) on each atoll

Judicial branch:
High Court in Niue, Supreme Court in New Zealand

Leaders:
Chief of State:
Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952)

Head of Government:
Administrator Neil WALTER (since NA February 1988); Official Secretary Casimilo J. PEREZ, Office of Tokelau Affairs

Suffrage:
NA

Elections:
NA

Member of:
SPC

Diplomatic representation:
none (territory of New Zealand)

Flag:
the flag of New Zealand is used

1.1887 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Tokelau)

Economy (Tokelau)

=====

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.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$1.4 million, per capita \$800; real growth ↔ rate

NA% (1988 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

NA%

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues \$430,830; expenditures \$2.8 million, including capital expenditures of \$37,300 (FY87) ←

Exports:
 \$98,000 (f.o.b., 1983)
 commodities:
 stamps, copra, handicrafts
 partners:
 NZ

Imports:
 \$323,400 (c.i.f., 1983)
 commodities:
 foodstuffs, building materials, fuel
 partners:
 NZ

External debt:
 none

Industrial production:
 growth rate NA%

Electricity:
 200 kW capacity; 300,000 kWh produced, 180 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries:
 small-scale enterprises for copra production, wood work, plaited craft goods; stamps, coins; fishing

Agriculture:
 coconuts, copra; basic subsistence crops - breadfruit, papaya, bananas; pigs, poultry, goats

Economic aid:
 Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$24 million ←

Currency:
 New Zealand dollar (plural - dollars); 1 New Zealand dollar (NZ\$) = 100 cents

Exchange rates:
 New Zealand dollars (NZ\$) per US\$1 - 1.8245 (March 1992), 1.7265 (1991), 1.6750 (1990), 1.6708 (1989), 1.5244 (1988), 1.6886 (1987)

Fiscal year:
 1 April-31 March

1.1888 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Tokelau)

Communications (Tokelau)

=====

Ports:
 none; offshore anchorage only

Airports:
 none; lagoon landings by amphibious aircraft from Western Samoa

Telecommunications:
 telephone service between islands and to Western Samoa

1.1889 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Tokelau)

Defense Forces (Tokelau)

=====

Note:

defense is the responsibility of New Zealand

1.1890 WorldFact.guide/Tonga

Tonga

Geography (Tonga)

People (Tonga)

Government (Tonga)

Economy (Tonga)

Communications (Tonga)

Defense Forces (Tonga)

1.1891 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Tonga)

Geography (Tonga)

=====

Total area:

748 km2

Land area:

718 km2

Comparative area:

slightly more than four times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

419 km

Maritime claims:

Continental shelf:

no specific limits

Exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

12 nm

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%

Environment:

archipelago of 170 islands (36 inhabited); subject to cyclones (October to April); deforestation

Note:

located about 2,250 km north-northwest of New Zealand, about two-thirds of the way between Hawaii and New Zealand

1.1892 WorldFact.guide/People (Tonga)

People (Tonga)

=====

Population:

103,114 (July 1992), growth rate 0.8% (1992)

Birth rate:

26 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

7 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

-11 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

22 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

65 years male, 70 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

3.7 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Tongan(s); adjective - Tongan

Ethnic divisions:

Polynesian; about 300 Europeans

Religions:

Christian; Free Wesleyan Church claims over 30,000 adherents

Languages:

Tongan, English

Literacy:

100% (male 100%, female 100%) age 15 and over can read and write a simple message in Tongan or English (1976)

Labor force:

NA; 70% agriculture; 600 engaged in mining

Organized labor:

none

1.1893 WorldFact.guide/Government (Tonga)

Government (Tonga)

=====

Long-form name:
Kingdom of Tonga

Type:
hereditary constitutional monarchy

Capital:
Nuku'alofa

Administrative divisions:
three island groups; Ha'apai, Tongatapu, Vava'u

Independence:
4 June 1970 (from UK; formerly Friendly Islands)

Constitution:
4 November 1875, revised 1 January 1967

Legal system:
based on English law

National holiday:
Emancipation Day, 4 June (1970)

Executive branch:
monarch, prime minister, deputy prime minister, Council of Ministers
(cabinet), Privy Council

Legislative branch:
unicameral Legislative Assembly (Fale Alea)

Judicial branch:
Supreme Court

Leaders:
Chief of State:
King Taufa'ahau TUPOU IV (since 16 December 1965)
Head of Government:
Prime Minister Baron VAEA (since 22 August 1991); Deputy Prime Minister S ←
Langi KAVALIKU (since 22 August 1991)

Political parties and leaders:
Democratic Reform Movement, 'Akilisi POHIVA

Suffrage:
all literate, tax-paying males and all literate females over 21

Elections:
Legislative Assembly:
last held 14-15 February 1990 (next to be held NA February 1993); results ←
percent of vote NA; seats - (29 total, 9 elected) 6 proreform, 3
traditionalist

Member of:
ACP, AsDB, C, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IMF, INTERPOL ←
IOC, ITU, LORCS, SPC, SPF, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO

Diplomatic representation:
Ambassador Siosaia a'Ulupekotofa TUITA resides in London

US:
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

1.1894 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Tonga)

Economy (Tonga)

=====

Overview:

The economy's base is agriculture, which employs about 70% of the labor force and contributes 50% 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.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$92 million, per capita \$900; real growth rate 2.5% (FY90 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

8.9% (third quarter 1991)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues \$30.6 million; expenditures \$48.9 million, including capital expenditures of \$22.5 million (FY89 est.)

Exports:

\$9.6 million (f.o.b., FY90 est.)

commodities:

coconut oil, desiccated coconut, copra, bananas, taro, vanilla beans, fruits, vegetables, fish

partners:

NZ 35%, Australia 22%, US 13%, Fiji 5% (FY90)

Imports:

\$59.9 million (c.i.f., FY90 est.)

commodities:

food products, machinery and transport equipment, manufactures, fuels, chemicals

partners:

NZ 30%, Australia 23%, US 12%, Japan 7% (FY90)

External debt:

\$42.0 million (FY89)

Industrial production:

growth rate 15% (FY86); accounts for 11% of GDP

Electricity:

6,000 kW capacity; 8 million kWh produced, 80 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries:

tourism, fishing

Agriculture:

dominated by coconut, copra, and banana production; vanilla beans, cocoa, coffee, ginger, black pepper

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$16 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$258 million

Currency:

pa'anga (plural - pa'anga); 1 pa'anga (T\$) = 100 seniti

Exchange rates:

pa'anga (T\$) per US\$1 - 1.2987 (January 1992), 1.2961 (1991), 1.2809 ↔
 (1990),
 1.2637 (1989), 1.2799 (1988), 1.4282 (1987)
 Fiscal year:
 1 July-30 June

1.1895 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Tonga)

Communications (Tonga)

=====

Highways:

198 km sealed road (Tongatapu); 74 km (Vava'u); 94 km unsealed roads ↔
 usable
 only in dry weather

Ports:

Nukualofa, Neiafu, Pangai

Merchant marine:

4 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 11,511 GRT/17,816 DWT; includes 2
 cargo, 1 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 1 liquefied gas

Civil air:

no major transport aircraft

Airports:

6 total, 6 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways ↔
 over
 3,659 m; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659; 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

3,529 telephones; 66,000 radios; no TV sets; broadcast stations - 1 AM, ↔
 no
 FM, no TV; 1 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT earth station

1.1896 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Tonga)

Defense Forces (Tonga)

=====

Branches:

Tonga Defense Force, Tonga Maritime Division, Royal Tongan Marines, Royal
 Tongan Guard, Police

Manpower availability:

NA

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$NA, NA% of GDP

1.1897 WorldFact.guide/Trinidad and Tobago

Trinidad and Tobago

Geography (Trinidad and Tobago)

People (Trinidad and Tobago)

Government (Trinidad and Tobago)
Government1 (Trinidad and Tobago)
Economy (Trinidad and Tobago)
Economy1 (Trinidad and Tobago)
Communications (Trinidad and Tobago)
Defense Forces (Trinidad and Tobago)

1.1898 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Trinidad and Tobago)

Geography (Trinidad and Tobago)

=====

Total area:
5,130 km2
Land area:
5,130 km2
Comparative area:
slightly smaller than Delaware
Land boundaries:
none
Coastline:
362 km
Maritime claims:
Continental shelf:
outer edge of continental margin or 200 nm
Exclusive economic zone:
200 nm
Territorial sea:
12 nm
Disputes:
none
Climate:
tropical; rainy season (June to December)
Terrain:
mostly plains with some hills and low mountains
Natural resources:
crude oil, natural gas, asphalt
Land use:
arable land 14%; permanent crops 17%; meadows and pastures 2%; forest and
woodland 44%; other 23%; includes irrigated 4%
Environment:
outside usual path of hurricanes and other tropical storms
Note:
located 11 km from Venezuela

1.1899 WorldFact.guide/People (Trinidad and Tobago)

People (Trinidad and Tobago)

=====

Population:

1,299,301 (July 1992), growth rate 1.1% (1992)

Birth rate:

21 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

6 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

-3 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

17 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

68 years male, 73 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

2.4 children born/woman (1992)

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:

95% (male 97%, female 93%) age 15 and over can read and write (1980)

Labor force:

463,900; construction and utilities 18.1%; manufacturing, mining, and
quarrying 14.8%; agriculture 10.9%; other 56.2% (1985 est.)

Organized labor:

22% of labor force (1988)

1.1900 WorldFact.guide/Government (Trinidad and Tobago)

Government (Trinidad and Tobago)

=====

Long-form name:

Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

Type:

parliamentary democracy

Capital:

Port-of-Spain

Administrative divisions:

8 counties, 3 municipalities*, and 1 ward**; Arima*, Caroni, Mayaro, ←
Nariva,Port-of-Spain*, Saint Andrew, Saint David, Saint George, Saint Patrick, ←
San

Fernando*, Tobago**, Victoria

Independence:

31 August 1962 (from UK)

Constitution:

31 August 1976

Legal system:

based on English common law; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:
Independence Day, 31 August (1962)

Executive branch:
president, prime minister, Cabinet

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

Judicial branch:
Court of Appeal, Supreme Court

Leaders:
Chief of State:
President Noor Mohammed HASSANALI (since 18 March 1987)

Head of Government:
Prime Minister Patrick Augustus Mervyn MANNING (since 17 December 1991)

Political parties and leaders:
People's National Movement (PNM), Patrick MANNING; United National Congress (UNC), Basdeo PANDAY; National Alliance for Reconstruction (NAR), Carson CHARLES; Movement for Social Transformation (MOTION), David ABDULLAH; National Joint Action Committee (NJAC), Makandal DAAGA

Suffrage:
universal at age 18

Elections:
House of Representatives:
last held 16 December 1991 (next to be held by December 1996); results - PNM 32%, UNC 13%, NAR 2%; seats - (36 total) PNM 21, UNC 13, NAR 2

Communists:
Communist Party of Trinidad and Tobago; Trinidad and Tobago Peace Council
James MILLETTE

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:
Ambassador Corinne BAPTISTE; Chancery at 1708 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036; telephone (202) 467-6490; Trinidad and Tobago has a Consulate General in New York

US:
Ambassador Sally GROOMS-COWAL; Embassy at 15 Queen's Park West, Port-of-Spain (mailing address is P. O. Box 752, Port-of-Spain); telephone (809) 622-6372 through 6376, 6176; FAX (809) 628-5462

1.1901 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Trinidad and Tobago)

Government1 (Trinidad and Tobago)

=====

Flag:

red with a white-edged black diagonal band from the upper hoist side

1.1902 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Trinidad and Tobago)

Economy (Trinidad and Tobago)

=====

Overview:

Trinidad and Tobago's petroleum-based economy began to emerge from a lengthy depression in 1990 and 1991. The economy fell sharply through most of the 1980s, largely because of the decline in oil prices. This sector accounts for 80% of export earnings and more than 25% of GDP. The government, in response to the oil revenue loss, pursued a series of austerity measures that pushed the unemployment rate as high as 22% in 1988. The economy showed signs of recovery in 1990, however, helped along by rising oil prices. Agriculture employs only about 11% of the labor force and produces about 3% of GDP. Since this sector is small, it has been unable to absorb the large numbers of the unemployed. The government currently seeks to diversify its export base.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$4.9 billion, per capita \$3,600; real growth rate 0.7% (1990)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

11.1% (1990)

Unemployment rate:

21% (1990)

Budget:

revenues \$1.5 billion; expenditures \$1.7 billion, including capital expenditures of \$150 million (1991 est.)

Exports:

\$2.0 billion (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

includes reexports - petroleum and petroleum products 82%, steel products 9%, fertilizer, sugar, cocoa, coffee, citrus (1988)

partners:

US 54%, CARICOM 16%, EC 10%, Latin America 3% (1989)

Imports:

\$1.2 billion (c.i.f., 1990)

commodities:

raw materials and intermediate goods 47%, capital goods 26%, consumer goods 26% (1988)

partners:

US 41%, Latin America 10%, UK 8%, Canada 5%, CARICOM 6% (1989)

External debt:

\$2.5 billion (1990)

Industrial production:

growth rate 2.3%, excluding oil refining (1986); accounts for 40% of GDP, including petroleum

Electricity:

1,176,000 kW capacity; 3,480 million kWh produced, 2,708 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

petroleum, chemicals, tourism, food processing, cement, beverage, cotton textiles

Agriculture:

highly subsidized sector; major crops - cocoa and 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 ←

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$373 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$518 million

Currency:

Trinidad and Tobago dollar (plural - dollars); 1 Trinidad and Tobago dollar (TT\$) = 100 cents ←

1.1903 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Trinidad and Tobago)

Economy1 (Trinidad and Tobago)

=====

Exchange rates:

Trinidad and Tobago dollars (TT\$) per US\$1 - 4.2500 (March 1992), 4.2500 (1991), 4.2500 (1990), 4.2500 (1989), 3.8438 (1988), 3.6000 (1987)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.1904 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Trinidad and Tobago)

Communications (Trinidad and Tobago)

=====

Railroads:

minimal agricultural railroad system near San Fernando

Highways:

8,000 km total; 4,000 km paved, 1,000 km improved earth, 3,000 km unimproved earth ←

Pipelines:

crude oil 1,032 km, petroleum products 19 km, natural gas 904 km

Ports:

Port-of-Spain, Point Lisas, Pointe-a-Pierre

Civil air:

14 major transport aircraft

Airports:

6 total, 5 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways over ←

3,659 m; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

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

1.1905 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Trinidad and Tobago)

Defense Forces (Trinidad and Tobago)

=====

Branches:

Trinidad and Tobago Defense Force (Army), Coast Guard, Air Wing, Trinidad and Tobago Police Service

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 344,990; 248,912 fit for military service

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$59 million, 1-2% of GDP (1989 est.)

1.1906 WorldFact.guide/Tromelin Island

Tromelin Island

Geography (Tromelin Island)

People (Tromelin Island)

Government (Tromelin Island)

Economy (Tromelin Island)

Communications (Tromelin Island)

Defense Forces (Tromelin Island)

1.1907 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Tromelin Island)

Geography (Tromelin Island)

=====

Total area:

1 km2

Land area:

1 km2

Comparative area:

about 1.7 times the size of The Mall in Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

none

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
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 - scattered bushes 100%
Environment:
wildlife sanctuary
Note:
located 350 km east of Madagascar and 600 km north of Reunion in the ↔
Indian
Ocean; climatologically important location for forecasting cyclones

1.1908 WorldFact.guide/People (Tromelin Island)

People (Tromelin Island)

=====

Population:
uninhabited

1.1909 WorldFact.guide/Government (Tromelin Island)

Government (Tromelin Island)

=====

Long-form name:
none
Type:
French possession administered by Commissioner of the Republic Jacques
DEWATRE (since NA July 1991), resident in Reunion
Capital:
none; administered by France from Reunion

1.1910 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Tromelin Island)

Economy (Tromelin Island)

=====

Overview:
no economic activity

1.1911 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Tromelin Island)

Communications (Tromelin Island)

=====

Ports:

none; offshore anchorage only

Airports:

1 with runway less than 1,220 m

Telecommunications:

important meteorological station

1.1912 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Tromelin Island)

Defense Forces (Tromelin Island)

=====

Note:

defense is the responsibility of France

1.1913 WorldFact.guide/Tunisia

Tunisia

Geography (Tunisia)

People (Tunisia)

Government (Tunisia)

Economy (Tunisia)

Economy1 (Tunisia)

Communications (Tunisia)

Defense Forces (Tunisia)

1.1914 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Tunisia)

Geography (Tunisia)

=====

Total area:

163,610 km2

Land area:

155,360 km2

Comparative area:

slightly larger than Georgia

Land boundaries:

1,424 km total; Algeria 965 km, Libya 459 km

Coastline:
1,148 km

Maritime claims:
Territorial sea:
12 nm

Disputes:
maritime boundary dispute with Libya; land boundary disputes with Algeria under discussion

Climate:
temperate in north with mild, rainy winters and hot, dry summers; desert in south ←

Terrain:
mountains in north; hot, dry central plain; semiarid south merges into the Sahara ←

Natural resources:
crude oil, phosphates, iron ore, lead, zinc, salt

Land use:
arable land 20%; permanent crops 10%; meadows and pastures 19%; forest and woodland 4%; other 47%; includes irrigated 1% ←

Environment:
deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification

Note:
strategic location in central Mediterranean; only 144 km from Italy across the Strait of Sicily; borders Libya on east ←

1.1915 WorldFact.guide/People (Tunisia)

People (Tunisia)

=====

Population:
8,445,656 (July 1992), growth rate 2.0% (1992)

Birth rate:
25 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
5 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
38 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:
70 years male, 74 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:
3.2 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:
noun - Tunisian(s); adjective - Tunisian

Ethnic divisions:
Arab-Berber 98%, European 1%, Jewish less than 1%

Religions:
Muslim 98%, Christian 1%, Jewish less than 1%

Languages:
Arabic (official); Arabic and French (commerce)

Literacy:

65% (male 74%, female 56%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:

2,250,000; agriculture 32%; shortage of skilled labor

Organized labor:

about 360,000 members claimed, roughly 20% of labor force; General Union ↔
of
Tunisian Workers (UGTT), quasi-independent of Constitutional Democratic
Party

1.1916 WorldFact.guide/Government (Tunisia)

Government (Tunisia)

=====

Long-form name:

Republic of Tunisia; note - may be changed to Tunisian Republic

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, Zaghuan

Independence:

20 March 1956 (from France)

Constitution:

1 June 1959

Legal system:

based on French civil law system and Islamic law; some judicial review of
legislative acts in the Supreme Court in joint session

National holiday:

National Day, 20 March (1956)

Executive branch:

president, prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch:

unicameral Chamber of Deputies (Majlis al-Nuwaab)

Judicial branch:

Court of Cassation (Cour de Cassation)

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Gen. Zine el Abidine BEN ALI (since 7 November 1987)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Hamed KAROUI (since 26 September 1989)

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

Suffrage:

universal at age 20

Elections:

President:

last held 2 April 1989 (next to be held NA April 1994); results - Gen. ↔
Zine

el Abidine BEN ALI was reelected without opposition

Chamber of Deputies:

last held 2 April 1989 (next to be held NA April 1994); results - RCD ←
80.7%,

independents/Islamists 13.7%, MDS 3.2%, other 2.4%; seats - (141 total) ←
RCD

141

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, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNCTAD, ←
UNESCO,

UNHCR, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Ismail KHELIL; Chancery at 1515 Massachusetts Avenue NW,
Washington DC 20005; telephone (202) 862-1850

US:

Ambassador John T. McCARTHY; Embassy at 144 Avenue de la Liberte, 1002
Tunis-Belvedere; 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

1.1917 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Tunisia)

Economy (Tunisia)

=====

Overview:

The economy depends primarily on petroleum, phosphates, tourism, and ←
exports

of light manufactures. Following two years of drought-induced economic
decline, the economy made a strong recovery in 1990 as a result of a
bountiful harvest, continued export growth, and higher domestic ←
investment.

Continued high inflation and unemployment have eroded popular support for
the government, however, and forced Tunis to slow the pace of economic
reform. Nonetheless, the government appears committed to implementing its
IMF-supported structural adjustment program and to servicing its foreign
debt.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$10.9 billion, per capita \$1,320; real growth
rate 3.5% (1991)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

8.2% (1991)

Unemployment rate:

15% (1991)

Budget:

revenues \$3.8 billion; expenditures \$5.4 billion, including capital
expenditures of \$970 million (1992 est.)

Exports:

\$3.7 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

hydrocarbons, agricultural products, phosphates and chemicals

partners:
 EC 74%, Middle East 11%, US 2%, Turkey, USSR

Imports:
 \$4.9 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:
 industrial goods and equipment 57%, hydrocarbons 13%, food 12%, consumer goods

partners:
 EC 67%, US 6%, Canada, Japan, Switzerland, Turkey, Algeria

External debt:
 \$8.6 billion (1991)

Industrial production:
 growth rate 5% (1989); accounts for about 25% of GDP, including petroleum

Electricity:
 1,493,000 kW capacity; 4,210 million kWh produced, 530 kWh per capita ↔
 (1989)

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; fish catch of 99,200 metric tons (1987)

Economic aid:
 US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$730 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$5.2 billion; ↔
 OPEC
 bilateral aid (1979-89), \$684 million; Communist countries (1970-89), ↔
 \$410
 million

Currency:
 Tunisian dinar (plural - dinars); 1 Tunisian dinar (TD) = 1,000 millimes

Exchange rates:
 Tunisian dinars (TD) per US\$1 - 0.9272 (March 1992), 0.9246 (1991), ↔
 0.8783
 (1990), 0.9493 (1989), 0.8578 (1988), 0.8287 (1987)

1.1918 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Tunisia)

Economy1 (Tunisia)

=====

Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.1919 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Tunisia)

Communications (Tunisia)

=====

Railroads:

2,115 km total; 465 km 1.435-meter (standard) gauge; 1,650 km 1.000-meter gauge

Highways:

17,700 km total; 9,100 km bituminous; 8,600 km improved and unimproved ↔ earth

Pipelines:

crude oil 797 km, petroleum products 86 km, natural gas 742 km

Ports:

Bizerte, Gabes, Sfax, Sousse, Tunis, La Goulette, Zarzis

Merchant marine:

21 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 160,069 GRT/218,791 DWT; includes 1 short-sea passenger, 4 cargo, 2 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 2 petroleum ↔ tanker,

6 chemical tanker, 1 liquefied gas, 5 bulk

Civil air:

19 major transport aircraft

Airports:

29 total, 26 usable; 13 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways over 3,659 m; 7 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 7 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

the system is above the African average; facilities consist of open-wire lines, coaxial cable, and radio relay; key centers are Sfax, Sousse, Bizerte, and Tunis; 233,000 telephones; 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 to Algeria and Libya; radio relay to Algeria, and Libya

1.1920 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Tunisia)

Defense Forces (Tunisia)

=====

Branches:

Army, Navy, Air Force, paramilitary forces, National Guard

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 2,117,864; 1,217,819 fit for military service; 88,619 reach military age (20) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$520 million, 5% of GDP (1992 budget)

1.1921 WorldFact.guide/Turkey

Turkey

Geography (Turkey)

People (Turkey)

Government (Turkey)

Government1 (Turkey)

Economy (Turkey)

Economy1 (Turkey)

Communications (Turkey)

Defense Forces (Turkey)

1.1922 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Turkey)

Geography (Turkey)

=====

Total area:

780,580 km2

Land area:

770,760 km2

Comparative area:

slightly larger than Texas

Land boundaries:

2,627 km total; 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 Black Sea and Mediterranean Sea

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%; includes irrigated 3%

Environment:

subject to severe earthquakes, especially along major river valleys in ↔ west; air pollution; desertification

Note:

strategic location controlling the Turkish straits (Bosporus, Sea of

Marmara, Dardanelles) that link Black and Aegean Seas

1.1923 WorldFact.guide/People (Turkey)

People (Turkey)

=====

Population:
59,640,143 (July 1992), growth rate 2.1% (1992)

Birth rate:
27 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
6 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
55 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:
68 years male, 72 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:
3.4 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:
noun - Turk(s); adjective - Turkish

Ethnic divisions:
Turkish 80%, Kurdish 17%, other 3% (est.)

Religions:
Muslim (mostly Sunni) 99.8%, other (Christian and Jews) 0.2%

Languages:
Turkish (official), Kurdish, Arabic

Literacy:
81% (male 90%, female 71%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:
20,700,000; agriculture 49%, services 30%, industry 15%; about 1,500,000
Turks work abroad (1989)

Organized labor:
10% of labor force

1.1924 WorldFact.guide/Government (Turkey)

Government (Turkey)

=====

Long-form name:
Republic of Turkey

Type:
republican parliamentary democracy

Capital:
Ankara

Administrative divisions:
73 provinces (iller, singular - il); Adana, Adiyaman, Afyon, Agri, ↔
Aksaray,
Amasya, Ankara, Antalya, Artvin, Aydin, Balikesir, Batman, Bayburt, ↔
Bilecik,
Bingol, Bitlis, Bolu, Burdur, Bursa, Canakkale, Cankiri, Corum, Denizli,

Diyarbakir, Edirne, Elazig, Erzincan, Erzurum, Eskisehir, Gaziantep, Giresun, Gumushane, Hakkari, Hatay, Icel, Isparta, Istanbul, Izmir, ←
 Kahraman
 Maras, Karaman, Kars, Kastamonu, Kayseri, Kirikkale, Kirklareli, Kirsehir ←
 ,
 Kocaeli, Konya, Kutahya, Malatya, Manisa, Mardin, Mugla, Mus, Nevsehir, Nigde, Ordu, Rize, Sakarya, Samsun, Siirt, Sinop, Sirnak, Sivas, Tekirdag ←
 ,
 Tokat, Trabzon, Tunceli, Urfa, Usak, Van, Yozgat, Zonguldak

Independence:

29 October 1923 (successor state to the Ottoman Empire)

Constitution:

7 November 1982

Legal system:

derived from various continental legal systems; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday:

Anniversary of the Declaration of the Republic, 29 October (1923)

Executive branch:

president, Presidential Council, prime minister, deputy prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch:

unicameral Grand National Assembly (Buyuk Millet Meclisi)

Judicial branch:

Court of Cassation

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Turgut OZAL (since 9 November 1989)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Suleyman DEMIREL (since 30 November 1991); Deputy Prime Minister Erdal INONU (since 30 November 1991)

Political parties and leaders:

Correct Way Party (DYP), Suleyman DEMIREL; Motherland Party (ANAP), Mesut YILMAZ; Social Democratic Populist Party (SHP), Erdal INONU; Refah Party (RP), Necmettin ERBAKAN; Democratic Left Party (DSP), Bulent ECEVIT; Nationalist Labor Party (MCP), Alpaslan TURKES; People's Labor Party (HEP ←
),
 Feridun YAZAR; Socialist Unity Party (SBP), leader NA; Great Anatolia ←
 Party
 (BAP), leader NA; Democratic Center Party (DSP), Bedrettin DALAN; Grand National Party (GNP), leader NA

Suffrage:

universal at age 21

Elections:

Grand National Assembly:

last held 20 October 1991 (next to be held NA October 1996); results - ←
 DYP

27.03%, ANAP 24.01%, SHP 20.75%, RP 16.88%, DSP 10.75%, SBP 0.44%, independent 0.14%; seats - (450 total) DYP 178, ANAP 115, SHP 86, RP 40, ←
 MCP

19, DSP 7, other 5

1.1925 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Turkey)

Government1 (Turkey)

=====

Member of:

AsDB, BIS, CCC, CE, CERN (observer), COCOM, CSCE, EBRD, ECE, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IDB, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO, ITU, LORCS, NATO, NEA, OECD ←
 ,
 OIC, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIIMOG, UNRWA, UPU, WHO, ←
 WIPO,
 WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Nuzhet KANDEMIR; Chancery at 1606 23rd Street NW, Washington, ←
 DC;
 20008; telephone (202) 387-3200; there are Turkish Consulates General in Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, and New York

US:

Ambassador Richard C. BARKLEY; Embassy at 110 Ataturk Boulevard, Ankara (mailing address is PSC 88, Box 5000, Ankara, or APO AE 09823); telephone [90] (4) 126 54 70; FAX [90] (4) 167-0057; there are US Consulates ←
 General
 in Istanbul and Izmir, and a Consulate in 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

1.1926 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Turkey)

Economy (Turkey)

=====

Overview:

The impressive stream of benefits from the economic reforms that Turkey launched in 1980 have begun to peter out. Although real growth in per ←
 capita
 GDP averaged 5% annually between 1983 and 1988, recent economic ←
 performance
 has fallen substantially. Moreover, inflation and interest rates remain high, and a large budget deficit will continue to provide difficulties ←
 for a
 country undergoing a substantial transformation from a centrally ←
 controlled
 to a free market economy. Agriculture remains an important economic ←
 sector,
 employing about half of the work force, accounting for 18% of GDP, and contributing 19% to exports. The government has launched a
 multibillion-dollar development program in the southeastern region, which includes the building of a dozen dams on the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers ←
 to
 generate electric power and irrigate large tracts of farmland. The ←
 planned
 tapping of huge additional quantities of Euphrates water has raised ←
 serious
 concern in the downstream riparian nations of Syria and Iraq. The Turkish economy emerged from the Gulf War of early 1991 in stronger shape than

Ankara had expected. Although the negative effects of the crisis were felt primarily in the politically sensitive southeast, aid pledges by the coalition allies of more than \$4 billion have helped offset the burden.

GDP: purchasing power equivalent - \$198 billion, per capita \$3,400; real growth rate 1.5% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 71.1% (1991)

Unemployment rate: 11.1% (1991 est.)

Budget: revenues \$41.9 billion; expenditures \$49.7 billion, including capital expenditures of \$9.9 billion (1992)

Exports: \$13.0 billion (f.o.b., 1990)
 commodities: industrial products (steel, chemicals) 81%; fruits, vegetables, tobacco and meat products 19%
 partners: EC countries 49%, US 7%, Iran 5%

Imports: \$22.3 billion (c.i.f., 1990)
 commodities: crude oil, machinery, transport equipment, metals, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, dyes, plastics, rubber, fertilizers, grain
 partners: EC countries 49%, US 7%, Iran 5%

External debt: \$49.0 billion (1990)

Industrial production: growth rate 10% (1990 est.); accounts for 29% of GDP

Electricity: 14,400,000 kW capacity; 44,000 million kWh produced, 750 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries: textiles, food processing, mining (coal, chromite, copper, boron minerals), steel, petroleum, construction, lumber, paper

Agriculture: accounts for 18% of GDP and employs about half of working force; products tobacco, cotton, grain, olives, sugar beets, pulses, citrus fruit, variety of animal products; self-sufficient in food most years

1.1927 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Turkey)

Economy1 (Turkey)

=====

Illicit drugs:

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:
 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:
 Turkish lira (plural - liras); 1 Turkish lira (TL) = 100 kurus

Exchange rates:
 Turkish liras (TL) per US\$1 - 6,098.4 (March 1992), 4,171.8 (1991), ←
 2,608.6
 (1990), 2,121.7 (1989), 1,422.3 (1988), 857.2 (1987)

Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.1928 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Turkey)

Communications (Turkey)

=====

Railroads:
 8,401 km 1.435-meter gauge; 479 km electrified

Highways:
 49,615 km total; 26,915 km paved; 16,500 km gravel or crushed stone; ←
 4,000
 km improved earth; 2,200 km unimproved earth (1985)

Inland waterways:
 about 1,200 km

Pipelines:
 crude oil 1,738 km, petroleum products 2,321 km, natural gas 708 km

Ports:
 Iskenderun, Istanbul, Mersin, Izmir

Merchant marine:
 353 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 4,056,455 GRT/7,143,096 DWT; ←
 includes
 7 short-sea passenger, 1 passenger-cargo, 191 cargo, 1 container, 5
 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 3 refrigerated cargo, 1 livestock carrier, 37
 petroleum tanker, 9 chemical tanker, 3 liquefied gas, 10 combination
 ore/oil, 1 specialized tanker, 80 bulk, 4 combination bulk

Civil air:
 52 major transport aircraft (1991)

Airports:
 109 total, 104 usable; 65 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways
 over 3,659 m; 30 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 27 with runways 1,220-2,439 ←
 m

Telecommunications:
 fair domestic and international systems; trunk radio relay 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) and EUTELSAT systems; 1 submarine cable

1.1929 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Turkey)

Defense Forces (Turkey)

=====

Branches:

Land Forces, Navy (including Naval Air and Naval Infantry), Air Force, ←
Coast

Guard, Gendarmerie

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 15,274,591; 9,330,851 fit for military service; 597,814 ←
reach

military age (20) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$5.2 billion, 3-4% of GDP (1992 budget)

1.1930 WorldFact.guide/Turkmenistan

Turkmenistan

Geography (Turkmenistan)

People (Turkmenistan)

Government (Turkmenistan)

Government1 (Turkmenistan)

Economy (Turkmenistan)

Communications (Turkmenistan)

Defense Forces (Turkmenistan)

1.1931 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Turkmenistan)

Geography (Turkmenistan)

=====

Total area:

488,100 km2

Land area:

488,100 km2

Comparative area:

slightly larger than California

Land boundaries:

3,736 km total; Afghanistan 744 km, Iran 992 km, Kazakhstan 379 km,
Uzbekistan 1,621 km

Coastline:

0 km
 note:
 Turkmenistan does border the Caspian Sea (1,768 km)
 Maritime claims:
 none - landlocked
 Disputes:
 none
 Climate:
 subtropical desert
 Terrain:
 flat-to-rolling sandy desert with dunes; borders Caspian Sea in west
 Natural resources:
 petroleum, natural gas, coal, sulphur, salt, magnesium
 Land use:
 NA% arable land; NA% permanent crops; NA% meadows and pastures; NA% forest ←
 and woodland; NA% other; includes NA% irrigated
 Environment:
 NA
 Note:
 landlocked

1.1932 WorldFact.guide/People (Turkmenistan)

People (Turkmenistan)

=====

Population:
 3,838,108 (July 1992), growth rate 2.4% (1992)
 Birth rate:
 36 births/1,000 population (1992)
 Death rate:
 9 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
 Net migration rate:
 -3 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
 Infant mortality rate:
 94 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 59 years male, 66 years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 4.5 children born/woman (1992)
 Nationality:
 noun - Turkmen(s); adjective - Turkmen
 Ethnic divisions:
 Turkmen 72%, Russian 9%, Uzbek 9%, other 10%
 Religions:
 Islam 85%, Eastern Orthodox 10%, unknown 5%
 Languages:
 Turkmen 72%, Russian 12%, Uzbek 9%, other 7%
 Literacy:
 NA% (male NA%, female NA) age 15 and over can read and write
 Labor force:
 1,542,000; agriculture and forestry 42%, industry and construction 21%,
 other 37% (1990)
 Organized labor:

NA

1.1933 WorldFact.guide/Government (Turkmenistan)

Government (Turkmenistan)

Long-form name:

none

Type:

republic

Capital:

Ashgabat (Ashkhabad)

Administrative divisions:

4 oblasts (oblastey, singular - oblast'); Balkan (Nebit-Dag), Chardzhou, Mary, Tashauz; note - the rayons around Ashgabat are under direct republic

jurisdiction; all oblasts have the same name as their administrative center

except Balkan Oblast, centered at Nebit-Dag

Independence:

27 October 1991 (from the Soviet Union; formerly Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic)

Constitution:

adopted 18 May 1992

Legal system:

NA

National holiday:

Independence Day, 27 October (1991)

Executive branch:

president, prime minister, two deputy prime ministers, Council of Ministers

Legislative branch:

Majlis

Judicial branch:

NA

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Saparmurad NIYAZOV (since 21 June 1992)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister (vacant), Deputy Prime Ministers V. G. OCHERTSOV and Atta CHARYYEV (since NA 1991)

Political parties and leaders:

Democratic Party (formerly Communist), Saparmurad NIYAZOV, chairman
opposition:

Democratic Party, Durdymorad KHODZHA Mukhammed, chairman

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

President:

last held 21 June 1992 (next to be held NA June 1997); results - Saparmurad

NIYAZOV 99.5% (ran unopposed)

Majlis:

last held 7 January 1990 (next to be held NA 1995); results - percent of

vote by party NA; seats - (175 total) elections not officially by party, ←
 but
 Communist Party members won nearly 90% of seats
 Communists:
 renamed Democratic Party, 16 December 1990
 Other political or pressure groups:
 Agzybirlilik (Unity) Movement
 Member of:
 CIS, CSCE, IBRD, IMF, NACC, UN, UNCTAD
 Diplomatic representation:
 NA
 US:
 Ambassador-designate Joseph HULINGS; Embassy at Yubilenaya Hotel, ←
 Ashgabat
 (Ashkhabad) (mailing address is APO; AE 09862); telephone [8] (011)
 7-3630-24-49-08

1.1934 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Turkmenistan)

Government1 (Turkmenistan)

=====

Flag:

green field with five claret carpet gels (that is, a repeated carpet pattern) on the hoist side; a white crescent and five white stars in the upper left corner to the right of the carpet gels

1.1935 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Turkmenistan)

Economy (Turkmenistan)

=====

Overview:

Like the other 15 former Soviet republics, Turkmenistan faces enormous problems of economic adjustment - to move away from Moscow-based central planning toward a system of decisionmaking by private entrepreneurs, ←
 local
 government authorities, and, hopefully, foreign investors. This process requires wholesale changes in supply sources, markets, property rights, ←
 and
 monetary arrangements. Industry - with 10% of the labor force - is ←
 heavily
 weighted toward the energy sector, which produced 11% of the ex-USSR's ←
 gas
 and 1% of its oil. Turkmenistan ranked second among the former Soviet republics in cotton production, mainly in the irrigated western region, where the huge Karakumskiy Canal taps the Amu Darya.

GDP:

purchasing power equivalent - NA, per capita \$NA; real growth rate -0.6% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

85% (1991)

Unemployment rate:

20-25% (1991 est.)

Budget:
NA

Exports:
\$239 million (1990)
commodities:
natural gas, oil, chemicals, cotton, textiles, carpets
partners:
Russia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan

Imports:
\$970 million (1990)
commodities:
machinery and parts, plastics and rubber, consumer durables, textiles
partners:
NA

External debt:
\$650 million (end of 1991 est.)

Industrial production:
growth rate 4.1% (1991)

Electricity:
3,170,000 kW capacity; 14,900 million kWh produced, 4,114 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries:
oil and gas, petrochemicals, fertilizers, food processing, textiles

Agriculture:
cotton, fruits, vegetables

Illicit drugs:
illicit producers of cannabis and opium; mostly for domestic consumption; status of government eradication programs unknown; used as transshipment points for illicit drugs to Western Europe

Economic aid:
NA

Currency:
As of May 1992, retaining ruble as currency

Exchange rates:
NA

Fiscal year:
calendar year

1.1936 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Turkmenistan)

Communications (Turkmenistan)

=====

Railroads:
2,120 km all 1.520-meter gauge

Highways:
23,000 km total (1990); 18,300 km hard surfaced, 4,700 km earth

Inland waterways:
NA km

Pipelines:
NA

Ports:
inland - Krasnovodsk

Civil air:
NA

Airports:

NA

Telecommunications:

poorly developed; telephone density NA; linked by landline or microwave ↔
to
other CIS member states and Iran, and by leased connections via the ↔
Moscow
international gateway switch to other countries; satellite earth stations ↔
-
Orbita and INTELSAT (TV receive only)

1.1937 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Turkmenistan)

Defense Forces (Turkmenistan)

=====

Branches:

Republic Security Forces (internal and border troops), National Guard; ↔
CIS
Forces (Ground, Air and Air Defense)

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, NA; NA fit for military service; NA reach military age (18)
annually

Defense expenditures:

\$NA, NA% of GDP

1.1938 WorldFact.guide/Turks and Caicos Islands

Turks and Caicos Islands

Geography (Turks and Caicos Islands)

People (Turks and Caicos Islands)

Government (Turks and Caicos Islands)

Economy (Turks and Caicos Islands)

Communications (Turks and Caicos Islands)

Defense Forces (Turks and Caicos Islands)

1.1939 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Turks and Caicos Islands)

Geography (Turks and Caicos Islands)

=====

Total area:

430 km2

Land area:

430 km2

Comparative area:

slightly less than 2.5 times the size of Washington, DC
Land boundaries:
none
Coastline:
389 km
Maritime claims:
Exclusive fishing zone:
200 nm
Territorial sea:
12 nm
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%
Environment:
30 islands (eight inhabited); subject to frequent hurricanes
Note:
located 190 km north of the Dominican Republic in the North Atlantic ←
Ocean

1.1940 WorldFact.guide/People (Turks and Caicos Islands)

People (Turks and Caicos Islands)

=====

Population:
12,697 (July 1992), growth rate 3.3% (1992)
Birth rate:
16 births/1,000 population (1992)
Death rate:
5 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
Net migration rate:
22 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
Infant mortality rate:
13 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
Life expectancy at birth:
73 years male, 77 years female (1992)
Total fertility rate:
2.3 children born/woman (1992)
Nationality:
no noun or adjectival forms
Ethnic divisions:
majority of African descent
Religions:
Baptist 41.2%, Methodist 18.9%, Anglican 18.3%, Seventh-Day Adventist ←
1.7%,
other 19.9% (1980)
Languages:
English (official)

Literacy:

98% (male 99%, female 98%) age 15 and over having ever attended school (1970)

Labor force:

NA; majority engaged in fishing and tourist industries; some subsistence agriculture

Organized labor:

Saint George's Industrial Trade Union

1.1941 WorldFact.guide/Government (Turks and Caicos Islands)

Government (Turks and Caicos Islands)

=====

Long-form name:

none

Type:

dependent territory of the UK

Capital:

Grand Turk (Cockburn Town)

Administrative divisions:

none (dependent territory of the UK)

Independence:

none (dependent territory of the UK)

Constitution:

introduced 30 August 1976, suspended in 1986, and a Constitutional Commission is currently reviewing its contents

Legal system:

based on laws of England and Wales with a small number adopted from ↔
Jamaica
and The Bahamas

National holiday:

Constitution Day, 30 August (1976)

Executive branch:

British monarch, governor, Executive Council, chief minister

Legislative branch:

unicameral Legislative Council

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court

Leaders:

Chief of State:

Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1953), represented by Governor ↔
Michael

J. BRADLEY (since 1987)

Head of Government:

Chief Minister Washington MISSIC (since NA 1991)

Political parties and leaders:

People's Democratic Movement (PDM), Oswald SKIPPINGS; Progressive ↔
National

Party (PNP), Washington MISSIC; National Democratic Alliance (NDA), Ariel
MISSICK

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

Legislative Council:

last held on 3 April 1991 (next to be held NA); results - percent of vote ←
 by
 party NA; seats - (20 total, 13 elected) PNP 8, PDM 5
 Member of:
 CDB
 Diplomatic representation:
 as a dependent territory of the UK, the interests of the Turks and Caicos
 Islands are represented in the US by the UK
 US:
 none
 Flag:
 blue with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant and the
 colonial shield centered on the outer half of the flag; the shield is ←
 yellow
 and contains a conch shell, lobster, and cactus

1.1942 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Turks and Caicos Islands)

Economy (Turks and Caicos Islands)

=====

Overview:
 The economy is based on fishing, tourism, and offshore banking. Only
 subsistence farming - corn and beans - exists on the Caicos Islands, so ←
 that
 most foods, as well as nonfood products, must be imported.

GDP:
 purchasing power equivalent - \$44.9 million, per capita \$5,000; real ←
 growth
 rate NA% (1986)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
 NA%

Unemployment rate:
 12% (1989)

Budget:
 revenues \$12.4 million; expenditures \$15.8 million, including capital
 expenditures of \$2.6 million (FY87)

Exports:
 \$2.9 million (f.o.b., FY84)
 commodities:
 lobster, dried and fresh conch, conch shells
 partners:
 US, UK

Imports:
 \$26.3 million (c.i.f., FY84)
 commodities:
 foodstuffs, drink, tobacco, clothing
 partners:
 US, UK

External debt:
 \$NA

Industrial production:
 growth rate NA%

Electricity:
 9,050 kW capacity; 11.1 million kWh produced, 1,140 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries:

fishing, tourism, offshore financial services
 Agriculture:
 subsistence farming prevails, based on corn and beans; fishing more important than farming; not self-sufficient in food
 Economic aid:
 Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$110 million
 Currency:
 US currency is used
 Exchange rates:
 US currency is used
 Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.1943 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Turks and Caicos Islands)

Communications (Turks and Caicos Islands)

=====

Highways:
 121 km, including 24 km tarmac
 Ports:
 Grand Turk, Salt Cay, Providenciales, Cockburn Harbour
 Civil air:
 Air Turks and Caicos (passenger service) and Turks Air Ltd. (cargo ↔ service)
 Airports:
 7 total, 7 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways ↔ over
 2,439 m; 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m
 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

1.1944 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Turks and Caicos Islands)

Defense Forces (Turks and Caicos Islands)

=====

Note:
 defense is the responsibility of the UK

1.1945 WorldFact.guide/Tuvalu

Tuvalu

Geography (Tuvalu)

People (Tuvalu)

Government (Tuvalu)

Economy (Tuvalu)

Communications (Tuvalu)

Defense Forces (Tuvalu)

1.1946 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Tuvalu)

Geography (Tuvalu)

=====

Total area:

26 km2

Land area:

26 km2

Comparative area:

about 0.1 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

24 km

Maritime claims:

Exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

12 nm

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%

Environment:

severe tropical storms are rare

Note:

located 3,000 km east of Papua New Guinea in the South Pacific Ocean

1.1947 WorldFact.guide/People (Tuvalu)

People (Tuvalu)

=====

Population:

9,494 (July 1992), growth rate 1.8% (1992)

Birth rate:

28 births/1,000 population (1992)
Death rate:
9 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
Net migration rate:
0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
Infant mortality rate:
34 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
Life expectancy at birth:
61 years male, 64 years female (1992)
Total fertility rate:
3.1 children born/woman (1992)
Nationality:
noun - Tuvaluans(s); adjective - Tuvaluan
Ethnic divisions:
96% Polynesian
Religions:
Church of Tuvalu (Congregationalist) 97%, Seventh-Day Adventist 1.4%, ←
Baha'i
1%, other 0.6%
Languages:
Tuvaluan, English
Literacy:
NA% (male NA%, female NA%)
Labor force:
NA
Organized labor:
none

1.1948 WorldFact.guide/Government (Tuvalu)

Government (Tuvalu)

=====

Long-form name:
none
Type:
democracy
Capital:
Funafuti
Administrative divisions:
none
Independence:
1 October 1978 (from UK; formerly Ellice Islands)
Constitution:
1 October 1978
National holiday:
Independence Day, 1 October (1978)
Executive branch:
British monarch, governor general, prime minister, deputy prime minister,
Cabinet
Legislative branch:
unicameral Parliament (Palamene)
Judicial branch:
High Court
Leaders:
Chief of State:

Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor ←
 General
 Tupua LEUPENA (since 1 March 1986)
 Head of Government:
 Prime Minister Bikenibeu PAENIU (since 16 October 1989); Deputy Prime
 Minister Dr. Alesana SELUKA (since October 1989)
 Political parties and leaders:
 none
 Suffrage:
 universal at age 18
 Elections:
 Parliament:
 last held 28 September 1989 (next to be held by NA September 1993); ←
 results
 - percent of vote NA; seats - (12 total)
 Member of:
 ACP, C (special), ESCAP, SPC, SPF, UPU
 Diplomatic representation:
 Ambassador (vacant)
 US:
 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

1.1949 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Tuvalu)

Economy (Tuvalu)

=====

Overview:

Tuvalu consists of a scattered group of nine coral atolls with poor soil.
 The country has no known mineral resources and few exports. Subsistence
 farming and fishing are the primary economic activities. The islands are ←
 too
 small and too remote for development of a tourist industry. Government
 revenues largely come from the sale of stamps and coins and worker
 remittances. Substantial income is received annually from an ←
 international
 trust fund established in 1987 by Australia, New Zealand, and the UK and
 supported also by Japan and South Korea.

GNP:

exchange rate conversion - \$4.6 million, per capita \$530; real growth ←
 rate
 NA% (1989 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

3.9% (1984)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues \$4.3 million; expenditures \$4.3 million, including capital
 expenditures of \$NA (1989)

Exports:

\$1.0 million (f.o.b., 1983 est.)
 commodities:

copra
 partners:
 Fiji, Australia, NZ
 Imports:
 \$2.8 million (c.i.f., 1983 est.)
 commodities:
 food, animals, mineral fuels, machinery, manufactured goods
 partners:
 Fiji, Australia, NZ
 External debt:
 \$NA
 Industrial production:
 growth rate NA
 Electricity:
 2,600 kW capacity; 3 million kWh produced, 330 kWh per capita (1990)
 Industries:
 fishing, tourism, copra
 Agriculture:
 coconuts, copra
 Economic aid:
 US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-87), \$1 million; Western (non-US)
 countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$101 million
 Currency:
 Tuvaluan dollar and Australian dollar (plural - dollars); 1 Tuvaluan ↔
 dollar
 (\$T) or 1 Australian dollar (\$A) = 100 cents
 Exchange rates:
 Tuvaluan dollars (\$T) or Australian dollars (\$A) per US\$1 - 1.3117 (March
 1992), 1.2835 (1991), 1.2799 (1990), 1.2618 (1989), 1.2752 (1988), 1.4267
 (1987)
 Fiscal year:
 NA

1.1950 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Tuvalu)

Communications (Tuvalu)

=====

Highways:
 8 km gravel
 Ports:
 Funafuti, Nukufetau
 Merchant marine:
 1 passenger-cargo (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 1,043 GRT/450 DWT
 Civil air:
 no major transport aircraft
 Airports:
 1 with runway 1,220-2,439 m
 Telecommunications:
 broadcast stations - 1 AM, no FM, no TV; 300 radiotelephones; 4,000 ↔
 radios;
 108 telephones

1.1951 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Tuvalu)

Defense Forces (Tuvalu)

=====

Branches:

Police Force

Manpower availability:

NA

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$NA, NA% of GNP

1.1952 WorldFact.guide/Uganda

Uganda

Geography (Uganda)

People (Uganda)

Government (Uganda)

Government1 (Uganda)

Economy (Uganda)

Economy1 (Uganda)

Communications (Uganda)

Defense Forces (Uganda)

1.1953 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Uganda)

Geography (Uganda)

=====

Total area:

236,040 km2

Land area:

199,710 km2

Comparative area:

slightly smaller than Oregon

Land boundaries:

2,698 km total; Kenya 933 km, Rwanda 169 km, Sudan 435 km, Tanzania 396 km,

Zaire 765 km

Coastline:

none - landlocked

Maritime claims:

none - landlocked

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%; includes irrigated NEGL%

Environment:
straddles Equator; deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion

Note:
landlocked

1.1954 WorldFact.guide/People (Uganda)

People (Uganda)

=====

Population:
19,386,104 (July 1992), growth rate 3.7% (1992)

Birth rate:
51 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
14 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
91 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:
50 years male, 52 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:
7.2 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:
noun - Ugandan(s); adjective - Ugandan

Ethnic divisions:
African 99%, European, Asian, Arab 1%

Religions:
Roman Catholic 33%, Protestant 33%, Muslim 16%, rest indigenous beliefs

Languages:
English (official); Luganda and Swahili widely used; other Bantu and ←
Nilotic
languages

Literacy:
48% (male 62%, female 35%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:
4,500,000 (est.); 50% of population of working age (1983)

Organized labor:
125,000 union members

1.1955 WorldFact.guide/Government (Uganda)

Government (Uganda)

=====

Long-form name:

Republic of Uganda

Type:

republic

Capital:

Kampala

Administrative divisions:

10 provinces; Busoga, Central, Eastern, Karamoja, Nile, North Buganda, Northern, South Buganda, Southern, Western

Independence:

9 October 1962 (from UK)

Constitution:

8 September 1967, in process of constitutional revision

Legal system:

government plans to restore system based on English common law and ←
customarylaw and reinstitute a normal judicial system; accepts compulsory ICJ
jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday:

Independence Day, 9 October (1962)

Executive branch:

president, vice president, prime minister, three deputy prime ministers,
Cabinet

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Resistance Council

Judicial branch:

Court of Appeal, High Court

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Lt. Gen. Yoweri Kaguta MUSEVENI (since 29 January 1986); Vice
President Samson Babi Mululu KISEKKA (since NA January 1991)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister George Cosmas ADYEBO (since NA January 1991)

Political parties and leaders:

only party - National Resistance Movement (NRM); note - the Uganda ←
PatrioticMovement (UPM), Ugandan People's Congress (UPC), Democratic Party (DP), ←
andConservative Party (CP) are all proscribed from conducting public ←
political
activities

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

National Resistance Council:

last held 11-28 February 1989 (next to be held by January 1995); results ←
-NRM was the only party; seats - (278 total, 210 indirectly elected) 210
members elected without party affiliation

Other political or pressure groups:

Uganda People's Front (UPF), Uganda People's Christian Democratic Army
(UPCDA), 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, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM ←
 ,
 OAU, OIC, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
 Diplomatic representation:
 Ambassador Stephen Kapimpina KATENTA-APULI; 5909 16th Street NW, ←
 Washington,
 DC 20011; telephone (202) 726-7100 through 7102
 US:
 Ambassador Johnnie CARSON; Embassy at Parliament Avenue, Kampala (mailing
 address is P. O. Box 7007, Kampala); telephone [256] (41) 259792, 259793,
 259795

1.1956 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Uganda)

Government1 (Uganda)

=====

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

1.1957 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Uganda)

Economy (Uganda)

=====

Overview:

Uganda has substantial natural resources, including fertile soils, ←
 regular
 rainfall, and sizable mineral deposits of copper and cobalt. The economy ←
 has
 been devastated by widespread political instability, mismanagement, and
 civil war since independence in 1962, keeping Uganda poor with a per ←
 capita
 income of about \$300. (GDP remains below the levels of the early 1970s, ←
 as
 does industrial production.) Agriculture is the most important sector of ←
 the
 economy, employing over 80% of the work force. Coffee is the major export
 crop and accounts for the bulk of export revenues. Since 1986 the ←
 government
 has acted to rehabilitate and stabilize the economy by undertaking ←
 currency
 reform, raising producer prices on export crops, increasing petroleum
 prices, 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. During the period 1990-91, the
 economy 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.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$5.6 billion, per capita \$300; real growth rate ←
rate
4.5% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

35% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues \$365 million; expenditures \$545 million, including capital expenditures of \$165 million (FY89 est.)

Exports:

\$208 million (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

coffee 97%, cotton, tea

partners:

US 25%, UK 18%, France 11%, Spain 10%

Imports:

\$209 million (c.i.f., 1990)

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 7.0% (1990); accounts for 5% of GDP

Electricity:

175,000 kW capacity; 315 million kWh produced, 15 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

sugar, brewing, tobacco, cotton textiles, cement

Agriculture:

mainly subsistence; accounts for 57% of GDP and over 80% of labor force;

cash crops - coffee, tea, cotton, tobacco; food crops - cassava, potatoes ←

corn, millet, pulses; livestock products - beef, goat meat, milk, poultry ←

self-sufficient in food

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (1970-89), \$145 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$1.4 billion; ←
OPEC

bilateral aid (1979-89), \$60 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$169 million

1.1958 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Uganda)

Economy1 (Uganda)

=====

Currency:

Ugandan shilling (plural - shillings); 1 Ugandan shilling (US\$) = 100 ←
cents

Exchange rates:

Ugandan shillings (USh) per US\$1 - 1,031.3 (March 1992), 734.0 (1991),
428.85 (1990), 223.1 (1989), 106.1 (1988), 42.8 (1987)

Fiscal year:

1 July - 30 June

1.1959 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Uganda)

Communications (Uganda)

=====

Railroads:

1,300 km, 1.000-meter-gauge single track

Highways:

26,200 km total; 1,970 km paved; 5,849 km crushed stone, gravel, and
laterite; remainder earth roads and tracks

Inland waterways:

Lake Victoria, Lake Albert, Lake Kyoga, Lake George, Lake Edward; ↔
Victoria

Nile, Albert Nile; principal inland water ports are at Jinja and Port ↔
Bell,

both on Lake Victoria

Merchant marine:

1 roll-on/roll-off (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 1,697 GRT

Civil air:

6 major transport aircraft

Airports:

35 total, 27 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways ↔
over

3,659 m; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 10 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

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

1.1960 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Uganda)

Defense Forces (Uganda)

=====

Branches:

Army, Navy, Air Force

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, about 4,132,887; about 2,243,933 for military service

Defense expenditures:

\$NA, NA% of GDP

1.1961 WorldFact.guide/Ukraine

Ukraine

Geography (Ukraine)

People (Ukraine)

Government (Ukraine)

Government1 (Ukraine)

Economy (Ukraine)

Economy1 (Ukraine)

Communications (Ukraine)

Defense Forces (Ukraine)

1.1962 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Ukraine)

Geography (Ukraine)

=====

Total area:

603,700 km2

Land area:

603,700 km2

Comparative area:

slightly smaller than Texas

Land boundaries:

4,558 km total; Belarus 891 km, Czechoslovakia 90 km, Hungary 103 km,
Moldova 939 km, Poland 428 km, Romania (southwest) 169 km, Romania (west)
362 km, Russia 1,576 km

Coastline:

2,782 km

Maritime claims:

Contiguous zone:

NA nm

Continental shelf:

NA meter depth

Exclusive fishing zone:

NA nm

Exclusive economic zone:

NA nm

Territorial sea:

NA nm

Disputes:

potential border disputes with Moldova and Romania in northern Bukovina ↔
and
southern Odessa oblast

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:

56% arable land; 2% permanent crops; 12% meadows and pastures; NA% forest
and woodland; 30% other; includes 3% irrigated

Environment:

air and water pollution, deforestation, radiation contamination around
Chernobyl nuclear plant

Note:

strategic position at the crossroads between Europe and Asia; second ←
largest
country in Europe

1.1963 WorldFact.guide/People (Ukraine)

People (Ukraine)

=====

Population:

51,940,426 (July 1992), growth rate 0.2% (1992)

Birth rate:

14 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

12 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

1 migrant/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

22 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

65 years male, 75 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

2.0 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Ukrainian(s); adjective - Ukrainian

Ethnic divisions:

Ukrainian 73%, Russian 22%, Jewish 1%, other 4%

Religions:

Ukrainian Autonomous Orthodox, Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox, ←
Ukrainian

Catholic (Uniate), Protestant, Jewish

Languages:

Ukrainian, Russian, Romanian, Polish

Literacy:

NA%

Labor force:

25,277,000; industry and construction 41%, agriculture and forestry 19%, health, education, and culture 18%, trade and distribution 8%, transport ← and communication 7%, other 7% (1990)
Organized labor:
NA

1.1964 WorldFact.guide/Government (Ukraine)

Government (Ukraine)

=====

Long-form name:

none

Type:

republic

Capital:

Kiev (Kyyiv)

Administrative divisions:

24 oblasts (oblastey, singular - oblast') and 1 autonomous republic* (avtomnaya respublika); Chernigov, Cherkassy, Chernovtsy, Dnepropetrovsk, Donetsk, Ivano-Frankovsk, Khar'kov, Kherson, Khmel'nitskiy, Kiev, Kirovograd, Krym (Simferopol')*, Lugansk, L'vov, Nikolayev, Odessa, ← Poltava, Rovno, Sumy, Ternopol', Vinnitsa, Volyn' (Lutsk), Zakarpat (Uzhgorod), Zaporozh'ye, Zhitomir; note - an oblast usually has the same name as its administrative center (exceptions have the administrative center name following in parentheses)

Independence:

24 August 1991; 1 December 1991 de facto from USSR; note - formerly the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic in the Soviet Union

Constitution:

currently being drafted

Legal system:

based on civil law system; no judicial review of legislative acts

National holiday:

Independence Day, 24 August (1991)

Executive branch:

president, prime minister

Legislative branch:

unicameral Supreme Council

Judicial branch:

being organized

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Leonid M. KRAVCHUK (since 5 December 1991)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Vitol'd FOKIN (since 14 November 1991); two First Deputy Prime Ministers: Valentyn SYMONENKO and Konstantyn MASYK (since 21 May 1991); two Deputy Prime Ministers: Oleh SLEPICHEV and Viktor SYTNYK (← since 21 May 1991)

Political parties and leaders:

Ukrainian Republican Party, Levko LUKYANENKO, chairman; Green Party, ← Yuriy SHCHERBAK, chairman; Social Democratic Party, Andriy NOSENKO, chairman;

Ukrainian Democratic Party, Yuriy BADZO, chairman; Democratic Rebirth Party, ←
 Oleksandr Volodymyr GRINEV, Oleksandr FILENKO, YEMETS, Miroslav POPOVICH,
 Sergei LYLYK, Oleksandr BAZYLYUK, Valeriy KHMELKO, leaders; People's Party ←
 of Ukraine, Leopold TABURYANSKIY, chairman; Peasant Democratic Party, ←
 Jerhiy
 PLACHYNDA, chairman; Ukrainian Socialist Party, Oleksandr MOROZ, chairman
 Suffrage:
 universal at age 18
 Elections:
 President:
 last held 1 December 1991 (next to be held NA 1996); results - Leonid
 KRAVCHUK 61.59%, Vyacheslav CHERNOVIL 23.27%, Levko LUKYANENKO 4.49%,
 Volodymyr GRINEV 4.17%, Iher YUKHNOVSKY 1.74%, Leopold TABURYANSKIY 0.57%
 Supreme Council:
 last held 4 March 1990 (next scheduled for 1995, may be held earlier in ←
 late
 1992 or 1993); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (NA total)
 number of seats by party NA

1.1965 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Ukraine)

Government1 (Ukraine)

=====

Communists:

Communist Party of Ukraine was banned by decree of the Supreme Council on ←
 30

August 1991

Other political or pressure groups:

Ukrainian People's Movement for Restructuring (RUKH)

Member of:

CIS, CSCE, CE, ECE, IAEA, IMF, INMARSAT, IOC, ITU, NACC, PCA, UN, UNCTAD,
 UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Oleh H. BILORUS; Embassy at 1828 L Street, NW, Suite 711,
 Washington, DC 20036; telephone (202) 296-6960

US:

Ambassador Roman POPADIUK; Embassy at ;10 Vul. Yuriy Kotsubinskoho, Kiev
 (mailing address is APO AE 09862); telephone (044) 244-7349; FAX (044)
 244-7350

Flag:

two horizontal bars of equal size: azure (sky blue) top half, golden ←
 yellow

bottom half (represents grainfields under a blue sky)

1.1966 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Ukraine)

Economy (Ukraine)

=====

Overview:

Because of its size, geographic location, Slavic population, and rich

resources, the loss of Ukraine was the final and most bitter blow to the Soviet leaders wishing to preserve some semblance of the old political, military, and economic power of the USSR. After Russia, the Ukrainian republic was far and away the most important economic component of the former Soviet Union producing more than three times the output of the next-ranking republic. Its fertile black soil generated more than one ← fourth of Soviet agricultural output, and its farms provided substantial ← quantities of meat, milk, grain and vegetables to other republics. Likewise, its well-developed and diversified heavy industry supplied equipment and raw materials to industrial and mining sites in other regions of the USSR. In early 1992 the continued wholesale disruption of economic ties and the ← lack of an institutional structure necessary to formulate and implement ← economic reforms preclude a near-term recovery of output.

GDP:

\$NA, per capita \$NA; real growth rate -10% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

83% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

not finalized as of May 1992

Exports:

\$13.5 billion (1990)

commodities:

coal, electric power, ferrous and nonferrous metals, chemicals, machinery and transport equipment, grain, meat

partners:

Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan

Imports:

\$16.7 billion (1990)

commodities:

machinery and parts, transportation equipment, chemicals, textiles

partners:

none

*** No entry for this item ***

External debt:

\$10.4 billion (end of 1991 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate -4.5% (1991)

Electricity:

NA kW capacity; 298,000 million kWh produced, 5,758 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries:

coal, electric power, ferrous and nonferrous metals, machinery and ← transport

equipment, chemicals, food-processing

Agriculture:

grain, vegetables, meat, milk

Illicit drugs:

illicit producer of cannabis and opium; mostly for domestic consumption; status of government eradication programs unknown; used as transshipment points for illicit drugs to Western Europe

Economic aid:

\$NA

1.1967 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Ukraine)

Economy1 (Ukraine)

=====

Currency:

as of August 1992 using ruble and Ukrainian coupons as legal tender; ←
Ukraine
plans to withdraw the ruble from circulation and convert to a coupon- ←
based
economy on 1 October 1992; Ukrainian officials claim this will be an ←
interim
move toward introducing a Ukrainian currency - the hryvnya - possibly as
early as January 1993

Exchange rates:

NA

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.1968 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Ukraine)

Communications (Ukraine)

=====

Railroads:

22,800 km all 1.500-meter gauge; does not include industrial lines (1990)

Highways:

273,700 km total (1990); 236,400 km hard surfaced, 37,300 km earth

Inland waterways:

NA km perennially navigable

Pipelines:

NA

Ports:

maritime - Berdyansk, Il'ichevsk Kerch', Kherson, Mariupol' (formerly
Zhdanov), Nikolayev, Odessa, Sevastopol', Yuzhnoye; inland - Kiev

Merchant marine:

338 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 4,117,595 GRT/5,403,685 DWT; ←
includes

221 cargo, 11 container, 9 barge carriers, 59 bulk cargo, 9 petroleum
tanker, 2 chemical tanker, 3 liquefied gas, 24 passenger

Civil air:

NA major transport aircraft

Airports:

NA

Telecommunications:

inheriting part of the former USSR system, Ukraine has about 7 million
telephone lines (13.5 telephones for each 100 persons); as of 31 January
1990, 3.56 million applications for telephones could not be satisfied;
international calls can be made via satellite, by landline to other CIS
countries, and through the Moscow international switching center; ←
satellite

earth stations employ INTELSAT, INMARSAT, and Intersputnik

1.1969 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Ukraine)

Defense Forces (Ukraine)

=====

Branches:

Republic Security Forces (internal and border troops), National Guard; ↔
CIS

Forces (Ground Navy, Air, and Defense)

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, NA; NA fit for military service; NA reach military age (18)
annually

Defense expenditures:

\$NA, NA% of GDP

1.1970 WorldFact.guide/United Arab Emirates

United Arab Emirates

Geography (United Arab Emirates)

People (United Arab Emirates)

Government (United Arab Emirates)

Economy (United Arab Emirates)

Communications (United Arab Emirates)

Defense Forces (United Arab Emirates)

1.1971 WorldFact.guide/Geography (United Arab Emirates)

Geography (United Arab Emirates)

=====

Total area:

83,600 km2

Land area:

83,600 km2

Comparative area:

slightly smaller than Maine

Land boundaries:

1,016 km total; Oman 410 km, Saudi Arabia 586 km, Qatar 20 km

Coastline:

1,448 km

Maritime claims:

Continental shelf:

defined by bilateral boundaries or equidistant line

Exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

3 nm (assumed), 12 nm for Ash Shariqah (Sharjah)

Disputes:

boundary with Qatar is unresolved; no defined boundary with Saudi Arabia; ←
 no
 defined boundary with most of Oman, but Administrative Line in far north;
 claims two islands in the Persian Gulf occupied by Iran (Jazireh-ye Tonb- ←
 e
 Bozorg or Greater Tunb, and Jazireh-ye Tonb-e Kuchek or Lesser Tunb); ←
 claims
 island in the Persian Gulf jointly administered with Iran (Jazireh-ye Abu
 Musa or Abu Musa,)

Climate:

desert; cooler in eastern mountains

Terrain:

flat, barren coastal plain merging into rolling sand dunes of vast desert
 waste- land; mountains in east

Natural resources:

crude oil and natural gas

Land use:

arable land NEGL%; permanent crops NEGL%; meadows and pastures 2%; forest
 and woodland NEGL%; other 98%; includes irrigated NEGL%

Environment:

frequent dust and sand storms; lack of natural freshwater resources being
 overcome by desalination plants; desertification

Note:

strategic location along southern approaches to Strait of Hormuz, a vital
 transit point for world crude oil

1.1972 WorldFact.guide/People (United Arab Emirates)

People (United Arab Emirates)

=====

Population:

2,522,315 (July 1992), growth rate 5.4% (1992)

Birth rate:

29 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

3 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

27 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

23 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

70 years male, 74 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

4.7 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Emirian(s), adjective - Emirian

Ethnic divisions:

Emirian 19%, other Arab 23%, South Asian (fluctuating) 50%, other
 expatriates (includes Westerners and East Asians) 8%; less than 20% of ←
 the
 population are UAE citizens (1982)

Religions:

Muslim 96% (Shi'a 16%); Christian, Hindu, and other 4%

Languages:

Arabic (official); Persian and English widely spoken in major cities; ←
 Hindi,
 Urdu
 Literacy:
 68% (male 70%, female 63%) age 10 and over but definition of literacy not
 available (1980)
 Labor force:
 580,000 (1986 est.); industry and commerce 85%, agriculture 5%, services ←
 5%,
 government 5%; 80% of labor force is foreign
 Organized labor:
 trade unions are illegal

1.1973 WorldFact.guide/Government (United Arab Emirates)

Government (United Arab Emirates)

=====

Long-form name:
 United Arab Emirates (no short-form name); abbreviated UAE
 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, Dubayy, Ra's al Khaymah, Umm al Qaywayn
 Independence:
 2 December 1971 (from UK; formerly Trucial States)
 Constitution:
 2 December 1971 (provisional)
 Legal system:
 secular codes are being introduced by the UAE Government and in several
 member shaykhdoms; Islamic law remains influential
 National holiday:
 National Day, 2 December (1971)
 Executive branch:
 president, vice president, Supreme Council of Rulers, prime minister, ←
 deputy
 prime minister, Council of Ministers
 Legislative branch:
 unicameral Federal National Council (Majlis Watani Itihad)
 Judicial branch:
 Union Supreme Court
 Leaders:
 Chief of State:
 President Shaykh 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)

Political parties and leaders:
none

Suffrage:
none

Elections:
none

Other political or pressure groups:
a few small clandestine groups may be active

Member of:
ABEDA, AFESD, AL, AMF, CAEU, CCC, ESCWA, FAO, G-77, GCC, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO ←
,
IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ←
ISO
(correspondent), ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAPEC, OIC, OPEC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO,
UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:
Ambassador Muhammad bin Husayn Al SHAALI; Chancery at Suite 740, 600 New
Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20037; telephone (202) 338-6500

US:
Ambassador Edward S. WALKER, Jr.; Embassy at Al-Sudan Street, Abu Dhabi
(mailing address is P. O. Box 4009, Abu Dhabi); telephone [971] (2) ←
336691,
afterhours 338730; FAX [971] (2) 318441; there is a US Consulate General ←
in
Dubayy (Dubai)

Flag:
three equal horizontal bands of green (top), white, and black with a ←
thicker
vertical red band on the hoist side

1.1974 WorldFact.guide/Economy (United Arab Emirates)

Economy (United Arab Emirates)

=====

Overview:

The UAE has an open economy with one of the world's highest incomes per capita outside the OECD nations. This wealth is based on oil and gas, and the fortunes of the economy fluctuate with the prices of those ←
commodities.

Since 1973, when petroleum prices shot up, 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.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$33.7 billion, per capita \$14,100 (1990); real
growth rate 11% (1989)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

5.5% (1990 est.)

Unemployment rate:

NEGL (1988)

Budget:

revenues \$3.8 billion; expenditures \$3.7 billion, including capital

expenditures of \$NA (1989 est.)

Exports:

\$21.3 billion (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:

crude oil 65%, natural gas, reexports, dried fish, dates

partners:

Japan 35%, Singapore 6%, US 4%, Korea 3%

Imports:

\$11.0 billion (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:

food, consumer and capital goods

partners:

Japan 14%, UK 10%, US 9%, Germany 9%

External debt:

\$11.0 billion (December 1989 est.)

Industrial production:

NA

Electricity:

5,800,000 kW capacity; 17,000 million kWh produced, 7,115 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

petroleum, fishing, petrochemicals, construction materials, some boat building, handicrafts, pearling

Agriculture:

accounts for 2% of GDP and 5% of labor force; cash crop - dates; food products - vegetables, watermelons, poultry, eggs, dairy, fish; only 25% self-sufficient in food

Economic aid:

donor - pledged \$9.1 billion in bilateral aid to less developed countries (1979-89)

Currency:

Emirian dirham (plural - dirhams); 1 Emirian dirham (Dh) = 100 fils

Exchange rates:

Emirian dirhams (Dh) per US\$1 - 3.6710 (fixed rate)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.1975 WorldFact.guide/Communications (United Arab Emirates)

Communications (United Arab Emirates)

=====

Highways:

2,000 km total; 1,800 km bituminous, 200 km gravel and graded earth

Pipelines:

crude oil 830 km, natural gas, including natural gas liquids, 870 km

Ports:

Al Fujayrah, Khawr Fakkan, Mina' Jabal 'Ali, Mina' Khalid, Mina' Rashid, Mina' Saqr, Mina' Zayid

Merchant marine:

55 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 1,033,866 GRT/1,772,646 DWT; ← includes

18 cargo, 8 container, 3 roll-on/roll-off, 20 petroleum tanker, 4 bulk, 1 refrigerated cargo, 1 vehicle carrier

Civil air:

10 major transport aircraft

Airports:

37 total, 34 usable; 20 with permanent-surface runways; 7 with runways ←
over

3,659 m; 5 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 5 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

adequate system of microwave and coaxial cable; key centers are Abu Dhabi and Dubai; 386,600 telephones; broadcast stations - 8 AM, 3 FM, 12 TV; satellite communications 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 to Saudi Arabia

1.1976 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (United Arab Emirates)

Defense Forces (United Arab Emirates)

=====

Branches:

Army, Navy, Air Force, Federal Police Force

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 974,288; 533,673 fit for military service

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$1.47 billion, 5.3% of GDP (1989 est.)

1.1977 WorldFact.guide/United Kingdom

United Kingdom

Geography (United Kingdom)

People (United Kingdom)

Government (United Kingdom)

Government1 (United Kingdom)

Economy (United Kingdom)

Economy1 (United Kingdom)

Communications (United Kingdom)

Defense Forces (United Kingdom)

1.1978 WorldFact.guide/Geography (United Kingdom)

Geography (United Kingdom)

=====

Total area:

244,820 km2

Land area:
 241,590 km²; includes Rockall and Shetland Islands

Comparative area:
 slightly smaller than Oregon

Land boundaries:
 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

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, crude oil, natural gas, tin, limestone, iron ore, salt, clay, chalk ↔ , gypsum, lead, silica

Land use:
 arable land 29%; permanent crops NEGL%; meadows and pastures 48%; forest ↔ and woodland 9%; other 14%; includes irrigated 1%

Environment:
 pollution control measures improving air, water quality; because of ↔ heavily indented coastline, no location is more than 125 km from tidal waters

Note:
 lies near vital North Atlantic sea lanes; only 35 km from France and now being linked by tunnel under the English Channel

1.1979 WorldFact.guide/People (United Kingdom)

People (United Kingdom)

=====

Population:

57,797,514 (July 1992), growth rate 0.3% (1992)

Birth rate:
14 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
11 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
NEGL migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
8 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:
73 years male, 79 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:
1.8 children born/woman (1992)

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 27.0 million, Roman Catholic 5.3 million, Presbyterian 2.0 million, ←
Methodist 760,000, Jewish 410,000

Languages:
English, Welsh (about 26% of population of Wales), Scottish form of ←
Gaelic
(about 60,000 in Scotland)

Literacy:
99% (male NA%, female NA%) age 15 and over can read and write (1978 est.)

Labor force:
26,177,000; services 60.6%, manufacturing and construction 27.2%, ←
government
8.9%, energy 2.1%, agriculture 1.2% (June 1991)

Organized labor:
40% of labor force (1991)

1.1980 WorldFact.guide/Government (United Kingdom)

Government (United Kingdom)

=====

Long-form name:
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; abbreviated 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

Independence:
1 January 1801, United Kingdom established

Constitution:
unwritten; partly statutes, partly common law and practice

Dependent areas:
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

Legal system:
common law tradition with early Roman and modern continental influences; ←
no
judicial review of Acts of Parliament; accepts compulsory ICJ ←
jurisdiction,
with reservations

National holiday:
Celebration of the Birthday of the Queen (second Saturday in June)

Executive branch:
monarch, prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch:
bicameral Parliament consists of an upper house or House of Lords and a
lower house or House of Commons

Judicial branch:
House of Lords

Leaders:
Chief of State:
Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952); Heir Apparent Prince CHARLES
(son of the Queen, born 14 November 1948)

Head of Government:
Prime Minister John MAJOR (since 28 November 1990)

1.1981 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (United Kingdom)

Government1 (United Kingdom)

=====

Political parties and leaders:

Conservative and Unionist Party, John MAJOR; Labor Party, John SMITH;
 Liberal Democrats (LD), Jeremy (Paddy) ASHDOWN; Scottish National Party,
 Alex SALMOND; Welsh National Party (Plaid Cymru), Dafydd Iwan WIGLEY; ↔
 Ulster

Unionist Party (Northern Ireland), James MOLYNEAUX; Democratic Unionist
 Party (Northern Ireland), Rev. Ian PAISLEY; Ulster Popular Unionist Party
 (Northern Ireland), James KILFEDDER; Social Democratic and Labor Party
 (SDLP, Northern Ireland), John HUME; Sinn Fein (Northern Ireland), Gerry
 ADAMS; Alliance Party (Northern Ireland), John ALDERDICE; Democratic Left ↔

,
 Nina TEMPLE

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

House of Commons:

last held 9 April 1992 (next to be held by NA April 1997); results -
 Conservative 41.9%, Labor 34.5%, Liberal Democratic 17.9%, other 5.7%; ↔
 seats
 - (651 total) Conservative 336, Labor 271, Liberal Democratic 20, other ↔
 24

Communists:

15,961

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, BIS, C, CCC, CDB, CE, CERN, COCOM, CP, CSCE,
 EBRD, EC, ECA (associate), ECE, ECLAC, EIB, ESCAP, ESA, FAO, G-5, G-7, G ↔
 -10,
 GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF,
 IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO, ITU, LORCS,
 NATO, NEA, OECD, PCA, SPC, UN, UNCTAD, UNFICYP, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNRWA, UN
 Security Council, UN Trusteeship Council, UPU, WCL, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Sir Robin RENWICK; Chancery at 3100 Massachusetts Avenue NW,
 Washington, DC 20008; telephone (202) 462-1340; there are British ↔
 Consulates

General in Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Houston, Los Angeles, New
 York, and San Francisco, and Consulates in Dallas, Miami, and Seattle

US:

Ambassador Raymond G. H. SEITZ; Embassy at 24/31 Grosvenor Square, London ↔

,
 W.1A1AE, (mailing address is FPO AE 09498-4040); telephone [44] (71)
 499-9000; FAX 409-1637; there are US Consulates General in 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

Note:

Hong Kong is scheduled to become a Special Administrative Region of China in 1997

1.1982 WorldFact.guide/Economy (United Kingdom)

Economy (United Kingdom)

=====

Overview:

The UK is one of the world's great trading powers and financial centers, and its economy ranks among the four largest in Europe. The economy is essentially capitalistic with a generous admixture of social welfare programs and government ownership. Prime Minister MAJOR has continued the basic thrust of THATCHER's efforts to halt the expansion of welfare measures and promote extensive reprivatization of the government economic sector. Agriculture is intensive, highly mechanized, and efficient by European standards, producing about 60% of food needs with only 1% of the labor force. Industry is a mixture of public and private enterprises, employing about 27% of the work force and generating 22% of GDP. The UK is an energy-rich nation with large coal, natural gas, and oil reserves; primary energy production accounts for 12% of GDP, one of the highest shares of any industrial nation. In mid-1990 the economy fell into recession after eight years of strong economic expansion, which had raised national output by one quarter. Britain's inflation rate, which has been consistently well above those of her major trading partners, declined significantly in 1991. Between 1986 and 1990 unemployment fell from 11% to about 6%, but crept back up to 8% in 1991 because of the economic slowdown. As a major trading nation, the UK will continue to be greatly affected by world boom or recession, swings in the international oil market, productivity trends in domestic industry, and the terms on which the economic integration of Europe proceeds.

GDP:

purchasing power equivalent - \$915.5 billion, per capita \$15,900; real growth rate -1.9% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

5.8% (1991)

Unemployment rate:

8.1% (1991)

Budget:

revenues \$435 billion; expenditures \$469 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (FY92 est.)

Exports:

\$186.4 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

manufactured goods, machinery, fuels, chemicals, semifinished goods, transport equipment

partners:

EC 53.2% (FRG 12.7%, France 10.5%, Netherlands 7.0%), US 12.4%

Imports:

\$211.9 billion (c.i.f., 1991)

commodities:

manufactured goods, machinery, semifinished goods, foodstuffs, consumer goods

partners:

EC 52.2% (FRG 15.6%, France 9.3%, Netherlands 8.4%), US 11.5%

External debt:

\$10.5 billion (1990)

Industrial production:

growth rate 0% (1991)

Electricity:

98,000,000 kW capacity; 316,500 million kWh produced, 5,520 kWh per capita (1991) ←

1.1983 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (United Kingdom)

Economy1 (United Kingdom)

=====

Industries:

production machinery including machine tools, electric power equipment, equipment for the automation of production, railroad equipment, shipbuilding, aircraft, motor vehicles and parts, electronics and communications equipment, metals, chemicals, coal, petroleum, paper and paper products, food processing, textiles, clothing, and other consumer goods

Agriculture:

accounts for only 1.5% of GDP and 1% of labor force; highly mechanized and ←
efficient farms; wide variety of crops and livestock products produced; about 60% self-sufficient in food and feed needs; fish catch of 665,000 metric tons (1987)

Economic aid:

donor - ODA and OOF commitments (1970-89), \$21.0 billion

Currency:

British pound or pound sterling (plural - pounds); 1 British pound (#) = ←
100
pence

Exchange rates:

British pounds (#) per US\$1 - 0.5799 (March 1992), 0.5652 (1991), 0.5603 (1990), 0.6099 (1989), 0.5614 (1988), 0.6102 (1987)

Fiscal year:

1 April-31 March

1.1984 WorldFact.guide/Communications (United Kingdom)

Communications (United Kingdom)

=====

Railroads:

Great Britain - 16,629 km total; British Railways (BR) operates 16,629 km 1.435-meter (standard) gauge (4,205 km electrified and 12,591 km double track or multiple track); several additional small standard-gauge and narrow-gauge lines are privately owned and operated; Northern Ireland Railways (NIR) operates 332 km 1.600-meter gauge, including 190 km double track

Highways:

UK, 362,982 km total; Great Britain, 339,483 km paved (including 2,573 km limited-access divided highway); Northern Ireland, 23,499 km (22,907 km paved, 592 km gravel)

Inland waterways:

2,291 total; British Waterways Board, 606 km; Port Authorities, 706 km; other, 979 km

Pipelines:

crude oil (almost all insignificant) 933 km, petroleum products 2,993 km, natural gas 12,800 km

Ports:

London, Liverpool, Felixstowe, Tees and Hartlepool, Dover, Sullom Voe, Southampton

Merchant marine:

224 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 3,905,571 GRT/4,840,862 DWT; includes 7 passenger, 21 short-sea passenger, 37 cargo, 27 container, 14 roll-on/roll-off, 10 refrigerated cargo, 1 vehicle carrier, 1 railcar carrier, 66 petroleum tanker, 2 chemical tanker, 9 liquefied gas, 1 combination ore/oil, 1 specialized tanker, 26 bulk, 1 combination bulk

Civil air:

618 major transport aircraft

Airports:

498 total, 385 usable; 249 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m; 37 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 133 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

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), MARISAT, and EUTELSAT systems; at least 8 large international switching centers

1.1985 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (United Kingdom)

Defense Forces (United Kingdom)

=====

Branches:

Army, Royal Navy (including Royal Marines), Royal Air Force
 Manpower availability:
 males 15-49, 14,462,820; 12,122,497 fit for military service; no
 conscription
 Defense expenditures:
 exchange rate conversion - \$42 billion, 4.3% of GDP (FY91)

1.1986 WorldFact.guide/United States

United States

Geography (United States)
 People (United States)
 Government (United States)
 Government1 (United States)
 Economy (United States)
 Economy1 (United States)
 Communications (United States)
 Defense Forces (United States)

1.1987 WorldFact.guide/Geography (United States)

Geography (United States)

=====

Total area:

9,372,610 km²

Land area:

9,166,600 km²; includes only the 50 states and District of Columbia

Comparative area:

about three-tenths the size of Russia; about one-third 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

Land boundaries:

12,248.1 km; Canada 8,893 km (including 2,477 km with Alaska), Mexico ↔
 3,326

km, Cuba (US naval base at Guantanamo) 29.1 km

Coastline:

19,924 km

Maritime claims:

Contiguous zone:

12 nm

Continental shelf:
not specified

Exclusive economic zone:
200 nm

Territorial sea:
12 nm

Disputes:
maritime boundary disputes with Canada (Dixon Entrance, Beaufort Sea, ←
Strait
of Juan de Fuca); US Naval Base at Guantanamo is leased from Cuba and ←
only
mutual agreement or US abandonment of the area can terminate the lease;
Haiti claims Navassa Island; US has made no territorial claim in ←
Antarctica
(but has reserved the right to do so) and does not recognize the claims ←
of
any other nation; Marshall Islands claims Wake Island

Climate:
mostly temperate, but varies from tropical (Hawaii) to arctic (Alaska); ←
arid
to semiarid in west with occasional warm, dry chinook wind

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, crude oil, natural gas,
timber

Land use:
arable land 20%; permanent crops NEGL%; meadows and pastures 26%; forest ←
and
woodland 29%; other 25%; includes irrigated 2%

Environment:
pollution control measures improving air and water quality; acid rain;
agricultural fertilizer and pesticide pollution; management of sparse
natural water resources in west; desertification; tsunamis, volcanoes, ←
and
earthquake activity around Pacific Basin; continuous permafrost in ←
northern
Alaska is a major impediment to development

Note:
world's fourth-largest country (after Russia, Canada, and China)

1.1988 WorldFact.guide/People (United States)

People (United States)

=====

Population:
254,521,000 (July 1992), growth rate 0.8% (1992)

Birth rate:
14 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
9 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

2 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
 Infant mortality rate:
 10 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 72 years male, 79 years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 1.8 children born/woman (1992)
 Nationality:
 noun - American(s); adjective - American
 Ethnic divisions:
 white 84.1%, black 12.4%, other 3.5% (1989)
 Religions:
 Protestant 56%, Roman Catholic 28%, Jewish 2%, other 4%, none 10% (1989)
 Languages:
 predominantly English; sizable Spanish-speaking minority
 Literacy:
 98% (male 97%, female 98%) age 25 and over having completed 5 or more ←
 years
 of schooling (1989)
 Labor force:
 126,867,000 (includes armed forces and unemployed); civilian labor force
 125,303,000 (1991)
 Organized labor:
 16,568,000 members; 16.1% of total wage and salary employment which was
 102,786,000 (1991)

1.1989 WorldFact.guide/Government (United States)

Government (United States)

=====

Long-form name:
 United States of America; abbreviated US or USA
 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
 Independence:
 4 July 1776 (from England)
 Constitution:
 17 September 1787, effective 4 June 1789
 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

Legal system:
 based on English common law; judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday:
 Independence Day, 4 July (1776)

Executive branch:
 president, vice president, Cabinet

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

Judicial branch:
 Supreme Court

Leaders:
 Chief of State and Head of Government:
 President George BUSH (since 20 January 1989); Vice President Dan QUAYLE (since 20 January 1989)

Political parties and leaders:
 Republican Party, Richard N. BOND, national committee chairman; Jeanie AUSTIN, co-chairman; Democratic Party, Ronald H. BROWN, national ←
 committee
 chairman; several other groups or parties of minor political significance

Suffrage:
 universal at age 18

Elections:
 President:
 last held 8 November 1988 (next to be held 3 November 1992); results - George BUSH (Republican Party) 53.37%, Michael DUKAKIS (Democratic Party) 45.67%, other 0.96%

Senate:
 last held 6 November 1990 (next to be held 3 November 1992); results - Democratic Party 51%, Republican Party 47%, other 2%; seats - (100 total) Democratic Party 56, Republican Party 44

House of Representatives:
 last held 6 November 1990 (next to be held 3 November 1992); results - Democratic Party 52%, Republican Party 44%, other 4%; seats - (435 total) Democratic Party 267, Republican Party 167, Socialist 1

1.1990 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (United States)

Government1 (United States)

=====

Communists:

Communist Party (claimed 15,000-20,000 members), Gus HALL, general secretary; Socialist Workers Party (claimed 1,800 members), Jack BARNES, national secretary

Member of:

AfDB, AG (observer), ANZUS, APEC, AsDB, 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, NATO, NEA, OAS, OECD, PCA, SPC, UN, UNCTAD, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNRWA, UN Security Council, UN Trusteeship Council, UNTSO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:

US Representative to the UN, Ambassador Thomas R. PICKERING; Mission at 799

United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017; telephone (212) 415-4050, after hours (212) 415-4444; FAX (212) 415-4443

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

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)

1.1991 WorldFact.guide/Economy (United States)

Economy (United States)

=====

Overview:

The US has the most powerful, diverse, and technologically advanced economy

in the world, with a per capita GDP of \$22,470, 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 failed to recover, unemployment grew, and signs of recovery proved premature. Ongoing problems for the 1990s include inadequate investment in economic infrastructure, rapidly rising medical costs, and sizable budget and trade deficits.

GDP:

purchasing power equivalent - \$5,673 billion, per capita \$22,470; real growth rate -0.7% (1991)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

4.2% (1991)

Unemployment rate:

6.6% (1991)

Budget:

revenues \$1,054 billion; expenditures \$1,323 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (FY91)

Exports:

\$428.1 billion (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

capital goods, automobiles, industrial supplies and raw materials, consumer goods, agricultural products

partners:

Western Europe 27.3%, Canada 22.1%, Japan 12.1% (1989)

Imports:

\$499.4 billion (c.i.f., 1991 est.)

commodities:

crude and partly refined petroleum, machinery, automobiles, consumer goods, industrial raw materials, food and beverages

partners:

Western Europe 21.5%, Japan 19.7%, Canada 18.8% (1989)

External debt:

NA

Industrial production:

growth rate -1.9% (1991)

Electricity:

776,550,000 kW capacity; 3,020,000 million kWh produced, 12,080 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries:

leading industrial power in the world, highly diversified; petroleum, steel, motor vehicles, aerospace, telecommunications, chemicals, electronics, food processing, consumer goods, fishing, 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 5.0 million metric tons (1988)

1.1992 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (United States)

Economy1 (United States)

=====

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:

United States dollar (plural - dollars); 1 United States dollar (US\$) = ↔
100
cents

Exchange rates:

British pounds:

(#) per US\$ - 0.5599 (March 1992), 0.5652 (1991), 0.5603 (1990), 0.6099
(1989), 0.5614 (1988), 0.6102 (1987)

Canadian dollars:

(Can\$) per US\$ - 1.1926 (March 1992), 1.1457 (1991), 1.1668 (1990), ↔
1.1840
(1989), 1.2307 (1988), 1.3260 (1987)

French francs:

(F) per US\$ - 5.6397, (March 1992), 5.6421 (1991), 5.4453 (1990), 6.3801
(1989), 5.9569 (1988), 6.0107 (1987)

Italian lire:

(Lit) per US\$ - 1,248.4 (March 1992), 1,240.6 (1991), 1,198.1 (1990),
1,372.1 (1989), 1,301.6 (1988), 1,296.1 (1987)

Japanese yen:

(Y) per US\$ - 132.70 (March 1992), 134.71 (1991), 144.79 (1990), 137.96
(1989), 128.15 (1988), 144.64 (1987)

German deutsche marks:

(DM) per US\$ - 1.6611 (March 1992), 1.6595 (1991), 1.6157 (1990), 1.8800
(1989), 1.7562 (1988), 1.7974 (1987)

Fiscal year:

1 October - 30 September

1.1993 WorldFact.guide/Communications (United States)

Communications (United States)

=====

Railroads:

270,312 km

Highways:

6,365,590 km, including 88,641 km expressways

Inland waterways:

41,009 km of navigable inland channels, exclusive of the Great Lakes (est ↔
.)

Pipelines:

petroleum 275,800 km, natural gas 305,300 km (1985)

Ports:

Anchorage, Baltimore, Beaumont, Boston, Charleston, Chicago, Cleveland,

Duluth, Freeport, Galveston, Hampton Roads, Honolulu, Houston, ↔
 Jacksonville,
 Long Beach, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Mobile, New Orleans, New York,
 Philadelphia, Portland (Oregon), Richmond (California), San Francisco,
 Savannah, Seattle, Tampa, Wilmington

Merchant marine:

396 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 12,969 GRT/20,179 DWT; includes 3
 passenger-cargo, 38 cargo, 25 bulk, 174 tanker, 13 tanker tug-barge, 14
 liquefied gas, 129 intermodal; in addition, there are 231 government- ↔
 owned
 vessels

Civil air:

8,252 commercial multiengine transport aircraft (weighing 9,000 kg and ↔
 over)
 including 6,036 jet, 831 turboprop, 1,382 piston (December 1989)

Airports:

14,177 total, 12,417 usable; 4,820 with permanent-surface runways; 63 ↔
 with
 runways over 3,659 m; 325 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 2,524 with runways
 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

182,558,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 4,892 AM, 5,200 FM (↔
 including
 3,915 commercial and 1,285 public broadcasting), 7,296 TV (including 796
 commercial, 300 public broadcasting, and 6,200 commercial cable);
 495,000,000 radio receivers (1982); 150,000,000 TV sets (1982); satellite
 ground stations - 45 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT and 16 Pacific Ocean ↔
 INTELSAT

1.1994 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (United States)

Defense Forces (United States)

=====

Branches:

Department of the Army, Department of the Navy (including Marine Corps),
 Department of the Air Force

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 66,458,000; NA fit for military service

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$323.5 billion, 5.7% of GNP (1991)

1.1995 WorldFact.guide/Uruguay

Uruguay

Geography (Uruguay)

People (Uruguay)

Government (Uruguay)

Government1 (Uruguay)
 Economy (Uruguay)
 Economy1 (Uruguay)
 Communications (Uruguay)
 Defense Forces (Uruguay)

1.1996 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Uruguay)

Geography (Uruguay)

=====

Total area:
 176,220 km2

Land area:
 173,620 km2

Comparative area:
 slightly smaller than Washington State

Land boundaries:
 1,564 km total; 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)

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 area ↔
 of
 the Rio Quarai and the islands at the confluence of the Rio Quarai and ↔
 the
 Uruguay)

Climate:
 warm temperate; freezing temperatures almost unknown

Terrain:
 mostly rolling plains and low hills; fertile coastal lowland

Natural resources:
 soil, hydropower potential, minor minerals

Land use:
 arable land 8%; permanent crops NEGL%; meadows and pastures 78%; forest ↔
 and
 woodland 4%; other 10%; includes irrigated 1%

Environment:
 subject to seasonally high winds, droughts, floods

1.1997 WorldFact.guide/People (Uruguay)

People (Uruguay)

=====

Population:

3,141,533 (July 1992), growth rate 0.6% (1992)

Birth rate:

17 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

10 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

-1 migrant/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

23 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

69 years male, 76 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

2.4 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Uruguayan(s); adjective - Uruguayan

Ethnic divisions:

white 88%, mestizo 8%, black 4%

Religions:

Roman Catholic (less than half adult population attends church regularly) 66%, Protestant 2%, Jewish 2%, nonprofessing or other 30%

Languages:

Spanish

Literacy:

96% (male 97%, female 96%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:

1,355,000 (1991 est.); government 25%, manufacturing 19%, agriculture ← 11%,

commerce 12%, utilities, construction, transport, and communications 12%, other services 21% (1988 est.)

Organized labor:

Interunion Workers' Assembly/National Workers' Confederation (PIT/CNT) ← Labor Federation

1.1998 WorldFact.guide/Government (Uruguay)

Government (Uruguay)

=====

Long-form name:

Oriental Republic of Uruguay

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)

Constitution:

27 November 1966, effective February 1967, suspended 27 June 1973, new constitution rejected by referendum 30 November 1980

Legal system:

based on Spanish civil law system; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:

Independence Day, 25 August (1828)

Executive branch:

president, vice president, Council of Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch:

bicameral General Assembly (Asamblea General) consists of an upper ← chamber

or Chamber of Senators (Camara de Senadores) and a lower chamber or ← Chamber

of Representatives (Camera de Representantes)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court

Leaders:

Chief of State and Head of Government:

President Luis Alberto LACALLE (since 1 March 1990); Vice President ← Gonzalo

AGUIRRE Ramirez (since 1 March 1990)

Political parties and leaders:

National (Blanco) Party, Carlos CAT; Colorado Party, Jorge BATLLE Ibanez;

Broad Front Coalition, Liber SEREGNI Mosquera - includes Communist Party ← led

by Jaime PEREZ and National Liberation Movement (MLN) or Tupamaros led by

Eleuterio FERNANDEZ Huidobro; New Space Coalition consists of the Party ← of

the Government of the People (PGP), Hugo BATALLA; Christian Democratic ← Party

(PDC), leader NA; and Civic Union, Humberto CIGANDA

Suffrage:

universal and compulsory at age 18

Elections:

President:

last held 26 November 1989 (next to be held NA November 1994); results - Luis Alberto LACALLE Herrera (Blanco) 37%, Jorge BATLLE Ibanez (Colorado) 29%, Liber SEREGNI Mosquera (Broad Front) 20%

Chamber of Senators:

last held 26 November 1989 (next to be held NA November 1994); results - Blanco 40%, Colorado 30%, Broad Front 23% New Space 7%; seats - (30 total ←)

Blanco 12, Colorado 9, Broad Front 7, New Space 2

Chamber of Representatives:

last held NA November 1989 (next to be held NA November 1994); results - Blanco 39%, Colorado 30%, Broad Front 22%, New Space 8%, other 1%; seats ← -

-

(99 total) number of seats by party NA

Communists:

50,000

1.1999 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Uruguay)

Government1 (Uruguay)

=====

Member of:

AG (observer), CCC, ECLAC, FAO, G-11, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO (correspondent), ITU, LAES, LAIA, LORCS, NAM (observer), OAS, OPANAL, PCA ←
,
RG, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNIIMOG, UNMOGIP, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO ←
,

WTO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Eduardo MACGILLICUDDY; Chancery at 1918 F Street NW, ←
Washington,
DC 20006; telephone (202) 331-1313 through 1316; there are Uruguayan
Consulates General in Los Angeles, Miami, and New York, and a Consulate ←
in
New Orleans

US:

Ambassador Richard C. BROWN; Embassy at Lauro Muller 1776, Montevideo
(mailing address is 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

1.2000 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Uruguay)

Economy (Uruguay)

=====

Overview:

The economy is slowly recovering from the deep recession of the early ←
1980s.
In 1988 real GDP grew by only 0.5% and in 1989 by 1.5%. The recovery was ←
led
by growth in the agriculture and fishing sectors, agriculture alone
contributing 20% to GDP, employing about 11% of the labor force, and
generating a large proportion of export earnings. Raising livestock,
particularly cattle and sheep, is the major agricultural activity. In ←
1991,
domestic growth improved somewhat over 1990, but various government ←
factors,
including concentration on the external sector, adverse weather ←
conditions,
and greater attention to bringing down inflation and reducing the fiscal
deficit kept output from expanding rapidly. In a major step toward ←
greater
regional economic cooperation, Uruguay joined Brazil, Argentina, and
Paraguay in forming the Southern Cone Common Market (Mercosur). President
LACALLE continues to press ahead with a broad economic reform plan to ←
reduce

state intervention in the economy, but he faces strong opposition.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$9.1 billion, per capita \$2,935; real growth rate ←

2.3% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

60% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate:

8.5% (1991 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$1.2 billion; expenditures \$1.4 billion, including capital expenditures of \$165 million (1988)

Exports:

\$1.6 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

hides and leather goods 17%, beef 10%, wool 9%, fish 7%, rice 4%

partners:

Brazil, US, Argentina, Germany

Imports:

\$1.3 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

fuels and lubricants 15%, metals, machinery, transportation equipment, industrial chemicals

partners:

Brazil 23%, Argentina 17%, US 10%, EC 27.1% (1990)

External debt:

\$4.2 billion (1991 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate -1.4% (1990), accounts for almost 25% of GDP

Electricity:

2,065,000 kW capacity; 5,677 million kWh produced, 1,819 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

meat processing, wool and hides, sugar, textiles, footwear, leather ←
apparel,

tires, cement, fishing, petroleum refining, wine

Agriculture:

large areas devoted to livestock grazing; wheat, rice, corn, sorghum;
self-sufficient in most basic foodstuffs

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-88), \$105 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$420 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$69 million

Currency:

new Uruguayan peso (plural - pesos); 1 new Uruguayan peso (N\$Ur) = 100 centesimos

1.2001 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Uruguay)

Economy1 (Uruguay)

=====

Exchange rates:

new Uruguayan pesos (N\$Ur) per US\$1 - 2,732.8 (March 1992), 2,018.8 ←
(1991),

1,171.0 (1990), 605.5 (1989), 359.4 (1988), 226.7 (1987)

Fiscal year:
calendar year

1.2002 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Uruguay)

Communications (Uruguay)

=====

Railroads:

3,000 km, all 1.435-meter (standard) gauge and government owned

Highways:

49,900 km total; 6,700 km paved, 3,000 km gravel, 40,200 km earth

Inland waterways:

1,600 km; used by coastal and shallow-draft river craft

Ports:

Montevideo, Punta del Este

Merchant marine:

3 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 56,737 GRT/104,143 DWT; includes 1 cargo, 1 container, 1 petroleum tanker

Civil air:

11 major transport aircraft

Airports:

90 total, 83 usable; 16 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways over 3,659 m; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 16 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

most modern facilities concentrated in Montevideo; new nationwide ↔ microwave

network; 337,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 99 AM, no FM, 26 TV, 9 shortwave; 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth stations

1.2003 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Uruguay)

Defense Forces (Uruguay)

=====

Branches:

Army, Navy (including Naval Air Arm, Coast Guard, and Marines), Air Force ↔

,

Grenadier Guards, Police

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 745,728; 605,392 fit for military service; no conscription

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$168 million, 2.2% of GDP (1988)

1.2004 WorldFact.guide/Uzbekistan

Uzbekistan

Geography (Uzbekistan)

People (Uzbekistan)

Government (Uzbekistan)
Government1 (Uzbekistan)
Economy (Uzbekistan)
Communications (Uzbekistan)
Defense Forces (Uzbekistan)

1.2005 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Uzbekistan)

Geography (Uzbekistan)

=====

Total area:
447,400 km2
Land area:
425,400 km2
Comparative area:
slightly larger than California
Land boundaries:
6,221 km total; Afghanistan 137 km, Kazakhstan 2,203 km, Kyrgyzstan 1,099 km, Tajikistan 1,161 km, Turkmenistan 1,621 km
Coastline:
0 km
note:
Uzbekistan does border the Aral Sea (420 km)
Maritime claims:
none - landlocked
Disputes:
none
Climate:
mostly mid latitude desert; semiarid grassland in east
Terrain:
mostly flat-to-rolling sandy desert with dunes; Fergana valley in east surrounded by mountainous Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan; shrinking Aral Sea ↔ in west
Natural resources:
natural gas, petroleum, coal, gold, uranium, silver, copper, lead and ↔ zinc, tungsten, molybdenum
Land use:
NA% arable land; NA% permanent crops; NA% meadows and pastures; NA% ↔ forest and woodland; NA% other; includes NA% irrigated
Environment:
drying up of the Aral Sea is resulting in growing concentrations of ↔ chemical pesticides and natural salts
Note:
landlocked

1.2006 WorldFact.guide/People (Uzbekistan)

People (Uzbekistan)

=====

Population:

21,626,784 (July 1992), growth rate 2.4% (1992)

Birth rate:

34 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

7 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

-2 migrants/1,000 population (1992); note - 179,000 persons left ↔
Uzbekistan
in 1990

Infant mortality rate:

65 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

64 years male, 70 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

4.2 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Uzbek(s); adjective - Uzbek

Ethnic divisions:

Uzbek 71%, Russian 8%, Tajik 5%, other 16%; note - includes 70% of ↔
Crimean
Tatars since their World War II deportation

Religions:

Muslim (mostly Sunnis) 75-80%, other (includes Farsi) 20-25%

Languages:

Uzbek 85%, Russian 5%, other 10%

Literacy:

NA%

Labor force:

7,941,000; agriculture and forestry 39%, industry and construction 24%,
other 37% (1990)

Organized labor:

NA

1.2007 WorldFact.guide/Government (Uzbekistan)

Government (Uzbekistan)

=====

Long-form name:

Republic of Uzbekistan

Type:

republic

Capital:

Tashkent (Toshkent)

Administrative divisions:

11 oblasts (oblastey, singular - oblast') and 1 autonomous republic*
(avtomnaya respublika); Andizhan, Bukhara, Dzhizak, Fergana, ↔
Karakalpakstan*

(Nukus), Kashkadar'ya (Karshi), Khorezm (Urgench), Namangan, Samarkand,
Surkhandar'ya (Termez), Syrdar'ya (Gulistan), Tashkent; note - an

administrative division has the same name as its administrative center (exceptions have the administrative center name following in parentheses)

Independence:
 31 August 1991 from the Soviet Union; note - formerly Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic in the Soviet Union ←

Constitution:
 NA

Legal system:
 NA

National holiday:
 NA

Executive branch:
 president

Legislative branch:
 unicameral Supreme Soviet

Judicial branch:
 NA

Leaders:
 Chief of State:
 President Islam KARIMOV (since 29 December 1991)
 Head of Government:
 Prime Minister Abdulhashim MUTALOV (since 13 January 1992)

Political parties and leaders:
 People's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan (formerly Communist Party), Islam KARIMOV, chairman; ERK, Mukhammad SOLIKH, chairman

Suffrage:
 universal at age 18

Elections:
 President:
 last held 29 December 1991 (next to be held NA December 1996); results - Islam KARIMOV 86%, Mukhammad SOLIKH 12%, other 2%
 Supreme Soviet:
 last held NA March 1990 (next to be held NA); results - percent of vote ←
 by
 party NA; seats - (500 total) Communist 450, ERK 10, other 40

Communists:
 NA

Other political or pressure groups:
 Birlilik (Unity) Abdurakhim PULATOV, chairman; Islamic Renaissance Party, Abdulljon UTAEV, chairman

Member of:
 CIS, CSCE, IMF, NACC, UN UNCTAD

Diplomatic representation:
 NA
 US:
 Charge d'Affaires Michael MOZUR; Embassy at Hotel Uzbekistan, ;55 Chelendarskaya, Tashkent (mailing address is APO AE 09862); telephone [8] (011) 7-3712-33-15-74

1.2008 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Uzbekistan)

Government1 (Uzbekistan)

=====

Flag:

three equal horizontal bands - blue (top), white, and green with a crescent moon and 12 stars in the upper hoist-side quadrant

1.2009 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Uzbekistan)

Economy (Uzbekistan)

=====

Overview:

Although Uzbekistan accounted for only 3.4% of total Soviet output, it produced two-thirds of the USSR's cotton. Moscow's push for ever-increasing amounts of cotton included massive irrigation projects which caused extensive environmental damage to the Aral Sea and rivers of the republic. Furthermore, the lavish use of chemical fertilizers has caused extensive pollution and widespread health problems. Recently the republic has sought to encourage food production at the expense of cotton. The small industrial sector specializes in such items as agricultural machinery, mineral fertilizers, vegetable oil, and electrical cranes. Uzbekistan also has some important natural resources including gold (about 30% of Soviet production), uranium, and natural gas. The Uzbek government has encouraged land reform but has shied away from other aspects of economic reform.

GDP:

purchasing power equivalent - \$NA, per capita \$NA; real growth rate -0.9% (1991)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

83% (1991)

Unemployment rate:

NA

Budget:

revenues \$NA; expenditures \$NA, including capital expenditures of \$NA

Exports:

\$1.5 billion (1990)

commodities:

cotton, gold, textiles, chemical and mineral fertilizers, vegetable oil

partners:

Russia, Ukraine, Eastern Europe

Imports:

\$3.5 billion (1990)

commodities:

machinery and parts, consumer durables, grain, other foods

partners:

principally other former Soviet republics

External debt:

\$2 billion (end of 1991 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate 1.8% (1991)

Electricity:

11,400,000 kW capacity; 54,100 million kWh produced, 2,662 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:
 chemical and mineral fertilizers, vegetable oil, textiles

Agriculture:
 cotton, with much smaller production of grain, fruits, vegetables, and livestock

Illicit drugs:
 illicit producers of cannabis and opium; mostly for domestic consumption; status of government eradication programs unknown; used as transshipment points for illicit drugs to Western Europe

Economic aid:
 \$NA

Currency:
 as of May 1992, retaining ruble as currency

Exchange rates:
 NA

Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.2010 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Uzbekistan)

Communications (Uzbekistan)

=====

Railroads:
 3,460 km all 1.520-meter gauge (includes NA km electrified); does not include industrial lines (1990)

Highways:
 78,400 km total (1990); 67,000 km hard-surfaced, 11,400 km earth

Inland waterways:
 NA km

Pipelines:
 NA

Ports:
 none - landlocked

Civil air:
 NA

Airports:
 NA

Telecommunications:
 poorly developed; telephone density NA; linked by landline or microwave ↔ with CIS member states and by leased connection via the Moscow international gateway switch to other countries; satellite earth stations - Orbita and INTELSAT (TV receive only)

1.2011 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Uzbekistan)

Defense Forces (Uzbekistan)

=====

Branches:
 Republic Security Forces (internal and border troops), National Guard; ↔ CIS Forces (Ground, Air and Air Defense)

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, NA; NA fit for military service; NA reach military age (18) annually

Defense expenditures:

\$NA, NA% of GDP

1.2012 WorldFact.guide/Vanuatu

Vanuatu

Geography (Vanuatu)

People (Vanuatu)

Government (Vanuatu)

Economy (Vanuatu)

Communications (Vanuatu)

Defense Forces (Vanuatu)

1.2013 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Vanuatu)

Geography (Vanuatu)

=====

Total area:

14,760 km2

Land area:

14,760 km2; includes more than 80 islands

Comparative area:

slightly larger than Connecticut

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

2,528 km

Maritime claims:

(measured from claimed archipelagic baselines)

Contiguous zone:

24 nm

Continental shelf:

edge of continental margin or 200 nm

Exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

12 nm

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%
Environment:
subject to tropical cyclones or typhoons (January to April); volcanism causes minor earthquakes
Note:
located 5,750 km southwest of Honolulu in the South Pacific Ocean about three-quarters of the way between Hawaii and Australia

1.2014 WorldFact.guide/People (Vanuatu)

People (Vanuatu)

=====

Population:
174,574 (July 1992), growth rate 3.0% (1992)
Birth rate:
35 births/1,000 population (1992)
Death rate:
5 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
Net migration rate:
0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
Infant mortality rate:
30 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
Life expectancy at birth:
67 years male, 72 years female (1992)
Total fertility rate:
5.1 children born/woman (1992)
Nationality:
noun - Ni-Vanuatu (singular and plural); adjective - Ni-Vanuatu
Ethnic divisions:
indigenous Melanesian 94%, French 4%, remainder Vietnamese, Chinese, and various 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 and French (official); pidgin (known as Bislama or Bichelama)
Literacy:
53% (male 57%, female 48%) age 15 and over can read and write (1979)
Labor force:
NA
Organized labor:
7 registered trade unions - largest include Oil and Gas Workers' Union, Vanuatu Airline Workers' Union

1.2015 WorldFact.guide/Government (Vanuatu)

Government (Vanuatu)

=====

Long-form name:

Republic of Vanuatu

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; formerly New Hebrides)

Constitution:

30 July 1980

Legal system:

unified system being created from former dual French and British systems

National holiday:

Independence Day, 30 July (1980)

Executive branch:

president, prime minister, deputy prime minister, Council of Ministers
(cabinet)

Legislative branch:

unicameral Parliament; note - the National Council of Chiefs advises on
matters of custom and land

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Frederick TIMAKATA (since 30 January 1989)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Maxime CARLOT (since 16 December 1991); Deputy Prime ←
Minister

Sethy REGENVANU (since 17 December 1991)

Political parties and leaders:

Vanuatu Party (VP), Donald KALPOKAS; Union of Moderate Parties (UMP), ←
SergeVOHOR; Melanesian Progressive Party (MPP), Barak SOPE; National United ←
Party(NUP), Walter LINI; Tan Union Party (TUP), Vincent BOULEKONE; Nagriamel
Party, Jimmy STEVENS; Friend Melanesian Party, leader NA

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

Parliament:

last held 2 December 1991 (next to be held by November 1995); note - ←
afterelection, a coalition was formed by the Union of Moderate Parties and the
National United Party to form new government on 16 December 1991; seats -
(46 total) UMP 19; NUP 10; VP 10; MPP 4; TUP 1; Nagriamel 1; Friend 1

Member of:

ACCT, ACP, AsDB, C, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IFC, IMF, ←
IMO,

IOC, ITU, NAM, SPC, SPF, UN, UNCTAD, UNIDO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

Diplomatic representation:

Vanuatu does not have a mission in Washington
 US:
 the ambassador in Papua New Guinea is accredited to Vanuatu
 Flag:
 two equal horizontal bands of red (top) and green (bottom) 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

1.2016 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Vanuatu)

Economy (Vanuatu)

=====

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.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$142 million, per capita \$900 (1988 est.); real growth rate 6% (1990)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

5% (1990)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues \$90.0 million; expenditures \$103.0 million, including capital expenditures of \$45.0 million (1989 est.)

Exports:

\$15.6 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:

copra 59%, cocoa 11%, meat 9%, fish 8%, timber 4%

partners:

Netherlands, Japan, France, New Caledonia, Belgium

Imports:

\$60.4 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:

machines and vehicles 25%, food and beverages 23%, basic manufactures 18%, raw materials and fuels 11%, chemicals 6%

partners:

Australia 36%, Japan 13%, NZ 10%, France 8%, Fiji 8%

External debt:

\$30 million (1990 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate NA%; accounts for about 10% of GDP

Electricity:

17,000 kW capacity; 30 million kWh produced, 180 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries:

food and fish freezing, wood processing, meat canning

Agriculture:
accounts for 40% of GDP; export crops - copra, cocoa, coffee, and fish;
subsistence crops - copra, taro, yams, coconuts, fruits, and vegetables

Economic aid:
Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89),
\$606 million

Currency:
vatu (plural - vatu); 1 vatu (VT) = 100 centimes

Exchange rates:
vatu (VT) per US\$1 - 112.55 (March 1992), 111.68 (1991), 116.57 (1990),
116.04 (1989), 104.43 (1988), 109.85 (1987)

Fiscal year:
calendar year

1.2017 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Vanuatu)

Communications (Vanuatu)

=====

Railroads:
none

Highways:
1,027 km total; at least 240 km sealed or all-weather roads

Ports:
Port-Vila, Luganville, Palikoulo, Santu

Merchant marine:
121 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 2,093,443 GRT/3,168,822 DWT; ↔
includes
26 cargo, 14 refrigerated cargo, 5 container, 11 vehicle carrier, 1
livestock carrier, 5 petroleum tanker, 2 chemical tanker, 3 liquefied gas ↔

51 bulk, 1 combination bulk, 1 passenger, 1 short-sea passenger; note - a
flag of convenience registry

Civil air:
no major transport aircraft

Airports:
33 total, 31 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways
over 3,659 m; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:
broadcast stations - 2 AM, no FM, no TV; 3,000 telephones; satellite ↔
ground
stations - 1 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT

1.2018 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Vanuatu)

Defense Forces (Vanuatu)

=====

Branches:
no military forces; Vanuatu Police Force (VPF), paramilitary Vanuatu ↔
Mobile
Force (VMF)

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, NA; NA fit for military service
 Defense expenditures:
 \$NA, NA% of GDP

1.2019 WorldFact.guide/Venezuela

Venezuela

 Geography (Venezuela)
 People (Venezuela)
 Government (Venezuela)
 Government1 (Venezuela)
 Economy (Venezuela)
 Economy1 (Venezuela)
 Communications (Venezuela)
 Defense Forces (Venezuela)

1.2020 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Venezuela)

Geography (Venezuela)

=====

Total area:
 912,050 km2
 Land area:
 882,050 km2
 Comparative area:
 slightly more than twice the size of California
 Land boundaries:
 4,993 km total; 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
 Disputes:
 claims all of Guyana west of the Essequibo river; maritime boundary ↔
 dispute
 with Colombia in the Gulf of Venezuela

Climate:

tropical; hot, humid; more moderate in highlands

Terrain:

Andes mountains and Maracaibo lowlands in northwest; central plains (llanos); Guyana highlands in southeast

Natural resources:

crude oil, 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%; includes irrigated NEGL%

Environment:

subject to floods, rockslides, mudslides; periodic droughts; increasing industrial pollution in Caracas and Maracaibo

Note:

on major sea and air routes linking North and South America

1.2021 WorldFact.guide/People (Venezuela)

People (Venezuela)

=====

Population:

20,675,970 (July 1992), growth rate 2.4% (1992)

Birth rate:

27 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

4 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

1 migrant/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

23 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

71 years male, 78 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

3.3 children born/woman (1992)

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:

88% (male 87%, female 90%) age 15 and over can read and write (1981 est.)

Labor force:

5,800,000; services 56%, industry 28%, agriculture 16% (1985)

Organized labor:

32% of labor force

1.2022 WorldFact.guide/Government (Venezuela)

Government (Venezuela)

=====

Long-form name:

Republic of Venezuela

Type:

republic

Capital:

Caracas

Administrative divisions:

21 states (estados, singular - estado), 1 territory* (territorios, ←
singular

- territorio), 1 federal district** (distrito federal), and 1 federal
dependence*** (dependencia federal); Amazonas*, Anzoategui, Apure, Aragua ←

,
Barinas, Bolivar, Carabobo, Cojedes, Delta Amacuro, Dependencias
Federales***, Distrito Federal**, Falcon, Guarico, Lara, Merida, Miranda,
Monagas, Nueva Esparta, Portuguesa, Sucre, Tachira, Trujillo, Yaracuy,
Zulia; note - the federal dependence consists of 11 federally controlled
island groups with a total of 72 individual islands

Independence:

5 July 1811 (from Spain)

Constitution:

23 January 1961

Legal system:

based on Napoleonic code; judicial review of legislative acts in ←
Cassation

Court only; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:

Independence Day, 5 July (1811)

Executive branch:

president, Council of Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch:

bicameral Congress of the Republic (Congreso de la Republica) consists of ←
an

upper chamber or Senate (Senado) and a lower chamber or Chamber of ←
Deputies

(Camara de Diputados)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court of Justice (Corte Suprema de Justicia)

Leaders:

Chief of State and Head of Government:

President Carlos Andres PEREZ (since 2 February 1989)

Political parties and leaders:

Social Christian Party (COPEI), Hilarion CARDOZO, president, and Eduardo
FERNANDEZ, secretary general; Democratic Action (AD), Humberto CELLI,
president, and Luis ALFARO Uceró, secretary general; Movement Toward
Socialism (MAS), Argelia LAYA, president, and Freddy MUNOZ, secretary
general

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

President:

last held 4 December 1988 (next to be held NA December 1993); results -

Carlos Andres PEREZ (AD) 54.6%, Eduardo FERNANDEZ (COPEI) 41.7%, other 3.7%

Senate:

last held 4 December 1988 (next to be held NA December 1993); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (49 total) AD 23, COPEI 22, other 4; note - 3 former presidents (1 from AD, 2 from COPEI) hold lifetime senate seats

Chamber of Deputies:

last held 4 December 1988 (next to be held NA December 1993); results - AD 43.7%, COPEI 31.4%, MAS 10.3%, other 14.6%; seats - (201 total) AD 97, COPEI 67, MAS 18, other 19

Communists:

10,000 members (est.)

1.2023 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Venezuela)

Government1 (Venezuela)

=====

Other political or pressure groups:

FEDECAMARAS, a conservative business group; Venezuelan Confederation of Workers, the Democratic Action - dominated labor organization

Member of:

AG, CDB, CG, ECLAC, FAO, G-3, G-11, G-19, G-24, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LAES, LAIA, LORCS, NAM, OAS, OPANAL, OPEC, PCA, RG, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador Simon Alberto CONSALVI Bottaro; Chancery at 1099 30th Street NW, Washington, DC 20007; telephone (202) 342-2214; there are Venezuelan Consulates General in Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Houston, Miami, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and San Juan (Puerto Rico)

US:

Ambassador Michael Martin SKOL; Embassy at Avenida Francisco de Miranda and Avenida Principal de la Floresta, Caracas (mailing address is P. O. Box 62291, Caracas 1060-A, or APO AA 34037); telephone [58] (2) 285-2222; FAX [58] (2) 285-0336; there is a US Consulate in Maracaibo

Flag:

three equal horizontal bands of yellow (top), blue, and red with the coat of arms on the hoist side of the yellow band and an arc of seven white five-pointed stars centered in the blue band

1.2024 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Venezuela)

Economy (Venezuela)

=====

Overview:

Petroleum is the cornerstone of the economy and accounted for 23% of GDP, 80% of central government revenues, and 80% of export earnings in 1991. President PEREZ introduced an economic readjustment program when he ← assumed office in February 1989. Lower tariffs and price supports, a free market exchange rate, and market-linked interest rates threw the economy into confusion, causing an 8% decline in GDP in 1989. However, the economy recovered part way in 1990, and grew by 9.2% in 1991, led by the ← petroleum sector.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$52.3 billion, per capita \$2,590; real growth rate 9.2% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

30.7% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate:

9.3% (1991 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$13.2 billion; expenditures \$13.1 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1991)

Exports:

\$15.1 billion (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

petroleum 80%, bauxite and aluminum, iron ore, agricultural products, ← basic manufactures

partners:

US 50.7%, Europe 13.7%, Japan 4.0% (1989)

Imports:

\$10.2 billion (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

foodstuffs, chemicals, manufactures, machinery and transport equipment

partners:

US 44%, FRG 8.0%, Japan 4%, Italy 7%, Canada 2% (1989)

External debt:

\$30.9 billion (1991)

Industrial production:

growth rate 5.4% (1991 est.); accounts for one-fourth of GDP, including petroleum

Electricity:

20,128,000 kW capacity; 55,753 million kWh produced, 2,762 kWh per capita (1991)

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

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-86), \$488 million; Communist ←
countries
(1970-89), \$10 million

Currency:

bolivar (plural - bolivares); 1 bolivar (Bs) = 100 centimos

Exchange rates:

bolivares (Bs) per US\$1 - 65.39 (March 1992), 56.82 (1991), 46.90 (1990),
34.68 (1989), 14.50 (fixed rate 1987-88)

1.2025 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Venezuela)

Economy1 (Venezuela)

=====

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.2026 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Venezuela)

Communications (Venezuela)

=====

Railroads:

542 km total; 363 km 1.435-meter standard gauge all single track, ←
government
owned; 179 km 1.435-meter gauge, privately owned

Highways:

77,785 km total; 22,780 km paved, 24,720 km gravel, 14,450 km earth roads ←
,
and 15,835 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways:

7,100 km; Rio Orinoco and Lago de Maracaibo accept oceangoing vessels

Pipelines:

crude oil 6,370 km; petroleum products 480 km; natural gas 4,010 km

Ports:

Amuay Bay, Bajo Grande, El Tablazo, La Guaira, Puerto Cabello, Puerto ←
Ordaz

Merchant marine:

57 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 790,108 GRT/1,257,637 DWT; includes ←
1
short-sea passenger, 1 passenger cargo, 22 cargo, 1 container, 2
roll-on/roll-off, 17 petroleum tanker, 1 chemical tanker, 2 liquefied gas ←
, 8
bulk, 1 vehicle carrier, 1 combination bulk

Civil air:

56 major transport aircraft

Airports:

308 total, 287 usable; 135 with permanent-surface runways; none with ←
runways
over 3,659 m; 14 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 88 with runways 1,220-2,439 ←
m

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

1.2027 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Venezuela)

Defense Forces (Venezuela)

=====

Branches:

Ground Forces (Army), Naval Forces (including Navy, Marines, Coast Guard) ↔

Air Forces, Armed Forces of Cooperation (National Guard)

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 5,365,880; 3,884,558 fit for military service; 210,737 reach military age (18) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$1.95 billion, 4% of GDP (1991)

1.2028 WorldFact.guide/Vietnam

Vietnam

Geography (Vietnam)

People (Vietnam)

Government (Vietnam)

Economy (Vietnam)

Economy1 (Vietnam)

Communications (Vietnam)

Defense Forces (Vietnam)

1.2029 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Vietnam)

Geography (Vietnam)

=====

Total area:

329,560 km2

Land area:

325,360

Comparative area:

slightly larger than New Mexico

Land boundaries:

3,818 km total; 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:

edge of continental margin or 200 nm

Exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

12 nm

Disputes:

maritime boundary with Cambodia not defined; involved in a complex ↔
disputeover the Spratly Islands with China, Malaysia, Philippines, Taiwan, and
possibly Brunei; unresolved maritime boundary with Thailand; maritime
boundary dispute with China in the Gulf of Tonkin; Paracel Islands ↔
occupied

by China but claimed by Vietnam and Taiwan

Climate:

tropical in south; monsoonal in north with hot, rainy season (mid-May to
mid-September) and warm, dry season (mid-October to mid-March)

Terrain:

low, flat delta in south and north; central highlands; hilly, mountainous ↔
in

far north and northwest

Natural resources:

phosphates, coal, manganese, bauxite, chromate, offshore oil deposits,
forests

Land use:

arable land 22%; permanent crops 2%; meadows and pastures 1%; forest and
woodland 40%; other 35%; includes irrigated 5%

Environment:

occasional typhoons (May to January) with extensive flooding

1.2030 WorldFact.guide/People (Vietnam)

People (Vietnam)

=====

Population:

68,964,018 (July 1992), growth rate 2.0% (1992)

Birth rate:

29 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

8 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

-1 migrant/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

47 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

63 years male, 67 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

3.6 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Vietnamese (singular and plural); adjective - Vietnamese

Ethnic divisions:

predominantly Vietnamese 85-90%; Chinese 3%; ethnic minorities include

Muong, Thai, Meo, Khmer, Man, Cham; other mountain tribes
 Religions:
 Buddhist, Confucian, Taoist, Roman Catholic, indigenous beliefs, Islamic, Protestant
 Languages:
 Vietnamese (official), French, Chinese, English, Khmer, tribal languages (Mon-Khmer and Malayo-Polynesian)
 Literacy:
 88% (male 92%, female 84%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)
 Labor force:
 32.7 million; agricultural 65%, industrial and service 35% (1990 est.)
 Organized labor:
 reportedly over 90% of wage and salary earners are members of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions (VFTU)

1.2031 WorldFact.guide/Government (Vietnam)

Government (Vietnam)

=====

Long-form name:
 Socialist Republic of Vietnam; abbreviated SRV
 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 Las, Dong Nai, Dong Tay, 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; note -
 diacritical marks are not included
 Independence:
 2 September 1945 (from France)
 Constitution:
 18 December 1980; new Constitution to be approved Spring 1992
 Legal system:
 based on Communist legal theory and French civil law system
 National holiday:
 Independence Day, 2 September (1945)
 Executive branch:
 president, prime minister, deputy prime minister, Council of Ministers
 Legislative branch:
 unicameral National Assembly (Quoc-Hoi)
 Judicial branch:
 Supreme People's Court
 Leaders:
 Chief of State:

President Vo Chi CONG (since 18 June 1987)
 Head of Government:
 Prime Minister Vo Van KIET (since 9 August 1991); Deputy Prime Minister ←
 Phan
 Van KHAI (since 10 August 1991)
 Political parties and leaders:
 only party - Vietnam Communist Party (VCP), DO MUOI
 Suffrage:
 universal at age 18
 Elections:
 National Assembly:
 last held 19 April 1987 (next to be held 19 July 1992); results - VCP is ←
 the
 only party; seats - (496 total) VCP or VCP-approved 496; note - number of
 seats under new government 395
 Communists:
 nearly 2 million
 Member of:
 ACCT, AsDB, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBEC, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IIB ←
 ,
 IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, IOC, ISO, ITU, LORCS, NAM, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO,
 UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO
 Diplomatic representation:
 none
 Flag:
 red with a large yellow five-pointed star in the center

1.2032 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Vietnam)

Economy (Vietnam)

=====

Overview:

This is a formerly centrally planned, developing economy with extensive government ownership and control of productive facilities. The economy is primarily agricultural; the sector employs about 70% of the labor force ← and accounts for half of GNP. Rice is the staple crop; substantial amounts of maize, sorghum, cassava, and sweet potatoes are also grown. The ← government permits sale of surplus grain on the open market. Most of the mineral resources are located in the north, including coal, which is an important export item. Oil was discovered off the southern coast in 1986 with production reaching 70,000 barrels per day in 1991 and expected to ← increase in the years ahead. Following the end of the war in 1975, heavy-handed government measures undermined efforts at an efficient merger of the agricultural resources of the south and the industrial resources of the north. The economy remains heavily dependent on foreign aid and has ← received assistance from UN agencies, France, Australia, Sweden, and Communist countries. Inflation, although down from recent triple-digit levels, is still a major weakness and is showing signs of accelerating upwards again ← .

Per capita output is among the world's lowest. Since late 1986 the government has sponsored a broad reform program that seeks to turn more

economic activity over to the private sector.

GNP:

exchange rate conversion - \$15 billion, per capita \$220; real growth rate 2.5% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

80% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate:

30% (1991 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$551 million; expenditures \$830 million, including capital expenditures of \$58 million (1990)

Exports:

\$1.8 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

agricultural and handicraft products, coal, minerals, crude petroleum, ←
ores,
seafood

partners:

Japan, Singapore, Thailand, Eastern Europe, USSR

Imports:

\$1.9 billion (c.i.f., 1991)

commodities:

petroleum products, steel products, railroad equipment, chemicals, medicines, raw cotton, fertilizer, grain

partners:

Japan, Singapore, Thailand, Eastern Europe, USSR

External debt:

\$16.8 billion (1990 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate -3.6% (1989); accounts for 30% of GNP

Electricity:

3,300,000 kW capacity; 9,200 million kWh produced, 140 kWh per capita ←
(1991)

Industries:

food processing, textiles, machine building, mining, cement, chemical fertilizer, glass, tires, oil, fishing

Agriculture:

accounts for half of GNP; paddy rice, corn, potatoes make up 50% of farm output; commercial crops (rubber, soybeans, coffee, tea, bananas) and ←
animal

products other 50%; since 1989 self-sufficient in food staple rice; fish catch of 943,100 metric tons (1989 est.)

1.2033 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Vietnam)

Economy1 (Vietnam)

=====

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-74), \$3.1 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$2.9 billion; ←
OPEC

bilateral aid (1979-89), \$61 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$12 ←
.0

billion

Currency:

new dong (plural - new dong); 1 new dong (D) = 100 xu
 Exchange rates:
 new dong (D) per US\$1 - 11,100 (May 1992), 8,100 (July 1991), 7,280
 (December 1990), 3,996 (March 1990), 2,047 (1988), 225 (1987); note -
 1985-89 figures are end of year
 Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.2034 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Vietnam)

Communications (Vietnam)

=====

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:
 about 85,000 km total; 9,400 km paved, 48,700 km gravel or improved earth ←
 26,900 km unimproved earth
 Inland waterways:
 about 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:
 89 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 400,430 GRT/643,877 DWT; includes ←
 73
 cargo 4 refrigerated cargo, 1 roll-on/roll-off, 8 petroleum tanker, 3 ←
 bulk;
 note - Vietnam owns 11 cargo ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 134,719 ←
 DWT
 under the registries of Panama and Malta
 Civil air:
 controlled by military
 Airports:
 100 total, 100 usable; 50 with permanent-surface runways; 10 with runways
 2,440-3,659 m; 20 with runways 1,220-2,439 m
 Telecommunications:
 25 telephones per 10,000 persons (1991); broadcast stations - 16 AM, 1 FM ←
 , 2
 TV; 2,300,000 TV sets; 6,000,000 radio receivers; 3 satellite earth ←
 stations

1.2035 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Vietnam)

Defense Forces (Vietnam)

=====

Branches:

Ground, Navy (including Naval Infantry), Air Force
Manpower availability:
males 15-49, 16,839,400; 10,739,128 fit for military service; 787,026 ←
reach
military age (17) annually
Defense expenditures:
exchange rate conversion - \$NA, NA% of GNP

1.2036 WorldFact.guide/Virgin Islands

Virgin Islands

Geography (Virgin Islands)
People (Virgin Islands)
Government (Virgin Islands)
Economy (Virgin Islands)
Communications (Virgin Islands)
Defense Forces (Virgin Islands)

1.2037 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Virgin Islands)

Geography (Virgin Islands)

=====

Total area:
352 km2
Land area:
349 km2
Comparative area:
slightly less than twice the size of Washington, DC
Land boundaries:
none
Coastline:
188 km
Maritime claims:
Contiguous zone:
12 nm
Continental shelf:
200 m (depth)
Exclusive economic zone:
200 nm
Territorial sea:
12 nm
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%

Environment:
rarely affected by hurricanes; subject to frequent severe droughts, ←
floods,
earthquakes; lack of natural freshwater resources

Note:
important location 1,770 km southeast of Miami and 65 km east of Puerto Rico, 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

1.2038 WorldFact.guide/People (Virgin Islands)

People (Virgin Islands)

=====

Population:
98,942 (July 1992), growth rate -1.0% (1992)

Birth rate:
21 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
5 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
-26 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
13 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:
74 years male, 77 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:
2.7 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:
noun - Virgin Islander(s); adjective - Virgin Islander; US citizens

Ethnic divisions:
West Indian (45% born in the Virgin Islands and 29% born elsewhere in the West Indies) 74%, US mainland 13%, Puerto Rican 5%, other 8%; black 80%, white 15%, other 5%; Hispanic origin 14%

Religions:
Baptist 42%, Roman Catholic 34%, Episcopalian 17%, other 7%

Languages:
English (official), but Spanish and Creole are widely spoken

Literacy:
NA% (male NA%, female NA%)

Labor force:
45,500 (1988)

Organized labor:
90% of the government labor force

1.2039 WorldFact.guide/Government (Virgin Islands)

Government (Virgin Islands)

=====

Long-form name:

Virgin Islands of the United States

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)

Independence:

none (territory of the US)

Constitution:

Revised Organic Act of 22 July 1954

Legal system:

based on US

National holiday:

Transfer Day (from Denmark to US), 31 March (1917)

Executive branch:

US president, popularly elected governor and lieutenant governor

Legislative branch:

unicameral Senate

Judicial branch:

US District Court handles civil matters over \$50,000, felonies (persons ↔
15
years of age and over), and federal cases; Territorial Court handles ↔
civil
matters up to \$50,000 small claims, juvenile, domestic, misdemeanors, and
traffic cases

Leaders:

Chief of State and Head of Government:

President George BUSH (since 20 January 1989); Governor Alexander A.
FARRELLY (since 5 January 1987); Lieutenant Governor Derek M. HODGE (↔
since 5
January 1987)

Political parties and leaders:

Democratic Party, Marilyn STAPLETON; Independent Citizens' Movement (ICM) ↔
,
Viridin C. BROWN; Republican Party, Charlotte-Poole DAVIS

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

Governor:

last held 6 November 1990 (next to be held November 1994); results -
Governor Alexander FARRELLY (Democratic Party) 56.5% defeated Juan LUIS
(independent) 38.5%

Senate:

last held 6 November 1990 (next to be held 3 November 1992); results -
percent of vote by party NA; seats - (15 total) number of seats by party ↔
NA

US House of Representatives:

last held 6 November 1990 (next to be held 3 November 1992); results - ←
 Ron

DE LUGO reelected as nonvoting delegate seats - (1 total); seat by party ←
 NA;

note - the Virgin Islands elects one nonvoting representative to the US
 House of Representatives

Member of:

ECLAC (associate), IOC, applied for associate membership in OECS in ←
 February
 1990

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

1.2040 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Virgin Islands)

Economy (Virgin Islands)

=====

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. The
 world's largest petroleum refinery is at Saint Croix.

GDP:

purchasing power equivalent - \$1.2 billion, per capita \$11,000; real ←
 growth
 rate NA% (1987)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

NA%

Unemployment rate:

2.0% (1990)

Budget:

revenues \$364.4 million; expenditures \$364.4 million, including capital
 expenditures of \$NA (FY90)

Exports:

\$2.2 billion (f.o.b., 1988)

commodities:

refined petroleum products

partners:

US, Puerto Rico

Imports:

\$3.7 billion (c.i.f., 1988)

commodities:

crude oil, foodstuffs, consumer goods, building materials

partners:

US, Puerto Rico

External debt:

\$NA
Industrial production:
growth rate 12%
Electricity:
358,000 kW capacity; 532 million kWh produced, 5,360 kWh per capita ↔
(1990)
Industries:
tourism, petroleum refining, watch assembly, rum distilling, construction ↔
,
pharmaceuticals, textiles, electronics
Agriculture:
truck gardens, food crops (small scale), fruit, sorghum, Senepol cattle
Economic aid:
Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), ↔
\$42
million
Currency:
US currency is used
Exchange rates:
US currency is used
Fiscal year:
1 October - 30 September

1.2041 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Virgin Islands)

Communications (Virgin Islands)

=====

Highways:
856 km total
Ports:
Saint Croix - Christiansted, Frederiksted; Saint Thomas - Long Bay, Crown Bay, Red Hook; Saint John - Cruz Bay
Airports:
2 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways 1,220-2,439 m; international airports on Saint Thomas and Saint Croix
Telecommunications:
44,280 telephones; broadcast stations - 4 AM, 8 FM, 4 TV; modern system using fiber-optic cable, submarine cable, microwave radio, and satellite facilities; 98,000 radios; 63,000 TV (1988)

1.2042 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Virgin Islands)

Defense Forces (Virgin Islands)

=====

Note:
defense is the responsibility of the US

1.2043 WorldFact.guide/Wake Island

Wake Island

Geography (Wake Island)

People (Wake Island)

Government (Wake Island)

Economy (Wake Island)

Communications (Wake Island)

Defense Forces (Wake Island)

1.2044 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Wake Island)

Geography (Wake Island)

=====

Total area:

6.5 km2

Land area:

6.5 km2

Comparative area:

about 11 times the size of The Mall in Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

19.3 km

Maritime claims:

Contiguous zone:

12 nm

Continental shelf:

200 m (depth)

Exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

12 nm

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 four meters

Natural resources:

none

Land use:

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

Environment:

subject to occasional typhoons

Note:

strategic location 3,700 km west of Honolulu in the North Pacific Ocean, about two-thirds of the way between Hawaii and the Northern Mariana Islands; emergency landing location for transpacific flights

1.2045 WorldFact.guide/People (Wake Island)

People (Wake Island)

=====

Population:

no indigenous inhabitants; 381 temporary population (US Air Force personnel, civilian weather service personnel, and US and Thai contractors) (January 1992); note - population peaked about 1970 with over 1,600 persons during the Vietnam conflict

1.2046 WorldFact.guide/Government (Wake Island)

Government (Wake Island)

=====

Long-form name:

none

Type:

unincorporated territory of the US administered by the US Air Force (under an agreement with the US Department of Interior) since 24 June 1972

Capital:

none; administered from Washington, DC

Flag:

the US flag is used

1.2047 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Wake Island)

Economy (Wake Island)

=====

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

1.2048 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Wake Island)

Communications (Wake Island)

=====

Ports:

none; because of the reefs, there are only two offshore anchorages for large ships

Airports:

1 with permanent-surface runways 2,440-3,659 m

Telecommunications:

underwater cables to Guam and through Midway to Honolulu; 1 Autovon circuit

off the Overseas Telephone System (OTS); Armed Forces Radio/Television Service (AFRTS) radio and television service provided by satellite; broadcast stations - 1 AM, no FM, no TV

Note:

formerly an important commercial aviation base, now used only by US military and some commercial cargo planes

1.2049 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Wake Island)

Defense Forces (Wake Island)

=====

Note:

defense is the responsibility of the US

1.2050 WorldFact.guide/Wallis and Futuna

Wallis and Futuna

Geography (Wallis and Futuna)

People (Wallis and Futuna)

Government (Wallis and Futuna)

Economy (Wallis and Futuna)

Communications (Wallis and Futuna)

Defense Forces (Wallis and Futuna)

1.2051 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Wallis and Futuna)

Geography (Wallis and Futuna)

=====

Total area:

274 km2

Land area:
274 km²; includes Ile Uvea (Wallis Island), Ile Futuna (Futuna Island), ←
Ile
Alofi, and 20 islets

Comparative area:
slightly larger than Washington, DC

Land boundaries:
none

Coastline:
129 km

Maritime claims:
Exclusive economic zone:
200 nm
Territorial sea:
12 nm

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%

Environment:
both island groups have fringing reefs

Note:
located 4,600 km southwest of Honolulu in the South Pacific Ocean about
two-thirds of the way from Hawaii to New Zealand

1.2052 WorldFact.guide/People (Wallis and Futuna)

People (Wallis and Futuna)

=====

Population:
17,095 (July 1992), growth rate 3.0% (1992)

Birth rate:
27 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
6 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
8 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
29 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:
70 years male, 71 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:
3.6 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:
noun - Wallisian(s), Futunan(s), or Wallis and Futuna Islanders; ←
adjective -
Wallisian, Futunan, or Wallis and Futuna Islander

Ethnic divisions:
 almost entirely Polynesian
 Religions:
 largely Roman Catholic
 Languages:
 French, Wallisian (indigenous Polynesian language)
 Literacy:
 50% (male 50%, female 51%) at all ages can read and write (1969)
 Labor force:
 NA
 Organized labor:
 NA

1.2053 WorldFact.guide/Government (Wallis and Futuna)

Government (Wallis and Futuna)

=====

Long-form name:
 Territory of the Wallis and Futuna Islands
 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
 National holiday:
 Taking of the Bastille, 14 July (1789)
 Executive branch:
 French president, chief administrator; note - there are three traditional kings with limited powers
 Legislative branch:
 unicameral Territorial Assembly (Assemblée Territoriale)
 Judicial branch:
 none; justice generally administered under French law by the chief administrator, but the three traditional kings administer customary law ←
 and
 there is a magistrate in Mata Utu
 Leaders:
 Chief of State:
 President Francois MITTERRAND (since 21 May 1981)
 Head of Government:
 Chief Administrator Robert POMMIES (since 26 September 1990)
 Political parties and leaders:
 Rally for the Republic (RPR); Union Populaire Locale (UPL); Union Pour la Democratie Francaise (UDF); Lua kae tahi (Giscardians); Mouvement des Radicaux de Gauche (MRG)
 Suffrage:
 universal adult at age 18
 Elections:

Territorial Assembly:
last held 15 March 1987 (next to be held NA March 1992); results - ←
percent
of vote by party NA; seats - (20 total) RPR 7, UPL 5, UDF 4, UNF 4

French Senate:
last held NA September 1989 (next to be held by NA September 1992); ←
results
- percent of vote by party NA; seats - (1 total) RPR 1

French National Assembly:
last held 12 June 1988 (next to be held by NA September 1992); results -
percent of vote by party NA; seats - (1 total) MRG 1

Member of:
FZ, SPC

Diplomatic representation:
as an overseas territory of France, local interests are represented in ←
the
US by France

Flag:
the flag of France is used

1.2054 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Wallis and Futuna)

Economy (Wallis and Futuna)

=====

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.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$25 million, per capita \$1,500; real growth ←
rate
NA% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

NA%

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues \$2.7 million; expenditures \$2.7 million, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1983)

Exports:

negligible

commodities:

copra, 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:
 1,200 kW capacity; 1 million kWh produced, 70 kWh per capita (1990)
 Industries:
 copra, handicrafts, fishing, lumber
 Agriculture:
 dominated by coconut production, with subsistence crops of yams, taro,
 bananas, and herds of pigs and goats
 Economic aid:
 Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89),
 \$118 million
 Currency:
 Comptoirs Francais du Pacifique franc (plural - francs); 1 CFP franc (↔
 CFPF)
 = 100 centimes
 Exchange rates:
 Comptoirs Francais du Pacifique francs (CFPF) per US\$1 - 102.53 (March
 1992), 102.57 (1991), 99.0 (1990), 115.99 (1989), 108.30 (1988), 109.27
 (1987); note - linked at the rate of 18.18 to the French franc
 Fiscal year:
 NA

1.2055 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Wallis and Futuna)

Communications (Wallis and Futuna)

=====

Highways:
 100 km on Ile Uvea, 16 km sealed; 20 km earth surface on Ile Futuna
 Inland waterways:
 none
 Ports:
 Mata-Utu, Leava
 Airports:
 2 total; 2 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways ↔
 over
 2,439 m; 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m
 Telecommunications:
 225 telephones; broadcast stations - 1 AM, no FM, no TV

1.2056 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Wallis and Futuna)

Defense Forces (Wallis and Futuna)

=====

Note:

defense is the responsibility of France

1.2057 WorldFact.guide/West

Defense Forces (West)

1.2058 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (West)

Defense Forces (West)

=====

Note:

The war between Israel and the Arab states in June 1967 ended with Israel ↔
in
control of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the Sinai, and the Golan
Heights. As stated in the 1978 Camp David Accords and reaffirmed by
President Bush's post-Gulf crisis peace initiative, the final status of ↔
the
West Bank and the Gaza Strip, their relationship with their neighbors, ↔
and a
peace treaty between Israel and Jordan are to be negotiated among the
concerned parties. Camp David further specifies that these negotiations ↔
will
resolve the respective boundaries. Pending the completion of this process ↔
,
it is US policy that the final status of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip
has yet to be determined. In the view of the US, the term West Bank
describes all of the area west of the Jordan River under Jordanian
administration before the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. However, with respect to
negotiations envisaged in the framework agreement, it is US policy that a
distinction must be made between Jerusalem and the rest of the West Bank
because of the city's special status and circumstances. Therefore, a
negotiated solution for the final status of Jerusalem could be different ↔
in
character from that of the rest of the West Bank.

1.2059 WorldFact.guide/West Bank

West Bank

Geography (West Bank)

People (West Bank)

Government (West Bank)

Economy (West Bank)

Economy1 (West Bank)

Communications (West Bank)

Defense Forces (West Bank)

1.2060 WorldFact.guide/Geography (West Bank)

Geography (West Bank)

=====

Total area:

5,860 km2

Land area:

5,640 km2; includes West Bank, East Jerusalem, Latrun Salient, Jerusalem ↔

No

Man's Land, and the northwest quarter of the Dead Sea, but excludes Mt. Scopus

Comparative area:

slightly larger than Delaware

Land boundaries:

404 km total; Israel 307 km, Jordan 97 km

Coastline:

none - landlocked

Maritime claims:

none - landlocked

Disputes:

Israeli occupied with status to be determined

Climate:

temperate, temperature and precipitation vary with altitude, warm to hot summers, cool to mild winters

Terrain:

mostly rugged dissected upland, some vegetation in west, but barren in ↔
east

Natural resources:

negligible

Land use:

arable land 27%, permanent crops 0%, meadows and pastures 32%, forest and woodland 1%, other 40%

Environment:

highlands are main recharge area for Israel's coastal aquifers

Note:

landlocked; there are 175 Jewish settlements in the West Bank and 14 Israeli-built Jewish neighborhoods in East Jerusalem

1.2061 WorldFact.guide/People (West Bank)

People (West Bank)

=====

Population:

1,362,464 (July 1992), growth rate 3.1% (1992); in addition, there are 95,000 Jewish settlers in the West Bank and 132,000 in East Jerusalem ↔ (1992 est.)

Birth rate:
 35 births/1,000 population (1992)
 Death rate:
 6 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
 Net migration rate:
 2 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
 Infant mortality rate:
 37 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 68 years male, 71 years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 4.5 children born/woman (1992)
 Nationality:
 NA
 Ethnic divisions:
 Palestinian Arab and other 88%, Jewish 12%
 Religions:
 Muslim (predominantly Sunni) 80%, Jewish 12%, Christian and other 8%
 Languages:
 Arabic, Israeli settlers speak Hebrew, English widely understood
 Literacy:
 NA% (male NA%, female NA%)
 Labor force:
 NA; excluding Israeli Jewish settlers - small industry, commerce, and
 business 29.8%, construction 24.2%, agriculture 22.4%, service and other
 23.6% (1984)
 Organized labor:
 NA

1.2062 WorldFact.guide/Government (West Bank)

Government (West Bank)

=====

Long-form name:

none

Note:

The West Bank is currently governed by Israeli military authorities and
 Israeli civil administration. It is US policy that the final status of ↔
 the
 West Bank will be determined by negotiations among the concerned parties.
 These negotiations will determine how the area is to governed.

1.2063 WorldFact.guide/Economy (West Bank)

Economy (West Bank)

=====

Overview:

Economic progress in the West Bank has been hampered by Israeli military
 administration and the effects of the Palestinian uprising (intifadah).
 Industries using advanced technology or requiring sizable investment have
 been discouraged by a lack of local capital and restrictive Israeli
 policies. Capital investment consists largely of residential housing, not

productive assets that would enable local firms to compete with Israeli industry. A major share of GNP is derived from remittances of workers employed in Israel and Persian Gulf states, but such transfers from the ←
Gulf
dropped dramatically after Iraq invaded Kuwait in August 1990. In the ←
wake
of the Persian Gulf crisis, many Palestinians have returned to the West Bank, increasing unemployment, and export revenues have plunged because ←
of
the loss of markets in Jordan and the Gulf states. Israeli measures to curtail the intifadah also have pushed unemployment up and lowered living standards. The area's economic outlook remains bleak.

GNP:

exchange rate conversion - \$1.3 billion, per capita \$1,200; real growth ←
rate
-10% (1990 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

11% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate:

15% (1990 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$31.0 million; expenditures \$36.1 million, including capital expenditures of \$NA (FY88)

Exports:

\$150 million (f.o.b., 1988 est.)

commodities:

NA

partners:

Jordan, Israel

Imports:

\$410 million (c.i.f., 1988 est.)

commodities:

NA

partners:

Jordan, Israel

External debt:

\$NA

Industrial production:

growth rate 1% (1989); accounts for about 4% of GNP

Electricity:

power supplied by Israel

Industries:

generally small family businesses that produce cement, textiles, soap, olive-wood carvings, and mother-of-pearl souvenirs; the Israelis have established some small-scale modern industries in the settlements and industrial centers

Agriculture:

accounts for about 15% of GNP; olives, citrus and other fruits, ←
vegetables,
beef, and dairy products

Economic aid:

NA

Currency:

new Israeli shekel (plural - shekels) and Jordanian dinar (plural - ←
dinars);

1 new Israeli shekel (NIS) = 100 new agorot and 1 Jordanian dinar (JD) =

1,000 fils

1.2064 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (West Bank)

Economy1 (West Bank)

=====

Exchange rates:

new Israeli shekels (NIS) per US\$1 - 2.4019 (March 1992), 2.2791 (1991),
2.0162 (1990), 1.9164 (1989), 1.5989 (1988), 1.5946 (1987); Jordanian ↔
dinars
(JD) per US\$1 - 0.6760 (January 1992), 0.6810 (1991), 0.6636 (1990), ↔
0.5704
(1989), 0.3709 (1988), 0.3387 (1987)

Fiscal year:

previously 1 April - 31 March; FY91 was 1 April - 31 December, and since ↔
1
January 1992 the fiscal year has conformed to the calendar year

1.2065 WorldFact.guide/Communications (West Bank)

Communications (West Bank)

=====

Highways:

small road network, Israelis developing east-west axial highways to ↔
service
new settlements

Airports:

2 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways ↔
over
2,439 m; 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

open-wire telephone system currently being upgraded; broadcast stations - ↔
no
AM, no FM, no TV

1.2066 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (West Bank)

Defense Forces (West Bank)

=====

Branches:

NA

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, NA; NA fit for military service

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$NA, NA% of GDP

1.2067 WorldFact.guide/Western Sahara

Western Sahara

Geography (Western Sahara)

People (Western Sahara)

Government (Western Sahara)

Economy (Western Sahara)

Communications (Western Sahara)

Defense Forces (Western Sahara)

1.2068 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Western Sahara)

Geography (Western Sahara)

=====

Total area:

266,000 km2

Land area:

266,000 km2

Comparative area:

slightly smaller than Colorado

Land boundaries:

2,046 km total; Algeria 42 km, Mauritania 1,561 km, Morocco 443 km

Coastline:

1,110 km

Maritime claims:

contingent upon resolution of sovereignty issue

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 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 NEGL%; permanent crops 0%; meadows and pastures 19%; forest ↔
and

woodland 0%; other 81%

Environment:

hot, dry, dust/sand-laden sirocco wind can occur during winter and spring ↔
 ;
 widespread harmattan haze exists 60% of time, often severely restricting
 visibility; sparse water and arable land

1.2069 WorldFact.guide/People (Western Sahara)

People (Western Sahara)

=====

Population:
 201,467 (July 1992), growth rate 2.6% (1992)
 Birth rate:
 48 births/1,000 population (1992)
 Death rate:
 20 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
 Net migration rate:
 -2 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
 Infant mortality rate:
 159 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 43 years male, 45 years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 7.1 children born/woman (1992)
 Nationality:
 noun - Sahrawi(s), Sahraoui(s); adjective - Sahrawian, Sahraouian
 Ethnic divisions:
 Arab and Berber
 Religions:
 Muslim
 Languages:
 Hassaniya Arabic, Moroccan Arabic
 Literacy:
 NA% (male NA%, female NA%)
 Labor force:
 12,000; 50% animal husbandry and subsistence farming
 Organized labor:
 NA

1.2070 WorldFact.guide/Government (Western Sahara)

Government (Western Sahara)

=====

Long-form name:
 none
 Type:
 legal status of territory and question of sovereignty unresolved; ↔
 territory
 contested by Morocco and Polisario Front (Popular Front for the ↔
 Liberation
 of the Saguia el Hamra and Rio de Oro), which in February 1976 formally
 proclaimed a government in exile of the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic
 (SADR); territory partitioned between Morocco and Mauritania in April ↔
 1976,

with Morocco acquiring northern two-thirds; Mauritania, under pressure ←
from

Polisario guerrillas, abandoned all claims to its portion in August 1979; Morocco moved to occupy that sector shortly thereafter and has since asserted administrative control; the Polisario's government in exile was seated as an OAU member in 1984; guerrilla activities continued sporadically, until a UN-monitored cease-fire was implemented 6 September 1991

Capital:

none

Administrative divisions:

none (under de facto control of Morocco)

Leaders:

none

Member of:

none

Diplomatic representation:

none

1.2071 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Western Sahara)

Economy (Western Sahara)

=====

Overview:

Western Sahara, a territory poor in natural resources and having little rainfall, has a per capita GDP of roughly \$300. Pastoral nomadism, ←
fishing,
and phosphate mining are the principal sources of income for the ←
population.

Most of the food for the urban population must be imported. All trade and other economic activities are controlled by the Moroccan Government.

GDP:

\$60 million, per capita \$300; real growth rate NA% (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 Sahara, 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 Sahara, so trade partners are included in overall Moroccan accounts

External debt:

\$NA

Industrial production:
growth rate NA%

Electricity:
60,000 kW capacity; 79 million kWh produced, 425 kWh per capita (1989)

Industries:
phosphate, 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:
Moroccan dirham (plural - dirhams); 1 Moroccan dirham (DH) = 100 centimes

Exchange rates:
Moroccan dirhams (DH) per US\$1 - 8.889 (March 1992), 8.071 (1991), 8.242 (1990), 8.488 (1989), 8.209 (1988), 8.359 (1987)

Fiscal year:
NA

1.2072 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Western Sahara)

Communications (Western Sahara)

=====

Highways:
6,200 km total; 1,450 km surfaced, 4,750 km improved and unimproved earth roads and tracks

Ports:
El Aaiun, Ad Dakhla

Airports:
13 total, 13 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways over 3,659 m; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 5 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:
sparse and limited system; tied into Morocco's system by microwave, tropospheric scatter, and 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth stations linked ↔ to Rabat, Morocco; 2,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 2 AM, no FM, 2 TV

1.2073 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Western Sahara)

Defense Forces (Western Sahara)

=====

Branches:
NA

Manpower availability:
NA

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

1.2074 WorldFact.guide/Western Samoa

Western Samoa

Geography (Western Samoa)

People (Western Samoa)

Government (Western Samoa)

Economy (Western Samoa)

Communications (Western Samoa)

Defense Forces (Western Samoa)

1.2075 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Western Samoa)

Geography (Western Samoa)

=====

Total area:

2,860 km2

Land area:

2,850 km2

Comparative area:

slightly smaller than Rhode Island

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

403 km

Maritime claims:

Exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

12 nm

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 NEGL%; forest ↔
and
woodland 47%; other 10%

Environment:

subject to occasional typhoons; active volcanism

Note:

located 4,300 km southwest of Honolulu in the South Pacific Ocean about
halfway between Hawaii and New Zealand

1.2076 WorldFact.guide/People (Western Samoa)

People (Western Samoa)

=====

Population:

194,992 (July 1992), growth rate 2.4% (1992)

Birth rate:

34 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

6 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

-4 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

40 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

65 years male, 70 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

4.4 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Western Samoan(s); adjective - Western Samoan

Ethnic divisions:

Samoan; Euronesian (persons of European and Polynesian blood) about 7%,
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:

97% (male 97%, female 97%) age 15 and over can read and write (1971)

Labor force:

38,000; 22,000 employed in agriculture (1987 est.)

Organized labor:

Public Service Association (PSA)

1.2077 WorldFact.guide/Government (Western Samoa)

Government (Western Samoa)

=====

Long-form name:

Independent State of Western Samoa

Type:

constitutional monarchy under native chief

Capital:

Apia

Administrative divisions:

11 districts; A`ana, Aiga-i-le-Tai, Atua, Fa`asaleleaga, Gaga`emauga,
Gagaifomauga, Palauli, Satupa`itea, Tuamasaga, Va`a-o-Fonoti, Vaisigano

Independence:

1 January 1962 (from UN trusteeship administered by New Zealand)

Constitution:

1 January 1962

Legal system:

based on English common law and local customs; judicial review of legislative acts with respect to fundamental rights of the citizen; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:
National Day, 1 June

Executive branch:
chief, Executive Council, prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch:
unicameral Legislative Assembly (Fono)

Judicial branch:
Supreme Court, Court of Appeal

Leaders:
Chief of State:
Chief Susuga Malietoa TANUMAFILI II (Co-Chief of State from 1 January 1962 until becoming sole Chief of State on 5 April 1963)

Head of Government:
Prime Minister TOFILAU Eti Alesana (since 7 April 1988)

Political parties and leaders:
Human Rights Protection Party (HRPP), TOFILAU Eti, chairman; Samoan National Development Party (SNDP), VA'AI Kolone, chairman

Suffrage:
universal adult over age 21, but only matai (head of family) are able to run for the Legislative Assembly

Elections:
Legislative Assembly:
last held NA February 1991 (next to be held by NA February 1994); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (47 total) HRPP 30, SNDP 14, independents 3

Member of:
ACP, AsDB, C, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IMF, IOC, ITU, LORCS, SPC, SPF, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WHO

Diplomatic representation:
Ambassador Fili (Felix) Tuaepepe WENDT; Chancery (temporary) at suite 510, 1155 15th Street NW, Washington, DC 20005; telephone (202) 833-1743

US:
the ambassador to New Zealand is accredited to Western Samoa (mailing address is 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

1.2078 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Western Samoa)

Economy (Western Samoa)

=====

Overview:

Agriculture employs more than half of the labor force, contributes 50% to GDP, and furnishes 90% of exports. The bulk of export earnings comes from

the sale of coconut oil and copra. The economy depends on emigrant remittances and foreign aid to support a level of imports several times export earnings. Tourism has become the most important growth industry, ← and construction of the first international hotel is under way.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$115 million, per capita \$690 (1989); real ← growth rate -4.5% (1990 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

15% (1990)

Unemployment rate:

NA%; shortage of skilled labor

Budget:

revenues \$95.3 million; expenditures \$95.4 million, including capital expenditures of \$41 million (FY92)

Exports:

\$9 million (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities:

coconut oil and cream 54%, taro 12%, copra 9%, cocoa 3%

partners:

NZ 28%, American Samoa 23%, Germany 22%, US 6% (1990)

Imports:

\$75 million (c.i.f., 1990)

commodities:

intermediate goods 58%, food 17%, capital goods 12%

partners:

New Zealand 41%, Australia 18%, Japan 13%, UK 6%, US 6%

External debt:

\$83 million (December 1990 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate -4% (1990 est.); accounts for 14% of GDP

Electricity:

29,000 kW capacity; 45 million kWh produced, 240 kWh per capita (1990)

Industries:

timber, tourism, food processing, fishing

Agriculture:

accounts for 50% of GDP; coconuts, fruit (including bananas, taro, yams)

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$18 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$306 million; ← OPEC

bilateral aid (1979-89), \$4 million

Currency:

tala (plural - tala); 1 tala (WS\$) = 100 sene

Exchange rates:

tala (WS\$) per US\$1 - 2,4284 (March 1992), 2,3975 (1991), 2.3095 (1990), 2.2686 (1989), 2.0790 (1988), 2.1204 (1987)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.2079 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Western Samoa)

Communications (Western Samoa)

=====

Highways:

2,042 km total; 375 km sealed; remainder mostly gravel, crushed stone, or earth

Ports:

Apia

Merchant marine:

1 roll-on/roll-off ship (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 3,838 GRT/5,536 DWT

Civil air:

3 major transport aircraft

Airports:

3 total, 3 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways ← over

3,659 m; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; none with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

7,500 telephones; 70,000 radios; broadcast stations - 1 AM, no FM, no TV; ← 1

Pacific Ocean INTELSAT ground station

1.2080 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Western Samoa)

Defense Forces (Western Samoa)

=====

Branches:

Department of Police and Prisons

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, NA; NA fit for military service

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$NA, NA% of GDP

1.2081 WorldFact.guide/World

World

Geography (World)

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Economy (World)

Economy1 (World)

Communications (World)

Defense Forces (World)

1.2082 WorldFact.guide/Geography (World)

Geography (World)

=====

Total area:

510,072,000 km2

Land area:

148,940,000 km2 (29.2%)

Comparative area:

land area about 16 times the size of the US

Land boundaries:

442,000 km

Coastline:

356,000 km

Maritime claims:

range from 3 to 200 nm; 1 claim is rectangular; 112 states claim a 12 nm limit; note - boundary situations with neighboring states prevent many countries from extending their fishing or economic zones to a full 200 nm ↔

;

41 nations and other areas are landlocked and include Afghanistan, ↔

Andorra,

Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Burkina ↔

,

Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, ↔

Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, ↔

Macedonia,

Malawi, Mali, Moldova, Mongolia, Nepal, Niger, Paraguay, Rwanda, San ↔

Marino,

Swaziland, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Uzbekistan,

Vatican City, West Bank, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Contiguous zone:

39 states claim contiguous zone, 33 of which have 24 nm limits

Continental shelf:

approximately 78 states have specific continental shelf claims, the limit ↔ of

42 claims is based on depth (200 m) plus exploitability, 21 claims define the continental shelf as 200 nm or to the edge of the continental margin

Exclusive fishing zone:

23 claims with limits ranging from 12 nm to 200 nm

Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ):

83 states claim an EEZ, with most limits being 200 nm

Territorial sea:

claims range from 3 to 200 nm, 112 states claim a 12 nm limit; note - 41 nations and miscellaneous areas are landlocked and comprise Afghanistan, ↔

Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Burkina ↔

,

Burundi, Byelarus, Central African Republic, Chad, Czechoslovakia, ↔

Hungary,

Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Macebia ↔

,

Zimbabwe

Disputes:

major international land boundary or territorial diputes - Bahrain-Qatar, Chad-Libya, China-India, China-Russia, Ecuador-Peru, El Salvador-Honduras ↔

,

Israel-Jordan, Israel-Syria, Japan-Russia, North Korea-South Korea, Saudi

Arabia-Yemen, South China Sea

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%; includes irrigated 1.6%

1.2083 WorldFact.guide/Geography1 (World)

Geography1 (World)

=====

Environment:

large areas subject to severe weather (tropical cyclones), natural ↔
disasters

(earthquakes, landslides, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions), overpopulation,
industrial disasters, pollution (air, water, acid rain, toxic substances) ↔

loss of vegetation (overgrazing, deforestation, desertification), loss of
wildlife resources, soil degradation, soil depletion, erosion

1.2084 WorldFact.guide/People (World)

People (World)

=====

Population:

5,515,617,484 (July 1992), growth rate 1.7% (1992)

Birth rate:

26 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

9 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

63 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

61 years male, 65 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

3.3 children born/woman (1992)

Literacy:

74% (male 81%, female 67%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:
 2.24 billion (1992)
 Organized labor:
 NA

1.2085 WorldFact.guide/Government (World)

Government (World)

=====

Administrative divisions:
 187 sovereign nations plus 72 dependent, other, and miscellaneous areas
 Legal system:
 varies by individual country; 182 are parties to the United Nations
 International Court of Justice (ICJ or World Court)
 Diplomatic representation:
 there are 178 members of the UN

1.2086 WorldFact.guide/Economy (World)

Economy (World)

=====

Overview:
 Aggregate world output in 1991 increased by 1.3%, in contrast to ←
 estimated
 2% growth in 1990 and 3% growth in 1989. In 1991, the developed countries
 grew by 2.5% and the LDCs by 3.5%, these gains being offset by a 10-15% ←
 drop
 in the former Communist-dominated areas of the USSR and Eastern Europe. ←
 As
 usual, results among individual countries differed widely. In the ←
 developed
 group, Japan led with 4.5%, the West European members averaged 1.2%, and ←
 the
 recession-plagued United States lagged, with GDP down 0.7%. As for the 15
 former Soviet republics and the seven nations of Eastern Europe, output
 plummeted in many economic sectors because of fundamental changes in the
 rules of the game and in the channels of production and exchange. China ←
 and
 the Four Dragons performed well in 1991 but many of the other developing
 countries are mired in poverty and political instability. For the world ←
 as a
 whole, the addition of nearly 100 million people each year to an already
 overcrowded globe will exacerbate the problems of pollution,
 desertification, underemployment, epidemics, and famine.

GWP (gross world product):
 purchasing power equivalent - \$25 trillion, per capita \$4,600; real ←
 growth
 rate 1.3% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
 developed countries 5%; developing countries 50%, with wide variations ←
 (1991
 est.)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Exports:

\$3.34 trillion (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

the whole range of industrial and agricultural goods and services

partners:

in value, about 75% of exports from developed countries

Imports:

\$3.49 trillion (c.i.f., 1991 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:

\$1.0 trillion for less developed countries (1991 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate 3% (1990 est.)

Electricity:

2,864,000,000 kW capacity; 11,450,000 million kWh produced, 2,150 kWh per capita (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

1.2087 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (World)

Economy1 (World)

=====

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 exacerbated the consequences of all other factors

Economic aid:

NA

1.2088 WorldFact.guide/Communications (World)

Communications (World)

=====

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 to 195,000 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

Ports:

Mina al Ahmadi (Kuwait), Chiba, Houston, Kawasaki, Kobe, Marseille, New
 Orleans, New York, Rotterdam, Yokohama

Merchant marine:

23,596 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 386,736,000 GRT/637,493,000 DWT ←
 ;
 includes 348 passenger-cargo, 12,441 freighters, 5,446 bulk carriers, and
 5,361 tankers (January 1991)

Civil air:

14,500-16,000 major transport aircraft with gross take-off weight of ←
 9,000
 kg (20,000 lbs) or more (1992 est.)

1.2089 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (World)

Defense Forces (World)

=====

Branches:

ground, maritime, and air forces at all levels of technology

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 1,400,000,000; NA fit for military service

Defense expenditures:

\$1.0 trillion, 4% of total world output; decline of 5-10% (1991 est.)

1.2090 WorldFact.guide/Yemen

Yemen

Geography (Yemen)

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Communications (Yemen)

Defense Forces (Yemen)

1.2091 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Yemen)

Geography (Yemen)

=====

Total area:

527,970 km2

Land area:

527,970 km2; 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)

Comparative area:

slightly larger than twice the size of Wyoming

Land boundaries:

1,746 km total; Oman 288 km, Saudi Arabia 1,458 km

Coastline:

1,906 km

Maritime claims:

Contiguous zone:

North - 18 nm; South - 24 nm

Continental shelf:

North - 200 meters (depth); South - edge of continental margin or 200 nm

Exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Territorial sea:

12 nm

Disputes:

undefined section of boundary with Saudi Arabia; Administrative Line with
Oman; there is a proposed treaty with Oman (which has not yet been ←
formerly
accepted) to settle the Yemeni-Omani boundary

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:

crude oil, fish, rock salt, marble; small deposits of coal, gold, lead,
nickel, and copper; fertile soil in west

Land use:

arable land 6%; permanent crops NEGL%; meadows and pastures 30%; forest ←
and
woodland 7%; other 57%; includes irrigated NEGL%

Environment:

subject to sand and dust storms in summer; scarcity of natural freshwater resources; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification

Note:

controls Bab el Mandeb, the strait linking the Red Sea and the Gulf of ←
Aden,
one of world's most active shipping lanes

1.2092 WorldFact.guide/People (Yemen)

People (Yemen)

=====

Population:

10,394,749 (July 1992), growth rate 3.3% (1992)

Birth rate:

51 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:

16 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:

-3 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:

118 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:

49 years male, 52 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:

7.3 children born/woman (1992)

Nationality:

noun - Yemeni(s); adjective - Yemeni

Ethnic divisions:

North - Arab 90%, Afro-Arab (mixed) 10%; South - almost all Arabs; a few
Indians, Somalis, and Europeans

Religions:

North - Muslim almost 100% (45% Sunni and 55% Zaydi Shi'a); NEGL Jewish;
South - Sunni Muslim, some Christian and Hindu

Languages:

Arabic

Literacy:

38% (male 53%, female 26%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:

North - NA number of workers with agriculture and herding 70%, and
expatriate laborers 30% (est.); South - 477,000 with agriculture 45.2%,
services 21.2%, construction 13.4%, industry 10.6%, commerce and other ←
9.6%
(1983)

Organized labor:

North - NA; South - 348,200 and the General Confederation of Workers of ←
the
People's Democratic Republic of Yemen had 35,000 members

1.2093 WorldFact.guide/Government (Yemen)

Government (Yemen)

=====

Long-form name:

Republic of Yemen

Type:

republic

Capital:

Sanaa

Administrative divisions:

17 governorates (muhafazat, singular - muhafazah); Abyan, 'Adan, Al Bayda ←
,
Al Hudaydah, Al Jawf, Al Mahrah, Al Mahwit, Dhamar, Hadramawt, Hajjah, ←
Ibb,
Lahij, Ma'rib, Sa'dah, San'a', Shabwah, Ta'izz

Independence:

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); the union is to be solidified during a 30-month transition
period, which coincides with the remainder of the five-year terms of both
legislatures

Constitution:

16 April 1991

Legal system:

based on Islamic law, Turkish law, English common law, and local ←
customary
law; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:

Proclamation of the Republic, 22 May (1990)

Executive branch:

five-member Presidential Council (president, vice president, two members
from northern Yemen and one member from southern Yemen), prime minister

Legislative branch:

unicameral House of Representatives

Judicial branch:

North - State Security Court; South - Federal High Court

Leaders:

Chief of State and Head of Government:

President 'Ali 'Abdallah SALIH (since 22 May 1990, the former president ←
of
North Yemen); Vice President Ali Salim al-BIDH (since 22 May 1990, and
Secretary General of the Yemeni Socialist Party); Presidential Council
Member Salim Salih MUHAMMED; Presidential Council Member Kadi Abdul-Karim
al-ARASHI; Presidential Council Member Abdul-Aziz ABDUL-GHANI; Prime
Minister Haydar Abu Bakr al-'ATTAS (since 22 May 1990, former president ←
of
South Yemen)

Political parties and leaders:

General People's Congress, 'Ali 'Abdallah SALIH; Yemeni Socialist Party

(YSP; formerly South Yemen's ruling party - a coalition of National Front
,
Ba`th, and Communist Parties), Ali Salim al-BIDH; Yemen Grouping for
Reform
or Islaah, Abdallah Husayn AHMAR

Suffrage:
universal at age 18

Elections:
House of Representatives:
last held NA (next to be held NA November 1992); results - percent of
vote
NA; seats - (301); number of seats by party NA; note - the 301 members of
the new House of Representatives come from North Yemen's Consultative
Assembly (159 members), South Yemen's Supreme People's Council (111
members), and appointments by the New Presidential Council (31 members)

Communists:
small number in North, greater but unknown number in South

1.2094 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Yemen)

Government1 (Yemen)

=====

Other political or pressure groups:
conservative tribal groups, Muslim Brotherhood, leftist factions - pro-
Iraqi
Ba`thists, Nasirists, National Democratic Front (NDF)

Member of:
ACC, AFESD, AL, AMF, CAEU, ESCWA, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFAD,
IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OIC, UN,
UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:
Ambassador Muhsin Ahmad al-AYNI; Chancery at Suite 840, 600 New Hampshire
Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20037; telephone (202) 965-4760 or 4761; there
is
a Yemeni Consulate General in Detroit and a Consulate in San Francisco
US:
Ambassador Arthur H. HUGHES; Embassy at Dhahr Himyar Zone, Sheraton Hotel
District, Sanaa (mailing address is P. O. Box 22347 Sanaa, Republic of
Yemen
or Sanaa - Department of State, Washington, DC 20521-6330); telephone
[967]
(2) 238-842 through 238-852; FAX [967] (2) 251-563

Flag:
three equal horizontal bands of red (top), white, and black; similar to
the
flag of Syria which has two green stars and of Iraq which has three green
stars (plus an Arabic inscription) in a horizontal line centered in the
white band; also similar to the flag of Egypt which has a symbolic eagle
centered in the white band

1.2095 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Yemen)

Economy (Yemen)

=====

Overview:

Whereas the northern city Sanaa is the political capital of a united Yemen, the southern city Aden, with its refinery and port facilities, is the economic and commercial capital. Future economic development depends heavily on Western-assisted development of promising oil resources. South Yemen's willingness to merge stemmed partly from the steady decline in Soviet economic support.

Overview:

North:

The low level of domestic industry and agriculture have made northern Yemen dependent on imports for virtually all of its essential needs. Large trade deficits have been made up for by remittances from Yemenis working abroad and foreign aid. Once self-sufficient in food production, northern Yemen has become a major importer. Land once used for export crops - cotton, fruit, and vegetables - has been turned over to growing qat, a mildly narcotic shrub chewed by Yemenis which has no significant export market. Oil export revenues started flowing in late 1987 and boosted 1988 earnings by about \$800 million.

South:

This has been one of the poorest Arab countries, with a per capita GNP of about \$500. A shortage of natural resources, a widely dispersed population, and an arid climate have made economic development difficult. The economy has grown at an average annual rate of only 2-3% since the mid-1970s. The economy had been organized along socialist lines, dominated by the public sector. Economic growth has been constrained by a lack of incentives, partly stemming from centralized control over production decisions, investment allocation, and import choices.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$5.3 billion, per capita \$545; real growth rate NA% (1990 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

North:

16.9% (1988)

South:

0% (1989)

Unemployment rate:

North:

13% (1986)

South:

NA%

Budget:

North:

revenues \$1.4 billion; expenditures \$2.2 billion, including capital expenditures of \$590 million (1988 est.)

South:

revenues and grants \$435 million; expenditures \$1.0 billion, including capital expenditure of \$460 million (1988 est.)

Exports:

North:

\$606 million (f.o.b., 1989)

commodities:

crude oil, cotton, coffee, hides, vegetables

partners:

FRG 29%, US 26%, Netherlands 12%

South:

\$113.8 million (f.o.b., 1989 est.)

commodities:

cotton, hides, skins, dried and salted fish

1.2096 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Yemen)

Economy1 (Yemen)

=====

partners:

Japan, North Yemen, Italy

Imports:

North:

\$1.3 billion (f.o.b., 1988)

Imports:

commodities:

textiles and other manufactured consumer goods, petroleum products, sugar ↔

,
grain, flour, other foodstuffs, and cement

partners:

Saudi Arabia 12%, France 6%, US 5%, Australia 5% (1985)

South:

\$553.9 million (f.o.b., 1989 est.)

commodities:

grain, consumer goods, crude oil, machinery, chemicals

partners:

USSR, UK, Ethiopia

External debt:

\$5.75 billion (December 1989 est.)

Industrial production:

North:

growth rate 2% in manufacturing (1988)

South:

growth rate NA% in manufacturing

Electricity:

700,000 kW capacity; 1,200 million kWh produced, 120 kWh per capita ↔
(1991)

Industries:

crude oil production and petroleum refining; small-scale production of cotton textiles and leather goods; food processing; handicrafts; fishing; small aluminum products factory; cement

Agriculture:

North:

accounted for 26% of GDP and 70% of labor force; farm products - grain, fruits, vegetables, qat (mildly narcotic shrub), coffee, cotton, dairy, poultry, meat, goat meat; not self-sufficient in grain

South:

accounted for 17% of GNP and 45% of labor force; products - grain, qat (mildly narcotic shrub), coffee, fish, livestock; fish and honey major exports; most food imported

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$389 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$2.0 billion; ↔

OPEC

bilateral aid (1979-89), \$3.2 billion; Communist countries (1970-89), \$2 ↔
.4

billion

Currency:

North Yemeni riyal (plural - riyals); 1 North Yemeni riyal (YR) = 100 ↔
fils;

South Yemeni dinar (plural - dinars); 1 South Yemeni dinar (YD) = 1,000 ↔
fils

Exchange rates:

North Yemeni riyals (YR) per US\$1 - 12,1000 (June 1992), 12.0000 (1991),
9.7600 (1990), 9.7600 (January 1989), 9.7717 (1988), 10.3417 (1987); ↔

South

Yemeni dinars (YD) per US\$1 - 0.3454 (fixed rate)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.2097 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Yemen)

Communications (Yemen)

=====

Highways:

15,500 km; 4,000 km paved, 11,500 km natural surface (est.)

Pipelines:

crude oil 644 km, petroleum products 32 km

Ports:

Aden, Al Hudaydah, Al Khalf, Mocha, Nishtun, Ra's Kathib, Salif

Merchant marine:

3 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 4,309 GRT/6,568 DWT; includes 2 ↔
cargo,

1 petroleum tanker

Civil air:

11 major transport aircraft

Airports:

46 total, 40 usable; 10 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways
over 3,659 m; 20 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 11 with runways 1,220-2,439 ↔
m

Telecommunications:

since unification in 1990, efforts are being made to create a national
domestic civil telecommunications network and to revitalize the
infrastructure of a united Yemen; the network consists of microwave, ↔
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 to Saudi Arabia, and ↔
Djibouti

1.2098 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Yemen)

Defense Forces (Yemen)

=====

Branches:

Army, Navy, Air Force, Police

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 1,981,710; 1,127,391 fit for military service; 130,405 reach
military age (14) annually

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$1.06 billion, 20% of GDP (1990)

1.2099 WorldFact.guide/Zaire

Zaire

Geography (Zaire)

People (Zaire)

Government (Zaire)

Government1 (Zaire)

Economy (Zaire)

Economy1 (Zaire)

Communications (Zaire)

Defense Forces (Zaire)

1.2100 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Zaire)

Geography (Zaire)

=====

Total area:

2,345,410 km2

Land area:

2,267,600 km2

Comparative area:

slightly more than one-quarter the size of US

Land boundaries:

10,271 km total; 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
 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, crude oil, 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 NEGL%; meadows and pastures 4%; forest ←
 and
 woodland 78%; other 15%; includes irrigated NEGL%
 Environment:
 dense tropical rain forest in central river basin and eastern highlands;
 periodic droughts in south
 Note:
 straddles Equator; very narrow strip of land that controls the lower ←
 Congo
 River and is only outlet to South Atlantic Ocean

1.2101 WorldFact.guide/People (Zaire)

People (Zaire)

=====

Population:
 39,084,400 (July 1992), growth rate 3.3% (1992)
 Birth rate:
 45 births/1,000 population (1992)
 Death rate:
 13 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
 Net migration rate:
 0 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
 Infant mortality rate:

97 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 52 years male, 56 years female (1992)
 Total fertility rate:
 6.1 children born/woman (1992)
 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 (official), Lingala, Swahili, Kingwana, Kikongo, Tshiluba
 Literacy:
 72% (male 84%, female 61%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)
 Labor force:
 15,000,000; agriculture 75%, industry 13%, services 12%; wage earners 13%
 (1981); population of working age 51% (1985)
 Organized labor:
 National Union of Zairian Workers (UNTZA) was the only officially recognized
 trade union until April 1990; other unions are now in process of seeking
 official recognition

1.2102 WorldFact.guide/Government (Zaire)

Government (Zaire)

=====

Long-form name:
 Republic of Zaire
 Type:
 republic with a strong presidential system
 Capital:
 Kinshasa
 Administrative divisions:
 10 regions (regions, singular - region) and 1 town* (ville); Bandundu,
 Bas-Zaire, Equateur, Haut-Zaire, Kasai-Occidental, Kasai-Oriental,
 Kinshasa*, Maniema, Nord-Kivu, Shaba, Sud-Kivu
 Independence:
 30 June 1960 (from Belgium; formerly Belgian Congo, then Congo/ Leopoldville,
 then Congo/Kinshasa)
 Constitution:
 24 June 1967, amended August 1974, revised 15 February 1978; amended April
 1990; new constitution to be promulgated in 1992
 Legal system:
 based on Belgian civil law system and tribal law; has not accepted
 compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
 National holiday:

Anniversary of the Regime (Second Republic), 24 November (1965)

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

Legislative branch:
 unicameral Legislative Council (Conseil Legislatif)

Judicial branch:
 Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)

Leaders:
 Chief of State:
 President Marshal MOBUTU Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu wa Za Banga (since 24 November 1965)

Head of Government:
 Prime Minister Jean NGUZ a Karl-i-Bond (since 26 November 1991)

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; and Congolese National Movement-Lumumba (MNC-L)

Suffrage:
 universal and compulsory at age 18

Elections:
 President:
 last held 29 July 1984 (next to be scheduled by ongoing National Conference); results - President MOBUTU was reelected without opposition

Legislative Council:
 last held 6 September 1987 (next to be scheduled by ongoing National Conference); results - MPR was the only party; seats - (210 total) MPR ← 210; note - MPR still holds majority of seats but some deputies have joined ← other parties

Member of:
 ACCT, ACP, AfDB, APC, CCC, CEEAC, CEPGL, CIPEC, ECA, FAO, G-19, G-24, G ← -77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, ← UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:
 Ambassador TATANENE Manata; Chancery at 1800 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20009; telephone (202) 234-7690 or 7691

1.2103 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Zaire)

Government1 (Zaire)

=====

US:

Ambassador Melissa F. WELLS; Embassy at 310 Avenue des Aviateurs, ← Kinshasa (mailing address is APO AE 09828); telephone [243] (12) 21532, 21628; FAX [243] (12) 21232; the US Consulate General in Lubumbashi was 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

1.2104 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Zaire)

Economy (Zaire)

=====

Overview:

In 1990, in spite of large mineral resources Zaire had a GDP per capita of
 only about \$260, putting it among the desperately poor African nations. The
 country's chronic economic problems worsened in 1991, with copper and
 cobalt production down 20-30%, inflation near 8,000% in 1991 as compared with
 100% in 1987-89, and IMF and most World Bank support suspended until the
 institution of agreed-on changes. Agriculture, a key sector of the economy,
 employs 75% of the population but generates under 25% of GDP. The main
 potential for economic development has been the extractive industries. Mining
 and mineral processing account for about one-third of GDP and three-quarters
 of total export earnings. Zaire is the world's largest producer of diamonds
 and cobalt.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$9.8 billion, per capita \$260; real growth rate
 -3% (1990 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

8,000% (1991)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues \$685 million; expenditures \$1.1 billion, does not include capital
 expenditures mostly financed by donors (1990)

Exports:

\$2.2 billion (f.o.b., 1989 est.)

commodities:

copper 37%, coffee 24%, diamonds 12%, cobalt, crude oil

partners:

US, Belgium, France, FRG, Italy, UK, Japan, South Africa

Imports:

\$2.1 billion (f.o.b., 1989 est.)

commodities:

consumer goods, foodstuffs, mining and other machinery, transport equipment,
 fuels

partners:

South Africa, US, Belgium, France, FRG, Italy, Japan, UK

External debt:

\$7.9 billion (December 1990 est.)

Industrial production:
 growth rate -7.3%; accounts for almost 30% of GDP (1989)

Electricity:
 2,580,000 kW capacity; 6,000 million kWh produced, 160 kWh per capita ←
 (1991)

Industries:
 mining, mineral processing, consumer products (including textiles, ←
 footwear,
 and cigarettes), processed foods and beverages, cement, diamonds

Agriculture:
 cash crops - coffee, palm oil, rubber, quinine; food crops - cassava,
 bananas, root crops, corn

Illicit drugs:
 illicit producer of cannabis, mostly for domestic consumption

Economic aid:
 US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$1.1 billion; Western (non-US)
 countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$6.9 billion; ←
 OPEC
 bilateral aid (1979-89), \$35 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$263
 million

Currency:
 zaire (singular and plural); 1 zaire (Z) = 100 makuta

Exchange rates:
 zaire (Z) per US\$1 - 111,196 (March 1992), 15,587 (1991), 719 (1990), 381
 (1989), 187 (1988), 112 (1987)

1.2105 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Zaire)

Economy1 (Zaire)

=====

Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.2106 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Zaire)

Communications (Zaire)

=====

Railroads:
 5,254 km total; 3,968 km 1.067-meter gauge (851 km electrified); 125 km
 1.000-meter gauge; 136 km 0.615-meter gauge; 1,025 km 0.600-meter gauge;
 limited trackage in use because of civil strife

Highways:
 146,500 km total; 2,800 km paved, 46,200 km gravel and improved earth;
 97,500 unimproved earth

Inland waterways:
 15,000 km including the Congo, its tributaries, and unconnected lakes

Pipelines:
 petroleum products 390 km

Ports:
 Matadi, Boma, Banana

Merchant marine:

2 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 22,921 GRT/30,332 DWT; includes 1 passenger cargo, 1 cargo
 Civil air:
 45 major transport aircraft
 Airports:
 284 total, 239 usable; 24 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m; 6 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 73 with runways 1,220-2,439 m
 Telecommunications:
 barely adequate wire and microwave service; broadcast stations - 10 AM, 4 FM, 18 TV; satellite earth stations - 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT, 14 ← domestic

1.2107 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Zaire)

Defense Forces (Zaire)

=====

Branches:

Army, Navy, Air Force, paramilitary National Gendarmerie, Civil Guard, Special Presidential Division

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 8,521,292; 4,333,492 fit for military service

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$49 million, 0.8% of GDP (1988)

1.2108 WorldFact.guide/Zambia

Zambia

Geography (Zambia)

People (Zambia)

Government (Zambia)

Economy (Zambia)

Communications (Zambia)

Defense Forces (Zambia)

1.2109 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Zambia)

Geography (Zambia)

=====

Total area:

752,610 km2

Land area:

740,720 km2

Comparative area:

slightly larger than Texas

Land boundaries:
 5,664 km total; Angola 1,110 km, Malawi 837 km, Mozambique 419 km, ←
 Namibia
 233 km, Tanzania 338 km, Zaire 1,930 km, Zimbabwe 797 km

Coastline:
 none - landlocked

Maritime claims:
 none - landlocked

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 NEGL%; meadows and pastures 47%; forest ←
 and
 woodland 27%; other 19%; includes irrigated NEGL%

Environment:
 deforestation; soil erosion; desertification

Note:
 landlocked

1.2110 WorldFact.guide/People (Zambia)

People (Zambia)

=====

Population:
 8,745,284 (July 1992), growth rate 3.5% (1992)

Birth rate:
 48 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
 11 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
 -2 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
 77 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:
 55 years male, 59 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:
 6.9 children born/woman (1992)

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%, remainder indigenous beliefs ←
 1%

Languages:

English (official); about 70 indigenous languages

Literacy:

73% (male 81%, female 65%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:

2,455,000; agriculture 85%; mining, manufacturing, and construction 6%;
transport and services 9%

Organized labor:

about 238,000 wage earners are unionized

1.2111 WorldFact.guide/Government (Zambia)

Government (Zambia)

=====

Long-form name:

Republic of Zambia

Type:

multiparty system; on 17 December 1990, President Kenneth KAUNDA signed ↔
into
law the constitutional amendment that officially reintroduced the ↔
multiparty
system in Zambia ending 17 years of one-party rule

Capital:

Lusaka

Administrative divisions:

9 provinces; Central, Copperbelt, Eastern, Luapula, Lusaka, Northern,
North-Western, Southern, Western

Independence:

24 October 1964 (from UK; formerly Northern Rhodesia)

Constitution:

NA August 1991

Legal system:

based on English common law and customary law; judicial review of
legislative acts in an ad hoc constitutional council; has not accepted
compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:

Independence Day, 24 October (1964)

Executive branch:

president, Cabinet

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Assembly

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court

Leaders:

Chief of State and Head of Government:

President Frederick CHILUBA (since 31 October 1991)

Political parties and leaders:

Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD), Frederick CHILUBA; United ↔
National

Independence Party (UNIP), none; elections pending

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

President:

last held 31 October 1991 (next to be held mid-1995); results - Frederick

CHILUBA 84%, Kenneth KAUNDA 16%

National Assembly:

last held 31 October 1991 (next to be held mid-1995); results - percent
of
vote by party NA; seats - (150 total) MMD 125, UNIP 25

Member of:

ACP, AfDB, C, CCC, ECA, FAO, FLS, G-19, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA
,
IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, SADCC
,
UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNIIMOG, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:

Ambassador (vacant); Chancery at 2419 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington
,
DC 20008; telephone (202) 265-9717 through 9721

US:

Ambassador Gordon L. STREEB; Embassy at corner of Independence Avenue and
United Nations Avenue, Lusaka (mailing address is P. O. Box 31617, Lusaka
,
);
telephone [2601] 228-595, 228-601, 228-602, 228-603; FAX [2601] 251-578

Flag:

green with a panel of three vertical bands of red (hoist side), black,
and
orange below a soaring orange eagle, on the outer edge of the flag

1.2112 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Zambia)

Economy (Zambia)

=====

Overview:

The economy has been in decline for more than a decade with falling
imports
and growing foreign debt. Economic difficulties stem from a sustained
drop
in copper production and ineffective economic policies. In 1991 real GDP
fell by 2%. An annual population growth of more than 3% has brought a
decline in per capita GDP of 50% over the past decade. A high inflation
rate
has also added to Zambia's economic woes in recent years.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$4.7 billion, per capita \$600; real growth
rate
-2% (1991)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

100% (1991)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues \$665 million; expenditures \$767 million, including capital
expenditures of \$300 million (1991 est.)

Exports:

\$1.1 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:

copper, zinc, cobalt, lead, tobacco

partners:

EC, Japan, South Africa, US, India

Imports:
 \$1.3 billion (c.i.f., 1991)
 commodities:
 machinery, transportation equipment, foodstuffs, fuels, manufactures
 partners:
 EC, Japan, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, US

External debt:
 \$8 billion (December 1991)

Industrial production:
 growth rate -2% (1991); accounts for 50% of GDP

Electricity:
 2,775,000 kW capacity; 12,000 million kWh produced, 1,400 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:
 copper mining and processing, transport, construction, foodstuffs, beverages, chemicals, textiles, and fertilizer

Agriculture:
 accounts for 17% of GDP and 85% of labor force; crops - corn (food staple ←), sorghum, rice, peanuts, sunflower, tobacco, cotton, sugarcane, cassava; cattle, goats, beef, eggs

Economic aid:
 US commitments, including Ex-Im (1970-89), \$4.8 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$4.8 billion; ← OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), \$60 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$533 million

Currency:
 Zambian kwacha (plural - kwacha); 1 Zambian kwacha (ZK) = 100 ngwee

Exchange rates:
 Zambian kwacha (ZK) per US\$1 - 128.2051 (March 1992), 61.7284 (1991), 28.9855 (1990), 12.9032 (1989), 8.2237 (1988), 8.8889 (1987)

Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.2113 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Zambia)

Communications (Zambia)

=====

Railroads:
 1,266 km, all 1.067-meter gauge; 13 km double track

Highways:
 36,370 km total; 6,500 km paved, 7,000 km crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; 22,870 km improved and unimproved earth

Inland waterways:
 2,250 km, including Zambezi and Luapula Rivers, Lake Tanganyika

Pipelines:
 crude oil 1,724 km

Ports:
 Mpulungu (lake port)

Civil air:
 12 major transport aircraft

Airports:
 117 total, 104 usable; 13 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways

over 3,659 m; 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 22 with runways 1,220-2,439 m
 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

1.2114 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Zambia)

Defense Forces (Zambia)

=====

Branches:

Army, Air Force, Police, paramilitary

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 1,818,545; 953,718 fit for military service

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$NA, NA% of GDP

1.2115 WorldFact.guide/Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe

Geography (Zimbabwe)

People (Zimbabwe)

Government (Zimbabwe)

Government1 (Zimbabwe)

Economy (Zimbabwe)

Economy1 (Zimbabwe)

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1.2116 WorldFact.guide/Geography (Zimbabwe)

Geography (Zimbabwe)

=====

Total area:

390,580 km2

Land area:

386,670 km2

Comparative area:
slightly larger than Montana

Land boundaries:
3,066 km total; Botswana 813 km, Mozambique 1,231 km, South Africa 225 km ↔
Zambia 797 km

Coastline:
none - landlocked

Maritime claims:
none - landlocked

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 NEGL%; meadows and pastures 12%; forest ↔
and
woodland 62%; other 19%; includes irrigated NEGL%

Environment:
recurring droughts; floods and severe storms are rare; deforestation; ↔
soil
erosion; air and water pollution

Note:
landlocked

1.2117 WorldFact.guide/People (Zimbabwe)

People (Zimbabwe)

=====

Population:
11,033,376 (July 1992), growth rate 2.9% (1992)

Birth rate:
40 births/1,000 population (1992)

Death rate:
8 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

Net migration rate:
-3 migrants/1,000 population (1992)

Infant mortality rate:
59 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

Life expectancy at birth:
60 years male, 64 years female (1992)

Total fertility rate:
5.4 children born/woman (1992)

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%, a few Muslim

Languages:

English (official); Shona, Sindebele

Literacy:

67% (male 74%, female 60%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

Labor force:

3,100,000; agriculture 74%, transport and services 16%, mining, manufacturing, construction 10% (1987)

Organized labor:

17% of wage and salary earners have union membership

1.2118 WorldFact.guide/Government (Zimbabwe)

Government (Zimbabwe)

=====

Long-form name:

Republic of Zimbabwe

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; formerly Southern Rhodesia)

Constitution:

21 December 1979

Legal system:

mixture of Roman-Dutch and English common law

National holiday:

Independence Day, 18 April (1980)

Executive branch:

executive president, 2 vice presidents, Cabinet

Legislative branch:

unicameral Parliament

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court

Leaders:

Chief of State and Head of Government:

Executive President Robert Gabriel MUGABE (since 31 December 1987); Co- ↔
Vice

President Simon Vengai MUZENDA (since 31 December 1987); Co-Vice ↔
President

Joshua M. NKOMO (since 6 August 1990)

Political parties and leaders:

Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF), Robert MUGABE;

Zimbabwe African National Union-Sithole (ZANU-S), Ndabaningi SITHOLE;

Zimbabwe Unity Movement (ZUM), Edgar TEKERE; Democratic Party (DP), ↔
Emmanuel

MAGOCHE

Suffrage:

universal at age 18

Elections:

Executive President:

last held 28-30 March 1990 (next to be held NA March 1996); results - ←
 Robert
 MUGABE 78.3%, Edgar TEKERE 21.7%

Parliament:

last held 28-30 March 1990 (next to be held NA March 1995); results -
 percent of vote by party NA; seats - (150 total, 120 elected) ZANU-PF ←
 117,
 ZUM 2, ZANU-S 1

Member of:

ACP, AfDB, C, CCC, ECA, FAO, FLS, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD ←
 ,
 IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ITU, LORCS, NAM,
 OAU, PCA, SADCC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation:

Counselor (Political Affairs), Head of Chancery, Ambassador Stanislaus
 Garikai CHIGWEDERE; Chancery at 1608 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, ←
 DC
 20009; telephone (202) 332-7100

US:

Ambassador Edward Gibson LANPHER; Embassy at 172 Herbert Chitapo Avenue,
 Harare (mailing address is P. O. Box 3340, Harare); telephone [263] (4)
 794-521

1.2119 WorldFact.guide/Government1 (Zimbabwe)

Government1 (Zimbabwe)

=====

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

1.2120 WorldFact.guide/Economy (Zimbabwe)

Economy (Zimbabwe)

=====

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 year-to-year 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 drought beginning toward the end of 1991 suggests rough going for 1992.

GDP:

exchange rate conversion - \$7.1 billion, per capita \$660; real growth rate ←
3.5% (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

25% (1991 est.)

Unemployment rate:

at least 30% (1991 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$2.7 billion; expenditures \$3.3 billion, including capital expenditures of \$330 million (FY91)

Exports:

\$1.8 billion (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

agricultural 35% (tobacco 20%, other 15%), manufactures 20%, gold 10%, ferrochrome 10%, cotton 5%

partners:

Europe 55% (EC 40%, Netherlands 5%, other 15%), Africa 20% (South Africa 10%, other 10%), US 5%

Imports:

\$1.6 billion (c.i.f., 1991 est.)

commodities:

machinery and transportation equipment 37%, other manufactures 22%, chemicals 16%, fuels 15%

partners:

EC 31%, Africa 29% (South Africa 21%, other 8%), US 8%, Japan 4%

External debt:

\$2.96 billion (December 1989 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate 5% (1991 est.); accounts for 35% of GDP

Electricity:

3,650,000 kW capacity; 7,500 million kWh produced, 700 kWh per capita ←
(1991)

Industries:

mining, steel, clothing and footwear, chemicals, foodstuffs, fertilizer, beverage, transportation equipment, wood products

Agriculture:

accounts for 11% of GDP and employs 74% of population; 40% of land area divided into 4,500 large commercial farms and 42% in communal lands; ←
crops -

corn (food staple), cotton, tobacco, wheat, coffee, sugarcane, peanuts; livestock - cattle, sheep, goats, pigs; self-sufficient in food

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY80-89), \$389 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$2.6 billion; ←
OPEC

bilateral aid (1979-89), \$36 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$134 million

Currency:

Zimbabwean dollar (plural - dollars); 1 Zimbabwean dollar (Z\$) = 100 ←
cents

1.2121 WorldFact.guide/Economy1 (Zimbabwe)

Economy1 (Zimbabwe)

=====

Exchange rates:

Zimbabwean dollars (Z\$) per US\$1 - 4.3066 (March 1992), 3.4282 (1991),
2.4480 (1990), 2.1133 (1989), 1.8018 (1988), 1.6611 (1987)

Fiscal year:

1 July - 30 June

1.2122 WorldFact.guide/Communications (Zimbabwe)

Communications (Zimbabwe)

=====

Railroads:

2,745 km 1.067-meter gauge; 42 km double track; 355 km electrified

Highways:

85,237 km total; 15,800 km paved, 39,090 km crushed stone, gravel,
stabilized soil; 23,097 km improved earth; 7,250 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways:

Lake Kariba is a potential line of communication

Pipelines:

petroleum products 8 km

Civil air:

12 major transport aircraft

Airports:

491 total, 401 usable; 22 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways
over 3,659 m; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 32 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:

system was once one of the best in Africa, but now suffers from poor
maintenance; consists of microwave links, open-wire lines, and radio
communications stations; 247,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 8 AM, ←

18

FM, 8 TV; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth station

1.2123 WorldFact.guide/Defense Forces (Zimbabwe)

Defense Forces (Zimbabwe)

=====

Branches:

Zimbabwe National Army, Air Force of Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe National Police
(including Police Support Unit, Paramilitary Police), People's Militia

Manpower availability:

males 15-49, 2,355,965; 1,456,829 fit for military service

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$412.4 million, about 6% of GDP (FY91 est.)

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Geography (Canada)

Canada/ Government
Government (Canada)

Canada/ Government1
Government1 (Canada)

Canada/ People
People (Canada)

Cape Verde
Cape Verde

Cape Verde/ Communications
Communications (Cape Verde)

Cape Verde/ Defense Forces
Defense Forces (Cape Verde)

Cape Verde/ Economy
Economy (Cape Verde)

Cape Verde/ Economy1
Economy1 (Cape Verde)

Cape Verde/ Geography
Geography (Cape Verde)

Cape Verde/ Government
Government (Cape Verde)

Cape Verde/ Government1
Government1 (Cape Verde)

Cape Verde/ People
People (Cape Verde)

Cayman Islands
Cayman Islands

Cayman Islands/ Communications
Communications (Cayman Islands)

Cayman Islands/ Defense Forces
Defense Forces (Cayman Islands)

Cayman Islands/ Economy
Economy (Cayman Islands)

Cayman Islands/ Geography
Geography (Cayman Islands)

Cayman Islands/ Government
Government (Cayman Islands)

Cayman Islands/ People
People (Cayman Islands)

Central African Republic
Central African Republic

Central African Republic/ Communications
Communications (Central African Republic)

Central African Republic/ Defense Forces
Defense Forces (Central African Republic)

Central African Republic/ Economy
Economy (Central African Republic)

Central African Republic/ Economy1
Economy1 (Central African Republic)

Central African Republic/ Geography
Geography (Central African Republic)

Central African Republic/ Government
Government (Central African Republic)

Central African Republic/ Government1
Government1 (Central African Republic)

Central African Republic/ People
People (Central African Republic)

Chad
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Chad/ Communications
Communications (Chad)

Chad/ Defense Forces
Defense Forces (Chad)

Chad/ Economy
Economy (Chad)

Chad/ Economy1
Economy1 (Chad)

Chad/ Geography
Geography (Chad)

Chad/ Government
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Chad/ Government1
Government1 (Chad)

Chad/ People
People (Chad)

Chile
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Chile/ Communications
Communications (Chile)

Chile/ Defense Forces
Defense Forces (Chile)

Chile/ Economy
Economy (Chile)

Chile/ Economy1	Economy1 (Chile)
Chile/ Geography	Geography (Chile)
Chile/ Government	Government (Chile)
Chile/ Government1	Government1 (Chile)
Chile/ People	People (Chile)
China	China
China/ Communications	Communications (China)
China/ Defense Forces	Defense Forces (China)
China/ Economy	Economy (China)
China/ Economy1	Economy1 (China)
China/ Geography	Geography (China)
China/ Government	Government (China)
China/ Government1	Government1 (China)
China/ People	People (China)
Christmas Island	Christmas Island
Christmas Island/ Communications	Communications (Christmas Island)
Christmas Island/ Defense Forces	Defense Forces (Christmas Island)
Christmas Island/ Economy	Economy (Christmas Island)
Christmas Island/ Geography	Geography (Christmas Island)

Christmas Island/ Government
Government (Christmas Island)

Christmas Island/ People
People (Christmas Island)

Clipperton Island
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Communications (Clipperton Island)

Clipperton Island/ Defense Forces
Defense Forces (Clipperton Island)

Clipperton Island/ Economy
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Clipperton Island/ Geography
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Clipperton Island/ Government
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Clipperton Island/ People
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Cocos Islands
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Cocos Islands/ Defense Forces
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Cocos Islands/ Geography
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Cocos Islands/ Government
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Cocos Islands/ People
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Colombia
Colombia

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Colombia/ Defense Forces
Defense Forces (Colombia)

Colombia/ Economy
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Colombia/ Economy1
Economy1 (Colombia)

Colombia/ Geography
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Colombia/ Government1
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Colombia/ People
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Comoros
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Comoros/ Defense Forces
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Comoros/ Economy
Economy (Comoros)

Comoros/ Economy1
Economy1 (Comoros)

Comoros/ Geography
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Comoros/ People
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Congo
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Congo/ Communications
Communications (Congo)

Congo/ Defense Forces
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Congo/ Economy
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Congo/ Economy1
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Cook Islands
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Cook Islands/ Government
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Cook Islands/ People
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Coral Sea Islands
Coral Sea Islands

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Coral Sea Islands/ Defense Forces
Defense Forces (Coral Sea Islands)

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Coral Sea Islands/ Geography
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Coral Sea Islands/ Government
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Coral Sea Islands/ People
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Costa Rica
Costa Rica

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Costa Rica/ Defense Forces
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Costa Rica/ Economy
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Costa Rica/ Government1
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Costa Rica/ People
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Croatia
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Croatia/ Economy
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Croatia/ Economy1
Economy1 (Croatia)

Croatia/ Geography
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Croatia/ People
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Cuba
Cuba

Cuba/ Communications
Communications (Cuba)

Cuba/ Defense Forces
Defense Forces (Cuba)

Cuba/ Economy	Economy (Cuba)
Cuba/ Economy1	Economy1 (Cuba)
Cuba/ Geography	Geography (Cuba)
Cuba/ Government	Government (Cuba)
Cuba/ Government1	Government1 (Cuba)
Cuba/ People	People (Cuba)
Cyprus	Cyprus
Cyprus/ Communications	Communications (Cyprus)
Cyprus/ Defense Forces	Defense Forces (Cyprus)
Cyprus/ Economy	Economy (Cyprus)
Cyprus/ Economy1	Economy1 (Cyprus)
Cyprus/ Geography	Geography (Cyprus)
Cyprus/ Government	Government (Cyprus)
Cyprus/ Government1	Government1 (Cyprus)
Cyprus/ People	People (Cyprus)
Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia
Czechoslovakia/ Communications	Communications (Czechoslovakia)
Czechoslovakia/ Defense Forces	Defense Forces (Czechoslovakia)
Czechoslovakia/ Economy	Economy (Czechoslovakia)

Czechoslovakia/ Economy1
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Denmark
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Djibouti
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Dominica
Dominica

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Dominican Republic
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Ecuador
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Egypt
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El Salvador
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Equatorial Guinea
Equatorial Guinea

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Equatorial Guinea/ Economy
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Equatorial Guinea/ Economy1
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Equatorial Guinea/ Geography
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Equatorial Guinea/ People
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Estonia
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Estonia/ People
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Ethiopia
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Ethiopia/ People
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Europa Island
Europa Island

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Europa Island/ Defense Forces
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Europa Island/ Economy
Economy (Europa Island)

Europa Island/ Geography
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Europa Island/ Government
Government (Europa Island)

Europa Island/ People
People (Europa Island)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)
Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)/ Communications
Communications (Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas))

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)/ Defense Forces
Defense Forces (Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas))

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)/ Economy
Economy (Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas))

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)/ Geography
Geography (Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas))

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)/ Government
Government (Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas))

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)/ People
People (Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas))

Faroe Islands
Faroe Islands

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Faroe Islands/ Defense Forces
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Faroe Islands/ Economy
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Faroe Islands/ Geography
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Fiji
Fiji

Fiji/ Communications
Communications (Fiji)

Fiji/ Defense Forces
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Fiji/ Economy
Economy (Fiji)

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Fiji/ Government
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Fiji/ Government1
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Fiji/ People
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Finland
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Finland/ Defense Forces
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Finland/ Economy
Economy (Finland)

Finland/ Economy1
Economy1 (Finland)

Finland/ Geography
Geography (Finland)

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Finland/ People
People (Finland)

France
France

France/ Communications
Communications (France)

France/ Defense Forces
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France/ Economy
Economy (France)

France/ Economy1
Economy1 (France)

France/ Geography
Geography (France)

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Government1 (France)

France/ People
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French Guiana
French Guiana

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French Guiana/ Defense Forces
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French Guiana/ Economy
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French Guiana/ Geography
Geography (French Guiana)

French Guiana/ Government
Government (French Guiana)

French Guiana/ People
People (French Guiana)

French Polynesia
French Polynesia

French Polynesia/ Communications
Communications (French Polynesia)

French Polynesia/ Defense Forces
Defense Forces (French Polynesia)

French Polynesia/ Economy
Economy (French Polynesia)

French Polynesia/ Geography
Geography (French Polynesia)

French Polynesia/ Government
Government (French Polynesia)

French Polynesia/ Government1
Government1 (French Polynesia)

French Polynesia/ People
People (French Polynesia)

French Southern and Antarctic Lands
French Southern and Antarctic Lands

French Southern and Antarctic Lands/ Communications
Communications (French Southern and Antarctic Lands)

French Southern and Antarctic Lands/ Defense Forces
Defense Forces (French Southern and Antarctic Lands)

French Southern and Antarctic Lands/ Economy
Economy (French Southern and Antarctic Lands)

French Southern and Antarctic Lands/ Geography
Geography (French Southern and Antarctic Lands)

French Southern and Antarctic Lands/ Government
Government (French Southern and Antarctic Lands)

French Southern and Antarctic Lands/ People
People (French Southern and Antarctic Lands)

Gabon
Gabon

Gabon/ Communications
Communications (Gabon)

Gabon/ Defense Forces
Defense Forces (Gabon)

Gabon/ Economy
Economy (Gabon)

Gabon/ Economy1
Economy1 (Gabon)

Gabon/ Geography
Geography (Gabon)

Gabon/ Government
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Gabon/ Government1
Government1 (Gabon)

Gabon/ People
People (Gabon)

Gaza Strip
Gaza Strip

Gaza Strip/ Communications
Communications (Gaza Strip)

Gaza Strip/ Defense Forces
Defense Forces (Gaza Strip)

Gaza Strip/ Economy
Economy (Gaza Strip)

Gaza Strip/ Geography
Geography (Gaza Strip)

Gaza Strip/ Government
Government (Gaza Strip)

Gaza Strip/ People
People (Gaza Strip)

Georgia
Georgia

Georgia/ Communications
Communications (Georgia)

Georgia/ Defense Forces
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Georgia/ Economy
Economy (Georgia)

Georgia/ Economy1
Economy1 (Georgia)

Georgia/ Geography
Geography (Georgia)

Georgia/ Government
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Georgia/ Government1
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Georgia/ People
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Germany
Germany

Germany/ Communications
Communications (Germany)

Germany/ Defense Forces
Defense Forces (Germany)

Germany/ Economy
Economy (Germany)

Germany/ Economy1
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Germany/ Geography
Geography (Germany)

Germany/ Government
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Germany/ People
People (Germany)

Ghana
Ghana

Ghana/ Communications
Communications (Ghana)

Ghana/ Defense Forces
Defense Forces (Ghana)

Ghana/ Economy
Economy (Ghana)

Ghana/ Geography
Geography (Ghana)

Ghana/ Government
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Ghana/ People
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Gibraltar
Gibraltar

Gibraltar/ Communications
Communications (Gibraltar)

Gibraltar/ Defense Forces
Defense Forces (Gibraltar)

Gibraltar/ Economy
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Gibraltar/ Geography
Geography (Gibraltar)

Gibraltar/ Government
Government (Gibraltar)

Gibraltar/ People
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Glorioso Islands
Glorioso Islands

Glorioso Islands/ Communications
Communications (Glorioso Islands)

Glorioso Islands/ Defense Forces
Defense Forces (Glorioso Islands)

Glorioso Islands/ Economy
Economy (Glorioso Islands)

Glorioso Islands/ Geography
Geography (Glorioso Islands)

Glorioso Islands/ Government
Government (Glorioso Islands)

Glorioso Islands/ People
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Greece
Greece

Greece/ Communications
Communications (Greece)

Greece/ Defense Forces
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Greece/ Economy
Economy (Greece)

Greece/ Economy1
Economy1 (Greece)

Greece/ Geography
Geography (Greece)

Greece/ Government
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Greece/ Government1
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Greece/ People
People (Greece)

Greenland
Greenland

Greenland/ Communications
Communications (Greenland)

Greenland/ Defense Forces
Defense Forces (Greenland)

Greenland/ Economy
Economy (Greenland)

Greenland/ Geography
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Grenada
Grenada

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Grenada/ Defense Forces
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Grenada/ Economy
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Grenada/ People
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Guadeloupe
Guadeloupe

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Guadeloupe/ Economy
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Guadeloupe/ People
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Guam
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Guam/ Communications
Communications (Guam)

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Guam/ Economy
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Geography (Guam)

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Guatemala
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Guatemala/ People
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Guernsey
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Communications (Guernsey)

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Guernsey/ Economy
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Guinea
Guinea

Guinea-Bissau
Guinea-Bissau

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Guinea-Bissau/ Economy
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Guinea/ Communications
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Guyana
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Haiti
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Haiti/ Government1
Government1 (Haiti)

Haiti/ People
People (Haiti)

Heard Island and McDonald Islands
Heard Island and McDonald Islands

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Communications (Heard Island and McDonald Islands)

Heard Island and McDonald Islands/ Defense Forces
Defense Forces (Heard Island and McDonald Islands)

Heard Island and McDonald Islands/ Economy
Economy (Heard Island and McDonald Islands)

Heard Island and McDonald Islands/ Geography
Geography (Heard Island and McDonald Islands)

Heard Island and McDonald Islands/ Government
Government (Heard Island and McDonald Islands)

Heard Island and McDonald Islands/ People
People (Heard Island and McDonald Islands)

Holy See (Vatican City)
Holy See (Vatican City)

Holy See (Vatican City)/ Communications
Communications (Holy See (Vatican City))

Holy See (Vatican City)/ Defense Forces
Defense Forces (Holy See (Vatican City))

Holy See (Vatican City)/ Economy
Economy (Holy See (Vatican City))

Holy See (Vatican City)/ Geography
Geography (Holy See (Vatican City))

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Government (Holy See (Vatican City))

Holy See (Vatican City)/ People
People (Holy See (Vatican City))

Honduras
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Hong Kong
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Howland Island
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Hungary
Hungary

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Communications (Hungary)

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Hungary/ Economy	Economy (Hungary)
Hungary/ Economy1	Economy1 (Hungary)
Hungary/ Geography	Geography (Hungary)
Hungary/ Government	Government (Hungary)
Hungary/ Government1	Government1 (Hungary)
Hungary/ People	People (Hungary)
Iceland	Iceland
Iceland/ Communications	Communications (Iceland)
Iceland/ Defense Forces	Defense Forces (Iceland)
Iceland/ Economy	Economy (Iceland)
Iceland/ Economy1	Economy1 (Iceland)
Iceland/ Geography	Geography (Iceland)
Iceland/ Government	Government (Iceland)
Iceland/ Government1	Government1 (Iceland)
Iceland/ People	People (Iceland)
India	India
India/ Communications	Communications (India)
India/ Defense Forces	Defense Forces (India)
India/ Economy	Economy (India)

India/ Economy1
Economy1 (India)

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Government1 (India)

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Indian Ocean
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Indonesia
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Indonesia/ Economy1
Economy1 (Indonesia)

Indonesia/ Geography
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Indonesia/ Government
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Indonesia/ Government1
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Indonesia/ People
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Iran
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Ireland/ Defense Forces
Defense Forces (Ireland)

Ireland/ Economy
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Ireland/ Geography
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Ireland/ Government1
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Ireland/ People
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Israel
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Israel/ Communications
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Israel/ Defense Forces
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Israel/ Defense Forces1
Defense Forces1 (Israel)

Israel/ Economy
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Israel/ Economy1
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Israel/ Geography
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Israel/ Government
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Israel/ People
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Italy
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Italy/ Communications
Communications (Italy)

Italy/ Defense Forces
Defense Forces (Italy)

Italy/ Economy	Economy (Italy)
Italy/ Economy1	Economy1 (Italy)
Italy/ Geography	Geography (Italy)
Italy/ Government	Government (Italy)
Italy/ Government1	Government1 (Italy)
Italy/ People	People (Italy)
Ivory Coast	Ivory Coast
Ivory Coast/ Communications	Communications (Ivory Coast)
Ivory Coast/ Defense Forces	Defense Forces (Ivory Coast)
Ivory Coast/ Economy	Economy (Ivory Coast)
Ivory Coast/ Economy1	Economy1 (Ivory Coast)
Ivory Coast/ Geography	Geography (Ivory Coast)
Ivory Coast/ Government	Government (Ivory Coast)
Ivory Coast/ Government1	Government1 (Ivory Coast)
Ivory Coast/ People	People (Ivory Coast)
Jamaica	Jamaica
Jamaica/ Communications	Communications (Jamaica)
Jamaica/ Defense Forces	Defense Forces (Jamaica)
Jamaica/ Economy	Economy (Jamaica)

Jamaica/ Economy1
Economy1 (Jamaica)

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Jan Mayen
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Jan Mayen/ Communications
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Jan Mayen/ Economy
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Japan
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Japan/ Economy
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Jarvis Island
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Jersey
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Johnston Atoll
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Kazakhstan
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Kenya
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Kingman Reef
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Kiribati
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Korea North
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Kyrgyzstan	Kyrgyzstan
Kyrgyzstan/ Communications	Communications (Kyrgyzstan)
Kyrgyzstan/ Defense Forces	Defense Forces (Kyrgyzstan)
Kyrgyzstan/ Economy	Economy (Kyrgyzstan)
Kyrgyzstan/ Geography	Geography (Kyrgyzstan)
Kyrgyzstan/ Government	Government (Kyrgyzstan)
Kyrgyzstan/ Government1	Government1 (Kyrgyzstan)
Kyrgyzstan/ People	People (Kyrgyzstan)
Laos	Laos
Laos/ Communications	Communications (Laos)
Laos/ Defense Forces	Defense Forces (Laos)
Laos/ Economy	Economy (Laos)
Laos/ Economy1	Economy1 (Laos)
Laos/ Geography	Geography (Laos)
Laos/ Government	Government (Laos)
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Laos/ People	People (Laos)
Latvia	Latvia

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Liechtenstein
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Madagascar
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Malawi
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Maldives
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Marshall Islands
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Martinique
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Mauritania
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Mayotte
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Mexico
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Mexico/ Economy
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Micronesia Federated States of
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Communications (Micronesia Federated States of)

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Midway Islands
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Moldova
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Monaco
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Mongolia
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Montserrat
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Morocco
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Mozambique
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Namibia
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Nauru
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Navassa Island
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Nepal
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Netherlands
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New Caledonia
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Nicaragua
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Niue
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Norfolk Island
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Norfolk Island/ Geography
Geography (Norfolk Island)

Norfolk Island/ Government
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Norfolk Island/ People
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Northern Mariana Islands
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Norway
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Norway/ Defense Forces
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Oman
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Pacific Ocean
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Pacific Ocean/ Economy
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Geography (Pacific Ocean)

Pakistan
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Palmyra Atoll
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Papua New Guinea
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Paracel Islands
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Philippines
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Pitcairn Islands
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Portugal
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Puerto Rico
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Qatar
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Reunion	Reunion
Reunion/ Communications	Communications (Reunion)
Reunion/ Defense Forces	Defense Forces (Reunion)
Reunion/ Economy	Economy (Reunion)
Reunion/ Economy1	Economy1 (Reunion)
Reunion/ Geography	Geography (Reunion)
Reunion/ Government	Government (Reunion)
Reunion/ Government1	Government1 (Reunion)
Reunion/ People	People (Reunion)
Romania	Romania
Romania/ Communications	Communications (Romania)
Romania/ Defense Forces	Defense Forces (Romania)
Romania/ Economy	Economy (Romania)
Romania/ Economy1	Economy1 (Romania)
Romania/ Geography	Geography (Romania)
Romania/ Government	Government (Romania)

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Russia
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Rwanda
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Saint Helena
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Saint Kitts and Nevis
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Saint Lucia
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Saint Pierre and Miquelon
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Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
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San Marino
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Sao Tome and Principe
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Saudi Arabia
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Senegal
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Serbia and Montenegro
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Serbia and Montenegro/ Communications
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Serbia and Montenegro/ Defense Forces
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Serbia and Montenegro/ Economy
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Seychelles
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Sierra Leone
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Singapore
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Slovenia
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Solomon Islands
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Somalia
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South Africa
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South Africa/ People
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South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
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South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands/ Communications
Communications (South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands)

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands/ Defense Forces
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South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands/ Economy
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Spain
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Spratly Islands
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Sri Lanka
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Sudan
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Suriname
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Svalbard
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Swaziland
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Sweden
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Switzerland
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Taiwan
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Tajikistan
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Tanzania
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Thailand
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The Bahamas
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The Gambia
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Togo
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Tokelau
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Tonga
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Trinidad and Tobago
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Tromelin Island
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Tunisia
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Turkey
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Turks and Caicos Islands
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Uganda
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United Arab Emirates
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